This publication (Supplement 182) is presented to all registrants of the XIVth World Congress of Sociology with the compliments of the International Sociological Association (ISA), Sociological Abstracts (SA), and the Montreal Organizing Committee for the 1998 World Congress.

As you will notice, the abstracts are not numbered solely for this publication. Accession numbers have been assigned on the basis of a continuing system used by SA for abstracts of conference papers. For example, the first abstract, that of a paper by Berit Aas, is numbered 98S33442/ISA/1998/10683. The first two digits, representing the year of publication in SA, are followed by the letter S, identifying it as a Supplement abstract. The five-digit number (33442), which identifies its sequential position among all Supplement abstracts published by SA, is followed by the acronym of the association and the year of the congress. The final four-digit (10683) identifies it as the 10,683rd ISA abstract included in the SA database.
15 June 1998

Dear Colleague:

The response to the call for abstracts of papers to be presented at the XIVth World Congress was beyond all expectations. received 3,171 abstracts, 388 more than for the XIIIth Congress.

These abstracts—edited, translated (if need be), and indexed—are all included in this publication. There is also a bibliography of 227 abstracts that arrived too late to be processed. They, along with any other abstracts received between now and 30 September 1998, will be included in the December 1998 update. So, if your abstract is not in this publication, and if you would like to have it included in the sa database, please submit an English-language (only) abstract, by mail (not fax), before 30 September, to sociological abstracts at the address given below. Please, also submit a copy of your complete paper for sale through SOCIOLOGY*Express (see page 1), our Document Delivery Service.

May we remind you that not only do your abstracts appear in this publication, but also, they are already available in the sa database via the Internet Database Service from Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (www.csa.com). The Late Arrivals will be available in December 1998.

It is necessary to interject a comment on the advantages, but limitations, of modern technology—specifically, of fax communication. At some point, many of the abstracts herein were transmitted via fax. While this facilitated their timely arrival, a good number of the abstracts were so illegible that we were unable to decipher the copy, necessitating deletion of some portions. Had we been able to contact the many authors whose abstracts arrived in poor condition, we would have done so.

We hope that this publication will facilitate faster and broader dissemination of the proceedings of the XIVth Congress. Thank you all for your contributions. Best wishes for fruitful intellectual encounters throughout the Congress and beyond.

Cordially yours,

Alberto Martinelli
Vice President
ISA

Miriam Chall
Executive Director
sociological abstracts, llc.

Izabela Barlinska
Executive Secretary
ISA
Assesses the continued relevance of union women's separate organizing in the context of globalization. Motivation for this organizing is considered, evaluating its success & providing evidence of its growing legitimacy. Analytic tools for exploring this strategy are refined, outlining distinctions, for example, between separate & autonomous organizing, separate organizing & separatism, & constituency building & representation. An essentialist reading of separate organizing is rejected in favor of a more strategic one. Explored are conditions under which such organizing can avoid both organizational & political marginalization, address diversity, & facilitate coalition building. The artificial binary between separate organizing & mainstreaming is rejected in favor of the promotion of both autonomy & integration. A dual structure combining integrated equity initiatives with constituency-based organizing for women & other marginalized groups is proposed as a strategy to foster equity & solidarity & to undercut the worker competition that is central to globalization.

Analyzes the social & urban mechanisms underlying the development of faubourgs spontanés (spontaneous suburbs) around Oran in western Algeria. With reference to the lotisseur clandestin (clandestine tenant) as a new actor of the urban organization, emphasis is on the emergence of a new system of popular housing development in Third World countries. Organized from complex forms of fraudulent appropriation of state lands, the suburbs of Oran have witnessed the emergence of real urban cores without any structure or any sense of fundamental belonging to a safe city. The infrastructure & basic equipment are lacking, & there exists a conception of housing that promotes exclusion & often links mediocrity, instability, & mercantilism.
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The collapse of the USSR & Azerbaijan independence, as well as intense migration processes, have resulted in qualitative changes in the ethnolinguistic situation. Major changes in the social function & status of languages in Azerbaijan are obvious; bilingualism & multilingualism have increased. A new linguistic policy has been developed with the aim of strengthening the state status of the Azerbaijani language & protecting languages of ethnic minorities. The transfer of Azerbaijanian written language from Russian to Latin script is also a component of the new policy, evidencing Azerbaijan's desire to shed itself of its colonial legacy & join the world community. However, the acquisition of state status by the Azerbaijani language is faced with obstacles created by democratization processes. As a result, the Russian language maintains its position in public spheres, as do the English & Turkish languages. As part of its linguistic program, the Azerbaijani government has implemented the teaching of languages of ethnic minorities in the educational curriculum of schools where they are concentrated. Materials have been printed in Lezghi, Talish, Kurd, & Tat languages, which promotes development of their social functions.
Sexual activity of young people in the city-island of Malta is increasingly under the influence of global & Western European culture. Sea, land, & religious frontiers of a former fortress island have been permeated by the global environment through mass tourism, overseas travel, the media, information technology, new work & leisure patterns, & a rapid expansion of higher education. Here, theories of Sigmund Freud, Michel Foucault, & Anthony Giddens are employed to explain the relationship between religion & sexuality in a modern urban society. Results show how the strict traditional morality of the church in Malta is gradually giving way to a more open discourse on sexuality & its ensuing secularization. Declining importance is given to the church's youth ministry & teaching of the family.

A larger study on marital abuse among South Asian immigrants in the United States. Immigrant Policies and Practices in the United States: Gender, Ethnicity, Race and Class, Implications. Three fundamental ideas have played a pivotal role in shaping US immigration policies: individual economic status, legal status, & the principle of family unity. Using an ethnogender approach, this study considers the ramifications for future research in the field.

Explains the establishment by the French government underFrançois Mitterrand of the Maison du Livre, de l'Image et du Son (Médiathèque nationale de France) in Villeurbanne, which includes an artothèque, much like a lending library, but focused on books of art & offering exhibitions, conferences, & animated programs for schoolchildren. It is noted that teach-
ers make up only 11% of those persons who borrow works of art, but they make use of other opportunities, eg, fieldtrips with their students. Based on interview & survey data from teachers (N = 16 & 92, respectively), this investigation focuses on the practice of borrowing among certain teachers & the "borrowing of practices" among others. Members of the first group who borrow art to use in classroom instruction tend to have superior educations & be of high social class. Members of the second avoid using works of art in their classrooms, do not like modern art, & attend exhibitions on fieldtrips to give their students information that they themselves cannot provide. Most teachers fall between these two extremes.

98S33458 / ISA / 1998 / 0699
Abreu, Victor (School Economics Central U, Caracas Venezuela), The Liberal Design of Modernity: Constitutionalism, Peace and Commerce.
¶ The liberal state is the form that all states will assume in the contemporary world. Constitutionalism establishes adequate institutions that secure private liberty & neutralize the impact of "crowds. The state of law is extrapolated as an aspiration of peace in the worldwide order. England led the way with the abstract principles that inspired the French Revolution. Also, as the "shop of the world," England hoisted the flag of free exchange, which requires peace vs war & territorial expansion. The defeat of Napoleon led to the triumph of the spirit of commerce over the spirit of conquest. Meanwhile, the US began to counterbalance European influence, subordinating a continent under its control. Its monopolies won the war over the people & carry the US to two worldwide configurations. Today's transnationalization will create nation-states with diminished concern for control & repeat the promise of liberal democracy: free commerce & peace forever.

98S33459 / ISA / 1998 / 10700
Adam, Barbara (School Social & Administrative Studies U Wales Coll, Cardiff CF1 3AS [tel/fax: 01222-874000/874436; e-mail: adamtime@cardiff.ac.uk]), Contested Rationalities of Time: Challenging the Borrowing of Practices & Time-Based Competition.
¶ An explicit focus on time challenges established social science traditions. As such, it changes the ontology, epistemology, & methodology of the social study of work, & offers a new perspective on power relations, past & current employment & production practices, & the effect of the industrial way of life on the environment. The impact of the commodification of time on work & wider socioenvironmental relations is explored, & the valorization of speed in work & production processes considered, bringing to the fore taken-for-granted incoherencies & mismatches between different time priorities & time-based competition. In the conclusion are the implications of the restless, sleepless, nonstop work patterns associated with globalized work time, information, & trade.

98S33460 / ISA / 1998 / 10701
Romero, Barry D. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology U Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4 [tel/fax: 519-253-3000/971-3621; e-mail: adam@windsor.ca]), Globalization and the Mobilization of Gay and Lesbian Communities.
¶ After first considering cultural & structural definitions of globalization, it is noted that, though gay & lesbian movements have tended, with other new social movements, to be placed on the cultural side of this binary, a better understanding of globalization processes is needed in terms of the articulation of new collective subjectivities with changes occurring in the modern world-system. Gay & lesbian movements have been developing a more global face with the increasing adoption of gay & lesbian forms of homosexual bonding around the world. While a certain degree of cultural diffusion occurs despite the hegemony of the world information order, the emergence of a global mobilization of gay & lesbian people can be traced more to changing social conditions that have allowed for the development of gay-identified people in more societies. Neoliberalism, however, tends to be associated with right-wing initiatives that oppose new social movement constituencies.

98S33461 / ISA / 1998 / 10702
Adams, Heriberto (Simon Fraser U, Vancouver British Columbia V5A 1S6 [tel/fax: 604-291-3146/5799; e-mail: adam@sfu.ca]), The Politics of Memory: The South African Truth Commission as an International Model.
¶ Analyses of the "politics of memory" have identified four ways that a new democracy can deal with its autocratic past: (1) amnesia—forgetting was practiced in the Spanish transition from the Francisco Franco dictatorship & in postwar Japan & Russia; (2) disqualification—the purge of collaborators from public office ("legitimation") presupposing skilled substitutes; (3) Nuremberg (Germany)-type tribunals—hallmark of victors, though power-sharing arrangements can prohibit prosecutions, particularly in situations where authoritarian segments in the army or state bureaucracy (eg, South Africa, Chile) still carry clout to sabotage a fledgling democracy; & (4) truth commissions—first practiced in Latin America, representing a unique compromise between tribunals & ignoring past atrocities on both sides. Here, lessons from the South African Truth Commission are explored, focusing on whether an International Truth Commission, similar to the currently discussed permanent International Tribunal for War Crimes in The Hague, Netherlands, could contribute to long-term reconciliation in place of short-term cease-fires.

98S33462 / ISA / 1998 / 10703
Adams, Kathleen Marie (Dept Anthropology Loyola U Chicago, IL 60626 [tel/fax: 773-508-3458/7099; e-mail: kadams@orion.it.uic.edu]), Fashioning Selves for Others: Identity Politics and the Genesis of Touristic Images on a Remote Indonesian Island.
¶ Analyses of tourism & identity politics typically focus on established touristic destinations rather than on locales where tourism is undeveloped, but examination of such fringe destinations can offer insights into the larger processes of identity negotiation entailed in tourism development. Explored here is the emergent construction of touristically appealing people on Alor, a small island in Eastern Indonesia. Examination of the images promoted by local officials & aspiring guides & the strategic use of Indonesian tourism rhetoric illustrates the politics embedded in the genesis of touristic images of indigenous identity. Moreover, it is suggested that, even in locales so remote that tourism barely exists, ideas & fantasies about tourism can color local politics, flavoring discussions of identity & channeling local actions.

98S33463 / ISA / 1998 / 10704
Adams, Mary Louise (Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6 [tel: 613-545-6000; e-mail: mlal@post.queensu.ca]), Separating the Men from the Girls: Constructing Gender Difference in Figure Skating.
¶ As one of the so-called aesthetic sports, figure skating is routinely categorized as an activity appropriate for girls. The importance placed on the skater's appearance & body presentation, costuming, music, & grace keep skating well in the bounds of traditional femininity. In the past, this has meant that female skaters have not been subject to the same forms of gender surveillance that have greeted other female athletes. By contrast, the masculinity of male figure skaters is a source of frequent comment & concern. Over this century, figure skating has evolved from an almost exclusively male activity to one that puts men on the margins of traditional notions of masculinity. Popular portrayals of skating as an effeminate sport have had well-documented effects in terms of the relative numbers of girls & boys who pursue skating & the extent to which male skaters are accepted by their male peers. Here, it is argued that efforts to masculinize the image of male skaters have helped to trench extremely polarized notions of gender difference in the sport, notions that place limitations on female skaters to a much greater extent than they do on males. In exploring the space of gender difference in the sport, discussion draws on historical representations of gender in skating, footage of recent skating competitions, commentary on skating, & skating regulations.

98S33464 / ISA / 1998 / 10705
Adlas, Helena (Dept Management Studies U West Indies, Saint Augustine Trinidad [tel/fax: 809-662-2002/1140]), The Effects of Work Stress on Job Satisfaction and Turnover Intentions among Teachers in Trinidad and Tobago: An Empirical Study.
¶ Examines the effects of work stress on job satisfaction & turnover intentions among teachers in Trinidad & Tobago. Results show a negative relationship between work stress & job satisfaction; however, no significant relationship was found between stress & turnover intentions. Interviews conducted with a number of respondents reveal widespread job dissatisfaction, but there were no substantive negative consequences. From a practical point of view, it is important for the ministry of education to be cognizant of the fact that, though stress among teachers is pervasive & has led to job dissatisfaction, they have no intentions of leaving their jobs.

98S33465 / ISA / 1998 / 10706
Adlas, Caren & Gomes, Eduardo R. (Dept Political Science Rutgers U, Camden NJ 08102 [tel: 609-225-6084; e-mail:
addis@crab.rutgers.edu), Liberalization, Restructuring and Reinforced Corporation—The Role of the Agencies of Technical Support in Brazil.

Addressed the impacts of economic liberalization on Brazil's industrial corporatism, focusing on the activities of the less-studied agencies of technical support in Brazil—SEBRAE, the Brazilian Support Service to Micro & Small Enterprises, & SENAI, the National Service of Industrial Training. First examined are the actions of sectoral corporatist groups & their roles in influencing production & market practices, both before & after the market opening. Addressed next are new efforts by SEBRAE & SENAI to help firms face the competition stemming from opening markets. The conclusion argues that these efforts signal the cohesion & revitalization, rather than the decline, of corporatism. Further, these experiences could provide models for other regions' & nations' promotion of restructuring & competitiveness under highly volatile & cutthroat conditions.

98S33466 / ISA / 1998 / 10707
Adedokun, Supo (U Calabar, Nigeria), Liberalism and Ideology of Globalization.

Points that the increasingly popular concept of globalization tends to be a liberal-capitalist's renewal of ideology. Implicit in the value of globalization is that one unified world without ideological learning has emerged. The concern of each nation-state is assumed to be obtaining the largest shares of resources & progress brought about by globalization. As a result, it is not known how globalization affects the vast majority of the people located in underdeveloped areas. The substance, operational mechanisms, & organizational structure of the ideological motive of globalization are compared to past features of global activities.

98S33467 / ISA / 1998 / 10708
Aderinto, Adeyinka Abideen (Dept Sociology U Ibadan, Nigeria [tel: 234-2-2410505; e-mail: library@ibadan.ac.ng]), The Quality of Life of the Girl-Child in South-Western Nigeria: A Critical Assessment.

Examines the situation of girls in southwestern Nigeria & how it affects their quality of life, drawing on 3,000 surveys, 18 focus-group discussions, & 3 in-depth interviews. Explored are characteristics such as literacy level & rural-urban divide. Quantitative & qualitative analysis found that, despite increasing awareness of girls, there is still the tacit preference for males, which underlines girls' quality of life.

98S33468 / ISA / 1998 / 10709
Aderinto, Adeyinka Abideen (Dept Sociology U Ibadan, Oyo State Nigeria [tel: 234-2-2410505; e-mail: library@ibadan.ac.ng]), The Girl-Child Situation in South-Western Nigeria: A Critical Assessment.

Examines the situation of girls in southwestern Nigeria, drawing on survey, focus group, & in-depth interview data from children & parents. Issues addressed include discriminatory patterns against girl children, reinforcing sociocultural factors, & parental & community feelings toward the girl child.

98S33469 / ISA / 1998 / 10710

Uses Nigeria as a case study to examine sub-Saharan food security in terms of policies appropriate in a region where countries vary per natural endowments & cultural, socioeconomic, & political environment. Since a nation's history influences its present situation & has consequences for its future, long-term trends in Nigerian food issues are critically analyzed. Food security is investigated in light of internal & external social forces, eg, political instability, institutionalization of corruption, ethnic & religious politics, role of international agencies, & multinational companies.

98S33470 / ISA / 1998 / 10711
Adler, Lomitz & Chazarro-Garcia, Laura (IIMAS U Nacional Autonoma Mexico, 04510 Mexico DF [tel/fax: 52-5-662-35-94/6166-26-70; e-mail: larissa@servidor.unam.mx]), Basic, Applied and Technological Research: Computer Science at the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

Offers a historical account of the relationship between basic, applied, & technological research, based on a case study of the Instituto de Research on Applied Mathematics & Systems of the National Autonomous U of Mexico. It is shown that the academic careers of researchers who have dedicated themselves full-time to the development of technology related to computing science have faced an evaluating system based on an ideal of basic science, resulting in an adverse environment for technological research. This has negative consequences for basic research itself, as the achievements of basic & experimental science cannot be understood without an active collaboration between technology & theory. Concepts that have arisen to different formal education evaluation at the university are demonstrated to have resulted from a value-ridden symbolic construction more than from the process of the actual development of new knowledge.

98S33471 / ISA / 1998 / 10712
Adorno, Sergio (Dept Sociologis FFLCH U Sito Paulo, 05058-900 SP Brazil [tel/fax: 55-11-818-3304/3158; e-mail: sadorno@sup.br]), La Réforme de la police et les défis de la consolidation de la démocratie au Brésil dans les années 90 (Police Reforms and Challenges in the Consolidation of Democracy in Brazil in the 1990s). (FRE)

After the authoritarian regime, 1964-1985, Brazilian society returned to democratic normalcy. The 1988 constitution instituted a new political regime that increased both participation & representation & spread civil, collective, social, & political rights. The constitution's goals of abolishing secret organizations, retaining the principle of transparency in political decisions, & imposing legal limits to the arbitrary character of political power are described. However, despite these important changes, the consolidation of democratic political life in Brazil has not succeeded in eliminating human rights violations, particularly extraordinary tortures & executions undertaken by the police against citizens. Examined here are recent efforts by Brazilian police authorities in respect departments implemented in public debate. Focus is on reactions against the projects expressed by various social actors (police, magistrates, politicians, social scientists, & the media).

98S33472 / ISA / 1998 / 10713
Aguacino, Rafael (Programme Economy & Work Santiago, Chile [e-mail: gms@reuma.cl]), Work and Poverty in Chile.

Chile has been one of the countries in which neoliberal-inspired transformations were applied at a very early stage. While Chile began in 1975, the rest of Latin America was generally more tardy; in some countries, at some point beyond the 1982/83 crisis, & in others, eg, Argentina, Peru, & Bolivia, only in the 1990s. After almost 25 years, the Chilean case can be considered as a mature experiment of the neoliberal counter-revolution. Analysis helps illuminate the sequence & character of these neoliberal reforms, & understand many of the contradictions currently contained under dependent capitalism in conditions of globalization. The productive fragmentation process as a new form of industrial organization, & the extension of the forms & strategies of flexibilization of the job market, are explored. Fragmentation & flexibility are similar processes: the new capital-labor relationships are characteristic of the new Chilean accumulation standard as they are inserted in the world economy. This standard pattern has been shown to contain a contradiction between growth & equity, but also, severe limits to the virtuous link between growth, employment, & poverty. The phenomenon of the precariousness of the occupations is one limit. This explains, in part, why an economy with rapid growth over a decade & declining unemployment rates maintains a large part of its population in poverty conditions. The constitution of the identities of the poor & wage earners in general & their strategies to overcome poverty in contemporary Chilean society are also discussed.

98S33473 / ISA / 1998 / 10714

Explores how creative time management can provide retired people with life satisfaction, drawing on 1998 data from a random sample of 100 economically well-off, middle-class, educated senior citizens (ages 62-80) retired from government & private jobs, living in families in Meerut—city of about seven lakh populations in Uttar Pradesh, India. A positive association is found between work involvement (either paid or unpaid) & selfless social service & life satisfaction in old age. Welcoming old age with necessary planning & a positive attitude also promotes health living. A balanced attitude toward material & spiritual pursuits provides satisfaction through life. In any case, particularly after retirement, it is concluded that various problems of old age, eg, loneliness, loss of status & respect, distance from the productive system of society, underutilization, mental & physical ill health, pessimistic outlook, & quality-of-life deterioration can be minimized by adopting work therapy. Cohesive family ties are also important for a satisfactory retired life.
Since early Jan 1997, the Portuguese-Canadian community in Toronto, Ontario, has rallied behind Helder Marques in an attempt to persuade the federal government from deporting him. This deportation case is examined here, along with the Portuguese community's organizational efforts to resist/protect the deportation order and the role of the state with regard to its discourse on citizenship. The goal is to delineate the community's definition of the issues, the mobilizing efforts, & the extent to which this case highlights the community's commentary on its place in the Canadian diaspora. Preliminary research suggests that this deportation case, while important in itself, is also a constellation for a number of other issues, eg, government restructuring, community self-identity, & grassroots political mobilizing. The research is based on interviews with Helder's sister, his lawyers & doctors, community activists, & local politicians involved in some capacity. Government documents on multiculturalism & citizenship & other scholarly publications on citizenship are reviewed as well.
cooperation between businesses: directorship interlocks & cross-shareholdings. Variations in such relationships are important because they both reflect & shape a country's economic organization & development. A systematic data set, including the largest corporations in Italy & Spain, has been used to analyze network methods, drawing on historical-institutional theory & comparative-historical sociology to interpret the results. Findings indicate that intercorporate relationships are shaped by (1) paths to industrialization, (2) degree of state interventionism, & (3) foreign multinational investment. These factors condition the different positions of corporations in the network & the division of labor among family-controlled, state-owned, bank-controlled, & foreign-owned companies; eg, whereas in Italy, sharp divisions exist between financial & nonfinancial corporations & between state-owned & family-run business groups, in Spain, business groups have formed around financial institutions & foreign-owned enterprises.

98S33482 / ISA / 1998 / 10723
Ahlemeyer, Heinrich W. (ISYS Institut Systemic Social Research, Dieuebue 5 D-48157 Münster Germany [tel/fax: 49-251-1414-214/222; e-mail: isys@aol.com]), Complexity and Organizational Change.

Following Niklas Luhmann, organizations are conceived of as distinct social systems consisting of decisions that they themselves produce. Examined is what characterizes the observation & handling of complexity on the level of organizations by opening a four-field pattern. This is gained by cross-tabulating two basic differences: (1) redundancy & variety as two central dimensions of organizations, & (2) increasing & reducing as two basic ways of dealing with complexity. This pattern is tentatively complemented by a third difference that distinguishes between (the observation of) the self-complexity of the organization & the outward complexity of its environment. This general "grammar" is dynamized by applying it to topical challenges of innovation & organizational change. Data from different case studies of organizational development projects are used to explore the distinction between active propellants of change & passive innovators of innovation & whether there is an excluded third possibility to this dual alternative. Groups & networks are analyzed as two important problem-solving features of organizations in dealing with new dimensions of internal & external complexity that arises from new constellations of competition & cooperation on a global level.

98S33483 / ISA / 1998 / 10724
Ahponen, Pirkkoliisa (Dept Social Policy U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland [tel/fax: 358-13-251-4215/4893; e-mail: pirkkoliisa.ahponen@joensuu.fi]), Life-Political Reflections on Everyday Heroism.

† Draws on autobiographies written by ordinary people who experienced social discrimination to problematize the concept of "heroism" (particularly everyday heroism) in terms of its life-political significance. Explored is how social properties & cultural capacities are used to overcome alienating experiences, controlling risks of social exclusion, & ruling one group of "deviants". The effects of change, definitions, articulations & discriminations are used as labels when social identities of "majorities" & "minorities," "normals," & "deviants" are formed & stabilized. Investigated is how experiences of social exclusions (Otherness, alienation, deviation) are culturally reflected, ie, how strategies of togetherness & concepts like fraternity or solidarity are used ideologically by utilizing culturally unequalizing strategies. The possibility of overcoming socially exclusive barriers by means of politics of culture are considered. When studying autobiographies, emphasis is on the subjective experiences & reflexive interpretations of how isolation, exclusion, or alienation as restrictions of success are met during the life cycle; the meaning of becoming "a hero of one's own life" is sought in the context of reflexive modernization.

98S33484 / ISA / 1998 / 10725
Ahponen, Pirkkoliisa (Dept Social Policy & Philosophy U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland [tel/fax: 358-13-251-4215/4893; e-mail: pirkkoliisa.ahponen@joensuu.fi]), Life in Cellar.

† Culture is something sublime as compared to the secular. Culture is constituted by symbolic values. But even earthy, underground, & profane can be aestheticized & conceptualized. Think about culture as a construction like a castle. Are the most valuable cultural symbols situated in the tower? What is situated in the cellar—hidden, unconscious, primitive, poverty, Otherness? We are unanimous in that everyday life happens at the grassroots level. Art, science, discursive consciousness, superego—those entities are high above the ordinary & routine. But there are also treasures preserved under the earth; there are memories concealed in the cellar of the mind. A cellar is also a place for seeds awaiting their cultivation time.

98S33485 / ISA / 1998 / 10726
Ahponen, Pirkkoliisa (Dept Social Policy & Philosophy U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland [tel/fax: 358-13-251-4215/4893; e-mail: pirkkoliisa.ahponen@joensuu.fi]), Crossing Borders, over Cultural Political Responses.

† Activities of citizens have become institutionalized in the development of modern society. Culture has gained its functional role in defining, affirming, & legitimizing social divisions. Democratization of the art world & leveling of social boundaries between high & low cultures have been main tendencies in the institutionalization of culture. More space has been given to everyday culture (popular culture, entertainment, etc). Inevitably, however, cultural policy is structured by social representations, hierarchically organized on the basis of distinct valuations of different kinds of cultural capital. Certain social groups have dominated the interest-based power field of cultural politics. Membership in a community is culturally significant. Social divisions are legitimated by categorizations of cultural belongings. So far as democratization has proceeded, the political space inside which the networks of interest-based social representations are formed has been enlarged. Social representations preserve cultural separations between "us" & "Others." Universality of diversity, the ideal value of modern culture of globalization, stands up for an integration of increased cultural differentiations. Can it be that even alienating effects of superiority & inferiority in cultural significations are included in the dynamics of social representations? Can alienation be supported by the power mechanisms of cultural politics? How could the alienating ideological boundaries, formed by social divisions, be overcome in cultural actions?

98S33486 / ISA / 1998 / 10727
Akachi, Mayuko (Graduate School Media & Governance Keio U, Fudosawa Kanagawa Japan [e-mail: akachi@mag.Keio.ac.jp]), Inter-generational Change in the Process of Married Women's Status Attainment: From the View Point of Life Course.

† Because the present model, in treating career only in the labor market, tends to exclude housewives, examined is the process of women's status attainment in Japan, using Elder's (1974) life course analysis, which regards family career & career in labor market, pointing out differences between men & women; (2) factors that affect women's career in labor market; & (3) a cohort, taking up three general women's life courses—continuous, intermit- tent, & retired employee. In light of an increasing number of professional women continuing their jobs, it is claimed that the recent trend in Japan produces a new process of married women's status attainment, ie, status attainment based on their own careers.

98S33487 / ISA / 1998 / 10728
Akinola, Olufemi A. (U Asmara, Eritrea [tel/fax: 291-1-161926/162236; e-mail: Femi@chas.asmara.punchdown.org]), New Nationalism and Political Transitions after the Third Wave: A View from Eastern Africa.

† Eastern Africa—defined broadly to include Eritrea, Ethiopia, & the Sudan—has featured prominently in recent discourse on "new-generation" regimes & the "final wave" of independence in sub-Saharan Africa. Widely associated with rabidly corrupt, self-destructive elites & state collapse in the 1970s & 1980s, the subregion has, in the 1990s, produced some far-reaching changes to Africa's postcolonial political traditions. A major underlying factor in the apparent metamorphosis has been what Markakis has called "new nationalism." Yet, by making possible structural changes some regarded as inconceivable as recent as in the mid1990s, new nationalism might yet constitute the most forceful, self-justifying argument against further liberalization in the subregion. Either way, new nationalism is a crucial, albeit unfolding, phenomenon on which the prospects for democratic practice in Eastern Africa are likely to turn. The main elements of new nationalism & its place in political-economic controversies arising from democracy's third wave are considered. Also explored is its significance in the calculus of political transformation in the subregion.

98S33488 / ISA / 1998 / 10729
Akkerman, Agnes & Torenvlied, Rene (Center Social Science Theory Rijks U Groningen, NL-9700 AB Netherlands [e-mail: 8
Akkermans, Catelijne (Amsterdam School Social Science Research U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands [tel/fax: 3120-525-3511 / 2666; e-mail: akkermans@pscw.uva.nl]), Interactions between Societal Circumstances, Social Psychiatry and Developments in Municipal Health Care in Amsterdam during the Period 1933-1989. Discusses the interaction between changes in societal circumstances, social psychiatry, & municipal mental health care in Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1933-1988, based on qualitative & quantitative analysis of an a select sample of 500 patient files of the Municipal Mental Health Service. A comparison of the Municipal Mental Health Service held a key position among institutions in the field of psychiatry in Amsterdam. After WWII, cultural & social-economic transitions, as well as changing psychiatric insights & methods, contributed to the increase & diversification of mental health care institutions. Processes of selection & sifting constantly redefined the leftover group of hardly treatable patients. The municipal cites countered this threat by initiating preventive & aftercare organized by the Amsterdam Municipal Mental Health Service, aiming at reducing the number of hospitalized patients. It also developed a psychiatrie d'urgence a mobile psychiatrist visiting patients at home. However, these care arrangements brought new problems & threats, which had to be resolved to make dismissal of patients acceptable; the reallocation of psychiatric care created new problems, which, in turn, instigated new forms of care.

Aksit, Bahattin (Dept Sociology Middle East Technical U, Ankara TR-06531 Turkey [e-mail: aksit@rorqual.cc.metu.edu.tr]), Urban Migration in Information Age: The Case of Turkey as a Newly Industrializing Country. # Both deserting or remaining in village communities have many causes & consequences. Pierre Bourdieu talks about forbidding reproduction & elimination of peasants in France as a form of symbolic violence. Similar developments in Turkey are discussed, noting that there are also developments that foster staying in the village due to elimination of village-city differentials in the information age.

Aksit, Bahattin & Karanci, Nuray (Dept Sociology Middle East Technical U, Ankara TR-0651 Turkey [e-mail:aksit@rorqual.cc.metu.edu.tr]), Local, National, and Global in Time-Space of a Disaster Stricken Community: Out and Return Migration in Two Communities in Turkey. # In terms of local, regional, & national intertwinings, experiences of male & female immigrants in a Turkish community stricken by a major earthquake in 1995 are explored from sociocultural & psychological perspectives. The aim is to illustrate how disturbed traditions, networks & identities in space-time context resettled following the disaster. Turkey's global position is considered in terms of changes occurring after the collapse of the USSR & establishment of a community of independent states. Data collected via individual & group interviews, questionnaires, & official statistics gathered since the last major earthquake in 1925 are used to contrast the community's experiences with another community in a first-degree earthquake risk zone that has not suffered a recent earthquake but is experiencing migration due to rapid industrialization. The second community has been carrying out preparation & mitigation activities to minimize any future earthquakes' impact.

Al-Kazi, Lubna Ahmed (Dept Sociology/Social Work/Anthropology Kuwait U, 13104 Safat [tel/fax: 965-2424717 / 5313600]), The Dilemma of Labour Migration to Kuwait: A Minority in their Own Land. # Migration to the oil rich Gulf States has been phenomenal in the last quarter of a century, causing nationals to be a minority in their own lands. In Kuwait, migrant workers are better wages & employment into the national population, although naturalization is nearly zero of stay, even for more than 2 decades, is not a criterion for naturalization as in many Western countries. Migration policies are formulated to serve the needs of the labor market. Thus, the Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs sets the criteria for the entry of migrants & the Ministry of Interior confirms it, if it does not conflict with the political conditions of the country. Explored here are how migration flows have changed in the last 25 years & if they have complied with the migration policies stated in the labor laws. Discrepancies are analyzed to show how the migrants are now 66% of the total population; changes in their composition after the Gulf War are documented. Future goals of the government are discussed to see if past errors can be eliminated in the coming millennium.

Al-Khalifah, Abdullah H. M. (Sociology Dept Mohamed bin Saud U, Riyadh Saudi Arabia [e-mail: f10608@ksu.edu.sa]), Theories of Fundamentalism and Islamic Revival in the Gulf Council Countries. # In sociological studies of religious resurgence, numerous theories representing different schools of thought have been advanced to account for the phenomenon. These theories are reviewed to examine their strength once they are applied to explain religious resurgence in the Gulf Arab countries. It is contended that religious resurgence in the Arab/Muslim world is not unidimensional in either its form or its underlying structural causes. Consequently, an explanation of Islamic resurgence in one Arab/Muslim country may not be valid for another. The Gulf Council Countries have common political, economic, & social features that set them apart from the rest of the Arab/Muslim world. These features, it can be...
hypothesized, should have some bearing on religious resurgence. To examine this hypothesis, a sample of religious activists is drawn, & their known Islamic tapes & books are subject to content analysis to uncover the nature of their discourse. Generally speaking, it appears that critical theoretical perspectives that emphasize the interconnection of power & wealth distribution, on the one hand, & the issues of dependency & Western political, economic, & military penetrations, on the other, offer a sound analysis & understanding of Islamic resurgence in the Gulf Arab countries.

98S33496 / ISA / 1998 / 10737
Al-Rawaa, Moh'd Abdulla (Dept Sociology United Arab Emirates U Dubai (tel/ fax: 00971-4/874404)), Globalization Effects on the U. A. E. Society. Most developing countries, including the UAE (United Arab Emirates), are undergoing tremendous changes that are affecting all aspects of society & culture, with many influences & trends related to globalization. Here, the nature & features of influences generated by forces of globalization on UAE society & culture are explored, identifying the roles played by the mass media in the globalization process. New attitudes & issues generated in the local society to mediate or counteract the multiple forces & effects of the globalization process are identified.

98S33497 / ISA / 1998 / 10738
Alalen, Leena (Dept Education U Jyvaskyla FIN-40351 Finland [tex/fax: 358-14-60]-681/661; e-mail: alalen@tukki.jyu.fi)), Actors, Agents and Generational Structures. Much of the recent sociological research on children & childhood has contributed to the conceptual autonomization of children in sociological discourse, both by insisting on the significance of studying children in their own right & through its results, which demonstrate the competence, knowing, & achievement of ordinary children. In this way, children are gaining sociological status as social actors, with distinctive practices, interests, & identities. Here, it is argued that this (micro)constructionist perspective on children as (inter)actors is limiting, because of its reflected & empiricist approach to children. Microconstructionism, moreover, forecloses an analytic perspective in which children's childhoods are determined not only by their being (agential) children. To overcome such problems, a broader constructionist approach is needed in which all social categories are seen as constructions by human (including children's) agency, & equally in need of explanation. An attempt is made to contribute to the development of a more systemic conceptualization of childhood, now understood as a complex set of social relations (generational structures) within which children live their lives while participating in the reproduction/transformation of the specific form of society recognized as childhood. Data are presented from ongoing empirical research on children's everyday negotiations.

98S33498 / ISA / 1998 / 10739
Alario, M. (Dept Natural Resources & Environmental Science U Illinois, Urbana 61801 (tel/fax: 217-333-7635/244-3219; e-mail: alario@uiuc.edu)), Ecosystem Restoration and Environmental Policy Outcomes: Between Science and Politics. Decisions over ecosystem restoration projects can potentially inform the development of a second generation of environmental policy; however, concrete case studies suggest that ecosystem restoration sites have increasingly become contentious turf. It is suggested that, filtered through a deliberative democratic process, then decisions of environmental restoration are risk control may be democratically consulted. A close examination of specific case studies provides empirical evidence of the necessary conditions under which agreeable environmental measures can be pursued. The controversies surrounding Cook & Du Page County Forest Preserve projects in the Chicago (IL) area do not seem to challenge the biodiversity or ecosystem restoration goals, but the nonparticipatory nature of the decisions. There are sound practical reasons to study democratic deliberation structures coupled to systemic imperatives to better understand the degree to which restoration projects may be implemented. Sociological understandings of change, environmental risks are both decision-making situations & action-forcing events.

98S33499 / ISA / 1998 / 10740
Alatas, Syed Farid (Dept Sociology National U Singapore, 119260 (tel: 65-777-95-79; e-mail: socsfa@leonis.nus.sg)), Relevance and Irrelevance as Concepts in the Philosophy and Sociology of Social Science. Examines postcolonial concerns with the problem of the relevance of the social sciences to the Third World as a legitimate line of inquiry in the philosophy & sociology of the social sciences, discussing two types of approaches to the question of the reliability of knowledge claims: epistemological & sociological. It is suggested that the critique of the social sciences as they are practiced in the Third World cannot be adequately made on epistemological grounds alone. Sociological approaches to the question of what constitutes reliable & objective knowledge have informed a great number of theoretical works on the state of the social sciences in the Third World. Here, the sociological approach is extended to reveal that the question of reliability claims to knowledge has been supplemented by that of relevant knowledge. While the problem of irrelevance had long been recognized in assessments of the theoretical & practical uses of Western social science, neither irrelevance nor relevance has been adequately defined & conceptualized. This is attempted by adding a political & phenomenological dimension to the sociological approach, in which the definition & criteria of irrelevance & relevance are established.

98S33500 / ISA / 1998 / 10741
Alba, Orlando, Terrorism, Drug Traffickers, and New Forms of Organization in the Upper Huallaga and Aguaytia Region of Peruvian Amazonia: The Use of the "Shining Path" Myth in the Context of the All-Out War against the "Narco-Guerrilla". The Shining Path movement in the Upper Huallaga Valley & Aguaytia in the Peruvian Amazon was fundamentally one of armed resistance organized by local drug traffickers in 1983 in their fight against the anti-narcotics law-enforcement policies of the government, not an armed revolutionary movement directly tied to the Shining Path, which had previously turned to armed insurrection in the late 1970s in the Ayacucho region of the Andes. A deal was struck between the local drug-trafficking mafia, the army, & special police units whereby a sufficient degree of violence was maintained in these regions for the mafia to be able to continue forcing local farmers into cooperating with it in the production of coca, & for the army, now supposedly engaged in a fight against a Shining Path revival, to share in the profits. Focus is on the mythic elements in Shining Path revolutionary activities.

98S33501 / ISA / 1998 / 10742
Alba, Richard, Logan, J. & Stults, B. (State U New York, Albany 12222 (e-mail: rda73@cas.albany.edu)), Making a Place in the Immigration Metropolis: The Neighborhoods of Racial and Ethnic Groups, 1990. Examines the relationship between race/ethnicity & residence through locational attainment models, focusing on 1990 census data, these models are estimated, taking as the dependent variable a characteristic of a neighborhood; median household income; % of residents who are non-Hispanic white are considered here. Socioeconomic status, assimilation level, & suburban residence are all strongly linked to residence in a cross-sectional analysis, but in a longitudinal analysis, & for the army, now supposedly engaged in a fight against a Shining Path revival, to share in the profits. Focus is on the mythic elements in Shining Path revolutionary activities.

98S33502 / ISA / 1998 / 10743
Albano, Roberto, Magel, Bruno & Massimo, Giovanni (c/o Massino-U Bologna, I-40126 Italy [tel/fax: 39-51-258095/237265; e-mail: g.massino@mbox.queen.it)), The Relevance of Giddens' Structural Theory for Organizational Research. Critically analyzes contributions made by Anthony Giddens's structuration to organizational research & explores possible future developments of this path in the organizational field. Theoretical needs & concerns shared by the Giddens's organizational researchers, even in a highly heterogeneous scenario, are identified, arguing an alternative to subjectivist & objectivist approaches is the main concern. While the very general features of such a "third" epistemological view are clear, the specific theoretical concepts are far from being shared & recognized; further, it is still not clear how structuration theory can be used to fulfill such needs. More specific & basic concepts for an organization theory
consistent with a third epistemological view are considered: (1) a concept of human & organizational rationality different from those implied in subjectivist & objectivist views; (2) a processual view of organization & organizational action; (3) focus on the concepts of "rule" & "regulation"; (4) a definition of "structure" consistent with the above; (5) a Weberian explanatory framework, based on judgments of objective possibility & the distinction between adequate causation & accidental causation. Such a major task could greatly benefit not only from adapting Giddens's structuration theory or other sociological theories, but also--& more importantly--from reinterpreting some classic contributions in the organizational discipline itself, & from developing exchanges between the US & European literatures. These issues are discussed in the context of a review of the main organizational works based on Giddens's structuration theory, a critical comparison between the theory's original stipulation & its different interpretations provided by organization researchers, & a critical comparison with other social action theory that could be useful for organizational analysis.

98833503 / ISA / 1998 / 10744
Albert, Mathieu (Dept Sociology U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (tel/fax: 514-343-5722; e-mail: albertm@ere.umontreal.ca)). Scientific Activities of Social Sciences Scholars in a Neoliberalist Context: Adaptation or Resistance?.
† Presents a findings of a study that explored the impact of neoliberalism on social sciences, drawing on interview data from 31 economics & sociology professors, with differing seniority levels from two Montreal, Quebec, universities, as well as their curricula vitae & various university & departmental documents. It is hypothesized that neoliberalism influences the adoption by scholars of a market-oriented logic in the planning of their scientific activities. A more depressive time horizon is seen as leading to a weakening of the autonomy of the various scientific production areas in the social sciences. Focus is mainly on the criteria for granting tenure as they have been modified since the 1970s; apparent changes in research activity orientation, & rationales expressed by scholars to explain their decisions regarding scientific activities. Findings reveal a progressive adaptation of the scholars' research activities to financial constraints caused by government budget cuts. However, contrary to what was expected, economics scholars appeared to be more impervious than their sociology colleagues to pressure induced by neoliberalism. Findings are discussed in light of Pierre Bourdieu's concept of field & of Mode 1 & Mode 2 categories as mapped out by Gibbons et al.

98833504 / ISA / 1998 / 10745
Albrow, Martin (Rochampton Instit London School Economics, SW15 5NN England (tel/fax: 44-181-392-3604/3518; e-mail: martin@rochampton.ac.uk)). Territoriality and Abstractness as Properties of Social Relations.
† The prominence of globalization in recent theory has led to a stress on the abstract properties of social relations. But neither distance nor discontinuity make them any more abstract than they have ever been: locality & identity affect their impact properties & are relative to their situatedness in actual societies. Globalization has refocused attention on issues of social relations as the subject of social transformation & distinguished these from territoriality. Recognition of the distinction of these issues makes it necessary to develop ancillary concepts such as sociocapes & spheres.

98833505 / ISA / 1998 / 10746
Albuquerque, Rosana (U Aberta, P-1250 Lisbon Portugal (tel/fax: 351-1-397-2334/3229; e-mail: cemri@univ-ab.pt)), Strategies of Inclusion and Society's Resistance to Change: The Case of Luso-African Youngsters in Portugal.
† Because Portugal is a recent immigration country, confrontation of Portuguese society with a visible Other within its borders is a new phenomenon. Despite miscegenation between the Portuguese & other peoples, there is rejection of other ethnic groups. The case of people of African descent is paradigmatic: while they have formal citizenship, they are identified as Africans & foreigners who do not belong to Portuguese society because of their ethnic background. Here, examined is how Luso-Africans themselves-ev, their feeling of cultural belonging & personal identity—in the context of rejection by the society into which they were born. Drawing on qualitative data from children of Cape Verdian immigrants, born in Portugal & living in Lisbon, it is found that such youth are willing to participate in Portuguese society, & they identify it as their own. They have a positive self-image, characterized by a strong feeling of solidarity toward their own ethnic group; yet, they are

"producers of interculturality" because of their proximity to a so-called Luso-African cultural identity. Associations of Luso-African youngsters have been created in the last 3 years for re vindication of their rights as Portuguese citizens & expression of their intrinsic diversity through intermediation activities & collective rallies. It is argued that these groups are developing strategies of inclusion in confrontation with the resistance of a society that does not accept the idea of losing its "whiteness" & actively discriminates against ethnic groups when economically troubled.

98833506 / ISA / 1998 / 10747
Albuquerque, Mario (Centro Nacional Productividad & Calidad, Nueva York 9 Santiago Chile (tel/fax: 562-673-1411/1143; e-mail: cnpc@mlc.cl)). Obstaculo a la modernizacion de las relaciones laborales en Chile (Obstacles to the Modernization of Labor Relations in Chile). (SPA)
† Explores the reasons why Chile maintains an archaic structure of labor relations despite its relatively advanced state of development. Four factors are identified: (1) a history & culture of the labor-management relationship marked by confrontation, threat, conservatism, & exclusion (of workers from management participation); (2) the lack of any strategic orientation toward accord due to management's desire for short-term gains in a changing market; (3) a lack of incentive in labor due to employment worries, information barriers, & a wage structure based on production; & (4) a general inverse relationship between physical & human resources.

98833507 / ISA / 1998 / 10748
Alcantara, Maria C. & Longa, Omaira (U Simón Bolívar, La Guaira 1080 Venezuela (tel/fax: 5831-72291/722313; e-mail: malcantara@usb.ve)). Inns Management in Hospitality.
† Examines the management of inns in the Venezuelan hospitality sector wherein an increasing demand from exigent customers, the need to offer diversification, & the capacity to ameliorate impact on the ecosystem & the population are key to success. Considering guidelines for the operation of tourist lodgings at a high scale, strategic aspects of inns' management were established. These aspects were viewed from the point of view of a horizontal integration in terms of destination & of the inn's operation as a business unit.

98833508 / ISA / 1998 / 10749
Aldrich, Brian C. & Sandhu, Rawinder S. (Winona State U. MN 55987-5838 (tel/fax: 507-457-5421/5086; e-mail: baldrich@vax2.winona.msus.edu)), Clientelism and the Provision of Housing.
† A comparative analysis of housing in developing countries is presented, based on a survey of housing in seven major cities in developing countries by the International Labor Organization & a survey of a nonrandom sample of 52 cities & countries of the world by the World Bank & the UN Conference on Human Settlements. 16 detailed case studies of housing in developing countries provide qualitative detail on provision of housing & related services. A major finding in all three data sets is the extent of illegal housing as compared to squatter housing. Clientelism or patron-client relationships, centering around traditional forms of leadership or political actors or parties, provide the major mechanism for providing illegal housing. More research on how these informal subsystems provide housing & how they can be formalized, is needed.

98833509 / ISA / 1998 / 10750
Aldridge, Alan E. (U Nottingham, NG7 2RD England (tel/fax: 0115-951-3594/5322; e-mail: alan.aldridge@nottingham.ac.uk)), Professionals and Clients in the Field of Personal Finance.
† In the UK, as in many other Western societies, the state is engaged in a radical cultural project of transferring to individual citizens the financial responsibility & risk of providing for their own welfare. The financial services sector & the professional advisors who work in it face new opportunities for marketing their services. At the same time, the many scandals that have afflicted the sector, in the UK & elsewhere, have raised questions about the validity of professional advisors' claim to professional status. Here, the evolving professional-client/consumer relationship in the field of personal finance is analyzed through key concepts drawn from the work of Pierre Bourdieu, ie, social field, cultural capital, illusion, & objective complicity.

98833510 / ISA / 1998 / 10751
Aldridge, Meryl Elizabeth (U Nottingham, NG7 2RD England (tel/fax: 44-115-951-5425/5322; e-mail:...
Meryl Aldridge@nottingham.ac.uk). Women in the UK Regional Press: Hard News; Hard World. Drawing on research with women working in British local/regional newspapers, explored is how the organizational structures & working patterns combine with symbolic order & occupational ideology of journalism to maintain newspapers as a masculine domain. The turbulent commercial & technical environment of daily & weekly local newspapers is described. Focus is on the importance of personal contact & patronage in job mobility & promotion. It is argued that the privileging of “hard news,” which remains the core value of newspapers, with its consequent assumptions about the normality of employees’ instant availability, asocial hours, & self-exploitation, disadvantages all staff, but especially women. The traditional route of upward mobility in newspaper journalism is also reviewed, highlighting how intensified working practices may, in effect, block opportunities for women in practice as quickly as they are claimed to be opening up in principle.

98S33511 / ISA / 1998 / 10753
Alestalo, Marja, Fischer-Bluhm, Karin & Gueissaz, Albert (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland [tel/fax: 9-19123967; e-mail: marja.alestalo@helsinki.fi]), Changing Objectives of Expertise: Experiences of Evaluation of the Universities in Europe. Compares the evolution of evaluation in the universities of eight European countries to broaden empirical evidence about the contextual aspects of evaluation: the relationships between government & other public authorities, the academic professionals, & the actors in economy & society. Some implications of the practices of evaluation are also discussed by looking at the dynamics of learning processes & the capacities of the experts for integration. Actual & changing roles of evaluation experts, & the problem of qualification in expertise, are discussed.

98S33512 / ISA / 1998 / 10753
Alexander, Jeffrey C. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024 [tel/fax: 310-825-1313/206-9838; e-mail: Alexander@soc.ucla.edu]). Multiculturalism as a New Mode of Civil Incorporation. Analyzes recent developments in the social theory of Alain Touraine, positively contrasting his recent focus on modernity & democracy with his earlier emphasis on postindustrialism & radical social movements. Taking off from Touraine’s argument for more pluralistic forms of democracy, it is suggested that there are three ideal typical forms of incorporation into civil society: assimilation, syncretism, & multiculturalism. These ideal types are contended to reflect increasing degrees of civil solidarity; only if members of a social system identify strongly with one another as fully human is it possible to make the recognition of “difference” a principle for rights & resources.

98S33514 / ISA / 1998 / 10755
Alexander, Malcolm L. (Griffith U, Nathan Queensland Australia 4111 [tel/fax: 61-7-3875-7169/7730; e-mail: M.Alexander@hum.gu.edu.au]), Globalization and Capitalist Class Organisation: The Case of Australia. Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (19) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.com

98S33515 / ISA / 1998 / 10756
Alexandrova, Gubina Svetlana, Vladimirava, Ladugina Marina & Vladimirivna, Yachmeneva Natalya (Dept Sociology Russian Chemical-Technical U, Moscow 125047 [tel/fax: 007-095-290-99-03/200-42-04; e-mail: bibliography of Generations in Situation of Conflict and Transformation of Societies. The research of self-biography & social genealogy by Russian Chemical-Technical U (Moscow) students in the last 5 years became an effective method for self-analysis & exploration of conflict & transporta- tion, dynamic of values, succession & generation & generation gap, & social migration. In this situation, help of family resources, e.g., social status & connections, makes adaptation to new conditions easier. Biographical research offers rich material for quality analysis of value conflict, which is occurring in Russia during the current transitive period. Results of the analysis of biographies of students shows that the most important values for them are common human values: happy family, health, & love. Also, there are values that belong to modern society: comfort, independence, self-confidence, & freedom. Movement of such values as justice, equality, & laws to the present position shows that students associate them with the social system. The values of postmodern society, e.g., rich information & interesting job, are not important to students.

98S33516 / ISA / 1998 / 10757
Alian, Ece (School Telecommunications Ohio U, Athens 45701 [tel/fax: 614-589-6939; e-mail: eca14887@oak.cats.ohiou.edu]), Is Cultural Diversity Still Threat? When looking at the history of social thought to trace the roots of intolerance toward cultural diversity, one can see some important clues in the idea of science developed to instigate social change by the thinkers & revolutionists of the Enlightenment era. While science diminished the authority of the church, it also started the first bases of social thought that valued objectivity & universality. However, the idea that science is the ultimate form of attaining knowledge invalidated or marginalized non-scientific ideas & societies based on traditional practices. To discredit social hierarchies that promote racism, caste, & class differences, humans were divided as being equal & uniform & sharing a common identity. Enlightenment’s role in guiding a society hostile to individuality, social differences, non-Western cultures, & non-scientific ideas has been pointed out by postcolonialist scholars. This is because the assumption that Europe is the center of civilization still prevails. Questioned here is how the idea of cultural diversity is viewed today as we leave the “modern societies” behind & try to see what follows postmodern identities.

98S33517 / ISA / 1998 / 10758
Aliev, Ramiz (Dept Social Sciences Baku Research Institut Pedagogical Studies, Prospect Azerbaijan 40 370116 Azerbaijan [tel/fax: 99412-960866]), Sociological Traditions and Outstanding Representatives of Social Thought in Azerbaijan before 20th Century. Sociological traditions of Azerbaijanian social thought have an ancient history. They can be found in the Turkic folk epic “Dada Gorgud,” created in the 7th century, which addressed such topics as the improvement of personality, family, education, & role of women. Azerbaijani poets & thinker Nizami Ghandjavi (1141-1209) considered that progress of society is possible only due to joint activities of all people. Educatrors Shirazjadin Urmvi (1198-1283) & Nizarnad Tusi (1201-1274) thought that progress is not limited of wise, clever, & fair leaders. All sources, e.g. social status, the prosperity, stability of the country, & the base of people’s welfare with equitable & democratic laws. During the centuries the attention of Azerbaijani thinkers was attracted by the problem of personality & the role of heroism & environment & upbringing in personality formation. Maragali Ahbvedi (1274-1338) & Abdulrahman Bakuvi (1260-...
11

Sociology & Work Organization

Analysis informed by a historical grasp of the organization in relation to women. Values associated with different forms of work by feminist scholars equates work with employment. This conception is imbued with meanings that influence the majority are judged munerated work. This conception is imbued with meanings that influence the situation of a researcher /scientist (2) articulation of the articulation of knowledge and the contributions of the researcher to the situation of a researcher /scientist. Mentioning the methodological questions about the social reality of work, explored as conceptualizations of work and working relations, raising theoretical & methodological questions about the social & economic changes claiming the transformation of work, focusing on gender relations. The modernist conception in social science is supposedly fitted is already achievable using Pierre Bourdieu's approach in terms of symbolic capital. Wider conceptual economies of scale along these lines might be possible in tourism studies. One might ask whether the concept of "the tourist" is necessary. How does tourism differ from any other act of consumption? Following Bourdieu & Anthony Giddens work on consumption, it might be conceptualized as an economy of symbolic values. The move compels clearer definition of the theoretical significance (if any) of the spatial displacement (or relocation) of the tourist as consumer.

Merging Concepts: Same Realities.

Arguing that the transformation of work requires close sociological analysis informed by a historical grasp of the organization & meaning of work, explored as conceptualizations of work & working relations, raising theoretical & methodological questions about the social & economic changes claiming the transformation of work, focusing on gender relations. The modernist conception in social science equates work with employment, some forms of self-employment, ignoring or downgrading other types of paid work & virtually neglecting unrenumerated work. This conception is imbued with meanings that influence the way the majority are judged munerated work. This conception is imbued with meanings that influence the situation of a researcher /scientist (2) articulation of the articulation of knowledge and the contributions of the researcher to the situation of a researcher /scientist. Mentioning the methodological questions about the social reality of work, explored as conceptualizations of work and working relations, raising theoretical & methodological questions about the social & economic changes claiming the transformation of work, focusing on gender relations. The modernist conception in social science is supposedly fitted is already achievable using Pierre Bourdieu's approach in terms of symbolic capital. Wider conceptual economies of scale along these lines might be possible in tourism studies. One might ask whether the concept of "the tourist" is necessary. How does tourism differ from any other act of consumption? Following Bourdieu & Anthony Giddens work on consumption, it might be conceptualized as an economy of symbolic values. The move compels clearer definition of the theoretical significance (if any) of the spatial displacement (or relocation) of the tourist as consumer.

1430) showed the role of education, as well as its importance, in over- coming inherited vices. Such thinkers as Khagani, Fizuli, Mirza Fatali Akhundov, & Said Azim Shirvani believed that a noble man could be formed through the correct education. From mid-19th to early 20th centu- ry such Azeri thinkers as Akhundov & Hasanbey Zardabi, among oth- ers, mentioned the motive role of environment & upbringing in forming man. They attached importance to building of a democratic, legal state, education of people, & women's freedom & active participation. Opinion of Azeri thinkers about man, society, & state remain their social im- port today.

Alatt, Pat (U Teeside, Middlesbrough Cleveland TS6 0QS En- gland [tel/fax: 01642-342900/342925]), Young People, Time and Place: Lifelong Learning, the Flexible Worker and Issues of Policy. ¶ Explores the interrelated concepts of the independent, lifelong learner, in what is coming to be termed the learning society, & the new flexible worker, phenomena purposely constructed & reflective of the contemporary pressures toward a reorientation to time & place. Identified is the special place the young hold in the articulation of this reorientation by virtue of their position in the life course & the value society accords their time. Manifestations & meaning in young people's lives are traced via empirical studies of policy & practice in which these reorientating concepts are embedded, eg, in education & independent learning, the wel- fare & employment & welfare policies, & studies of the experience of employment/unemployment. It notes how, while emanating from the public arena, particularly those associated with education & work, other arenas of young people's lives are implicated, reflecting the redefinition & amorphous nature of the boundaries between public & private spheres in the modernist conception of the social order via youth policies. Highlighted are the tensions & contradictions such policies generate for the young in the or- dering of their lives in the context of change.

Allcock, John Nottingham Trent U Nottingham NG11 6FZ England [tel/fax: 44-115-951414; e-mail: j.allcock@nottingham.ac.uk]), Eliminating the Tourist: 'Dissonant Heritage', 'Symbolic Capital' and Consumption. ¶ The danger that sociology might disintegrate into subdisciplines (eg, the sociology of tourism) has been noted in the past. This risk is exempli- fied in recent work on "dissonant heritage" (Tunbridge & Ashworth). Its originating impetus comes from the study of tourism, but questioned is whether it does so in a manner that cuts off analysis from more general frameworks in sociology. It is argued that the work for which this idea is supposedly fitted is already achievable using Pierre Bourdieu's approch in terms of symbolic capital. Wider conceptual economies of scale along these lines might be possible in tourism studies. One might ask whether the concept of the "tourist" is necessary. How does tourism differ from any other act of consumption? Following Bourdieu & Anthony Giddens work on consumption, it might be conceptualized as an economy of symbolic values. The move compels clearer definition of the theoretical significance (if any) of the spatial displacement (or relocation) of the tourist as consumer.

Alcock, John Nottingham Trent U Nottingham NG11 6FZ England [tel/fax: 44-115-951414; e-mail: j.allcock@nottingham.ac.uk]), Eliminating the Tourist: 'Dissonant Heritage', 'Symbolic Capital' and Consumption. ¶ The danger that sociology might disintegrate into subdisciplines (eg, the sociology of tourism) has been noted in the past. This risk is exemplified in recent work on "dissonant heritage" (Tunbridge & Ashworth). Its originating impetus comes from the study of tourism, but questioned is whether it does so in a manner that cuts off analysis from more general frameworks in sociology. It is argued that the work for which this idea is supposedly fitted is already achievable using Pierre Bourdieu's approach in terms of symbolic capital. Wider conceptual economies of scale along these lines might be possible in tourism studies. One might ask whether the concept of the "tourist" is necessary. How does tourism differ from any other act of consumption? Following Bourdieu & Anthony Giddens work on consumption, it might be conceptualized as an economy of symbolic values. The move compels clearer definition of the theoretical significance (if any) of the spatial displacement (or relocation) of the tourist as consumer.

Alcock, John Nottingham Trent U Nottingham NG11 6FZ England [tel/fax: 44-115-951414; e-mail: j.allcock@nottingham.ac.uk]), Eliminating the Tourist: 'Dissonant Heritage', 'Symbolic Capital' and Consumption. ¶ The danger that sociology might disintegrate into subdisciplines (eg, the sociology of tourism) has been noted in the past. This risk is exemplified in recent work on "dissonant heritage" (Tunbridge & Ashworth). Its originating impetus comes from the study of tourism, but questioned is whether it does so in a manner that cuts off analysis from more general frameworks in sociology. It is argued that the work for which this idea is supposedly fitted is already achievable using Pierre Bourdieu's approach in terms of symbolic capital. Wider conceptual economies of scale along these lines might be possible in tourism studies. One might ask whether the concept of the "tourist" is necessary. How does tourism differ from any other act of consumption? Following Bourdieu & Anthony Giddens work on consumption, it might be conceptualized as an economy of symbolic values. The move compels clearer definition of the theoretical significance (if any) of the spatial displacement (or relocation) of the tourist as consumer.
In Portuguese universities, several surveys have been developed in recent years focusing on the impact of the law on Spanish public opinion. A study of induced abortion in Spain focuses on the impact of the law on Spanish public opinion. The main findings concern (1) the new roles that US direct investments are playing in the industrial development of Mexican regions located far from the Mexican-US border; and (2) the growth of the informal sector on the microindustrial level, including home industries, in the state of Tlaxcala. It is concluded that most Mexican clothing industries are not prepared to meet the new demands of globalization imposed by NAFTA.

Mexico has received current globalization's full impact since 1994 (2) the growth of the informal sector and (3) the lack of new advanced forms of world governance able to support integrated approaches to global problems. The interdisciplinary clashes that occur over concepts, theories, and visions of environmentalism are examined, aiming toward a possible broadening of the field of knowledge. The urgency to formulate policies to correct the current ecological imbalance is also emphasized.

Ambrosi, Francesco (CERFE, via Monte Zebo 32 l-00195 Rome Italy [tel/fax: 39-6-3232505/3221218; e-mail: cerfe@pronet.it]), Reintroducing Myth and Ritual in Sociological Theory: The Challenge of Cognitive Revolution.

Offers a proposal for a reintroduction in sociological theorizing of concepts & theories related to myths & ritual. In spite of the centrality of these concepts in classical tradition, myths & rituals have been neglected by sociological theory, becoming specialized tools of research for the anthropology & sociology of religion. Investigated are the consequences for sociological theory of the discovery of the neurophysiological "social" part of the brain & to the synchronization mechanisms activated by ritual & myths in contemporary society. The relevance of myths & rituals is part of the challenge that sociology must face in a growing "cosmopolitan society." Discussed is the "cognitive revolution," the increasing relevance of the cognitive sphere in society, in comparison to the past when structural phenomena had a major impact. In a globalizing world, where computer-assisted productive processes reduce the value of human labor, the cognitive aspects of economic production, as well as of social life, become dominant. There is an increasing ability of individuals & groups, also thanks to technological innovation, to construct & reconstruct ideologies, myths, identities, etc, without the mediation of big historical parties, & trade unions. The decreasing importance of "organizational solidarity" (Smelser, Neill) & the religious & ethnic revivals in modern & Western societies could indicate the increasing relevance of the cognitive dimension in contemporary society (as well as myths & ritual).

Venezuela, Caracas 1051 (e-mail: cenamb@reacciun.ve)), Ambiente desarrollo: algunas ideas para la reflexión (Environment and Development: Home Ideas for Reflection). (SPA) (Sociological Abstracts)

Discusses the relationship between development & the environment, combining notions from both the social & natural sciences to address the main concerns facing contemporary society. At issue is the need to redefine the human-nature relationship transcending the traditional dominator-dominated approach. The interdisciplinary clashes that occur over concepts, theories, and visions of environmentalism are examined, aiming toward a possible broadening of the field of knowledge. The urgency to formulate policies to correct the current ecological imbalance is also emphasized.
only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.com

1 During the 20th century, German has lost ground to English as a language of science, as is demonstrated by representative data up to 1996. Here the question of English as the language of teaching at German universities in use in establishing this would be in line with the German university tradition of relating teaching as closely as possible to research where English prevails. However, for the larger European language communities, or their countries, introducing a foreign language for such a function appears incompatible with national interests & pride. The German nation is still partially based on the idea of "language nation." Introducing English for teaching at the nation's highest educational institutions appears destructive to the nation. These & other problems are discussed in light of the possibility that there may be no way around using English for teaching.

98S33532 / ISA / 1998 / 10773

[Andersen, Hans Thor & Jorgensen, John (SBI Research Insti, PO Box 119 DK-2970 Horsholm Denmark [tel/fax: 45-42-86-55-33/94; e-mail: hta@sbi.dk]), Reshaping Institutions--Conditions for Strategic Planning.

1 The postwar political regime was primarily designed for generating economic & social growth. However, the positive interaction between economic growth & social welfare ceased by the mid-1970s with attempts to displace collective welfare with private services on market terms. German politics has been transformed into image creation, strategic planning, & marketing as substantial elements of territorial competition among cities of the Western world. Growing concern that a nation's competitiveness depends on its larger cities has led to an abandonment in several countries of traditional regional policy. Rather than speaking of reshaping institutions, explored here is the bifurcation of governance between democracy & citizen participation, on the one hand, & on the other, more corporate coalitions between growth & welfare, focusing on selected West European metropoles.

98S33533 / ISA / 1998 / 10774

[Anderson, James G. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907-1365 [tel/fax: 765-494-4668/496-1476; e-mail: anderson@soc.purdue.edu]), Improving Cholesterol Management through Improved Patient Compliance.

1 Describes a clinical trial of an educational intervention to train physicians how to improve dietary & medication compliance in patients with hypercholesterolemia. The intervention is delivered to physicians via audioconferencing through a desktop computer in their offices. A critical view of this strategy is exposed from a clinical sociology perspective.

98S33534 / ISA / 1998 / 10775

[Andes, Nancy (U Alaska, Anchorage 99508 [tel/fax: 907-786-1691/1737; e-mail: afna@uaa.alaska.edu]), Standards of Evidence for Social Action Research.

1 Discusses social action research methodology's foundations for its (1) use in establishing causality & empirical inferences; (2) linkages between evidence & conclusions by evaluating the role of chance, probability or uncertainty, model specification, & goodness of fit; & (3) usage of prior knowledge, experience, & beliefs. Establishing standards of evidence for social action research strengthens scientific practice while incorporating the plurality of the world, heterogeneity of empirical contexts, & standpoints of committed individuals.

98S33535 / ISA / 1998 / 10776

[Andrews, Edward M. (Instit Social/Political Research Russian Academy Sciences, Leninsky Prospekt 32a Moscow 117334 Russia [tel/fax: 095-938-19-10/00-79; e-mail: Ospig@ispr/msk.su]), Social Knowledge, Mass-Media and Reforms in Russia (Experience of Sociological Examination).

1 The Academy of Social Sciences of the Russian Federation & the Institute of Socio-Political Investigations under the Russian Academy of Sciences recently joined to study mass media activity in its interconnection with social transformation. Analysis reveals that the role played by the mass media in Russia is traditionally important, & some basic factors determine principles & practice of the communication mass media under current conditions. Transition to a new mass media model requires (1) taking into account the variety of majority & minority interests in the society, (2) resistance to antidemocratic state & market forces concerning the knowledge of the information association formation laws & tendencies to change of mass psychology; & (3) involving the general public in mass media activity.

98S33536 / ISA / 1998 / 10777

[Andrews, Molly (U East London, Dagenham Essex RM8 2AS England [tel: 44-1480-352784; e-mail: ma105@cos.cam.ac.uk]), Political Commitment and the Social Self: The Social Identity of a Group of Lifetime Left-Wing British Political Activists.

1 Explores the essentially social orientation of the identity of a group of lifetime political activists, drawing on interview data from 15 men & women, ages 70-90, who had been active in left-wing British politics for 50+ years. One of the main findings was that this group expressed virtually no individualized sense of themselves; when they spoke of themselves & of their work, it was always in relation to other people & critically, groups with which they affiliated themselves. The intricate nature of this social identity & reasons for its preponderance among this particular group are considered.

98S33537 / ISA / 1998 / 10778

[Aneesh, Aneesh (1335 Lake St Plainfield NJ 07060-3125 [e-mail: aneesh@rci.rutgers.edu]), On-Line Labor Laws and the Formation of Local Identities.

1 Investigates the rapidly growing practice of on-line labor across national spaces. It is argued that, while being global in nature, on-line labor flows tend to preserve the imperatives of nations against the global movement of labor. The diffusion of labor across national boundaries is met by national responses, resulting in the erosion of the global labor movement.

98S33538 / ISA / 1998 / 10779

[Annandale, Ellen C., Allen, Liz & Clark, Judith (Dept Sociology Warwick U, Coventry CV4 7AL England [tel/fax: 01203-523116/523149; e-mail: syvan@serv.warwick.ac.uk]), Interprofessional Working: An Ethnographic Study in an English Hospital Trust.

1 Explores how health professionals cope in a hospital subject to an ongoing process of reevaluation & reinvention through new organizational structures & work practices, themselves driven by centralized innovation, drawing on in-depth observational research undertaken over 18 months in three clinical areas of one acute hospital trust in England: neonatal intensive care; emergency admissions; & casualty-trauma. Each area was characterized by (1) intense unpredictability in terms of patient flow & case mix & (2) work that takes place under staffing & bed availability constraints. Analysis focuses on staff response to this environment in terms of inter- & intraprofessional working patterns. Highlighted is how staff balance tensions between meeting individual & collective patient needs, & constraints that this sets on the actions of different categories of staff. Nursing extended roles are taken as illustrative of how clinical skills may be strategically deployed by staff as a rational response to work in a climate of change that does not easily facilitate a reliable & consistent understanding of interprofessional work patterns.

98S33539 / ISA / 1998 / 10780

[Annevi, Kant (S-123 86 Farsta Sweden [tel/fax: 46-8-713-1000/715-6105; e-mail: 100307.IIII@compuserve.com]), Cost248 and ICTs in Everyday Life.

1 Cost-European cooperation in the field of scientific & technical research is an open & flexible framework for research & development cooperation in Europe. Cost actions involve primarily precompetitive or basic research & exist in 18+ research domains, the largest of which is telecommunications. The objective of Cost Action 248, "The Future European Telecommunications User," has been to study different aspects of residential telecom users' attitudes, behaviors, & perceptions of available & future telecom services & products. The work has been carried out along three major lines: the home environment, mobile phones & mobility, & the young generation & the future user. It is found that the European telecom user is a generation in his/her development. In all countries, the penetration rate of new technologies seems to be booming. The experience of how fixed telephony, radio, & TV became an integral part of home life is both useful & outdated when studying the diffusion of home computers, personalized communications services, & all types of mobile telephones.

15
Discusses a research project that is exploring the meaning of education in constructing their life courses? (2) What do educational knowledge and experiences mean in the production of people made of one another are considered. Recently, they change complex, apparently neutral questions into simple yes/no questions that favor a positive answer. This policy is occasioned by four environments: (1) when the R has shown trouble with the initial version of a question; (2) when there is evidence of the R having had trouble with the previous question; (3) after the R's unclear talk; and (4) after a number of contradictory answers given by the R. Findings cast doubt on standard notions of the validity of interviewer-administered quality-of-life questionnaires. From a sociological point of view, they show how interviewer use of positive, simple yes/no questions manifests the difference between the institutional & interactional demands of the interview.

Discusses proenvironmental attitudes & behavior from an East Asian perspective, drawing on 1997 survey data from national samples of respondents, ages 16+, in Japan, & ages 20-49, in Bangkok, Thailand, whose annual income is higher than national average.

Also considered is whether a cultural pattern of lifelong learning exists in Finnish society, & whether a new learning society is emerging. Implications for educational policy are addressed.

How urban land is used in large Brazilian cities is a crucial issue for low-income housing solutions. Experiences suggest that the main obstacles to low-income housing production are linked to the landed property situation. Analysis focuses on land property regulations & the use of urban soil in São Paulo, introducing the participatory approach as a means for overcoming obstacles created by the traditional administrative structure in urban & housing planning. It is stressed that social organization produces far more realistic results than direct management; & urban & housing planning can benefit from the capability & awareness of citizens with autonomy to organize their own environment, counting on technicians & planners to bring together social organizations to enable more effective regulations & constructive answers.

How behavior change is ethnic composition of a small town (Ruepea-Kohalom-Reps) in southeastern Transylvania, Romania, & examines its inhabitants' perceptions & attitudes toward each other. Scale data are used to sketch the people's accommodation strategy & their relations to other nationalities in a town that once had a German ethnic majority. Census data show the change of ethnicity of a representative sample, & portrays people that made of one of another are considered. Recently, the gypsy population has increased. The powerful antipathy toward gypsies is one reason why their unemployment is so high. Census data show the change of ethnicity of a representative sample. Scale data are used to sketch the people's accommodation strategy & their relations to other nationalities in a town that once had a German ethnic majority. Census data show the change of ethnicity of a representative sample, & portrays people that made of one of another are considered. Recently, the gypsy population has increased. The powerful antipathy toward gypsies is one reason why their unemployment is so high. Census data show the change of ethnicity of a representative sample, & portrays people that made of one of another are considered. Recently, the gypsy population has increased. The powerful antipathy toward gypsies is one reason why their unemployment is so high.
cesses in different industries & on new forms of work organization, showing how flexibility & competitiveness are achieved in different contexts. Focus is on several theoretical proposals, particularly the concepts of controlled autonomy, cascading subcontracting, & social precariousness, highlighting how economic concentration is combined with atomization, & how the image of 'labor' with authority, Core firms resolve in the 1980s with the concept to expand in periods of permanent crisis, are central to this restructuring process. Subcontracting represents the externalization of the labor force, with its risks & responsibilities. It is concluded that social precariousness identifies convergent economic & social trends in industrial societies.

98S33549 / ISA / 1998 / 10790
- Aracil, Encarnación, García Delabat, Luis & De La Mata, Isabel (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28223 Spain [tel/fax: 34-1-394-26-71-73; e-mail: sosco416@as.ucm.es]), Sociodemographic Profile of Induced Abortion in Spain.

Since access to abortion was decriminalized in Spain in 1985 under certain restricted conditions, an increasing tendency in the number of interventions has been observed both in absolute terms (N = 16,755 in 1987 vs 47,832 in 1994) & relative measures (the ratio being, per 1,000 live births, 39.3 in 1987 & 129.2 in 1994, & per 1,000 women, ages 15-44, 1.99 & 5.38, respectively. Here, 1994 cross-sectional data from the official registry of 8,138 induced abortions in Madrid (23.2% of the total in the country) are drawn on to analyze related sociodemographic variables including marital status, education level, occupational status, & previous childbearing experience. After availability of services is controlled, significant predictors for abortion are socioeconomic characteristics & marital status. A direct relationship is found between educational & economic autonomy; ie, women with lower school levels & those married & not economically self-sufficient are less likely to terminate an unwanted pregnancy.

98S33550 / ISA / 1998 / 10791

Traces the origins of the "discourse of development," arguing that its construction was a formative component of the rise of US hegemony in the postwar era. Drawing on Antonio Gramsci & Michel Foucault, shown is the constructive role of discourse in social change. After WWII, two distinct discourses of development competed on a world scale: (1) Soviet/state-socialist discourse & (2) US-free-market discourse. Both were shaped under the hegemony of modernism & saw industrialization as an end in itself—a legacy of 19th-century progressivism. Development discourse underwent continuous rearticulation as it helped to create & order the postwar world, adapting to new conditions & adopting old & new ideologies & texts to help recreate & reorder the world. Development discourse was a dynamic process defined by complex, contradictory, & global relations of power; thus for nearly 30 years after the war, development discourse carried in itself the contradictions of "nationalism within international relations," to be resolved in the 1980s with the rise to dominance of globalization discourse. Suppressed in development discourse is question of who defined development, how it was defined, & whom did it serve. How were national & international relations of power codified in this definition? What were the effects? The role of development discourse is related to adoption of policies that defined the trajectory of Third World agriculture. It is contended that the demise of development discourse was a precondition for the internationalization of development. Examining discursive formations in world-historical context allows transcendence of methodological individualism & sociological determinism.

98S33551 / ISA / 1998 / 10792
- Araki, Isao (Dept Applied Sociology Bukkyo U, Kyoto Japan 603-8301 [tel/fax: 81-75-491-2141/493-9308; e-mail: i-araki@bukkyo-u.ac.jp]), An Approach to the Information Space and On-The-Line Interaction.

Computer networks have introduced & added various new dimensions to life & society, especially in the realm of information. Among others, the so-called virtual community being formed in information space is a crucial topic for sociological study. However, the term might be a kind of metaphor of "community," which sociologists have long studied. If so, it is necessary to clarify its nature & difference from that of real world as a theoretical matter in sociology, & to develop appropriate ways of analyzing those phenomena as a new reality. The task here is to present a conceptual framework for approaching the information space & a method for analyzing information exchange processes & the relationships between participants in the community on the electronic network.

98S33552 / ISA / 1998 / 10793
- Araújo, Emilia Rodrigues (U Minho-IUL, Guimarães 21 0500-650 Agua Branca Brazil [tel/fax: 55-11-8647500/2631606; e-mail:renato@turing.unicamp.br]), Italian Associationsism and Ethnicity—The Case of 'Palestra Italia'.

Describes the construction of a face of Italian ethnicity in São Paulo, Brazil, exploring the case of an Italian ethnic association & soccer club, the Palestra Italia. Its strategies of social affirmation, & changes in the immigrants' images are detailed, showing how it worked with the notion of "Italianity" & succeeded in integrating immigrants from every region of the Italian peninsula under one national identity.

98S33554 / ISA / 1998 / 10795
- Archer, Sara L. & Gim, J. (Dept Sociology U Surrey, Guildford GU4 5X4 England [tel/fax: 44-1483-308000/259551; e-mail:sarbescor@socresearch.ac.uk]), Gender, Autonomy and Independence in Later Life.

Draws on 1993-1995 personal interview data from the British General Household Survey (9,000 people, ages 65+) to explore the gendered meaning of autonomy & independence in later life via examination of the differential life course of older women & men. Focus is on how independence & autonomy are maximized when older people have financial resources, private transportation, & good health. Examined is how access to each of these resources is gendered & how state policies can either promote or reduce their gendered nature of inequality. Implications for autonomy of older men's higher levels of financial resources & lower reported levels of disability, measured in terms of activities of daily living across various age groups of elders, socioeconomic status, & lifestyles, are also considered. Differences or similarities are assessed for their effect on autonomy & independence, because most older women are widowed, whereas the majority of older men are married, & relatively few are widowed & live alone.

98S33555 / ISA / 1998 / 10796
- Arce, Alberto ( Wageningen Agricultural U, NL-6700 HB Netherlands), Knowledge and the Reconstitution of Rurality.

Argues that local knowledges open opportunities for a new attribution of meaning to existing rural social groups. This process reconstitutes the existing social boundaries of rural spaces & allows rural people to internalize the social consequences of what is to make the rural fabric in this new rurality. This situation needs to be looked at. Proposed is a way of dealing with the main social components of knowledge processes & how these are significant for the future of rural sociology. The importance of this growing interest in knowledge issues is explained, & empirical examples of social change in rural sociology are identified for further exploration.

98S33556 / ISA / 1998 / 10797
- Archer, Margaret S. (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [tel/fax: 01209-533-499/497; e-mail: M.S.Archer@warwick.ac.uk]), Social Mechanisms of Institutional Maintenance.

Argues that the historically acquired structure of social institutions exerts a profound effect on the processes that subsequently govern their maintenance/ transformation. As far as structural properties are con-
enced, focus is on their relative centralization or decentralization. With all emergent institutions, three processes are held to be of universal importance for morphogenesis/ morphostasis: internal initiation, external transactions, & political manipulation. However, it is maintained that, while structural conditioning in decentralized institutions means that these three processes enjoy a rough parity of importance, in centralized institutions, political manipulation plays the key role in generating institutional maintenance of elaboration. The effectiveness of all three processes is ultimately dependent on agency, ie, on interest groups mobilizing for their use. Such groupings are, however, differentially privileged in terms of their positions relative to major resource distributions (hence there is both historical & contemporary conditioning by institutional & societal structures involved). Outcomes are seen as the product of conflict, compromise, & concession among the collective agents in play & are therefore ultimately agentially determined. Although structural conditioning is never determined (&, indeed, structural features can be transformed by the above processes themselves), nevertheless, while ever institutions remain distinctively centralized or decentralized, this produces quite distinctive patterns of both social interaction & structural elaboration. These arguments are illustrated by reference to four state systems of education (English, French, Russian, & Danish) since their emergence.

98S33557 / ISA / 1998 / 10798
-Archer, Margaret S. (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [tel/fax: 01203-523-499/497; e-mail: M.S.Archer@warwick.ac.uk]), Agents, Actors and Persons: A Realist Re-Conceptualization

1 It is argued that the solution to the problem of structure & agency necessarily involves a re-conceptualization of both terms such that the properties & powers--distinctive of, yet irreducible to, one another--are properly disengaged to examine their interplay. The central concept of agency needs to be treated as stratified, & distinctions maintained between agents (collective, actors, & individuals), & persons (who anchor the other two in common humanity). The basic argument is that agents are shaped & reshaped (a regrouping of their pre-grouping) in the process of pursuing social transformation. As the latter takes place, new roles that individual actors can occupy & personify are created, thus changing the social selves that they can become. Hence agents are the parents of actors, but neither lose their anchorage in the human being, whose properties & powers are primitive to society & necessary to secure the thread of cross-cultural intelligibility--over time & societal transformation.

98S33558 / ISA / 1998 / 10799
Arellano-Hernández, Antonio H. & Ortega, Claudia P. (Instituto Literario U Autónoma Estado México, Toluca 50000 [tel/fax: 72-12-3197; e-mail: aah@coatepec.uaem.mx]), La Biotechnologie agricole et les défis de compréhension des réseaux socio-techniques globaux (Le Cas du biotechnologies du maïs) (Macro-cultural Biotechnology and the Challenges of Grasping Global Sociotechnical Networks (The Case of the Biotechnology of Maize)). (FRE)

1 An ethnographic case study of Mexico considers the main biotechnical laboratories doing research on maize, focusing on social technical issues in biotechnical research, & the diffusion & application of new technologies to manipulate nature. Problems & obstacles in synchronization between worldwide scientific progress & in developing countries such as Mexico are described. It is concluded that, to better understand biotechnologies in sociological terms, it is important to encourage collaborative work on case studies by international teams.

98S33559 / ISA / 1998 / 10800
-Areline-Hernández, Antonio & Ortega-Ponce, Claudia (Instituto Literario U Autónoma Estado México, Toluca 50000 [e-mail: aah@coatepec.uaem.mx]), Agricultural Biotechnology in Developing Countries and the Challenges of Grasping Global Social and Technical Networks (The Case of Biotechnology of Maize).

1 Draws on an ethnographic study of the main biotechnical laboratories in Mexico, to examine the history & present state of Mexican biotechnical research on maize. Social & technical issues in biotechnical research, & the diffusion & application of new technologies to manipulate nature are discussed. Some problems & obstacles in synchronization between the worldwide scientific progress & transformations lived in developing countries are examined. Findings are presented that indicate that, to better understand biotechnologies in sociological terms, it is important to encourage collaborative work on case studies by international teams.

98S33560 / ISA / 1998 / 10801
Arhangelsky, Vitaly D. (Saint Petersburg State U, 195009 Russia [tel/fax: 7-812-542-22-45/251-30-31; e-mail: vitaly.arhangelski@aoa.hist.nlo]), Finance of the State Pension Insur-ance in Russia.

1 Examines the mechanisms of state pension system operation in Russia in the context of the transition from a socialist economy to the contemporary welfare state. Using demographic categories, it is shown that pension systems are based on population pressures: the preservation of the existing pension eligibility age & preliminary pensions for some categories of citizens. By giving the right to employed pensioners to receive pension & wages (which was not allowed during the Soviet era), the reforms in Russia have a more democratic character. However, such changes have not been possible to implement because of the pension fund insolvency & budgetary deficit. These fiscal problems have contributed to the rise of private pension systems, which should support the survival of the existing pension system in its optimal regulation. It is argued that the pension reform in Russia has been hurried, without adequate analysis of economic development & experience of foreign countries that may facilitate the transformation. Russia should be included in the global welfare economy, & developed countries should find new ways for maintaining their own social security & public finances.

98S33561 / ISA / 1998 / 10802

1 Inquires into the ideological bases that make possible through time the formation of a participant man summoned to rationality, freedom, transcendency, & transformation, hardly recognized by a man violated by propaganda, publicity, & surrounding media.

98S33562 / ISA / 1998 / 10803
-Ariza, Marina E. & De Oliveira, Orlandina (InstitutInvestigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, CP 04510 Mexico [tel/fax: 525-622-7400/665-2443; e-mail:maria.ariza@servidor.unam.mx]), Contrasting Scenarios: Family Formation and Woman Condition in the Caribbean and West Europe.

1 Examines available information on the Caribbean & northern European countries to contrast non-coresidential family formation patterns existing in both types of societies, by exploring their diverse backgrounds & main characteristics, specially in relation to the status of women. The well-known "visiting-unions" families as a salient feature of some Caribbean countries & the growing presence of noncoresidential arrangements in northern European countries comprise two family institutions in which family members live together but in different spaces. Nevertheless, their fundamental differences & contrasting cultural origins trigger the discussion about the diverse consequences of various family formation patterns for the situation of the women involved in them. Due to their distance from the normative model (legal marriage), visiting unions allow women a certain degree of independence & self-control over their lives (Ariza & Oliveira, 1997). At the same time, noncoresidential unions in postwar Europe (ie, "living apart together"), frequently an alternative to marriage after divorce or widowhood, leave a considerable space for individual autonomy to both partners. Knowing that different marital unions comprise variations in the quality of family life experience, explored are such consequences, seeking a better understanding of the changing relationship between family formation & the condition of women.

98S33563 / ISA / 1998 / 10804
-Armer, Michael & Guedalla, Martin (Dept Sociology Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306-2270 [tel/fax: 612-644-6616/6208; e-mail:Armer@garnet.acns.fsu.edu]), Analysis of a Model of Social Entreprenurship.

1 Most approaches to entrepreneurship focus on individuals & emphasize either particular personality traits (orientations & behaviors) or financial assistance programs that facilitate successful self-employment. The model discussed here focuses on team building & joint efforts by individuals who are unemployed or in industries that are being downsized, & on departments in organizations that seek to develop team creativity & leadership. The program consists of training groups of these individuals in team dynamics as well as in building a new enterprise. Each group aims to become a team & design a new enterprise that will meet a need in their community as well as provide an income for participants. The program is described in detail as applied in different international contexts, & evidence regarding the degree of its success in England is reviewed.
One advantage of working from home (teleworking or telecommuting) entails a distinction between basic conceptual issues and the more defendable against Luhmann's strategy of liquidation. But this line of argumentation of these currents of thought can be understood only from a perspective that dominates modern conceptions of the subject. The historical intransigence of social theory. In particular, a return to the subject serves to redefine the social world, changing constellations of modernity, and the relationships between social actors and social systems to mount a more effective challenge to the logic of systemic reductionism. Touraine's positive conception of the subject and its central place in social theory is defended against Luhmann's strategy of liquidation. But this line of argument entails a distinction between basic conceptual issues and the more contestable empirical claims to which Touraine links them, as well as a more explicit discussion of the philosophical background to sociological figures of the subject. The idea of a subjective articulation of social and metasocial fields must be related to a broader interpretive framework and, more particularly, to the dialectic of radicalization and reconceptualization that dominates modern conceptions of the subject. The historical interaction of these currents of thought can be understood only from a philosophical perspective that places more emphasis on the structural relationship between the subject and the world than does Touraine. The view is predicated on a hermeneutical approach that does not reduce the task of theorizing subjectivity to an analysis of agency, but tries to thematize the unity & difference of agency & interpretive horizons (or praxis & interpretation).
Globalization as discursive practice, along with the new "Washington consensus" of the 1980s, have thrown development theory in complete disarray. There is no agreement on what such a theory is supposed to explain or on how to explain whatever needs explaining. Even the idea that general or abstract principles should be resorted to in investigating developmental issues—i.e., there should be some kind of theory of development at all—is itself in question. World-systems, postmodernist, and neoliberal critiques of theories of national development are examined, arguing that these critiques point to the need of reconstituting theories of national development on new grounds, rather than eliminating what such theories in their golden age of the 1950s & 1960s were meant to explain.

Illustrates how the current social & political conditions in Mexico inhibit the application of the law, generating an endless process of rule breaking, sleaze, & impunity. It is argued that, in modern Mexico, the mechanisms of social control—specifically, the police—are currently a source of deviance. To support such an argument, two recent events that occurred in Mexico City are analyzed: the involvement of Mexican police forces with drug trafficking, & the police's responsibility in the torture of six suspected assailants.

Data from longitudinal time-budget studies & social surveys are used to show changes in people's daily activities in the period of societal liberalization with respect to different social policies pursued by the government & to conditions of severe economic depression experienced in Russia, 1990s. Though the process of liberalization has, on the surface, intensified in the 1990s, most people feel that their opportunities have decreased, because means are scarce, not only for households, but also for the state & municipal institutions of educational, children's, cultural, & recreational services. The data confirm the priority of economic factors & material living conditions. These conditions, not liberalization measures as such, have determined time-use trends. A reduction of contracted paid work has led to increased domestic & household production work, & consequently, fewer hours for & less diversity of leisure activities among a greater part of the population.

Artemova, Olga (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering SB RAS, 17 Lavrentiev's prospect 630090 Novosibirsk Russia [tel/fax: 7-3832-354225/55580; e-mail: arttime@ieie.nsc.ru]), The Work Structure of Siberian Rural Working Residents in 1970-1990. Data gathered 1975/76, 1986/87, & 1993/94 from three representative sampling surveys on the living conditions & time use of rural population in southwestern Siberia indicate that, on the whole, the role of home economy in supplying the family with food products has increased; the proportion of adult unpaid labor in aggregate labor inputs into agricultural production appreciably rose, in absolute & relative terms, in the prereform years & especially during the implementation of the reforms; & although the amount of labor invested in fully or partially reorganized collective & state farms decreased, total workload is as high as before. Another finding concerns noticeable changes in the division of labor among family members, mostly regarding different spheres of its occurrence. Daily activity has changed; time spent on advanced cultural behaviors & social activities has decreased, while time spent on recreational behaviors such as TV watching has increased. Overall involvement in household production has closed the gap in patterns of daily activities between residents of town & village & between different social groups.

Artigiani, P. Robert (History Dept US Naval Academy, Annapolis MD 21402-5044 [tel/fax: 410-293-6255/2256; e-mail: artigian@nady.navy.mil]), Human Values and Social Complexity. Social systems emerge as solutions to survival problems computed by human interactions when populations exceed natural carrying capacities; i.e., biologically stored genetic information no longer suffice, nor can they obey biological urges that conflict with societal networks. To avoid breakdown, individuals must regularize behaviors, which correlate activities across space & time. Choices & actions regularize behaviors, which correlate activities across space & time. Choices & actions regularized as "social roles" allow people to know each other's business & synergistically identify the effects of each other's actions. Thus, societies become wholes greater than the sums of their parts, thereby transforming the environmental scale on which selection occurs; societies now become objects of natural selection. Since moralizing choices constrains individual actions & correlates behaviors, variations in values, ethics, & morals, the information structuring social systems, become potentially significant. Values, ethics, & morals encouraging individuality & autonomy prove advantageous, because the roles they script efficiently access resources; but initiatives releasing new or amplified resource flows threaten stability. Survival solutions are computed by adding roles & redefining relationships, which increases complexity; accelerates change; & transforms values, ethics, & morals. Here, the possibility that contemporary science improves societal adaptability by reinforcing humanistic values, ethics, & morals is explored.
grassroots movements, through to its current status as a contentious issue in political & legal circles. For instance, the percentage of Canadians who smoke has remained relatively consistent since the 1960s, but what has changed is the acceptance of this addictive behavior. Explored is what social movement theory, more specifically, resource mobilization theory (McCarthy & Zald, M., 1977 [see abstract 7803533]), offers to an understanding of how the no-smoking movement has grown to its current status as a well-recognized health issue. The historical significance of this social movement in relation to the invention of medical legislation into legislation & public policy is examined.

98S33579 / ISA / 1998 / 10820
\[ Asgeir, Solstad (Dept Social Science Bodoe Coll, N-8002 Norway (e-mail: asgeir.solstad@hibo.no)), Household Economy and Modernity in Rural Areas. \]

In the urbanized Western world, households have long lived as consumers, depending on the paycheck, though people's understanding of the meaning of work, household, & money have changed with changes in modernity. In rural areas, modernity is a postwar phenomenon. People in these areas took a giant step from a traditional economy, partly self-sufficient, based on a combination of fishing & agriculture, into a modern household economy. Here, data from 1997 qualitative interviews with 5 households in a rural town in northern Norway are drawn on to describe attitudes toward economy & money among the adult generation. As these attitudes were established in a traditional society, they were partly shaped by hand over perspectives & understandings relevant to a modern household economy in their socialization of the next generation. Differences between ideals of economic management in traditional & modern household economies are identified, focusing on topics where traditional understandings of money/household represent problems in managing the household economy in a modern, individualized culture.

98S33580 / ISA / 1998 / 10821
\[ Ascheulova, N. A. (International School Sociology Science & Technology, Universitetskaya nab, 5 Saint Petersburg 199034 Russia (tel/fax: 812-301-4820, e-mail: root@kugel.spb.su)), Free Market and the Development of Science. \]

The world's experience shows that state control over the development of science, primarily a financial one, remains necessary even in the conditions of developed market relations. The organizers of reforms in Russia had been clinging to the point that the market is an autonomous power on which the development of science can be based. They did not take into consideration the strong connection of the applied sciences with industry. It is argued that privatization of industry ought to be performed 10-15 years before privatization of the applied sciences. As a result, industry in the conditions of crisis makes no demand on the achievements of science. The cease of financial support of applied research brings high-technology enterprises, depending on the paycheck, though people's understanding of the meaning of work, household, & money have changed with changes in modernity. In rural areas, modernity is a postwar phenomena. People in these areas took a giant step from a traditional economy, partly self-sufficient, based on a combination of fishing & agriculture, into a modern household economy. Here, data from 1997 qualitative interviews with 5 households in a rural town in northern Norway are drawn on to describe attitudes toward economy & money among the adult generation. As these attitudes were established in a traditional society, they were partly shaped by hand over perspectives & understandings relevant to a modern household economy in their socialization of the next generation. Differences between ideals of economic management in traditional & modern household economies are identified, focusing on topics where traditional understandings of money/household represent problems in managing the household economy in a modern, individualized culture.

98S33581 / ISA / 1998 / 10822
\[ Ashley, Mark (Dept Political Science U Chicago, IL 60637 (tel/fax: 773-873-7235/702-1689; e-mail: m-ashley@uchicago.edu)), Constructing National Culture and National Economy. \]

Seeks to relate the construction of national identities with the construction of economies. Most analysis of nationalism has focused largely on the cultural & political expressions of the nation & has largely ignored economics. If deemed relevant, economics is usually considered only as a structural factor leading to the possibility of nationalism in a given society. Here, economics is treated as an integral part of nationalism itself, & not an institution or practice distinct from the cultural & social spheres. By making adherence to a particular economic system or set of policies integral to membership in the nation itself--& vice versa--nation builders link politics, culture, & the markets that operate in them. Membership in the political community is therefore defined not only legally & culturally, but also economically. This argument is based on evidence from the interwar US of the 1930s, when nationalist rhetoric & economic protectionism went hand in hand. It is suggested that the creation of markets & national cultures in the new states of the former USSR is illustrative of the central claims of this analysis.
the industry of publicity & in the middle of the 1950s, TV. This period also marked the country's consolidation of its processes of urbanization & industrialization. There was also an accentuated growth of migration connected to the development of urban centers. A large market expansion took place as well as an increased diffusion of goods & services. The diffusion of football came with this process. Drawing on analysis of sports programs, publications, & documents charting the beginning of publicity & public participation, explored is the role fulfilled by football in the wider project of social & political integration occurring in 1940s-1950s Brazil.

Service work is examined within the context of technological transformations, based on survey data gathered from transportation service workers, 1985-1994. The experience of the service worker is characterized by the lack of materiality of his work product. His work is not only unproductive, it has become virtual, & now, invisible. Service work is analyzed by trying to "look at" these invisibilities, at actions as well as working conditions, & how they can be perceived in terms of the worker's health.

At the mid-1990s in the UK, a dominant discourse concerning the family's economic help in households had emerged based on a narrowly defined link between education & individual & collective economic well-being. The policies that have resulted through this discourse fail to address the traditional chronic underrepresentation of working-class people in education; further, education offered to working classes is often inadequate to meet their needs. Given this situation & the extreme economic pressures faced by working classes caused by globalization, it is considered whether working-class adults should give up on education. Contemporary social theory on the relationship between structure & agency is utilized to argue that, while the working classes have to develop reflexive capacities & identities to ensure economic & social well-being, the freedom implied by reflexivity is bounded by the existence of dominant discourses like the one surrounding the learning society. Ongoing research into two educational projects in Liverpool, England, suggests that, even within the parameters set by the dominant discourse, it is possible to meet the need for working-class people to develop reflexivity via education. Therefore, education is not a lost cause for working-class adults; however, education in any context cannot guarantee work. Undoubtedly, a lack of secure paid work remains the major factor separating the lower working class from the rest of society; however, in prioritizing work, the solution to the problem of the lower working class, as does the new Labour administration, work becomes tied up with social worth, identity, & belonging. Moreover, the globalization agenda defined by global capital makes such policies highly unlikely to provide remedies for those who need it. Hence, the reflexive changes identified by the research are likely to be available only to the minority & cannot be guaranteed to be permanent.

Modernization in Libya was made possible when three main factors came together: oil, central planning, & widespread population readiness for change. With modernization came many social problems; focus here is on factors treated primarily by the Islamic movement. Certain aspects of modernization in Libya contradict traditional values, some of which are derived from historical interpretations of Islamic principles. In every Muslim society, some individuals believe that only traditional interpretations are true, while others become aware of different aspects of life & lifestyles in other societies. In Libya, these two groups are both dissatisfied & in conflict. The modern Libyan state did pay attention to religion, especially in the areas of education, legal procedures, & certain aspects of social relations, but as individuals became better educated, more ideas from abroad crossed the border. Focus here is on the impact of outside views, especially those of religious fundamentalists, groups that use traditional interpretations of Islamic principles to rationalize violent activities against the state. Many factors involved in this process & what has happened, & may still happen, in Libya as a result are examined.
South Asian Societies.

1 Examines the structural & political context under which one version of modernization theory emerged. The prolonged effort of US intellectuals in advising & attempting to redirect the process of development in India in the context of the Cold War is analyzed. One of the classic texts of modernization theory, W. W. Rostow's *The Stages of Economic Growth*, emerged as a consequence of this encounter. A sociology of knowledge approach is employed to analyze the complex conflagration involving the Cold War, intellectuals' interest in using the occasion for the accumulation of career capital, etc., that contributed to the development of a specific discourse of development & the mapping out of the world into three worlds.

98S33595 / ISA / 1998 / 10836

Babon, Kim M. (U Chicago, IL 60637 [e-mail: kimbabon@midway.uchicago.edu]), Public Artist, Public Servant? Controversy, Creativity and Change in Public Art Production.

1 Analyzes changes in public art policies to ascertain how the roles & artistic expressions of public artists have changed from formalist artistic concerns, eg, minimalism, to the constraints of public expectation. A change in the presentation of artists' roles from "individual genius" to "civil servant" is discussed, as well as how artists' roles are shaped & affected by the cultural institutions through which they usually must work. Locating artists within a production system illustrates how the collaborative process between the artist & community affects the roles of cultural producers & consequently, cultural production. The collaborative effort between public artist & community has resulted in a very different type of public art that relates local history or expresses cultural elements of the local population. These public expressions are dramatically different from monumental sculptures that were created during the 1960s & 1970s, which spoke to universalistic, modernist themes, as were the processes that created them. Changes in institutional policies regarding roles of public artists, & the art they are producing highlights the complicated relationships of power between artist, institution, community, & the constraints on creativity.

98S33596 / ISA / 1998 / 10837

Bachika, Reimon (Dept Sociology Bukkyo U, Kyoto Japan 603-8301 [tel/fax: 31-78-271-3276/252-1337; e-mail: bachika@bukkyo-u.ac.jp]), Values and Personal Identity.

1 Discusses the following points & problems in Wendell Bell's *Foundations of Futures Studies: Human Science for a New Era* (1997) (see abstracts 9718149 & 9718150): (1) the objective assessment of value judgments, especially assessment by epistemic implication; (2) religious justification of values; (3) conditions for adopting universal values; & (4) values seen from the viewpoint of personal identity. It is concluded that a widely shared religious & humanistic justification of both particularistic & universal values would be beneficial for the social life of today & tomorrow.

98S33597 / ISA / 1998 / 10838

Backe-Hansen, Elisabeth (NOVA/Swedish Social Research, Muntheakt 29 0260 Oslo [tel/fax: 47-22-54-13/7/12-01; e-mail: elisabeth.backe-hansen@isas.no]), Children's Social Competence in Context.

1 Explores how children's social competence varies according to the local communities they live in, their family setting, size of their school & form of activities. Drawing on 1997 questionnaire data from 950 10-year-olds, their parents, & teachers in 11 strategically selected Norwegian municipalities. A follow-up in 1999 is planned. Findings from a Norwegian (Backe-Hansen & Odgen 1995) & a comparative Nordic (Backe-Hansen & Odgen 1998) study indicate that, in general, the 10-year-olds were competent & seemed to enjoy healthy & development-enhancing environments. At the same time, 10%-20% seemed to be at risk in various ways because of low competence, more risk indicators in the rest of the sample. Because of this last finding, focus here is on children's important social arenas: family, school, & leisure activities, & the interrelationship between these, besides including the most statistically robust instruments from the former studies. The sample includes 90 classes of whom 33% either has 10 pupils or less or are in schools where children in several forms are in the same class, creating a unique opportunity to find out if class size makes a difference when schools & classes are small.

98S33598 / ISA / 1998 / 10839

Baert, Patrick (Jacques Nicole) (Faculty Social & Political Sciences U Cambridge, CB2 3RQ England [tel/fax: 00-44-1223-34-45-33/30; e-mail: pjb100@hermes.cam.ac.uk]), Rational Choice Explanations in Social and Political Sciences.

1 Mounts a critical analysis of rational choice explanations in the social sciences, first addressing weaknesses of existing rational choice explanations, then dealing with the question of whether it is possible to develop rational choice explanations that are not similarly weak. The following weaknesses are mentioned: (1) Rational choice theorists fail to acknowledge fully the difference between acting as if one is rational, on the one hand, & acting because one is rational, on the other. (2) While most rational choice theorists concede that rationality is sometimes embedded in people's practical knowledge, the very same theorists cannot help but invoke purposes & goals in the presentation of their results; further, once rational choice theorists invoke the possibility of practical knowledge, it becomes unclear how their theory is distinct from rival theories. (3) It is possible to mold any kind of action in terms of a rational narrative, & therefore, it is not clear which forms of action are potential falsifiers of the theory.

98S33599 / ISA / 1998 / 10840


1 Presents a short historical background of the beginnings of sociology in the Arab world, & discusses its main trends, interests, & impact on the cultural & intellectual life of the larger Arab society. Major achievements of its founding fathers & the schools they established in academic & research centers are recounted. Presented in conclusion are a general assessment of sociology's contributions & a prospective view of its future.

98S33600 / ISA / 1998 / 10841

Bagher, Sarourkhani (School Social Sciences Tehran U, Iran [tel/fax: 2287551/8012524]), Traditions, changements sociaux, et le choix du conjoint, une etude sur Mahr (Traditions, Social Changes, and Mate Selection, a Study of Mahr). (FRE)

1 According to Iranian tradition, marriage is usually contingent on the commitment of the groom to his future wife called Mahr (dowry), which may be in cash or kind. Here, data collected via documentation, observation, & focused, closed interviews reveal, surprisingly, that the main factor determining Mahr is the level of education of the women. Mahr was initially intended to protect unemployed, uneducated women; when access to work & education is provided, Mahr is influenced greatly. While the amount of Mahr is increasing, a trend to marry without it is observed. Analysis clearly illustrates the social character of marriage in Iran. Analysis is concluded with the parents (who arrange Mahr) functioning as the representatives of society.

98S33601 / ISA / 1998 / 10842


1 Explores modern attempts of members of the Commonwealth of Independent States to combine their national strivings with common interests of the new economic union to integrate into world markets. It is believed that some objective factors in the Commonwealth's background are stronger than nationalistic intentions of certain political circles that might inhibit voluntary union.

98S33602 / ISA / 1998 / 10843


1 Turkey's spontaneous settlements (gecekondu) house 50% of the ur-
urban population & face infrastructure deficiencies that reduce quality of life & economic productivity while increasing urban poor vulnerability. Here, research underpinned by new institutional economics is drawn on to examine formal & informal institutional frameworks for infrastructure provision in Turkish cities, focusing on supply & demand in **gerekondu**. In theory, rules should create incentives that produce behavior; however, actual rules that result in behavior. This has important implications for both institutional theory & daily practice.

**98S33603** / ISA / 1998 / 10844


**98S33604** / ISA / 1998 / 10845

1. Bailey, Edward L. (Center Study Implicit Religion & Contemporary Spirituality Middlesex U., London N17 8HR England [tel: 44-1-812-362-200], theorization & secularization. When a religious hegemony is questioned (eg, in 18th-century France), then it is “natural” to deny reality to the religious phenomenon. In this situation, to assert the reality of the apprehension of sacredness is the first step toward the recognition of empirical reality. However, to stress the distinctiveness of the sacred while ignoring its simultaneous, inherent sense of holism & reciprocity is to present a false-simplified description of the experience itself. Such an interpretation may seem possible to an existential legitimacy for a ministry of cults, but the “fundamentalist” protest is simply the most conspicuous indication of its empirical inadequacy. The concept of implicit religion (defined, for instance, in terms of commitment) moves beyond this (would-be) dichotomization of religion/society, sacred/secular, by allowing for a sense of sacredness to be found in the secular, as well as for the well-known secularity of much of religion.

**98S33606** / ISA / 1998 / 10847

1. Bailey, Kenneth D. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90095 [tel/fax: 310-825-1313/206-9838, e-mail: kbailey@ucla.edu]), Social Entropy Theory and Social Autopoiesis: Toward an Integration. Improves Bailey's social entropy theory & Luhmann's social autopoiesis in sociocybernetics. One reason that these approaches may seem difficult to integrate is that they are both rather difficult to operationalize in a social context. However, they also have clear points of congruence in their entropy-fighting properties, primarily boundary delimitation opera-

**98S33607** / ISA / 1998 / 10848

1. Bailey, Kenneth D. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90095 [tel/fax: 310-825-1313/206-9838, e-mail: kbailey@ucla.edu]), Insider Researchers versus Outside Researchers: Exploring a Basic Dilemma. In the context of studying neglected groups, examined is whether the researcher must be a member (an insider), or a nonmember (an outsider) of the target group. Earlier work on this topic has not only failed to reach consensus, but has led to acrimony & inconsistent usage of the terms insider & outsider. Insiders may more easily identify correct research directions, may not abuse research results as readily as outsiders, & may generally be more sympathetic to group aims. Thus, research conducted by insiders can be more scientifically valid, & also less subject to exploitation or misuse. However, insiders may be biased against the group, exploit it, or use the research to further their own careers or other interests. Outsiders, however, are more likely to be highly skilled in research & adept at communicating findings to outside groups, perhaps with realizing it & may not be skilled in disseminating or communicating findings to other groups or to relevant persons (eg, government officials). Conversely, outsiders may be biased against the group, exploit it, or use the research to further their own careers or other interests. However, outsiders may be highly skilled in research & adept at communicating findings to outside groups, perhaps to the distinct advantage of the group being studied. Confusion has arisen partially because the problem is multidimensional; some scholars focus on power issues, while others focus on the analysis & publication of research findings. A tentative general model for dealing with these issues is proposed.

**98S33608** / ISA / 1998 / 10849

1. Bailie, Lorna (Housing/Family/Social Studies Division Statistics Canada, R. H. Coates Building Tunney's Pasture Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6 [tel/fax: 613-951-0387/0387], e-mail: bailie@stascan.ca), Pilot Data Evaluation: Reliability and Relevance. With the Canadian government taking measures to strengthen social policy research, interest in time use has escalated, diverse applications have emerged, & the General Social Survey Program of Statistics Canada has had to develop new approaches to meet these demands. During 1998, the program will conclude its third time-use study. Two different tests were held in preparation for the 1998 survey, & the lessons learned were crucial in the final decisions & design. Focus here is on the goals, objectives, & outcomes of the tests: attempting to obtain multiple diaries, (two diaries per person, two persons per household); asking if specific diary activities are to help someone else; collecting information on unpaid volunteer activities; & recording enjoyment of specific activities. The test data are evaluated, & operational & collection outcomes are used to illustrate how the program ensures that survey data are reliable & relevant to policy research.

**98S33609** / ISA / 1998 / 10850

1. Bailly, Florence (Groupe recherches innovations & sociétés U Rouen, Mon-Saint-Aignan Cedex F-76821 France [tel:02-33-14-61-05; e-mail: Bailly@epck.uniu-rouen.fr]), Courrier électronique et groupes professionnels (Electronic Mail and Occupational Groups). Drawing on ongoing research regarding the role of electronic mail (e-mail) in work activities & relationships, changes in vocational networks related, the use of e-mail (as a technical form of connecting) are analyzed, focusing on the case of a professional group of training & recruitment consultants in a big computer firm. It is shown that e-mail serves as an interindividual connection that makes up work relationships in the group; together with other means of communication, it furthers timespace distance integration. Also, the morphology of that work group, which is linked to the exchanges inside the network, has something to do with the means of communication used by actors. In particular, e-mail is part of the process that has been leading to denser exchanges, as it makes it possible for socioprofessional links to be maintained continuously: it is easier for the executive in charge to follow the daily work of the consultants & thus to play on professional recognition.

**98S33610** / ISA / 1998 / 10851

1. Baires, Sonia (INRS U Québec, Montreal H2X 2C6 [tel/fax: 514-499-4065/4065; e-mail: Sonia...Baires@INRS-URB.UQ.QUEBEC.CA]), Social Exclusion in El Salvador: The Case of the San Salvador Metropolitan Area. Social exclusion is one of the results of the urbanization process in developing countries as economic restructuring & political changes occur throughout the world. Social exclusion takes form as more people are left
out of the formal economy, levels of poverty increase, access to social public services is reduced, & people's social & political rights as citizens are violated. This process has not been sufficiently studied in Latin America & research projects & programs have tended to concentrate on poverty. Here, the particular urban context of social exclusion is examined in the San Salvador (El Salvador) metropolitan area. Also addressed are theoretical & methodological questions related to social exclusion's definition.

98S33611 / ISA / 1998 / 10852
Bakalian, Anny (Coll Notre Dame Maryland, Baltimore 21210 [tel/fax: 410-825-7178/522-5799; e-mail: abakalian@aol.com]), Sociologists Study an Armenian American Community: Questions of Assimilation and Identity Predominance.

Examines sociological concepts & methods applied to better understand the Armenian American community & contribute to the literature on immigration & ethnicity. The themes of assimilation & identity recur in the handful of 20th-century studies. During this period, the Armenian American community has grown in size & significance, & Armenian identity has changed in form & functions. A more conscious, achieved identity exists among later generations, representing a change from "being" to "feeling" Armenian. With the recent independence of the Republic of Armenia, the Armenian American community is poised to play a new role as the largest & most affluent community in the Armenian diaspora. Beyond concerns of assimilation & ethnic maintenance, there are many questions of interest to sociologists, both theoretically & substantively, that beg investigation.

98S33612 / ISA / 1998 / 10853

Examines evidence showing that many inequality structures begin with small causes or starting processes with often unanticipated consequences, suggesting two major revisions of conventional inequality theory. (1) There is no single cause for social inequality. Inequality theory must instead consider a variety of nonlinear processes that can lead from small variations of initial conditions to disproportionately large & unpredictable shifts in the distribution of wealth & power. (2) Causes of social inequality do not provide self-evident explanations for its acceptance, duration, & recurrence: inequality is not self-legitimating. Its persistence depends instead on complex feedback & social control processes made possible once changes in distribution have taken place.

98S33613 / ISA / 1998 / 10854
Baldassar, Loretta Virginia & Baldock, Cora (Dept Anthropology U Western Australia, Nedlands 6907 [tel/fax: 61-9-3890-3997/1062; e-mail: baldassay@cyllene.uwa.edu.au]), Caring from a Distance.

Examines the impact of long-distance migration on caring relations between adult children & their parents as they age, ie, the effect of transnational migration on adult children's sense of moral obligation to care for their parents. Analyses draw on two recent studies of groups who migrated from Europe or North America to Australia. One group consisted of working-class Italian migrants from a peasant background, the other of middle-class, mostly English-speaking migrants working in a university setting. While most of the literature on caring relations between adult children & their aging parents comes out of family/gerontology studies, more recent studies on migration as transnational interaction challenge the idea that communities of support (composed of individual families) are bounded geographical entities. The traditional notion of community, comprising close-knit, face-to-face relations between people who are consociates, sharing both space & time & rooted in a particular place, has been superseded by the notion of imagined communities where place becomes an idea that can transcend both spatial & temporal boundaries. Unlike the older conception, this new definition of community implies that one does not have to be present to be an active member/participant.

98S33614 / ISA / 1998 / 10855
Baldus, Bernd (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P9 [tel/fax: 416-978-3413/3963; e-mail: bbaldus@chass.utoronto.ca]), Inequality's 'Inner Secrets': A Reconsideration of the Causes of Social Inequality.

Examines evidence showing that many inequality structures begin with small causes or starting processes with often unanticipated consequences, suggesting two major revisions of conventional inequality theory. (1) There is no single cause for social inequality. Inequality theory must instead consider a variety of nonlinear processes that can lead from small variations of initial conditions to disproportionately large & unpredictable shifts in the distribution of wealth & power. (2) Causes of social inequality do not provide self-evident explanations for its acceptance, duration, & recurrence: inequality is not self-legitimating. Its persistence depends instead on complex feedback & social control processes made possible once changes in distribution have taken place.

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Examines evidence showing that many inequality structures begin with small causes or starting processes with often unanticipated consequences, suggesting two major revisions of conventional inequality theory. (1) There is no single cause for social inequality. Inequality theory must instead consider a variety of nonlinear processes that can lead from small variations of initial conditions to disproportionately large & unpredictable shifts in the distribution of wealth & power. (2) Causes of social inequality do not provide self-evident explanations for its acceptance, duration, & recurrence: inequality is not self-legitimating. Its persistence depends instead on complex feedback & social control processes made possible once changes in distribution have taken place.

Baldus, Bernd (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P9 [tel/fax: 416-978-3413/3963; e-mail: bbaldus@chass.utoronto.ca]), Inequality's 'Inner Secrets': A Reconsideration of the Causes of Social Inequality.

Examines evidence showing that many inequality structures begin with small causes or starting processes with often unanticipated consequences, suggesting two major revisions of conventional inequality theory. (1) There is no single cause for social inequality. Inequality theory must instead consider a variety of nonlinear processes that can lead from small variations of initial conditions to disproportionately large & unpredictable shifts in the distribution of wealth & power. (2) Causes of social inequality do not provide self-evident explanations for its acceptance, duration, & recurrence: inequality is not self-legitimating. Its persistence depends instead on complex feedback & social control processes made possible once changes in distribution have taken place.

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Regarding causality (Max Planck & Albert Einstein), sociocybernetics could use modern science methodology for empirical foundations & validation. The theoretical sociocybernetic approach is formed by the experimental articulation of three dimensions—objective, temporal, & social—and the computational expression of the circular causality as eigenvalue by second-order cybernetics are applied to amplify & refine the Galilean concept of causality under Einstein's conditions via experiment-control causality. The result is Galilean law, which maintains the Aristotelian metaphysical meaning of causality & is validated by statistical methods. The causal law is based on the methodological reflections of the theory of autopoiesis & it is formulated according to the four senses of scientific law: objective, nomenological, nomopragmatic, & metanomological.

Balanta, Gulnara (Kazan State U, Republic Tatarstan Russia (e-mail: gulnara@rocketmail.com)). Alienation in Interconfessional Relationships: Traditional and New Religions in Russia and Tatarstan.

Examines conflicts that arise in interconfessional families in multiethnic Tatarstan (Russia), drawing on data from 50+ Muslim-Christian families, representing nontraditional or new religious movements. Conflicts occur between married couples & elder relatives, husband & wife, & parents & children. Conversion of the family members, voluntary or forcible, is widespread, & the most serious alienation is between parents who belong to traditional religion & their child members of new religious movements. Religious intolerance on the psychological level is the predominant factor; many false stereotypes against different religions are still very stable in mass opinion. Thus, it is important to speak about the cultural sociology of alienation, interconfessional relationships on political, family, & individual levels.

Balzer, Wolfgang (Institut philosophie U Munich, D-80539 Federal Republic Germany tel/fax: 4989-2180-2148/2902; e-mail: balzer@lrz.uni.muenchen.de). Freedom, Equality, Solidarity: A Formal Comparison.

The notions of freedom, equality, & solidarity, which play a key role in political rhetoric, are formally defined on the basis of relations of causality & influence. Freedom is described as "freedom from influence," arguing that this is more basic than a second version that is used more frequently, ie, "freedom to do what one wants." Equality is treated in both a simple & a sophisticated version, the latter taking into account different domains & kinds of action for which equality is claimed. Relations of causality & influence are formally investigated, & implications & independencies stated at two levels: (1) the ideal cases & (2) when approximation is taken into account, ie, when persons are free, equal, or solidified only to some degree. Analysis indicates that (A) in the ideal case, complete freedom implies complete equality, in opposition to political forms of & (B) in the approximative case, & when equality is restricted to special domains, this result no longer holds; special conditions under which weaker forms of this implication are still valid are identified. It is concluded that neither equality nor solidarity has any direct implications for freedom (& vice versa). The relevance of these results to the spatial theory of voting is discussed.

Balzer, Wolfgang (U Munich, D-80539 Federal Republic Germany tel/fax: 49-89-2180-3469/2902; e-mail: balzer@lrz.uni.muenchen.de). The Structuralist Theory Concept and Its Relevance to Sociology.

The structuralist theory concept represents a new way of looking at, & representing, scientific theories, their development, & the process of their application to reality. Here, the basic features of this concept are sketched: models, potential models, constraints, links, approximation, intended systems, empirical claims, & intertheoretic relations. The structuralist theory concept has been applied to numerous theories from a wide range of scientific disciplines. Those features of particular relevance to sociology are pointed out: (1) no attempt at universally valid empirical claims, (2) a homogenous apparatus to analyze the relations of meaning & fit between data (eg, from a panel survey) & theory, & (3) a powerful & flexible apparatus for the comparison of different theories.
Rather than reading Karl Marx’s early texts on alienation as concretizing Hegelian dialectics, it is suggested that they be as an extended metaphor in which the characteristics of materialism’s expropriation of matter—the finite, separate, circumscribed, & industrially produced objects—are transposed onto the (separate & divided, “circumscribed” & “egotistical”) individuals of liberal ideology. Alienation thus represents a state of separation or division between entities that should be related, eg, subject & object, subject & subject, the concrete & the abstract, matter & spirit, heaven & earth. The Kabbalat would say that this world of discrete objects, where related things are separate & divided, characterizes RISHUT HARABIM, the domain of plurality or world of matter. Postmodernism’s exemplary sight of the world of matter is the computer-generated cyberverse, where metaphorization has already begun. Explored here is how the computer-generated cyberverse quite concretely changes the Weltanschauung (philosophy of life) generated by the industrial object, & how it can serve as a material metaphor for Kabbalistic representations of dealienation.
tiated policy processes, are considered as first steps for a system of German-style codetermination. Thus, union strategies could combine a proactive approach to productivity & competitiveness inside the workplace with aims for a more equitable distribution of power & rewards in a context of fundamental social change. In-depth observational research, intensive interviews in a leading automobile manufacturer, & visits to other car companies are drawn on to challenge the above picture, especially at the workplace level. Findings suggest that the most successful cases of adaptation to changing global pressures in the South African automobile industry are the companies that have substantially rejected the codeterminist approach. These companies have been able to combine highly authoritarian technological innovation with a unilateral restructuring of work & production organization, & the persistence of hierarchies & forms of inequality embedded in a strong sense of corporate paternalism. Nonetheless, these companies could maintain domestic market shares, expand exports, & substantially reduce their indicators of workplace conflict. Conversely, the introduction of codeterminist methods in other companies has led to processes of cooptation of union structures, grassroots rebellion, & workers' rejection of national centralized agreements. However, observations from the first group of companies show that behind their apparent success to adapt to global competition lies strong worker dissatisfaction, coupled with a demand for the union to develop new decentralized strategies for increasing worker control. It is argued that the crisis of codetermination in the automobile sector shows a need for more research on new forms of worker responses & conflict, & on possible organizational strategies to articulate changing demands for workplace control with a new radicalism in centralized negotiations.

98S33633 / ISA / 1998 / 10874

1 Investigates worker responses to restructuring of work & production organization in the South African automobile assembly industry, following the introduction of lean production methods, based on findings from two companies analyzed through observational research & semistructured interviews with workers & shop stewards, 1995/96. Focus is on the notion of worker subjectivity as attempts by the employees to collectively make sense of, & respond to, industrial change according to regulative ideas & general moral, cultural, & discursive constructions of the meaning of capitalist restructuring. Results support arguments in the relevant literature that are critical of concepts of "lean production" & "flexibility," assumed to be distinct from Fordist mass production methods. In the South African case, managerial strategies for flexibility coexist, in fact, with relevant continuities in patterns of hierarchy, inequality, & authoritarian technological innovation. However, substantial problems of control emerge; in fact, the valorization & formalization of worker cooperation is not sufficient to define flexibility or to rearticulate contradictions at the workplace level. In particular, the clash between formalized worker cooperation & authoritarian management styles leaves little scope for processes of negotiated change, while at the same time it marginalizes the union. This process, however, allows worker resistance to develop in the context of the contradictions between the promise of greater worker control that flexibility implies, & the violation of that promise due to the permanence of authoritarianism. It is shown that, while these dynamics represent a challenge to union organization, they allow worker resistance to take other forms & channels. In particular, it can be noticed how worker discourses & practices of opposition to restructuring tend to reappropriate & revalorize the promise of flexibility & elements of managerial ideology to legitimize claims for greater worker autonomy & control.

98S33634 / ISA / 1998 / 10875
Bargeman, Berthie, Beckers, Theo & Van der Poel, Hugo (Dept Leisure Studies Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-13-466-2191/2370; e-mail: A,Bargeman@kub.nl)), Vacation Decision Making Processes: The Role of Routines.

1 Draws on in-depth interview data from 32 Dutch tourists with different time-space patterns (domestic/foreign, long/short) & national longitudinal data to investigate the process of vacation decision making. Although the standard literature focuses on a rationaly acting tourist in an extended decision-making process, recent social theory criticizes the notion of rationality. A viable alternative is suggested by the central ideas & concepts in Anthony Giddens's structuration theory (practical & discursive consciousness, immediate experience) & analysis of the process of detraditionalization, in which routinization is seen as crucial in the constitution of modern social life. Specific issues addressed are the degree of extension of the decision-making process, the level of routinization, & the need for variety.

98S33635 / ISA / 1998 / 10876
Barkin, David (U Autónoma Metropolitana Xochimilco, Mexico City (tel/fax): 525-724-5100/5235; e-mail: barkin@cuaylt.uam.mx)), Spanish title not provided (Regional Resource Management Planning: A Tool for Sustainable Development in an Era of International Integration?). (SPA)

1 Challenges to rural development are increasing with international integration. Pressures against national production from national development policy combine with declining international terms of trade to push people from traditional activities & their communities. Further, past development policies often widened the chasm between rich & poor, pushing rural communities away from conservation. Examined here is a development policy built on the rural promise of a balanced pattern of development, with job creation increasing productivity & incomes & resource conservation as complementary objectives. The development principles emerging from this analysis of sustainable development include diversified productive base, creative use of local resource base, & local participation in planning & implementation (training for future growth & local assumption of management & ownership). Focus is on the integration of the structure of social organization & decision making.

98S33636 / ISA / 1998 / 10877
Barnes, Jo & Dhrmaliningam, A. (U Waikato, Hamilton New Zealand (tel/fax: 64-7-838-4251/4654; e-mail: ddharma@waikato.ac.nz)), Ethnic Identity and National Identity in New Zealand.

1 New Zealand is officially a bicultural society, reflecting the two significant cultural groups: Maori (indigenous population) & Anglo European descendants. However, immigration, particularly from Asia, in the last few decades has contributed towards identifying the cultural milieus. This has led some political leaders claim, has implications for the continuance of bicultural policy & the strength of national unity. Several questions derived from the above considerations are discussed: (1) How do the two major ethnic groups perceive the New Zealand identity? (2) How does the construction of national identity in New Zealand compare with that of Australia, which has an official multicultural policy? Analysis is based on the perspective that national identity is multidimensional: ascribed (nativism), achieved, & affected (civic culture). The role of socioeconomic factors is also considered. Data are drawn from a 1996 survey involving telephone interviews with 1,043 adult respondents, supplemented by published materials using data from a 1997 survey (by F. L. Jones) comparing national identity in Australia & New Zealand.

98S33637 / ISA / 1998 / 10878
Barnes, Shirley (Shirley Barnes & Associates (tel/fax: 61-892779538; e-mail: sbarnes@opca.inet.net.au)), Are Sport and Recreation Opportunities the 'Glue' Which Holds Rural Communities Together?

1 Rural communities are becoming smaller in Australia for a variety of reasons, e.g., (1) the decreasing viability of farms in some areas because of poor seasons, drought, flood, or low sales, (2) increasingly advanced technology of farm machinery, which means that fewer workers need to be employed to carry out the same duties, (3) perceived attraction of city life & its entertainment for young people compared with country life, & (4) the lack of employment prospects in the country as businesses, banks, & government departments downgrade their services (partly through a lack of clients, but also in the push for accountability). As small towns & communities battle to maintain their existence, explored here is the potential of recreational opportunities to hold them together.

98S33638 / ISA / 1998 / 10879
Barsky, Andrés (U Buenos Aires, 1053 Argentina), Culture of Mallorca at the Pampas. Historical Construction of the Horticulture of Productive Space (Sweet Potatoes) in San Pedro, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

1 The productive landscape of San Pedro, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, has a cultural origin. The construction of the traza de las quintas (granges) was the result of the settlement of mallorquines (mallorcans), who intensive use of the land (horti- & fruitculture) in a place situated in the pampas, traditionally characterized to produce grains, oil beans, & meat. At the beginning of the century, San Pedro
had diversified production, but with increasing demands from the market of the capital city in the 1930s, the zone was adopting a more extensive cultivation of sweet potatoes, oranges, & peaches. Recently, farmers have been combining sweet potatoes & fruits with Guinea corn, soja bean, & wheat to reduce economic risks.

98S33639 / ISA / 1998 / 10880
Bartone, Paul T. (Dept Behavioral Sciences & Leadership US Military Academy, West Point NY 10996 [tel/fax: 914-938-2945/2236; e-mail: pl7594@exmail.usma.mil]), Morale: Useful Social-Psychological Construct or 'Tar-Baby'?
† Suggests that the construct of morale remains with sociologists, perhaps like the proverbial "tar-baby." It is argued that "morale," despite confusion about its meaning & measurement, is still a useful construct for both social scientists & laypersons. Morale has special (though not exclusive) relevance in military organizations. It is an apparent universal, found in some form in the parlance of military organizations of all countries. It is thus a special responsibility of sociologists & psychologists working with military organizations to address the construct of morale & by applying the tools of science, bring increased utility & clarity to the subject. Following a brief exposition of conceptual issues, a simplified measurement strategy is suggested. Data from several studies are offered in support of this approach.

98S33640 / ISA / 1998 / 10881
Bartram, David (U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 [e-mail: bartram@sc.iu.edu]), Negative Consequences of Labor Migration: Methodological and Theoretical Implications.
† Though migration scholars usually emphasize the tremendous increase in international migration in recent years, several advanced industrial countries have relatively small numbers of immigrants. Explored here are reasons why the % of foreign labor in Japan's labor force is relatively low & why their numbers began to increase so late in comparison to other countries. The main theoretical conclusion is that distinguishing between positive & negative cases of international labor migration requires serious consideration of host-country political factors, in contrast to the economism of current approaches.

98S33641 / ISA / 1998 / 10882
Bas, Enric (Dept Sociology II U Alicante, E-03080 Spain [tel/fax: 34-96-590-3497/3495; e-mail: bas@ua.es]), New Challenges, Old Approaches; the Need of Rethinking Sociology.
† We are living in a reality whose main threats are change & complexity--in a kind of transitive society. This multidimensional change demands perspectives of sociological analysis, not just explanations, but also prescriptive & normative. Complexity demands of sociology a bifrontal challenge: a broad, holistic perspective of analysis, & new indicators, tools, & technologies in social reality analysis. Understanding sociology as a tool not only for understanding, but also for improving, social development implies its task of developing ways to help decision-making processes. Therefore, it is necessary to rethink sociology in terms of opening the socio-political boundaries (of holism & transdisciplinarity) & vertically (not only reflecting about the past or thinking about the present, but also foreseeing the future) if it is to face today's new challenges. Therefore, approaches long refused by much of academia--eg, the world-system perspective, futures studies, & peace research--should be part of the reconstruction of sociology for the 21st century.

98S33642 / ISA / 1998 / 10883
Bassett, Raewyn (Dept Anthropology & Sociology U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 2E7 [tel/fax: 604-222-9623/822-6161; e-mail: rbassett@unixg.ubc.ca]), A New Methodological Orthodoxy? Addressing the Debates in the Use of Qualitative Data Analysis Software.
† Computerized qualitative data analysis is rapidly growing in qualitative research. Considered a mere tool in the analysis of data, qualitative software is extolled for the speed, efficiency, & rigor it brings to the analysis. Debate has raged over the impact of qualitative data analysis software on qualitative methodology & subsequent knowledge production. While some have argued that qualitative computing results in a homogenization of methods, others have suggested that it is the use of software functions without taking into account the necessary methodological pre-requisites that is a problem. Undoubtedly, technology is more than a tool. It never does simply what one tells it to do, but reframes one's ideas of what is possible. Here, three qualitative data analysis programs are used with the same data to provide some provisional conclusions about the impact of this technology on both the qualitative research paradigm & the production of sociological knowledge.

98S33643 / ISA / 1998 / 10884
Bassit, Ana Zahira (School Public Health U Sao Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil [tel/fax: 55-11-2902479; e-mail: azbassit@originef.com.br]), The Ageing Body and the Images of Ageing as Reflected in Women's Life Histories.
† Analyzes the aging process from the perspective of those who are getting old (ie, becoming elderly) drawing on interviews with women born in 1933 & living in different districts of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Their life histories from age 20 to age 65 are presented to explain the path & feeling of getting old, emphasizing elements indicating cultural differences in understanding & living aging. Concepts about their bodies through time, their images of aging & elderly persons, & how they take care of their health are illustrated, along with their views on the history of Sao Paulo.

98S33644 / ISA / 1998 / 10885
Battaglini, Elena (Istit ricerca economiche sociali, Via di S. Teresa 23 I-00199 Rome Italy [tel/fax: 39-6-85797216/85797234; e-mail: e.battaglini@ires.it]), A Theoretical Framework of the Link between Environment and Society. Environment and Quality of Life in Rome: A Case Study.
† Explores relations among the environment, population characteristics, & the socioeconomical & cultural systems via case study of the environment & quality of life in Rome, Italy. Elaborated is the new ecological paradigm theoretical framework proposed by Catton & Dunlap (1979), which examines how interactions between population; technology; cultural, social, & personality systems influence the physical environment. The concept of "sustainable city" is defined as social ecosystem, with a carrying capacity that must see to the needs & social pressures of present & future generations. On the basis of this definition, predisposed is a set of indicators that represents the classical factors of pressure on environment. Data is interpreted in terms of population, economic, social, & cultural dynamics, as driving forces of the pressure on urban environment.

98S33645 / ISA / 1998 / 10886
Battisti, Francesco M. (Istituto di Scienza e Società U Cassino, I-03043 Italy [tel/fax: 39-6-4461001/776-399792; e-mail: battisti@flashnet.it]), Assessing Elders' Adaptation to Information Technology.
† Elder adaptation to the information society is assessed via a 1997 survey from 750 elders, average age 75, in Italy, Greece, Ireland, GB, & Sweden. Elders in southern European countries & Ireland are less familiar with services offered by information technology, depending on families to receive personal & medical services. Elders in Sweden appear able to carry out more independent living, are familiar with information-related services, & use these services to overcome their difficulties in moving & transportation to urban & rural settings. Computer use is mostly limited to word processing & mailing over the Internet. In a retired population, computer use is motivated by entertainment & need for information from & communication with distant relatives. A "mouse test" has been prepared to predict ability in computer use & adaptation to this information technology.

98S33646 / ISA / 1998 / 10887
Baumgartner, Thomas, Burns, Tom R. & Gaciu, Bernard (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-18-471-1203/1170; e-mail: tom.burns@soc.uu.se]), The Three Faces of the Coin: Toward a Socio-Economics of Money as Symbol, Technology, and Institution with Applications to Analysis of the EURO and Its Predecessors.
† Outlines a broad, multifaceted approach to conceptualizing & analyzing money & money systems in modern societies. No single theory is conceivable, but a complex of interrelatable theories can explain many aspects of money & money systems: (1) money as a means to represent & communicate value; (2) money as technology embodying in its design particular rules & collective representation(s) & associated with a variety of techniques & strategies for using it; (3) monetary orders as sociotechnical systems that are in part designed, administered, & regulated; (4) multiple perspectives, meanings, & uses of money within different institutional domains & social settings; & (5) contradictory uses & purposes of money in modern societies. The concepts & models introduced are used to analyze, among other things, the social construction of money through institutional alchemy & the establishment & maintenance of binding definitions of the social fact or reality of money as a medium of exchange & store of value. Money systems are seen to be complex, changing systems subject to failure or collapse--causing widespread eco-
nomic, social, & political problems. This necessitates their systematic regulation & stabilization, but regulative mechanisms themselves fail in the face of modern, complex, dynamic money systems. Considered in conjunction is the establishment of “monies” within the European Union & the current preparations for & problems of institutionalizing a new money, the EURO. This illustrates key aspects & problems of money systems, including problems of establishing the social reality of a money, but also those of regulating & stabilizing money systems.

98S33647 / ISA / 1998 / 10888

1 Examines the relationship between environment & development with reference to conditions in the coastal areas of Gujarat in western India. This predominantly desert & drought-prone area was traditionally characterized by a subsistence economy & a certain balance between ecology, economy, & society. State-sponsored development after independence in 1947 led to capitalist commercial farming based on the cultivation of intensively irrigated cash crops. Ruthless & thoughtless extraction of ground water has led to “salinity ingress” & fall in water tables, making the land unenticitable & the process of development unviable & unsustainable.

98S33648 / ISA / 1998 / 10889
Bawin-Legros, Bernadette J. & Gauthier, Anne (U Liege, B-4000 Belgium [tel/fax: 32-4-366-31-72/78; e-mail: bawin@ulg.ac.be]), Regulation of Intimacy for Couples Living Apart Together.

1 Redefines the notion of intimacy through a series of interviews with couples living apart together (living apart while having sexual intercourse & affective relations). How partners mobilize each other’s resources & create intimacy outside the ritual of everyday practices on a common place (Kaufman) are explored. According to Boltanski, love defined as phila corresponds to the conjugal couple, i.e., mutual recognition of each other’s merits & coexistence of the partners in the same space. It is examined whether, with this new kind of couple organization, there is movement from phila to either pure eros (sexuality) & agape (love without any interest). Also considered is whether a new form of semantic relationship is emerging.

98S33649 / ISA / 1998 / 10890
Bayat, Asef (American U Cairo, Egypt [tel/fax: 20-2-3576760/3557565; e-mail: abayat@acs.uu.cu.eg]), Street Politics: Theories and Prospects.

1 Argues that the analysis of grassroots politics in the South must go beyond the notion of “resistance,” not only because of definitional/usage confusion, but because there are new types of political struggle for which this concept cannot account. Advanced is the notion of quiet “encroachment”; i.e., the quiet, often atomized, & prolonged mobilization of ordinary people to encroach on the property & possessions of powerful to secure a share of the goods of life. This represents a lifelong, open, & fleeting struggle without clear leadership, ideology, or structured organization. Indeed, the new global restructuring & informalization tend to create agents apt to be engaged in these types of movements.

98S33650 / ISA / 1998 / 10891
Bazley, Patricia A. (U Western Sydney Macarthur, Campbelltown 2560 Australia [tel/fax: 61-2-462-03268/72406; e-mail: p.bazley@uws.edu.au]), Qualitative and Quantitative Computing-Bridge the Divide.

1 Qualitative & quantitative methods no longer sit on two sides of a paradigmatic & methodological divide but are widely seen as complementary in almost any paradigm or methodology. New tools for qualitative computing have now made it possible to readily combine data types-taking the analyst a step beyond complementarity & simple triangulation. Data may be transferred in either or both directions between SPSS & NUD*IST, to enrich analysis & interpretation. It has long been possible to automatically code documents in NUD*IST for their descriptive attributes, using inserted keywords & text-search command files. This has now been greatly simplified, with the capacity to import tabular data to set up categories (nodes) & code documents in one step. Explanations provided in studies, which previously, at best, were categorized and counted, can now be reviewed verbatim in relation to conceptual reorganizations. The digitalized text is then analyzed, the structured text can be exported from NUD*IST into SPSS to serve as independent variables, potentially contributing to an explanation of a quantitative outcome. The usefulness of these procedures is demonstrated with reference to particular projects. Such techniques inevitably will challenge traditional assumptions of particular methods. Perhaps, with limited exceptions, all research is essentially qualitative.

98S33651 / ISA / 1998 / 10892
Beach, Betty A. (U Maine, Farmington 04938 [tel/fax: 207-778-7176/7175; e-mail: bbbeach@maine.edu]), Support for Parenting in Rural Communities.

1 Examines childhood & parenting in two rural ME communities. Drawing on human ecological theory, focus is on neighborhood & community support factors that influence children’s development. Features in the rural community environment that contribute to social capital in support of healthy development in children are identified. A community context of support for parenting in rural areas & reasons for why rural areas are popularly perceived as “great places to raise children” (Bonner, 1997) are suggested. Research strategies used to report on this yearlong study employ a qualitative rather than experimental orientation. Methodologies included (1) document analysis of relevant census data, community surveys, & newspaper reports; (2) 100 hours of naturalistic observations of children’s public community participation; & (3) 25 semi-structured interviews with local adults active in work with children. Results & implications of this study address both the structures & processes of rural communities that provide social capital to children & support for parenting. Key factors described include children’s public visibility, the nature of civic organizations, economic structure, & density of acquaintance.

98S33652 / ISA / 1998 / 10893
Beal, Becky & Weidman, Lisa (U Pacific, Stockton CA 95211 [tel/fax: 209-946-3133/2731; e-mail: bbeal@cs.uop.edu]), The Skateboarding Image: An Analysis of the Industry’s Impact on the Participant’s View of Authenticity.

1 An exploration of the interplay between the image of a skateboarder presented by the skateboarding industry & the image considered authentic by skateboarders. A content description of the advertising in Thrasher Magazine (a leading US skateboard magazine) is offered, together with the insights of one investigator who was the advertising manager for that magazine, 1986-1992. How skateboarders “read” the advertising is explored through focus groups to assess images participants consider authentic or inauthentic. The insights of both investigators, who have done previous research & have extensive background with skateboarding, are drawn on to provide a broader content of its changing image & style in the US.

98S33653 / ISA / 1998 / 10894
Beaute, Claudie (U Federal Minas Gerais, 31270-010 Belo Horizonte Brazil [tel/fax: 55-31-581-1036/499-5009; e-mail: beaute@dudal.lcc.ufmg.br]), Crime and Opportunity in Brazil.

1 Analyzes violent crime data in 843 cities in Minas Gerais, Brazil, 1991-1997, & uses a regression model to explain associated variables. More frequently associated with violent crimes are population & demographic demographics. Positive related socioeconomic variables include the Index of Human Development & the economic structure of cities. An analysis of distinct types of crime show distinct patterns of spatial distribution. Findings are deemed useful to discuss some theoretical models that emphasize rational elements of criminal activities.

98S33654 / ISA / 1998 / 10895
Beatrix, Julieta & Ramos Dessaulniers, Julieta Beatriz (Rua Barão de Uba 392, 90450-090 Porto Alegre RS Brazil [tel/fax: 5551-320-3555/3602; e-mail: julieart@music.puers.br]), Formations de compétences et innovation (The Formation of Competence and Innovation). (FRE)

1 Changes in the workplace due to technological innovations are discussed, noting that similar innovations are needed in schools to ensure that students are competent with new technologies. Circumstances that hinder such training are examined, focusing on educational formation to meet the demands of the work world offered by Brazilian Catholic schools in Rio Grande do Sul, particularly since 1990. An effort is made to determine how these Catholic schools train the “citizen-worker” when faced with the current demands of the work world. The teaching of critical understanding competences that are advocated in all dimensions of the individual & accent critical analysis & autonomy is considered, implications for the internal dynamics of scholastic institutions are addressed.
Sociology yet to be fulfilled is itself reminiscent of Jürgen Habermas's hope for "Weltgeschichte" - the emergence of a universal communicative action (Maximilian Scholz 2012). This hope is based on the assumption that the process of emancipation, which is characterized by the gradual development of the human community, will continue in the future. However, the process of emancipation is not yet fulfilled, and the world is still dominated by inequalities and injustices. Therefore, it is necessary to continue working towards the realization of this goal.

In the context of the increasing aged population & its declining status & respect, facets of alienation of old retired government servants of Bhubaneswar, India, are examined, drawing on family relationships. It is argued that roles & relations of elder persons in the family need to be continually redefined as new groups reach age 60 with new experiences & skills. Further, it is necessary to dispel the myth that old age is synonymous with ill health & disability.

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In the context of the increasing aged population & its declining status & respect, facets of alienation of old retired government servants of Bhubaneswar, India, are examined, drawing on family relationships. It is argued that roles & relations of elder persons in the family need to be continually redefined as new groups reach age 60 with new experiences & skills. Further, it is necessary to dispel the myth that old age is synonymous with ill health & disability.

Sociology yet to be fulfilled is itself reminiscent of Jürgen Habermas's hope for "Weltgeschichte" - the emergence of a universal communicative action (Maximilian Scholz 2012). This hope is based on the assumption that the process of emancipation, which is characterized by the gradual development of the human community, will continue in the future. However, the process of emancipation is not yet fulfilled, and the world is still dominated by inequalities and injustices. Therefore, it is necessary to continue working towards the realization of this goal.

In the context of the increasing aged population & its declining status & respect, facets of alienation of old retired government servants of Bhubaneswar, India, are examined, drawing on family relationships. It is argued that roles & relations of elder persons in the family need to be continually redefined as new groups reach age 60 with new experiences & skills. Further, it is necessary to dispel the myth that old age is synonymous with ill health & disability.
The close connection between socioeconomic inequalities in societies & the level of health of their population is well-established; however, it is difficult for people in the public health field to influence relevant social factors, because to do so requires action in fields where they are not legitimized to intervene. The concept of social capital is discussed as of primary importance. Recent research (eg, McKeown, M. G., et al, 1997) indicates that the effect of the social gradient is largely mediated by social capital, a collective characteristic that helps to redefine problems not just in terms of lack of money or jobs. It is considered whether it is possible to improve the overall level of health & well-being of the population by acting on those factors that directly increase the level of social capital in a community. Recent & promising experiences in Quebec are reviewed.
Discusses the association of football (soccer) & nationality, focusing on the tripartite association of nation-building, the military, & football in Israel in the early 1950s after state establishment. This tripartite association was operated a few more times in the late 1950s. During the independence war of 1948, & prior to state establishment, there was no football league at all. Before 1948, football in Palestine involved three parties, the Jewish league, the Arab league, & teams of the British army. At the end of the war, the British had gone, & the Arabs who remained in the sections of Palestine that had now become Israel were in some disarray. While football was not among the first priorities of the new state, the military was called on to restore the football league, & between 1949 & 1951, military authorities ran the sport. Several factors caused the military to be chosen for this assignment: (1) Many of the players were mobilized, & the system of calling up civilians to perform periodic duty in the reserves enabled the military to mobilize civilian players. (2) After the war, the military remained a major organization, but was relatively idle & hence, was available to carry out nonmilitary assignments. (3) The military was viewed as a "people’s army"—efficient, apolitical, & instrumental for nation building. Results of the military involvement in football were as follows: the league framework was restored, football was injected with a measure of Jewish nationalist-Zionist identity; & the Arab sector was, in effect, excluded for some years. Football was thus used to support the process of state building & the hegemony of the political elite at that time.

A major aspect of the reality depicted as postmodern is the multiplication of segments of football & the "desystemization" of society. Here, the multiculturalization of society is explored, & a framework developed for the comparative analysis of multicultural societies. Three major parameters of sociocultural boundaries in societies are identified: (1) stratificational dimension of cleavages, (2) orientations of the dominant culture toward social cleavages, & (3) orientations of groups themselves. Different types of multiculturalism are outlined to illustrate various possibilities pertaining to the space outlined by these parameters. The dynamics of multicultural settings are described, focusing on political opportunities offered in modern democracies to the articulation of collective claims & the influence that cleavages pertaining to the same society may have on each other. It is suggested that such a systematic consideration of a given category of fragmentation phenomena leads to a reformulation of accepted generalizations about processes associated with the notion of postmodernity.
post-Fordism, they also differ in substantive ways in the manner in which their respective governments mediate in economy & family to promote gender equality. The welfare state in present-day Sweden can be understood as favoring men to the extent that women rather than men still tend toward dependence on their multiple roles as dependents, consumers, & recipients of state services. However, it can also be argued that Swedish women's public dependence, which is far less advanced in North America, is a step toward toward a society based on a shared gender model of paid & unpaid work, with women & men enjoying equal access to property rights & leadership at the same sharing opportunities & responsibilities in the spheres of employment & family-in brief, access to a genuine welfare society. By contrast, Canada's moderate welfare state & the US minimal counterpart, have tended to foster women's reliance on male breadwinners, leaving women open to exploitation in employment, especially in the private sector, & vulnerable to social stigma whenever they access means-tested welfare benefits. These problems have become even more pronounced for women with the restructuring of the welfare states of Canada & the US. The need for sociologists to engender the notion of work to encompass both employment & family life is emphasized, & it is argued that welfare states, at both the national & increasingly, the international level, devise relevant social policies to this end.

**Postscript:**

The relevance of sociological analysis in the study of post-Soviet social transformations in the Republic of Armenia is shown, & it is argued that the changes brought about as a result of the introduction of a market-oriented economy & society have affected the social fabric of Armenian society & led to the emergence of social inequality, ethnic strife, & political corruption-problems closely related to the development & spread of capitalism in Armenia.

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**References:**

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- Bercovitz, Kim (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3GI {tel/fax: 416-787-7322/519-746-8171 e-mail: k.bercovitz@utoronto.ca}), From Sport to Active Living: Professionalization or Deprofessionalization of Physical Education?
- Berberoglu, Berch (Sociology Dept U Nevada, Reno 89557 {tel/fax: 702-784-6647/1358; e-mail: berchb@scs.unr.edu}), The Relevance of Sociological Analysis in the Study of Post-Soviet Social Transformatons in Armenia.
- Berezin, Mabel (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90095-1551 {tel/fax: 310-825-1313/206-9838; e-mail: berezin@soc.ucla.edu}), Meaningful Stories: The Role of Multiple Narratives in Cultural Analysis.

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**Themes:**

- The shift from sport & exercise to Canada's moderate "active living" is examined. Policymakers claim that active living represents a new & unique approach to thinking & practice about physical activity & health. Implications of this shift for physical education are explored, focusing on professions & professionalization approaches to examine the marginal role of physical educators within the health/fitness division of labor. This thesis directs at the changing role of discourse & ideology as physical education transformed from a scientific body practice approach to the informalized exoteric active living approach. Ways in which exercise science knowledge is inextricably linked to power are demonstrated. To the extent that active living is rooted in health promotion discourse, fitness has now become articulated with health promotion rather than with high performance sport, resulting in (1) increased involvement of the state, lay public, & other health occupations in physical activity; & (2) shift from professional to informal control over the body & health. Whether physical educators are being depersonalized, proletarianized, or are declining in dominance in light of this shift is considered.

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**Summary:**

- The shift from sport & exercise to Canada's moderate "active living" is examined. Policymakers claim that active living represents a new & unique approach to thinking & practice about physical activity & health. Implications of this shift for physical education are explored, focusing on professions & professionalization approaches to examine the marginal role of physical educators within the health/fitness division of labor. This thesis directs at the changing role of discourse & ideology as physical education transformed from a scientific body practice approach to the informalized exoteric active living approach. Ways in which exercise science knowledge is inextricably linked to power are demonstrated. To the extent that active living is rooted in health promotion discourse, fitness has now become articulated with health promotion rather than with high performance sport, resulting in (1) increased involvement of the state, lay public, & other health occupations in physical activity; & (2) shift from professional to informal control over the body & health. Whether physical educators are being depersonalized, proletarianized, or are declining in dominance in light of this shift is considered.

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**Conclusion:**

The shift from sport & exercise to Canada's moderate "active living" is examined. Policymakers claim that active living represents a new & unique approach to thinking & practice about physical activity & health. Implications of this shift for physical education are explored, focusing on professions & professionalization approaches to examine the marginal role of physical educators within the health/fitness division of labor. This thesis directs at the changing role of discourse & ideology as physical education transformed from a scientific body practice approach to the informalized exoteric active living approach. Ways in which exercise science knowledge is inextricably linked to power are demonstrated. To the extent that active living is rooted in health promotion discourse, fitness has now become articulated with health promotion rather than with high performance sport, resulting in (1) increased involvement of the state, lay public, & other health occupations in physical activity; & (2) shift from professional to informal control over the body & health. Whether physical educators are being depersonalized, proletarianized, or are declining in dominance in light of this shift is considered.
Examines the "dilemma of social engineering" outlined in Gunnar Myrdal's An American Dilemma. The link between Myrdal's epistemological argument to the discussion between Suits's "social pathology" and a communicative viewpoint. Links between visitors' experiences and perceptions of new technologies are addressed, along with forms of media-based transmission of knowledge. While new technologies present a novel function of rules and moral ideals in sport.

Explores sporting games from the perspective of Niklas Luhmann's social system theory. The main ideas of Luhmann's theory of social systems, seen as attempts to reduce the complexity of the world, are discussed. Social systems are systems of communication and are constituted through a relationship between meaning-bearing elements. The constitution of elements is guided by a code, ie, an observational logic that takes the form of a dichotomy. On this basis, codes are suggested for sporting games practice at different levels of performance; eg, whereas the code of top-level competitions is the dichotomy win-lose, the code of the same game among children can be performance-not performance. The possibilities & limitations of a system theoretically understanding of games are considered, focusing on the new possibilities offered to the debate over the role & function of rules & moral ideals in sport.

Describes & analyzes the political participation of the urban poor in four marginal settlements in Brazil, Chile, Ivory Coast, & Kenya. The specific participatory activities of the urban poor are described, & the emerging patterns analyzed according to these countries' respective material & motivational resources. The general political-administrative context, the life situation in slum & squatter settlements, & certain political cultural patterns are discussed in detail. In a multilevel comparative comparison, both the country-specific & the more universal aspects of this problematic are distinguished.

Explores established interrelationships between concretization of the new agrarian politics of the Brazilian government, rural settlement development, & the market opening via analysis of official discourse.

Berggren, Erl (Linköping U, S-58183 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-13-28-29-13; e-mail: erib@tema.liu.se]), Reconciling Science, Politics and Culture: Gunnar Myrdal's American Dilemma. Examines the "dilemma of social engineering" outlined in Gunnar Myrdal's An American Dilemma (1944). Through a close textual approach to Myrdal's epistemological argument, questions are raised regarding the tension between, on the one hand, his effort to bring about a methodological renewal, his critique of metaphysics & "naive empiricism," & his attempt at inserting values into research, & on the other hand, his problematic approach to cultural difference, issues connected to the politics of race, & the politics of research. Focus is on Myrdal's tendency to look at any deviation from white communities as an expression of a "social pathology" & his trust in & emphasis of the "American Creed" (the "value premise" he inserted into his research). As a foil & a reading strategy, the notion of "immanent criticism" is interjected, both in terms of Myrdal's own usage to understand his texts in a wider circle of influence. The link between Myrdal's epistemological argument & the more or less explicit political argument in his sociological texts is highlighted.

Bergman, Monica (Dalarna U, S-781 88 Borlänge Sweden [tel/fax: 46-23-77-89-59/80-50; e-mail: mica@edu.se]), The Position of Early Childhood Care and Education in Studies of the Welfare State. Women's growing participation in the labor market since the 1960s has made early childhood provision a social phenomenon of wide-ranging ideological, political & economic impact. Although a crucial feature in late-modern welfare society, early childhood care & education has been marginalized in sociological & welfare state theory, particularly among mainstream & "malestream" theorists & feminist scholars. Epistemological analysis has revealed this multifaceted area to be frequently reduced to an issue of childminding. Here, it is argued that questions regarding differences on quantitative & qualitative levels of provision could disclose ambiguities in family policies, education policies, & young children's position in society. Early childhood care & education constitute profound changes in today's society & need to be conceptualized as a considerable factor in welfare & hence, sociological theory. A device for a sociology of early childhood care & education is considered.

Borking, Hemuth B. (Dept Political Science Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60208-1006 [tel/fax: 847-467-3207/491-8985; e-mail: hbe295@nwu.edu]), On the Construction of Locality. Whatever else the meaning of globalization might be, the process in question refers first of all to an overall change of sociospatial scales. Given the fact that spatial scales & territorially bounded social entities are highly interdependent, the aim here is to analyze the dynamics of those sociospatial reconfigurations, by which new forms of connectedness-translocalities, diasporas, but also place-related localities & cultures—are being reshaped. The question then, why & how, especially under global conditions, "place matters," is the dominant leitmotiv of this analysis.

Bern, John & Larbiastier, Jan (Faculty Arts U Wollongong, New South Wales 2522 Australia [tel/fax: 61-4221-4066/3179; e-mail: john_bern@uow.edu.au]), Aboriginal People and Citizenship: An Australian Dilemma. Discusses an ongoing struggle in which Australia's Aboriginal people assert their claims to collective incorporation in the nation's polity, drawing on Nancy Fraser's (1997) discussion of the "redistribution-recognition dilemma" of contemporary political conflict. It is argued that Aboriginal peoples' claims, expatriation of obligations are curtailed in contemporary Australia via ignorance, poverty, prejudice, & isolation. Recent Australian governments have devised policies & programs to address & overcome these disabilities. Aboriginal people's incorporation into the nation's citizenry also has a community basis founded in their identities as indigenous people with histories of expropriation, oppression, & dependency. Land rights, self-determination, & other complex claims of peoplehood have significantly affected the Aboriginal community's understanding of their relationship with non-Aboriginal Australia. It is argued, following James Tully (1995), that this interest is a separate part of the national polity & that meaningful inclusion of Aboriginal people in that polity requires the recognition of their distinct status & its accommodation in the national community.

Bernier, Roxane (24 rue du Regard, F-75006 Paris France), Espace muséographique et médiation technologique: les nouvelles technologies aident-elles au processus de socialisation pour les visiteurs? (Museographic Space and Technological Mediation: Do the New Technologies Help Visitors' Socialization Processes?). Examines whether new technologies are considered a considerable factor in the transmission of knowledge. While new technologies present a novel & mysterious face to the public, it is not apparent what their relationships are with respect to the museographic means of communication already in place at expositions, & whether they substitute for or complement them. The use of a logic of socialization processes for examining new technologies is recommended, since the daily practices & existing knowledge of visitors allow them to discover the technologies' utility & efficiency from a communicative viewpoint. Links between visitors' experiences & perceptions of new technologies are addressed, along with forms of mediation employed by new technologies, both technical & human. It is shown that the technical mediation generates specific logics used for preconceived forms of use: focus is placed on steps in the acquisition of knowledge.

Berkov, Ivan & Malnar, Brina (Faculty Social Science U Ljubljana SLO-1001 Slovenia [fax: 386-61-1685330; e-mail: ibernik@guest.arnes.si]), Trust in Democracy or Trust in Utility of Democracy?. Most studies of mass acceptance of democracy in postsocialist societies...
are based on the assumption that only a broad unconditional support can provide a favorable stabilizing environment for new political order. As long as support for the democratic institutions is not based on deep & unconditional trust in these institutions, the process of its formation cannot be considered as successfully completed. Drawing on survey findings of preliminary research of political culture in Slovenia & of some similar studies in other postsocialist societies, it is suggested that the prevailing mass support for democracy in postsocialist societies does not meet these high standards. According to this thesis, the main source of support for democracy is related to its current & especially expected performance both in economic & social respects. This type of support does not include trust in democracy per se, but trust in utility of democracy. It is argued that this kind of support can provide a stabilizing environment for new democratic institutions. Nevertheless, it remains conditional & can be withdrawn when the performance of democracy does not fulfill the expectations. Findings are compared to the results of some studies of acceptance of democratic institutions in other postsocialist societies.

98S33698 / ISA / 1998 / 10939
Berthelot, Jean-Michel (U Paris I Sorbonne, F-75231 Cedex 05 France), La Responsabilitu du sociologue: vigilance et reflexivite croisees (The Sociologist's Responsibility: Vigilance and Reflexivity Combined). (FRE) The sociologist's responsibility is held to be present in all phases of his or her work, from the construction of knowledge to its use. It is argued, however, that, faced with the development of a type of scientific mass production, which no one can pretend to master, & with hard-to-control uses, this responsibility has become something collective. This issue is examined through the two epistemological concepts of vigilance & reflectivity, with attention to their exercise & impact on the sociologist's work.

98S33700 / ISA / 1998 / 10941
Bertilsson, Margareta T. & Carlehed, Mikael (Dept Sociology Copenhagen U, DK-1361 K Denmark [tel/fax: 45-33323275/35323940; e-mail: margareta.bertilsson@sociology.ku.dk]), In Search of a 'Good Society': Sociology in Scandinavia as a Moral Science. This history of sociology in the Scandinavian countries seems concomitant with the history of the rise of the welfare state. The political force in establishing sociology here coincided with the vision that the "good life," no longer reserved for a privileged cultural elite, could be extended to the masses. A very strict separation between facts & values accompanied the new science of sociology all over Scandinavia. It bequeathed to the political community matters of value & appropriated what was to be the study of relevant social facts. The values of the welfare society—its expansion of the good life to the masses—were considered universal political achievements. Today, state-controlled values are no longer in vogue, & both policies & sociology aim to rediscover civil societies. Questioned is whether sociologists are critically trained to reflect on the sudden political transformation in the perception of human values or if they are caught in the prevalent ideologies of their time. Focus is on the "aporia" between sociology as a moral science & its lack of reflective moral understanding.

98S33701 / ISA / 1998 / 10942
Bettin, Gianfranco & Recchi, Ettore (Dipt scienza politica sociologia U Firenze, I-50132 Italy [tel/fax: 39-55-5032411/5032426; e-mail: Recchi@eop6.scas.unifi.it]), Planning Work-Life Entry: Expectations of Class Mobility among University Students in Italy.
In the 1990s Italian context, investigated are how college students re-
cuss the implications for many women in the provinces of this dual pro-
cess of private-sector-led growth. It is argued that the Conservatives' pro-
posal that community, family, & friends be relied on to assist people in
acting on society, claim they are social actors, signify their position, & in-
fluence on others. Personal Networks of Young People and Forms of Social-
values, & religious activities.

Historically, the South African working class has been divided into dif-
ferrments in both state & non state sectors, & is an important factor for inclu-
democracy emerged as a significant 
ential recruitment criterion only in the post-1978 reform period. During 
this period, party membership is almost a necessary path to positions of 
nal party & state, & is an important factor for inclusion in high-income strata & exclusion from low-income strata. Findings 
suggest the persistence of an important political dimension to the Peo-
ples' Republic of China's stratification system during the current transi-
toward a more technocratic political order. 

Historically, the South African working class has been divided into dif-

1998, 10943
Beyers, Christiana M. E. (Social & Political Thought Programme
York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel: 416-534-0895; e-mail: cbeyers@yorku.ca]), Inkatha's Ethnonationalist Politics: The Continu-
uing Legacy of Chieftaincy and the Bantustans.

KwaZulu/Natal, focus shifts to the transformation of Inkatha from a
movement's ethnonationalist politics, which are seen as a product & re-
sponse to the spatial politics of South Africa's bantustans & the institu-
tion of chieftaincy. After tracing the emergence of the bantustan as the
foundation for apartheid's political geography of domination, & the
concomitant development of forms of Zulu ethnic entrepreneurship in
Inkatha movement, focus shifts to the transformation of Inkatha from a
cultural movement to a political party in 1990. A critical look is taken
at Inkatha's role in the political negotiations leading up to the 1994 elec-
tions & its strategic employment of the "ethnic card" to gain political
ascendancy in the region of KwaZulu/Natal. The key dimensions of Ink-
atha's postapartheid ethnonational politics, in a context where certain
old structures of domination persist & new ones are emerging, are identi-
fied.

1998, 10944
Bezanson, Kathryn J. (Graduate Programme Women's Studies York
U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel/fax: 416-923-9169/925-8681;
e-mail: bezanson@yorku.ca]), Community, Family and Friends: Gen-
eration and Restructuring in Ontario.

In the introduction to her 1996 edited collection Rethinking Restruc-
turing: Gender and Change in Canada, Isabella Bakker remarks that a
dual process is occurring in policy formation internationally: gender is
simultaneously being eroded & intensified. Data from two rounds of inter-
views (a year apart) with 40 households in Ontario are drawn on to dis-
plain the implications for many women in the provinces of this dual
cess of private-sector-led growth. It is argued that the Conservatives' pro-
posal that community, family, & friends be relied on to assist people in
dealing with cuts to social programs & transfer payments is having damag-
& long-term effects on individuals' most important personal relationships.

International literature on the effects of economic restructuring on women demonstrates that there are breaking points to the
amount of additional unpaid caring work that women in households can
absorb; preliminary findings of these costs in Ontario are shown here.
Gender erosion & intensification in Ontario may begin to demonstrate the consequences of, & limits to, privatizing social costs to households.

1998, 10945
Bezuinendhout, Andries (Dept Sociology Rand Afrikaans U, Johan-
nesburg 2006 South Africa [tel: 27-11-489-2884; e-mail: ajh@wru.ac.za]), Casuals and Casualties: Trade Unions and the Re-
structuring of Work in South Africa.

Historically, the South African working class has been divided into dif-
ferent segments. During the apartheid era, a very stark caste system in the
workplace partitioned workers according to race. Consequently, the labor
market (still is) divided according to certain of these so-
cial separations. Certain new cleavages are emerging in the 1990s, build-
ings on these historical divisions, but also confronting organized labor
with new challenges. The emerging divisions between a core & a periph-
eral workforce coincide with existing contours of disadvantage, eg, gender,
race, ethnicity, & more recently, citizenship. The implications of a trend
toward the casualization of work in South Africa for the labor movement
(i.e, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)) are exam-
ined, drawing on the report of the 1997 September Commission on the
Future of Trade Unions, focusing on chapters 6 & 7, which deal with
union responses to the restructuring of work, & the organization of new
sectors & layers of workers, respectively. It is argued that the labor
movement should take the issues addressed in the chapters seriously if it
wants to continue to gain members & strengthen its bargaining position,
especially in view of challenges posed by workplace restructuring & a
trend toward the casualization of labor. That the commission put these
issues on the agenda does not, however, mean that the labor movement
is engaging effectively to address these issues. Responses, in general, are
piecemeal. One of the reasons for this is a lack of capacity in the move-
ment resulting from rapid social transition. Certain relevant develop-
ments (eg, the formation of specialized trade unions for casual workers
& the possible merging of smaller trade unions that operate in less well-
organized sectors, eg, agriculture & the building & construction indus-
tries), with larger unions into "super unions," are assessed. The role of
sociologists in meeting these challenges is discussed.

1998, 10946
Bhai, L. Thara (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj U, 21 India
[tel/fax: 91-452-608512/859181]), Concept of Old Age: A Study
among Three Generations.

Traditionally, the elderly in India were regarded highly for various rea-
sons, including their experienced wisdom, but today, old people are not
respected, because of changing attitudes toward old age. This changing
phenomenon is analyzed here across generations & sex. It is found that
the meaning of old age, the approach to old age, & solving the problems
of old age have taken new shapes in contemporary society. The concept
of old age is explored in the context of the caregiving-care receiving con-

1998, 10947
Bhargava, Shruti, Shastri, Jigisha & Mankodi, Hina (Faculty Home
Science U Baroda, India [tel/fax: 091-265-79384/301006]), Child-
Care Link between Parents and Grandparents.

In India, a large majority of households consist of three-generation
families. With both parents contributing to the family's economy, grand-
parents are one of the major sources of child care support, which may be
one of the major activities to help establish a positive relationship
between generations. Here, research conducted with parents & grandpar-
tents with reference to childrearing indicates psychological as well as so-
cial support between generations. In the absence of parents, grandparents
are the major caretaking source. Both parents & grandparents agree that
the latter play an active role in rearing grandchildren, functioning particu-
larly as agents for imparting sanskar, ie, culturally relevant val-
ues, & religious activities.

1998, 10948
Bian, Yanjie, Shu, Xiaoling & Logan, John R., Regime Dynamics,

Event-history analysis is used to examine recruitment into the Chinese
Survey data from Shanghai & Tianjin show that screening for political
loyalty has been a persistent feature of party recruitment processes
gardless of other changes in the regime. Education emerged as a signifi-
cant recruitment criterion only in the post-1978 reform period. During
this period, party membership is almost a necessary path to positions of
political authority, has consistent effects on entry into managerial posi-
tions in both state & non state sectors, & is an important factor for inclu-
dion in high-income strata & exclusion from low-income strata. Findings
suggest the persistence of an important political dimension to the Peo-
ple's Republic of China's stratification system during the current transi-
tion toward a market economy. At the same time, the new role of educa-
tion suggests a shift toward a more technocratic political order.

1998, 10949
Bidart, Claire (Lasmas-CNRS, 59 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris
France [tel/fax: 33-01-40251253/47; e-mail: bidart@mrsh.uni.caen.fr]), Relationships with Others and Social Par-
ticipation. Personal Networks of Young People and Forms of Social-
zation.

By their participation in the life of the city, young people exert an influ-
ence on society, claim they are social actors, signify their position, & in-
dicate the roles they intend to assume. This realization is closely related
to the processes of social integration, which can be considered as an elaboration & confirmation of social relationships with the environment. Personal networks form the interface between individuals & society. By their mediation of relationships with other persons, young people anchor themselves in the social arena. The sociability of young people & the structurations of their personal networks are different from those of adult people. The younger generation, who now face a different world, it is possible to hypothesize how the modes of participation of young people contribute to their socialization. The study of what young people say about their projects & their relational involvements with peers & adults offer insights into their collective commitments.

98S33709 / ISA / 1998 / 10950
Biernatzi, William E. (Saint Louis U, MO 63156-0907 [tel/fax: 314-977-7290/7296; e-mail: CSC@SLU.EDU]), Catholic Polarization on American Television, 1956-98.

1 Discusses 3 cases of Catholic-oriented TV broadcasting—Bishop Fulton Sheen’s Life is Worth Living (1952-1956), Mother Angelica’s Eternal World Television Network (1980s-present), & ABC’s Nothing Sacred (Sept 1997-present)—all of which present orthodox interpretations of Roman Catholic doctrine, but also illustrate the polarization that has taken place in the Catholic Church in the US in the past 40 years. Sheen’s simple lecture format succeeded both because of his homiletic skill & because there was little disagreement among orthodox Roman Catholics of that time about Church policies. The Eternal World Television Network’s traditionalist contents are orthodox, but are so closely controlled by Mother Angelica that US bishops, as a group, have been discouraged from collaborating with it. Nothing Sacred is a drama series about the postmodern tensions & ambiguities in the daily life of a heterogeneous, but orthodox, pastoral team in an urban Catholic parish. Clues from these programs are used to trace the polarization process they represent & develop hypotheses about why polarization has not disrupted the US Church’s sense of unity.

98S33710 / ISA / 1998 / 10951
Biggiere, Lucio (Dept Information & Computer Science EGNOA, 12 Via Bumarrose, Rome 00151 Italy [tel/fax: 396-48299212/9218; e-mail: biggiere@dis.uniromal.it]), Are Firms Autopoietic Systems?.

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cernet.net

* Since the early 1980s, the model of autopoiesis seems to have fascinated social sciences more than it ever did the natural sciences & its proper field of biology. It sinks its roots in second-order cybernetics, with which it is frequently identified, & radicalizes it. Many applications were devised in the social sciences, including management science, mainly following the example of the French system. Maturana & Varela presents a research agenda aiming at a more radical look at such applications suggests that they have an essentially metaphysical basis or else were hastily done. Ways that autopoiesis differs from second-order cybernetics is illuminated, arguing that its application, at least to economic organizations, does not work. It is concluded that second-order cybernetics has everything to gain from separating its scientific fate from autopoiesis.

98S33711 / ISA / 1998 / 10952
Bilac, Maria Beatriz Bianchini (U Metodista Piracicaba, Rua Luiz Camoes 2641 13417-810 SP Brazil [tel/fax: 0055-19-4226502; e-mail: maria.beatriz@merconet.com.br]), Socioeconomic Change in Brazil and Immigration: A Case Study on Political Participation and Social Mobility in a Brazilian Town.

1 Oligarchical politics are a continual presence in Brazilian history & represent the basis for its structure of dominance with traditional actors defending rights, privileges, & top positions against newcomers, not allowing the democratization of power. The concentration of land, related to the export economy, after the end of slavery engendered a mass of population living in the countryside. A rich but excluded from the labor market & smallholding system. The great majority of this population faced impediments in maintaining subsistence. In urban areas, the colonialist system hindered the development of manufacturing employment, & the birth of a smallholder class. The latifundio (large funded estate) also impeded the rise of a lower strata of the middle class. This pattern of social stratification began to change only by the end of the century, as a result of industrialization & urbanization, which led to the rising of an emergent industrial proletariat. The typical state oligarchies’ collaboration that characterized the Old Republic was destroyed by the 1930 Revolution & the Great Depression; from then on, no single class or elite had sufficient power to rule alone. Urban elites were composed of different social categories. The European immigrants & their descendants, in their turn, had a quick upward social mobility, especially in the south of the country, as a result of urban development linked to the coffee economy. These categories entered the electoral scene disputing & dividing the access to power with the agrarian elites, although the urban masses continued to be excluded from the center of decisions. Since the 1930s, the changes that took place in the political system referred mainly to the increasing participation of the middle class in the electoral field; however, there was neither a significant participation of the popular categories in the political posts, nor a real political representation since they were prisoners of the current elite politics. One of the most creative & deep roots of the elitist politics was the exclusion & domination of the lowest strata. After 1945, political life in Brazil flourished, & elections became the most important means of access to the political elite. Nevertheless, the country’s democratization, 1945-1964, did not mean the transition from oligarchical to democratic politics. There was no radical substitution of the power groups & the same elite that had controlled the ousted regime was kept at the head of the political process.

98S33712 / ISA / 1998 / 10953
Bildgard, Torbjorn (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-18-471-7845/1170; e-mail: Torbjorn.bildgard@soc.uu.se]), The Sexuality of Elderly People on Film: Visual Limitations.

1 Explores how the sexuality of elderly people is depicted in mainstream & North American films opening in Swedish cinemas & casting elderly characters in leading roles. It was found that, to an overwhelming degree, elderly people were depicted as having no sexual life at all; a need for tenderness & warmth replaces sexuality. Sexuality was framed in terms of love, health, & bodily youth. Also, elderly women were less likely to be represented sexually than elderly men. Findings were interpreted in a cultural perspective: the commonsense assumption, even among elderly people, seems to be that they do not have a sexual life, even that it would be abnormal. It is argued that these assumptions are reproduced in mainstream film, & films that did show the elderly sexuality were pioneering in finding an image language where this might be accepted by a general audience.

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Bimbì, Francesca (Dept Sociology U Pdusa, I-35122 Italy [tel/fax: 39-49-8274312/657508; e-mail: bimbì@ux1.unipd.it]), Women and the City: Innovative Time Strategies and Urban Politics. The Venice Case Study in the European and Italian Context.

1 Examines the debate on “City Times” evolving in Italy since the mid-1980s, and presents a research agenda aiming at a more radical look at such applications suggests that they have an essentially metaphysical basis or else were hastily done. Ways that autopoiesis differs from second-order cybernetics is illuminated, arguing that its application, at least to economic organizations, does not work. It is concluded that second-order cybernetics has everything to gain from separating its scientific fate from autopoiesis.

Birkelbach, Klaus & Meulemann, Heiner (Insit Angewandte sozialforschung U Köln, D-50989 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0211-470-5658/5619; e-mail: birkelbach@wiso.uni-koeln.de]), Political Attitudes between Youth and Adulthood—The Impact of Biographical Experiences on Postmaterialism and Political Value Demands in a
Sociological Abstracts
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1
The evidence about overwork, the second shift and the time squeeze.

1 Considerable controversy exists as to whether the balance between time spent in paid work, unpaid work, & leisure is changing. Some have argued that, since the 1980s, advanced industrial societies have been cursed by excessive hours of paid work. Others have pointed to the diminishing significance of paid work in the contemporary life course. It has been claimed that contemporary women (but not men) face a dual burden. However, others claim that men's & women's total work time is very similar. Robinson & Godley have argued that, although more people feel they have insufficient time to do all they wish to do, this subjective impression is contradicted by the facts. Does this mean that these interpretations & the changes in time use have been discredited? Evidence from time-use surveys is drawn on to address these questions.

1198S33718 / ISA / 1998 / 10959

Black, Alan W. (Edith Cowan U, Perth Western Australia 6027 [tel/fax: 61-8-9400-5844/5866; e-mail: a.black@cowan.edu.au]), Popular and Official Religion in Australia.

Although about 70% of the Australian population identifies with Christian denominations, there is considerable variation in the extent to which this identification shapes people's beliefs & behavior. Using survey data from a stratified random sample of the Australian population (N = 8,000), examined are the nature of these variations & the extent to which beliefs & behavior reflect various "subterranean theologies," alternative religious traditions, & other ancient or modern influences. Attention is also given to the interplay between official religion & popular religiosity in Australia.

1198S33719 / ISA / 1998 / 10960

Blaikie, Andrew (Dept Sociology U Aberdeen, AB24 3QY Scotland [tel/fax: 44-1224-272765/273442; e-mail: a.blaikie@abdn.ac.uk]), Popular Culture, Photography and the Ageing Body.

Explores how, simultaneously, artists turn people's commonplace reality into objects of curiosity & people draw on objects such as clothes to develop lifestyle projects & how these processes have operated in relation to the popular culture of aging by considering the uses of photography in relation to images of the body. Photographic artistry is considered in terms of metaphorical juxtapositioning of body & everyday objects, therapeutic portrayals of the body & common roles, & surrealism. The reflexive nature of photography in everyday life is discussed. Snapshots, often collated as family albums, facilitate comparisons between past & present, across generations (eg, changing dress styles & pasttimes), & biographically. Further, people are constantly enjoined to compare them- selves with magazine images. Photographs of the body represent idealized models of aging. To what extent do such modes of engagement imply a blurring of the division between art & life?

1198S33720 / ISA / 1998 / 10962

Blaikie, Norman W. H. (School Social Sciences U Sains Malaysia, 11800 Pulau Pinang [tel/fax: 604-657-7888/0918; e-mail: norman@usm.my]), A Parable of Four Paradigms.

Explores differences & similarities between competing sociological paradigms, & the prospects for dialogue between them, by means of a parable. The interplay between the superordinate & subordinate paradigms, & their accompanying research strategies—induction, deduction, reduction, & abduction—are compared. In the parable, each of four teams of social scientists from outer space applies one research strategy to the understanding of an aspect of social life on Earth—university education—attempting to determine which paradigm is superior. Faced with the absence of background knowledge, their preconceptions & the methodological assumptions of each paradigm are exposed. Reflection on their experiences, & a return visit to Earth, produces no resolution. Instead, they eventually arrive at a rapprochement by combining & sequencing the use of the research strategies.

1198S33721 / ISA / 1998 / 10963

Blair, John G. (Faculty Letters U Geneva, CH-1211 4 Switzerland [tel/fax: 4122-349-11-01; e-mail: Blair@uni2a.unige.ch]), Compariative Theatrical Traditions in Three Civilizations (India, China, and the West: The Silk Road Project.

Summarizes the final stages of the Silk Road Theatre Traditions Project (UNESCO grant). The principal researchers from India, the People's Republic of China, & the West have agreed to meet in Montreal, Quebec, to coordinate the research and work together. The primary instrument of research is a pre-coded questionnaire, applying Karin Blair's cubic model. Collating results should improve both model & questionnaire,
while incorporating results from the three civilizations. Publication of the combined results is foreseen in 1998 on the Internet; the World Wide Web offers many advantages as a medium for publishing this kind of innovative intercultural research: (1) Updating research or expanding its geographical scope is substantially easy. (2) Potential readers are likely to have access. (3) Incorporating links to other Websites can make available diverse materials, eg, materials concerning major civilizations & their traditional texts, texts of plays, illustrations of stage construction or props or designs for particular productions, interviews & biographies of important players from the different traditions, & maps.

Blanc, Jean-Jacques (9 Crêts-de-Champel, CH-1206 Geneva Switzerland [tel/fax: 41-22-346-10-48; e-mail: jean-jacques.blanc@span.ch]), Bioethics: A Paradigm, a Philosophy and a Methodological Systemic Approach to a Performance Evaluation of Social Systems.

1 Discusses the paradigm of "bioethism" (a combination of biology, ethology-ecology, & humanism), a philosophical & methodological attitude based on the systemic approach of life societies to evaluate the performance of social systems. It is contended that bioethism is an efficient cybernetic & systemic expertise approach that provides transdisciplinarity needed for the revaluation of society performance, welfare, & fulfillment.

Blasi, Anthony J. (Tennessee State U, Nashville 37209-1561 [tel/fax: 615-315-9930/963-5552; e-mail: abiasi@vol.com]), Marginality as the Social Position of Religion.

1 Religion thrives at social margins in a way it does not at the center of society. Grasping the connection between marginality & religiosity helps in understanding some typical kinds of religion. Here, popular Catholicism in Italy & North American denominational Christianity are presented as illustrative cases.

Black, Joerg & Thiessen, Victor (U Köln, D-50931 Federal Republic of Germany [tel/fax: 49-221-476-94-46/44; e-mail: blasius@ibn.zai.uni-koeln.de]), Assessing the Meaning of Response Alternatives through Multiple Correspondence Analysis.

1 The separation between substantive & nonsubstantive response variation remains a vexing problem for social research. The aim here is to show how multiple correspondence analysis can be used as a flexible tool for interpreting response alternatives in social surveys, using two sets of interview questions from the 1984 Canadian National Election Study. The first set focuses on a battery of political party images. Respondents were asked which political party would be best (& worst) at addressing issues such as pollution, inflation, & relations with Quebec. A large minority of respondents chose a "don't know" or a "no difference" response. Multiple correspondence analysis was used to explore the relation of these substantive responses to the nonsubstantive response that a specific political party was named. The results show that a "no difference" response lies on the same axis as substantive responses, while a "don't know" response is located in a different dimension. The second set of items concerns political beliefs, which were queried using a standard 5-point Likert response format. Multiple correspondence analysis was used to test whether the middle category ("neither agree nor disagree") is indeed ordinal between the "agree" & "disagree" responses, or is better conceived as a nonsubstantive response analogous to no opinion. Analysis shows that the assumption of ordinality of meaning is not justified among the politically less interested. Further, there is clear evidence of the operation of response sets in that subgroup. In contrast, among politically active respondents, the assumption of ordinality is not an unreasonable one, & response set is substantially less pronounced.

Blattax, Cecile (CRPS U Paris 1, F-75231 Cedex 05 France [tel: 01-42-00-22-43; e-mail: josefrederic@msn.com]), Citizenship and New Forms of Public Debate.

1 Following Stuart Langton (1978), citizen involvement can be distinguished from citizen action: whereas citizen involvement is initiated & controlled by governments to improve & gain support for decisions, citizen action is initiated & controlled by citizens for purposes that they determine. Explored here is the impact of the former on the latter, i.e., what does the existence of institutionalized forms of public debate induce on the citizen action's repertory? Existing works on this subject conclude either to the development of new forms of citizen action or to a moderating impact of public debate on the citizen action's repertory. Based on French recent experiments to improve citizen involvement in land-use policies, it is suggested that the effects of the development of these new forms of public debate are ambivalent.

Blau, Judith R. (Sociology Dept. U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27514-9999 [e-mail: judith-blau@unc.edu]), Institutional Change and the Role of the Commons.

1 Explores the possibility that institutional change on the small scale is occurring in response to change at the societal or national level. This is not completely surprising given the insufficient precedent. For that reason, models of path dependence or evolutionary change are inadequate. With reference to the devolution of programs by the federal US government & the implications that this has at multiple local levels, drawing on Max Weber's metaphor, the "switchman" change occurred fairly rapidly at the macrolevel, but events were triggered (& organizations jostled) at the local level. Focus is on the consequences of devolution for the US nonprofit sector, although communities & neighborhoods are also implicated. This nonprofit sector—made up of advocacy organizations, direct service organizations, churches, etc—has acquired increasing responsibility for direct services to clients, including the homeless, immigrants, children, & the elderly. These programs were mandated by law, & nonprofit organizations played a major role in developing & implementing them. With the elimination & cutbacks of federal programs, the nonprofit sector appears to be increasingly energized & innovative. However, questions are raised about accountability & universality in the provision of services. These ideas are illustrated with findings of an empirical study of nonprofit organizations in NC.

Blox, Charlotte (U Copenhagen, DK-1017 Denmark), The Flow of Everyday Life.

1 Presents an empirical investigation of flow—a particular type of experience characterized by feelings of fusion with an ongoing activity, effortlessness, & fluidity—in everyday life, drawing on data obtained during interviews with 36 employees of a public organization. A phenomenological analysis of the qualitative dimensions of flow experiences is followed by a hermeneutic analysis of the social & cultural aspects structuring these experiences. As to the phenomenological analysis, a distinction between three phenomenological structures is revealed, contesting the monolithic conception of flow presented by Csikszentmihalyi. The hermeneutic analysis is still in progress, focusing on discourses, rules, & norms structuring the experiences & expression of different kinds of flow in different contexts in everyday life. Results are discussed in relation to broader historical analysis of construction & management of emotional experiences.

Blox, Robin (Development Policy Research Unit U Cape Town, Rosebank 7700 South Africa [tel/fax: 27-11-339-1911/5050; e-mail: RBlox@idrc.ca]), Urban Governance in South Africa: Economic Development—From Exhortation to Experimentation.

1 It is argued that South African policy efforts—e.g., emphasizing creation of developmentally local authorities, infusion of economic development imperatives into their activities, formation of public-private partnerships to promote a vision for local economic growth—remain well-meaning exhor-
tructions without the kind of content provided by designing local-level economic development experiments in which actors from public, private, and community sectors learn about economic development and build confidence in the process of implementation. The experience of the city of Port Elizabeth with three such experiments-oriented, respectively, to catalyzing new firm formation, supporting small & medium manufacturers, & promoting investment—is discussed to support this contention. Experimenting with economic development, it is argued, is how boundaries of what constitutes urban governance can be pushed outward.

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Block, Fred & Somers, Margaret (Dept Sociology U California, Davis 95616 [tel/fax: 530-752-5893/0783: e-mail: frederick-block@ucdavis.edu]), Two Hundred Years of Welfare Reform: Polanyi Meets Gingrich.

Karl Polanyi's analysis of the Speenhamland episode (1795-1834) in British poor relief plays a central role in The Great Transformation & has been highly influential in discussions of social policy. However, detailed work by social & economic historians has shown that Polanyi: & the Poor Law Commissioners were wrong; the Speenhamland system did not lead to falling agricultural productivity & degradation of the rural poor. Ironically, however, when the historical record is corrected, there is even stronger support for Polanyi's core argument—that the fundamental premises of the classical political economy were mistaken. Moreover, the fact that the distorted arguments of the Poor Law Commissioners continue to dominate welfare debates 200 years after Speenhamland confirms Polanyi's wisdom in focusing on this formative historical moment.

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Bloemraad, Irene (Dept Sociology Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138 [fax: 496-5794; e-mail: Bloem@wj.harvard.edu]), Agitating for a Nation-State: Is the Quebec Independence Movement an Anachronism or a Vision for the Future?

Using the Quebec independence movement & the 1995 referendum campaign on sovereignty as a case study, it is argued that, even in the industrialized West, the idea of the nation-state, which includes both a subjective notion of political community (nation) & an instrumental idea of the political decision making (state), remains strong. Various scholars have suggested that, as economic systems & transnational problems become increasingly globalized, the instrumental functions of the state diminish in importance, while others argue that identities are devolving to local communities. These pronouncements would lead one to think that the idea of the nation-state is not viable for the 21st century. Yet, an analysis of the discourse of the Quebec sovereignty movement, based on speeches of movement leaders, campaign advertising, government pronouncements, & newspaper coverage of the 1995 referendum, suggests that the movement has been very successful in advancing a state-centered vision of political decision making, using the ideas of devolution & globalization to actually bolster support & this vision. Thus, an independent Quebec would allow citizens more local control in an increasingly global economy. Simultaneously, the movement has been attempting to redefine the nation as being coterminous with the geopolitical boundaries of the state. While this redefinition might not be complete, the dynamics surrounding the definition of the Quebec nation are clearly leading to an overlap of state & nation. The concept of the nation-state consequently remains a vision for the future.

98S3732 / ISA / 1998 / 10973

Blom, Kajimo & Melin, Harri (U Tampere, FIN-33101 Finland [e-mail: sral@uta.fi]), Class Theories and the Nordic Condition in the 90's.

Explores the adequacy of different class theories in the context of change in Finland, Sweden, & Norway in the 1990s. Based on mid-1990s representative, comparative survey data & corresponding survey data from early 1980s, the relevance of these theories is tested in relation to main indicators of work & reproduction to examine how the structuration of work & reproduction situation can be illustrated via different theories.

98S3733 / ISA / 1998 / 10974

Blou, Rachel A. (Australian National U, Canberra ACT 0200 [tel/fax: 06-249-5178/0525; e-mail: Rachel.Blou@anu.edu.au]), French title not provided (From Moral Protest to Religious Politics: Ethnic Demands & Sovereignty's Demands in France) (FR). (In French: Demande de se prétendre "Beurs" response to their marginalization in France. The Beur movement acquired national significance via the politicization of moral protest in the early 1980s. In spite of early successes, the movement lost impetus when the French government's politics of austerity amplified a social crisis for which migrants became the scapegoats. The Beur movement, like other 1980s youth movements, expressed a search for solidarity & stressed ethical demands. Disenchantment led some to transfer their search for solidarity to the terrain of Islam, which, it is argued, often appears to provide answers to the particular complex of political & cultural demands. In this essay, the Beur movement is examined. However, the Islamist reconstruction of some Beur militants is read as the result of a particular conjunction of multiple power relations that would integrate economic, social, cultural, & gender dimensions. Although this development does not necessarily signal a failure to promote progressive transformational politics, it highlights the complexities involved in the politicization of moral sentiments, which are particularly open to diverging (re)interpretations.)

98S3734 / ISA / 1998 / 10975

Blühdorn, Ingolfur (Dept European Studies U Bath, Claverton Down BA2 7AY England [tel/fax: 01225-826826/826099; e-mail: I.Bluehdorn@bath.ac.uk]), Reflexivity and Self-Referentiality: On the Normative Foundations of Ecological Modernization.

In the context of the widely acknowledged post-Brundtland "age of the environment," ecological modernization & its theory are celebrated as the key to the ecological transformation of late industrial societies. The proponents of ecological modernization have suggested that the constant influx of new information about the ecological effects of certain social practices & institutional arrangements has established a sufficiently broad foundation for the emergence of an independent ecological rationality that can guide the course of the core institutions. This newly emerging rationality is expected to gradually catch up with the long-standing dominance of the economic rationality without implying the need for an abolition or abandoning of the economic rationality. Explored here are the normative foundations of this hypothetical ecological rationality. The validity of ecological claims & demands that are based on this rationality are questioned. The argument is based on a criticism of the essentially modernist concept of reflexivity, & it is suggested that this concept has to be replaced by the postmodernist concept of self-referentiality.

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Blühdorn, Ingolfur (Dept European Studies U Bath, Claverton Down BA2 7AY England [tel/fax: 01225-826826/826099; e-mail: I.Bluehdorn@bath.ac.uk]), Biting the Constructionist Bullet: Towards a Refined Constructionist Research Agenda.

Environmental sociologists taking constructionist approaches have not dared to depart from central elements of traditional, modernist thinking. Here, an argument is made for a refined & radicalized constructionism. In particular, four recommendations are explored: (1) Most social constructionists share with their realist counterparts the belief that there exist two clearly distinguishable realms: one of the world of scientific claims & the other of the world of socially constructed realities. This opposition between social & natural has to be given up. (2) While it is correct to assume that environmental concerns need an objective basis, there is no reason to believe that this basis necessarily needs to be located in the material world of physics. It may as well be a nonmaterial necessity originating from a certain (modern) way of self-constitution. (3) Social constructionists have so far focused on science, pressure groups, & the media, & explored by what means environmental facts are turned into political issues. What they have left unattended is that these moral entrepreneurs are tapping a pre-existing interest in nature as a metaphysical norm & context of values. (4) The skepticism of social constructionists vis-á-vis postmodernist thought is a remnant of environmental sociology's subordination to ecological campaigning. In the interest of a more comprehensive understanding of the societal discourse about ecology, environmental sociologists should fully emancipate themselves from their parent discipline.

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Blute, Marion (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Mississauga L5L 1C6 [tel/fax: 905-897-5800; e-mail: marion.blute@utoronto.ca]), Some Principles of Evolutionary Ecology Applied to the Sociology of Science.

Since the work of Donald Campbell in the mid-1960s, a substantial literature has accumulated arguing that the evolutionary concepts of transmission, selection, & selection have direct application to the study of social subject matters. Evolutionary theory can be divided into two great branches: systematics & taxonomy—emphasizing the importance of his-
Most writers have attributed the postwar baby boom phenomenon in the West to economic recovery. Here, it is argued that psychodynamic factors also have a role to play in this type of demographic phenomenon. In fact, an increase in fertility during war or immediately after may be attributed to both conscious & unconscious factors. Time trends in births, deaths, & marriages before, during, & after war are analyzed for 8 industrialized countries, 1900-1970, with an economic indicator incorporated into the analysis to gauge the influence of changes in the economy; some cases of recent civil wars in developing countries are also included. It is concluded that theories that emphasize postwar economic recovery as the primary agent of changes in fertility trends in industrialized nations during the baby boom period do not account for the phenomenon fully. It is likely highly that psychodynamic factors have played an important role in human fertility change, not only during times of war, but also immediately after.

Boada, Kwame A. & Trotzko, Frank (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 [tel/fax: 403-424-1872/492-7196; e-mail: kboada@gp.srv.ualberta.ca]), War and Fertility. Most writers have attributed the postwar baby boom phenomenon in the West to economic recovery. Here, it is argued that psychodynamic factors also have a role to play in this type of demographic phenomenon. In fact, an increase in fertility during war or immediately after may be attributed to both conscious & unconscious factors. Time trends in births, deaths, & marriages before, during, & after war are analyzed for 8 industrialized countries, 1900-1970, with an economic indicator incorporated into the analysis to gauge the influence of changes in the economy; some cases of recent civil wars in developing countries are also included. It is concluded that theories that emphasize postwar economic recovery as the primary agent of changes in fertility trends in industrialized nations during the baby boom period do not account for the phenomenon fully. It is likely highly that psychodynamic factors have played an important role in human fertility change, not only during times of war, but also immediately after.

Boul, Iain (Dept Geography U California, Berkeley 94720 [tel: 510-642-7710; e-mail: iboul@socrates.berkeley.edu]), Youth at Risk. The Transvaluation of a Category within Late Capitalist Modernity. Exploring the construction of two sociological key terms—youth & risk—emerging at sites where the disciplinary regimes of the modern nation-state meet the actual practices of planetary capitalism. The long transformation to a “culture of risk” with its contemporary discourses—eg, epidemiology, criminology, urban planning, aid, & development—marks a profound shift in conceptions of society & human subjects, not the least children. The romantic view of the young being carefree confronts a demographical statistical notion of vulnerable & dangerous populations categorized arbitrarily by, eg, age, race, income, zip code, & drug of choice. The stigmatizing & implicitly gendered discourse of at-risk youth mystifies the social forces that created the category in the first place. The self-activity of young people & their resistance to criminalization & commodification are taking place on the hostile terrain of technocratic risk analysis & triage, mapped by new global managers.

Boas, Hans Christian (Linguistic Dept U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599-3155 [tel/fax: 919-962-1193/3708; e-mail: hcb@email.unc.edu]), On the Nature of Language Change: What Role Does the Manner of Play? A discussion to contribution on the social origins of language change. In earlier work in the “variationist” framework, the idea of a “prestige” dialect & its impact on language change played a prominent role. William Labov (1966, 1994) & Henrietta Cederberg (1973) have shown that language variation correlates with speaker variables, eg, socioeconomic class, age, & sex, as well as contextual style. This studies propose socially based explanations for aspects of language variation in space, time, & social space. These theories suggest that prestige dialects play an important role in language change. However, this view contrasts sharply with ideas put forward by Anthony Kroch (1978 [see abstract 79K0355]), who argues that language change & dialectal differences are caused by ideological factors. In Kroch’s view, standard dialects regularly resist natural tendencies in grammar & phonology, which makes them different from nonstandard dialects. The reason for this, according to Kroch, is due to ideology & to the prestige group’s desire to mark themselves off as not only distinctive but also superior. These opposing views are discussed, summarizing the studies.

Bode, Ingo (Dept Sociology Gerhard Mercator U Duisburg, D-47057 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 02037397235/4350; e-mail: bode@uni-duisburg.de]), Interest Group Politics in Late Modern Civil Society: Lessons from Germany and France. In late-modern societies, growing tendencies of sociocultural disaggregation & individual participation seem to undermine the action capacity of traditional interest organizations. Their political economy appears to be governed by a more selective mode of interest aggregation: & there is a tremendous loss of social inclusion in their organizational realm. Thus, it becomes increasingly difficult to organize collective action on behalf of large social groups. Moreover, the erosion of state support for interest intermediation has narrowed major pathways of interest group influence in many policy fields. Also, there has been an upsurge of civil society movements concerning issues of environmentalism, minority rights, or ethnic problems. Students of interest intermediation in European societies, therefore, saw a strong shift away from traditional interest representation to loosely organized forms of collective action. These forms, however, proved to be rather selective in respect to which political issues were addressed & which groups could be mobilized. But recently, forms of large-scale social protest & traditional interest organizations defending social institutions & collective interests have reappeared. Evidence from cases studies of interest group action in France & the Federal Republic of Germany concerning issues of social & health policy suggest that a new relation of traditional interest groups to civil society is emerging. Central to this relation is a broader social purpose attributed to these groups by the public. As the political system is no longer really able to deal with major social & economic problems, & because interest groups are much less co-opted to official politics, they may, to some extent, recover their traditional capital, which is to combine interest representation with cultural sense-making. Thus interest groups may become advocates of major moral issues (social justice, citizenship rights, etc) & find a new agenda for collective action.
social policy of solidarity toward cities had been—al least symbolically—designated, security demands from inner-city residents, transmitted by pretexts seem to influence Right & Left governmental policies. Local compromises are elaborated.

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Bois, Thomas & Almqvist, Anna-Lena (Dept Sociology Umeå U, S-90187 Sweden [tel/fax: 46 076 5984/6694; e-mail: thomas.boje@soc.umu.se]), Citizenshp and Work Patterns for Women: The Impact of Family Policy on Women's Labour Market Involvement in Different European Welfare Systems.

98S33750 / ISA / 1998 / 10991
Boje, Thomas & Almqvist, Anna-Lena (Dept Sociology Umeå U, S-90187 Sweden [tel/fax: 46 076 5984/6694; e-mail: thomas.boje@soc.umu.se]), Citizenship and Work Patterns for Women: The Impact of Family Policy on Women's Labour Market Involvement in Different European Welfare Systems.

98S33746 / ISA / 1998 / 10987
Boegenhold, Dieter & Petrowsky, Werner (Research Unit Work & Region Bremen U, D-28209 Federal Republic Germany [tel: 49-4403-218-4059; e-mail: boegenhold@nwn.de]), Consumption and Leisure Practices between homogenisation and differentiation: Towards the interlinks of social positions and differences in urban consumption and leisure patterns.

98S33745 / ISA / 1998 / 10986
Boegenhold, Dieter & Fachinger, Uwe (Research Unit Work & Region Bremen U, D-28209 Federal Republic Germany [tel: 49-4403-1441; e-mail: boegenhold@nwn.de]), The Social Embeddedness of Consumption—Towards the Non-Linearitv of Income and Expenditure.

98S33744 / ISA / 1998 / 10985
Boegenhold, Dieter (Research Unit Work & Region Bremen U, D-28209 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49 4403-1441/421-218-2680; e-mail: boegenhold@nwn.de]), De-Industrialisation and the Increasing Significance of the Tertiary Sector: Creative Destruction of Markets and Self-Employment.

98S33743 / ISA / 1998 / 10984
Body-Gendrot, Sophie (Un Paris IV, F-75230 Cedex 05 France [tel: (33/01) 43-92-6347/45-41-5070; e-mail: bodygend@ccr.jussieu.fr]), Racisms, Antiracisms and Xenophobia in Western Democracies.

98S33742 / ISA / 1998 / 10983
Bremer, Werner (Research Unit Work & Region Bremen U, D-28209 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-4403-1441/421-218-2680; e-mail: boegenhold@nwn.de]), De-Industrialisation and the Increasing Significance of the Tertiary Sector: Creative Destruction of Markets and Self-Employment.

98S33741 / ISA / 1998 / 10982

98S33740 / ISA / 1998 / 10981
Bogason, Peter (Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark [tel/fax: 45-4674-2027/3080; e-mail: bogason@ruc.dk]), The Role of Citizens in New Systems of Governance in Cities.

98S33739 / ISA / 1998 / 10980
Bogason, Peter (Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark [tel/fax: 45-4674-2027/3080; e-mail: bogason@ruc.dk]), The Role of Citizens in New Systems of Governance in Cities.

98S33738 / ISA / 1998 / 10979
Bogason, Peter (Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark [tel/fax: 45-4674-2027/3080; e-mail: bogason@ruc.dk]), The Role of Citizens in New Systems of Governance in Cities.

98S33737 / ISA / 1998 / 10978
Bogason, Peter (Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark [tel/fax: 45-4674-2027/3080; e-mail: bogason@ruc.dk]), The Role of Citizens in New Systems of Governance in Cities.
employment in modern welfare state systems must be understood in reference to the complex relation between work, unpaid work, & welfare provision. The question of what reinforces the risk of mothers in losing their income when caring for a child must take into account the interrelationship between labor market organization, family structures, & welfare state provisions. Furthermore, the risk to mothers depends on the family policy pursued in the individual welfare states: eg. provision of public social services can relieve women of their burdens of care, & access to paid leave facilitates the combining of family responsibilities & continuous labor market involvement of women.

98S33751 / ISA / 1998 / 10992
Boldeda, Mario (GREDES U Salta, 4400 Argentina (tel/fax: 54-87-23-4380; e-mail: boldeda@unsa.edu.ar)), Net Migration and Industrial Investments: The Case of North-West Argentina (1950-1990).
¶ Explores whether net migration rate variations can be attributed, in part, to industrial investments in northwest Argentina, including six provinces (Catamarca, Jujuy, La Rioja, Salta, Santiago del Estero, & Tucuman) with a total population of 4.2 million people in a country whose entire population amounts to 35.9 million (estimations at 31 Dec 1997). This was a very important region in colonial times, when it was related to the Peruvian administration. Things changed when the silver mines were depleted in Potosí, & Buenos Aires began its growth both commercially & politically (late 18th-early 19th centuries). The situation became worse as the country entered the world economic system by developing the wet pampa area. Factories were also there, & people from other Argentine regions began an internal migration process. More recent, net migration rates in these provinces appear less negative, & some even positive. Financial plans promoted by the federal government have helped industrial investors in the region by means of tax reductions. This policy has had a demographic goal as well: authorities have sought to modify the spatial distribution of the national population.

98S33752 / ISA / 1998 / 10993
¶ In the context of globalization—the increasing mobility of capital, labor, & technology—the rise of powerful transnational corporations (TNCs) as the new coordinators of economic production around the globe—examined is the case of Archer Daniels Midland (ADM), the TNC that advertises itself as the “Supermarket to the World.” Findings reveal that the involved companies work cooperatively to set prices, heralding their motto, “the customer is the enemy.” Analysis centers on the concept of legitimation & implications related to how this traditional function of the nation-state will be performed in a global system whereby the global reach of TNCs outstrips the regulatory reach of nation-states.

98S33753 / ISA / 1998 / 10994
Bonetti, Lindomar Wessler (U Regional Noroeste Estado Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (fax: 055-332-9100; e-mail: bonetti@main.unijui.cteb.br)), Progrés technologique et environnement au Brésil (Technological Progress and the Environment in Brazil). (FRE)
¶ The impact of agricultural technological progress on the Brazilian environment is examined. Research undertaken to evaluate the results of technological development projects is discussed, & it is argued that the dualistic conceptual theory on which public policies of technological development are based is the principal factor involved in environmental destruction. An analysis of the modernization of production reveals an antagonistic duality between technology & the natural environment that encourages the destruction of the environment so that new agricultural technologies may be implemented.

98S33754 / ISA / 1998 / 10995
Bonetto, Maria Susana, Pineda, Maigüe & Martinez, Fabiana (Centro Estudios Avanzados U National Cordoba, 5000 Argentina (tel/fax: 54-51-215750;54-51-239731; e-mail: liesl@ONENET.COM.AR)), Citizenship, Human Rights and Globalization: An Analysis of the Constitutional Debates in Argentina (1994 Constitutional Convention).
¶ In the current process of globalization-regionalization, the recognition of human rights is framed by a complex pattern of national & international relations & dynamics that impact the classic notions of citizenship & identity built around the nation-state. Analyzed here are the debates held at the Constitutional Convention (Commission of New Rights & International Treaties), which led to the Constitutional reform of 1994. The constitutional discourse is considered as a form of political discourse that contributes to the representation of social meanings & definition of collective identities. The figure of the citizen is constructed through those debates at the crossroads between the recognition of the universal subject & the particularist. The question of whether the introduction of new rights for the recognition of a social collective as a homogeneous political community. To examine a corpus including declarations by members of several political parties, a computer-assisted methodology of textual & semantic analysis (SAT03.60) is used.

98S33755 / ISA / 1998 / 10996
Bonilla-Castro, Elsy (School Administration Andes U, Bogotá Colombia (tel/fax: 57-1-2849911; e-mail: ebonilla@uniandes.edu.co)), The Colombian Sociological Association: What Is Next?.
¶ The history of the Colombian Sociological Assoc is strongly influenced by the situation of national sociology. Two related aspects are central to explain this relationship: (1) the difficulties of institutionalizing schools of sociology in Colombia since the first school was founded in 1959 & (2) the status of sociology, but not necessarily of sociologists, on the scenario of the social sciences in the country as a whole. At its inception in 1962, the Colombian Sociological Assoc was sponsored by the better established school of sociology at that time at the National U in Bogotá. The first crisis of that school by the end of the 1960s had a very negative influence on this association & brought about serious difficulties in maintaining a professional institution of sociologists. Four periods in the history of the association are delimited in terms of its organization & performance: (A) 1962-1967, dates of the first & second sociological national congresses; (B) 1967-1978, when the association stopped formally operating; (C) 1979-1989, when it was reorganized by a group of young sociologists & experienced its most active & fruitful period; (D) post-1980, when the association is just surviving with very irregular activities, strong credibility problems, & a very low profile. Different aspects related to the impossibility of institutionalizing the association are explored, drawing data collected via in-depth interviews with a small group of well-known Colombian sociologists & some former association presidents. Some final considerations are offered related to the future of the association & the implications of its weak role in the development of sociology in Colombia.

98S33756 / ISA / 1998 / 10997
Bonoli, Giuliano & Pallier, Bruno (U Bath, Claverton Down BA2 7AY England (tel/fax: 44-1225-826381; e-mail: giuliano.bonoli@issp.unil.ch)), Restructuring Welfare States: Patterns of Reform in UK and France.
¶ The UK & France are usually described as belonging to two different welfare regimes. Here, different classifications are identified, & the traditional institutional traits of the two systems are compared, looking at the welfare mix, the claiming principles, scope & level of generosity of the benefits, the structure of financing, & the structure of regulation & administration. They were in the early 1980s. Next, changes in the two countries during the 1980s & the early 1990s are examined, with attention to the different types of retrenchment implemented in both countries: changes in eligibility criteria, targeting benefits, tax exemption & incentives to use private protection, reduction of the level of benefits or services, increases of user charges, budget restriction in public social services, privatization, etc. Factors allowing these retrenchments are tested. Also analyzed are structural changes in the two systems, particularly with respect to the definition of “entitlement,” the nature of the benefits offered, the structure of financing, & the structure of regulation & administration. It is concluded that France has recently implemented more innovative changes than the UK; however, common trends toward retrenchment & reformulation of social protection are evident in both countries.

98S33757 / ISA / 1998 / 10998
Bornat, Joanna, Dimmock, Brian, Jones, David & Peace, Sheila (School Health & Social Welfare Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA England (tel/fax: 44-1908-654-270/124; e-mail: j.bornat@open.ac.uk)), Researching Family Change Using Life Histories.
¶ Explores the impact of family change on the oldest generation, drawing on 60 life-history interviews with adults in Luton, an industrial town in southern England. Biographical accounts of family change, divorce, widowhood, & separation revealed the impact of external, current debates, & policy reorientations & examples of active renegotiation & reflection.
on past experience of family change. Biographical approaches to understanding the impact of family change need to encompass an awareness of these past-present dynamics to acknowledge the influence of altered perspective as family members experience the changes their parents lived through while making sense of broader social changes they themselves have experienced.

98S33758 / ISA / 1998 / 10999
Bornscher, Volker (Institut Soziologie U Zurich, CH-8001 Switzerland [tel/fax: 1-634-21-51/49-89; e-mail: vobosozioologie.unizh.ch]), The Civilizational Project and Its Discontents: Toward a Viable Global Market Society.

† World society has been so changed since the 1980s that references to the end of the postwar era now actually make sense. The historical turning point was 1989-1991, when the competition between systems ended with the victory of the capitalist market society over its biggest challenger since the industrial revolution, real existing socialism. Some interpreters of history now paint a frightening picture of intensified cultural conflict, which will replace the old East-West contradiction. The ethnicization of the articulation of conflict seems, however, less a sign of the weakness of the modern age than its fulfillment, which is achieved through twists in certain phases. For the present moment, doubts may arise as to the contribution of market society to the progress of the civilizational project. The deficiencies of the present form of market society and the possible room for their elimination are identifiable.

98S33759 / ISA / 1998 / 11000
Bornscher, Volker & Trezzini, Bruno (Dept Sociology U Zurich, CH-8001 Switzerland [tel/fax: 41-1-634-21-50/49-89; e-mail: vobo@soziologie.unizh.ch]), World Market for Social Order: The Case of Malaysia.

† Various arguments have been put forward to account for economic development in East Asia’s newly industrialized countries. A blend of state-centered arguments with a proposed “world market for social order” concept is suggested here. This concept elaborates on the notion that international competition for productive resources takes place between nation-states. To account for comparative long-term economic success it is necessary to ponder the varying degrees of efficiency and legitimacy that any given social order represents in the eyes of capital & citizens. While the case of the East Asian newly industrialized countries is reasonably well grasped by the proposed interpretative framework, one exponent of the latest generation of Asian Tigers–ie, Malaysia–is discussed, whose sociopolitical & cultural background rather clearly deviates from the East Asian model. The outcomes of operations for successful late development. It is concluded that, although the Malaysian case seems to invalidate the propositions herein, more thorough analysis indicates that the explanatory framework is still suitable for an adequate understanding of the peculiarities of Malaysian late development. However, the Malaysian case shows quite convincingly that the world market for social order concept needs further elaboration if it is to be applied to empirical cases.

98S33760 / ISA / 1998 / 11001
Borrego, John (U California, Santa Cruz 95064), The Restructuring of Frozen Food Production in North America and its Impact on Daily Life in Two Communities: Watsonville, California and Irapuato, Guanajuato.

† In the context of global shifts in frozen food (vegetable & fruit) processing in North America, capital, labor, & technology in the restructuring of North American food processing are explored, focusing on the restructuring & readjustment process in two linked regions & communities, the Pajaro Valley (CA) & the Bajo (Guanajuato, Mexico). Analyzed are the multiple impacts on daily life–political, economic, social, cultural, & spatial–in the communities of Watsonville & Irapuato, presenting local responses & new forms of political participation & planning for the future.

98S33761 / ISA / 1998 / 11002
Bosch, Gerhard W. (Inst Work & Technology, Munscheidstr 14 D-45886 Gelsenkirchen Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-209-1707-147/124; e-mail: bosch@iuige.de]), The Reduction of Working Time and Employment.

† It is generally taken for granted that, without reductions in working time, the productivity gains of the past 150 years would have led to high & persistent levels of unemployment. Here, it is explored how, & under what conditions, reductions in working time might lead to higher employment & how these conditions might be incorporated into policy strategies on working time. Following a brief survey of the historical evolution of working time, productivity, & work organization, the evolution of working time in the more recent past & the varying working-time preferences in industrialized countries are outlined, & relevant research over the past 15 years is surveyed. The analysis reveals close intersections between employment effects of working time reductions, on the one side, & income & income distribution, work organization & productivity, skills, & the structure of the social security system on the other. In all these respects, there are considerable intercountry differences, which makes it difficult to transfer blueprints for a policy of working time reduction from one country to another.

98S33762 / ISA / 1998 / 11003
Bosserman, Phillip (Center Conflict Resolution Salisbury State U, Maryland 21801 [tel/fax: 410-742-4495/219-2876; e-mail: philboss@intercom.net]), Bradbury’s Fahrenheit 451 and the Leisure Studies Agenda for the 21st Century.

† Using Ray Bradbury’s Fahrenheit 451, the possible futures of leisure research & theorizing for the 21st century are explored, recognizing the importance of the books & the social anxieties they had for Bradbury, what he perceived as happening to the hallowed place of books & writers, & the dialogue they create with their readers. Also considered is how well the events in the 46-year-old book describe the present, eg, the place of libraries & books in contemporary society? Examination of the book in the context of what has actually been the constitution of this new way of life, which has challenged all predictions & theoretical categories. It is assumed as a common ground that the settlements’ complex social processes represent a public politics defined by the social forces game, interests, & power relationships of the involved classes.

98S33763 / ISA / 1998 / 11004
Botta Ferrante, Vera Lucia (U Estadual Paulista “Julio Mesquita Filho,” Araraquara 16015-050 CP533 Brazil), Rural Settlements and Regional Agriculture: Counterpoints and Ambiguities.

† From the point of view of an analysis of concrete experiences of rural settlements located in the more modernized agricultural region of the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, discussed are counterpoints between the state politics for agrarian reform & what has actually been the constitution of this new way of life, which has challenged all predictions & theoretical categories. It is assumed as a common ground that the settlements’ complex social processes represent a public politics defined by the social forces game, interests, & power relationships of the involved classes.

98S33764 / ISA / 1998 / 11005
Bottomley, Gill (Macquarie U, Sydney 2109 Australia), Negotiating Difference/Intercultural Practices.

† Explores aspects of cultural production within the rubric of multiculturalism. Referring mainly to Greek-Australian dance, music, & literature, but using a comparative framework that includes other forms & places, traced are some of the parameters of (1) what Pierre Bourdieu has described as polythetic practice, whereby people not only define the contours of their own cultural locus in time & space, but negotiate forms of intercultural communication defined across difference; (2) distinctions & associations between culture & ethnicity; & (3) limits of possibilities in multicultural practice.

98S33765 / ISA / 1998 / 11006
Bottrup, Pernille (Dept Environment/Technology/Social Studies Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark [tel/fax: 45-4674-2000/3641; e-mail: pеб@teksam.ruc.dk]), Organizational Learning–A Way to Increase Employee Participation?

† Learning organizations/organizational learning is a new, popular management concept, according to which demands for flexibility, customer orientation, etc, can be met by focusing on learning & continuous improvement in organizations. Supporters of the concept claim that learning organizations are in favor of both management & employees; management will have a more efficient & flexible organization, & employees will be able to develop their own resources as well as participate in development of the organization as such. In this context, several questions are addressed: (1) Do different groups of employees and management have
common interests & if so, to what extent? (2) Which new form of management is on the agenda? (3) What kind of participation is at stake here? (4) Would it not be more fruitful to consider learning & development of organizations a contested field? The aim here is to discuss how organizational learning can enhance employee participation in the development of organizations & working conditions, & to present a critical view on the concept of the “learning organization.” At the same time, with the increasing need for learning, it is noted that not all learning processes will lead in this direction. The actual learning space that exists in an organization is of great importance when considering the potentials of participation. Suggestions are offered as to which parameters should be considered when defining this learning space, including elements such as work organization, collaborative & labor relations, & organizational culture.

98S33766 / ISA / 1998 / 11007
Boucher, Nicole (École de service social U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 [tel: 418-565-2131/656-3567; e-mail: Nicole.Boucher@vas.ualaval.ca]), The Aging of the Aging Theory--Is It Compromised by the Sociologist's Position and Career?.
Examine what can be learned about aging by (1) analyzing the self-construct of some sociologists as expressed in writing about their lives & the issues of the 21st century, & (2) application of their own analyses about how social space & position (space & status) affect people. Using various typologies, recent literature is reviewed to assess the relationship between (A) discourse & practice in the theory of life course & one's position as a sociologist; (B) the discourses on the Other & the self; (C) youths' aim to make society intelligible, & their current evaluation when they are older about the structural international transition & how it can be managed; & (D) the new interest for the l'art de vivre (the art of living), the spirit, & the existential question.

98S33767 / ISA / 1998 / 11008
Boudreau, Julie-Anne (U California, Los Angeles 90095 [tel: 310-477-6593; e-mail: boudreau@ucla.edu]), The Toronto Megacity Saga: Democracy and Citizenship in This Global Age.
Draws on fieldwork to examine the reports of the Tory provincial government of Ontario's City of Toronto Act, adopted on 21 Apr 1997 after 5 months of political struggles, which forced the amalgamation of the former six lower-tier levels of local government & the upper-tier metropolitan level of government into a “Megacity of Toronto.” The government that argued about streamlining, savings, & the creation of a business-friendly climate in Toronto would calm citizens' objections to losing their local government; however, a grassroots movement, Citizens for Local Democracy, pushed the issues of citizenship & urbanity to the forefront of public debates. As democracy is increasingly defined as accountable, & the resulting choices of services, Citizens for Local Democracy provides a rich illustration of challenges to this pervasive definition. Stimulated by this unique wind of political activism sweeping Toronto, issues of identity & citizenship are intertwined with their evolution in the public discourse.

98S33768 / ISA / 1998 / 11009
Boudreau, Julie-Anne (U California, Los Angeles 90095 [tel: 310-477-6593; e-mail: boudreau@ucla.edu]), Inhabitants of a Megacity: The Urbanity of Citizens for Local Democracy.
Argues that planning theory would gain enormous strength for social transformation if it explored the complexities of urbanity. It is suggested that urbanity has become the “solution” to suburban alienation, urban sprawl, segregation, economic development, & boredom. But for Henri Lefebvre, the urban is not only a mode of cognition & a distinct process in capitalism, it is also a way of being-in-the-world. The urban is an "œuvre" (creation) produced, made in the everyday by the inhabitants. The everyday is both the residual of organized & planned life & the product of the social whole.

98S33769 / ISA / 1998 / 11010
Boulouin, Jean-Philippe (Ecole supérieure commerce Paris, F-75543 Cedex 11 France [tel/fax: 33-1-49-23-20-96/43-55-99-63; e-mail: boulouin@escp.fr]), Connaissance et modification du social: le tacite et l'explicite (Knowledge and Social Transformation: The Tacit and the Explicit). (FRE)
Knowledge of social context is never in the simple mode of the obvious: tacit knowledge interferes. But this "tacitness" is quite different from Karl Polanyi's meaning. Tacit knowledge is not just something explicit (eg, driving a car): it has to do with communication, & it is not only the "unthought" (Polanyi) but also, even primarily, the "unsaid." Therefore, trespassing the social code of this tacit dimension of communication (that goes without saying) leads to violence: "explicitness" can bring facts, feelings, or judgments from shadow to unbearable light. Following previous works on trust & the status of the discourse, an attempt is made here to analyze the sociological dimensions of "tacitness" in Polanyi's & Alfred Schütz's works.

98S33770 / ISA / 1998 / 11011
Boullet, Jean-Yves & Vautier, Claude (U sciences sociales Toulouse 1, F-31000 Cedex France [tel/fax: 33-0-5-61633-579/798; e-mail: ciress@univ-tlse.fr]), Production de solidarité et de démocratie: enjeu d'un système d'action collective (Production of Solidarity and Democracy: Issue of Collective Action System). (FRE)
Argues that the role of associations in the production of solidarity & democracy can be understood from the viewpoint of a complex model of organized action. Throughout interrelations, each actor strives toward goals, some of which are true to those displayed, & others (simultaneously, inseparable from the former, & occasionally without actor awareness) are oriented toward the objectives proper to actors themselves, in terms of building, reproducing, or reinforcing a concrete system of action, whether it serves the actor as an individual or as a carrier of a collective project that is restricted & corporatist or global as the defense of fundamental values. The strategies thus applied produce effects on solidarity & democracy, which, in turn, reverberate on the actors (in terms of configuration, organization, & action mode) & on established or reestablished relationships. Having noted the effects of this system--a teleonomic producer of solidarity--the emerging balance between the production of solidarity & social control as far as representations & practices are concerned can be appreciated.

98S33771 / ISA / 1998 / 11012
Bourgeault, Ivy Lynn, Angus, Jan & Fynes, Mary (Centre Health Studies York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel/fax: 416-736-2100/736-5986; e-mail: iyb@yorku.ca]), Gender, Medical Dominance and the State: Nurse-Practitioners and Midwives in Ontario.
Explores the push for reintegration of excluded female health professions (ie, midwifery) & expansion of the scope of practice of subordinated female professions (ie, nurse-practitioners) in Canada, based on documentary & interview data for Ontario. It is found that such efforts are a product of both the state's strategy of containing health care costs & the increasing political influence of women's groups on state policy. Implementation of such policies, however, is more difficult in a system still entrenched with the power & privilege of medicine. The midwifery & nurse-practitioner cases help illustrate the dynamics of gender, medical dominance, & the state in the health care division of labor.

98S33772 / ISA / 1998 / 11013
Bourgeault, Ivy Lynn, Luce, Jacqueline & MacDonald, Maggie (Centre Health Studies York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel/fax: 416-736-2100/5986; e-mail: iyb@yorku.ca]), The Integration of the "New" Midwifery into Ontario Hospitals: The Views of Midwives,
Nurses and Physicians.

The recent (re)integration of midwifery into the Ontario health care system not only represents a significant achievement, but also marks a new set of challenges for this profession, particularly in the hospital setting. The literature on midwives' integration into hospitals generally points to how midwifery practice has been constrained, but focuses almost exclusively on extended-role nurse-midwives restricted to hospital practice. Ontario midwives have now been integrated in ways more comparable to those of family physicians, i.e., with hospital admitting privileges. Documentary & interview data are drawn on to discuss this unique case, focusing on the views of key stakeholders (midwives, nurses, physicians, & administrators) & the impact of hospital integration on contemporary midwifery.

98S33774 / ISA / 1998 / 11015
Bouza, Xan (Facultad Ciencias Sociales U Vigo, Pontevedra Esp. 36408, Spain 1998/801980), El desarrollo local en la encrucijada entre la memoria de la cultura popular, el juego de las estrategias actoriales y la invencion del futuro: el caso de Galicia (Local Development at the Crossroads between the Memory of Popular Culture, the Actor's Strategies Game and the Invention of the Future: The Case of Galicia), (SPA)

Proposes that a transformation of the social actors' "ethos" is presently occurring in rural Galicia, Spain, fluctuating between the previously dominant sociocultural modes. Organizational strategic analysis, along the lines of the proposals by M. Crozier & E. Friedberg, is applied to cases from three areas of Galicia, where the processes of local development took place in the framework of the European Union "Leader" programs. Results allowed conclusions regarding the actor's typologies, especially some defining features of the enterprising subgroup. Interpretative keys of the causes & genesis of the conflicts & the dynamics of cooperation are proposed.

98S33776 / ISA / 1998 / 11016
Bovone, Laura (U Cattolica Sacro Cuore, I-20123 Milan Italy, tel/fax: 01139-273245298/72324525, e-mail: lbovone@mi.unicatt.it), "Clothing: The Authentic Image?"

Examines the concept of image & authenticity, drawing on fieldwork in Milan, Italy, comprising individual or group in-depth interviews with 70 youths & parents concerning their way of dressing. Results & connections that the respondents made between clothing & image, & the unexpected finding of a link between image & authenticity, are discussed in the context of previous understandings of the "imaginary," theoretical debates on authenticity, & the larger field of discussion of identity. It is argued that, although these youths appear to refuse involvement in the surrounding society, they are, in fact, totally immersed in it. What they say is not far from what sociologists theorize, not only when focusing on youth culture, but especially when considering the main features of contemporary culture.

98S33776 / ISA / 1998 / 11017
Bowcher, Wendy L. (Tokyo Gakugei U, 184-0015 Japan, tel/fax: 81-426-78-1800, e-mail: bowcher@u.gakugei.ac.jp), Context and Institutional Talk: An Exploration of Australian Radio Sports Commentating.

In the context of Australian radio sports commentating on professional rugby, an attempt is made to identify the elements relevant to the categorization of a language activity as institutional talk, drawing on recent work in conversational analysis, particularly, the work on institutional talk reported in Drew & Heritage (1992). According to Drew & Heritage, institutional talk is "goal-oriented in institutionally relevant ways, involves "special & particular concerns," & may be associated with inferential frameworks." An alternative view of language & context is presented to arrive at a description of a type of talk as institutional, the notion of "institutional" needs to be viewed as a continuum along which different types of talk can be placed. Furthermore, the notion of "type of discourse" requires a specific view of the relationship between context & language—one in which context is in dialectic relation with language. A consequence of such a view is that the means through which one can ascertain what is relevant in context is possible by consulting the language used in that context, i.e., the relevancies of context are illuminated in the language used. It is demonstrated that Australian radio sports commentating is a form of institutional talk with a highly complex & predictable context.
of five sociocybernetic emergent levels of being. Concepts discussed are (1) an evolutionarily emergent, distinct cybernetic & sociocybernetic systemic level & (2) values that are inherent in the five most recently emergent cybernetic levels. An analysis of each of the five emergent levels exhibits the kinds of comminucontrol actions necessary for the survival of sociosystems of that level (cf above). These are asserted to be the values inherent in that level of being. It is concluded that, if one accepts the reality of emergent sociocybernetic levels of being, & if, as an educator, one is concerned to improve the quality & survivability of life, then specifically tailored techniques should be employed to cultivate the values inherent in each of the five sociocybernetic emergent levels of being.

Boye, George A. (Business School Cardiff U, CF1 3EU England (tel: 1222-874000; e-mail: sbgb@cardiff.ac.uk)), Environmental Change, Leadership Succession and Incrementalism in Local Government.

Contemporary Western culture has analyzed the loss of both the future & the past. Confidence in the future is undermined when one accepts or denies the scientific master narrative of modernity; access to the past is rendered suspect or even impossible by the inevitable ideological gloss of historical interpretation. A powerful case can be made, then, for the supersaturation of Western social life by the present moment—an interpretation that is most strongly encountered in postmodern consumer society, in which parents may combine parental leave benefits with reduced work hours. The election agents, candidates, & electors range sociolinguistically from the local to the state & federal levels, with concomitant variations in language use in the triggleric configuration. Here, data were gathered from official & media printed & recorded materials, observation public meetings of various electoral phases, & semi-structured questionnaires. Election officials, nominated from the center tended to use the official language, ranging however from the use of Standard Nigerian English to the oral use of Pidgin. Yet, assistants recruited locally communicated in the local language(s) or the lingua franca. Local electoral candidates, coming themselves from among the electors & expressing their solidarity with them, typically used their common language. Electors, when discussing contestants among themselves, tended to use their own language or the common language. The above typology shows (1) the affirmation of a greater number of local languages than before, (2) use of community languages for interethnic communication, & (3) restriction of official languages to official matters, especially in writing. The electronic media, however, have to concentrate on communal/state & national/federal media of communication, the latter often in the form of Pidgin.

Boye, Roy (U Teesside, Middlesborough Cleveland TS1 3BA England (e-mail: RoyBoye@compuserve.com)), Crash Theory.

A contemporary framework of emergent cybernetic levels is a better way of modeling reality to promote understanding, lead to further possibilities, & probabilistically predict & engineer behaviors, because it is more coherent with the rest of science than are either reductionist or system dynamics models taken alone. An analysis of each of the five emergent levels exhibits the kinds of comminucontrol actions necessary for the survival of sociosystems of that level (cf above). These are asserted to be the values inherent in that level of being. It is concluded that, if one accepts the reality of emergent sociocybernetic levels of being, & if, as an educator, one is concerned to improve the quality & survivability of life, then specifically tailored techniques should be employed to cultivate the values inherent in each of the five sociocybernetic emergent levels of being.
Provides a life-history analysis of Lajos Kossuth, the charismatic leader of one of Hungary's foremost youth movements. In the early 19th century, the Young Hungary Assoc was part of the larger Young Europe historical generation of youth that challenged the ancien regime and championed nationalism, romanticism, and liberalism. In exploring the intersection between history & the life-course development of Kossuth, focus is given to the interplay between life-cycle, cohort-generational, & period effects as these forces combined in the life of Kossuth & produced a significant political generation in Hungary's history. The emphasis in this life-history analysis is on identifying the dynamics of Kossuth's extraordinary leadership & his ability to act as a major force in creating & mobilizing a constitutional Hungarian nation-state. Attention is also given to the lasting impact of the generational movement of Kossuth's subsequent life-course development & Hungary's history.

The tensions as well as the cultural richness of the complex relations between East & West are shown to be, albeit in different ways, constitutive of a biographical context & how migrants from Eastern European Countries, especially coming from Romania to Western Germany, 1968-1989, constructed biographical continuity before & after 1989. Patterns of construction witness the stories as "the East" and "the West" of Eastern European Countries represented & shown to have served different biographical functions. The tensions as well as the cultural richness of the complex relations between East & West are shown to be, albeit in different ways, constitutive in these types of migration biographies.

The concept of sustainable development develops the relationship of communities with the environment & the responsibilities of the current generation toward future generations. A sustainable community is one that focuses equally on economic, environmental, & cultural resources & considers not only its short-term but also its long-term needs. New knowledge industries constitute a very important factor because they can put technological change to the service of those communities in their practice of sustainable development. Examined here is the role that the university can & should play in this process.

Explores women's union organizing in Sweden & the United States, focusing on how labor unions have protected wage earners by managerial & watchdog committees in large & medium-sized German businesses, articulating information, consulting, & codetermination functions. Yet, labor unions have failed to make effective use of these rights, especially following German reunification. While codetermination has been nominally in effect, the employment crisis is evidence of how little impact the legislation has on workers. Here, causes of this situation are traced to labor union structures & practices implemented in the 1950s & 1960s. The effect of German unionism's profound structural reorganization, dominated by a unionist apparatus not open to globalization, is explored. Compounding the problems of increased unemployment is the decline in union membership.

Explores women's union organizing in Sweden & Canada, focusing on the interplay between collective bargaining & legislation in trying to attain equality goals, in particular, around wages. Dominant ideologies about equality & gender are contrasted: In Sweden, emphasis is on common interests between women & men, often expressed in gender-neutral policies that focus on the family & the labor market. In Canada, focus is on diversity & power imbalances that provide support for affirmative
action & autonomous organizing by women. Four areas of organizational & strategic interventions are examined: representation, ways of working, separate organizing, & alliances & coalitions.

98SS33794 / ISA / 1998 / 11035
Briskin, Linda (Social Science Division York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 (tel: 416-736-5045/5615; e-mail: lbriskin@yorku.ca)), Autonomy, Diversity, and Integration: Union Women's Separate Organizing in the Context of Restructuring and Globalization.

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.com

Annexes the continued relevance of union women's separate organizing in the context of globalization. Motivation for this organizing is considered, evaluating its success & providing evidence of its growing legitimacy. Analytic tools for exploring this strategy are refined, outlining distinctions, for example, between separate & autonomous organizing, separate organizing & separatism, & constituency building & representation. An essentialist reading of separate organizing is rejected in favor of a more strategic one. Explored are conditions under which such organizing can avoid both organizational & political marginalization, address diversity, & facilitate coalition building. The artificial binary between separate organizing & separatism is rejected in favor of the promotion of both autonomy & integration. A dual structure combining integrated equity initiatives with constituency-based organizing for women & other marginalized groups is proposed as a strategy to foster equity & solidarity & to undercut the worker competition that is central to globalization.

98SS33795 / ISA / 1998 / 11036
Bruto da Motta, Alida (Dept Sociology U Federal Bahia, 40210730 Salvador Brazil (tel/fax: 355-71-247-2978/2800)), The Dimension of Gender in the Analysis of Aging.

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.com

Gender & generation, as fundamental dimensions of social life, also correspond to basic–mutually articulated–categories of analysis of social relations. Being old is a situation lived both homogeneously & differentially according to the gender & social class of individuals in age group. Gender structures social expectations & informs social action; thus, a gender perspective is especially important in clarifying different life trajectories traced by men & women & how they, as gendered subjects, experience aging in their daily lives & are affected by aging-related public policies. These dynamics are illustrated via findings from research conducted in Bahia, Brazil.

98SS33796 / ISA / 1998 / 11037
Brodhurst, Jeffrey (Dept Sociology U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455 (tel/fax: 612-624-1828/7020; e-mail: brodul@atlas.sosci.umn.edu)), Environmental Politics as Multiple-Ontology Systems: A Case Study in Japan.

Examines the sociopolitical process by which a society recognizes, defines, & responds to an environmental problem, eg, pollution or resource depletion. The problem is seen as consisting of diverse ontological dimensions, ie, of fundamentally distinct & autonomous aspects of society that interpolate in unpredictable ways to generate the definition & response to a problem. The distinct dimensions are material, institutional, & cultural. These three dimensions manifest in influence exchanges among actors engaged in the sociopolitical process of recognition & response. Depending on the existing amalgam of the three dimensions that characterizes a given site (society, location, era & issue), the relative contributions (weights & specific contents) of the three aspects to the process will differ, leading to site-specific processes. The generality of a given empirical pattern of interpenetration of the three dimensions should be assessed by empirical research. The results of empirical measurement of these three dimensions & various subtypes & their relative contribution to outcomes of policy & practice are presented. The data come from a case study of industrial development & environmental conflict in Japan, with the influence exchanges of actors coded to reflect the three-dimensional analytical schema noted above. The findings indicate a shifting predominance of actors & dimensions of sanctions in the political process. The significance of the approach for the general study of environmental sociopolitics worldwide is indicated.

98SS33797 / ISA / 1998 / 11038
Breiden, Jean-Paul (Centre international criminologie compar& ée U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (tel/fax: 514-343-6168/2269; e-mail: bredeu@ciic.umontreal.ca)), La Recherche et l'évolution de la police (impacts communautaires et police intensive) (Research and Changes in Policing (Community Policing and Intensive Policing)). (FRENCH)

The place of researchers in the formulation, development, & implementation of the paradigm of community policing is evaluated, using a problematic development in Canada. It is shown that the desire of researchers to expand the police mandate & to deemter it with regard to the suppression of crime has had a paradoxical result, weakening the idea of police duty & reinforcing crime suppression at the expense of duty. The initial goal of tempering the nature of policing has progressively been abandoned in favor of intensive policing, articulated by the concept of zero tolerance for crime & disorder.

98SS33798 / ISA / 1998 / 11039
Bredgen, Mike (InstiT Criminology Queen's U Belfast, BT9 5BY Northern Ireland (tel/fax: 44-01232-335456/664816)), Deconstructing Age, Crime and Fear.

Two academic traditions have been evident in the approach to older people's fear of crime. Administrative criminology attempted to dispel fear by denying its substance, drawing on evidence primarily from orthodoxy surveys of victim-of-public-space crimes. A second, current, approach argues that the fear is often legitimate; however, its substantiation depends on two key elements: recognizing that it is opposed to both public space & deconstructing the notion of the elderly into its constituent elements, especially those of gender, ethnicity, & socioeconomic class. The latter approach is elaborated, drawing on current work in the UK.

98SS33799 / ISA / 1998 / 11040
Brooks, Ethel C. (Dept Politics New York U, New York 10003 (tel/fax: 212-998-8500/995-4184; e-mail: ecb1656@is.nyu.edu)), Macuallas and Sweated Girls: A Study of Transnational Protest and the Garment Industry in El Salvador.

The globalization of manufacturing has given rise over the past few years to the globalization of industrial protest. Movements to improve working conditions now organize transnational campaigns. Like corporations themselves, the campaigns are increasingly concerned with affecting a product's image, marketing, & consumption. Benefits & drawbacks of this new method of protest for the people who work in the factories are the focus of the corporate campaigns are examined by studying the protests campaign carried out by the National Labor Committee & other US-based nongovernmental organizations against the maltreatment of workers & violation of labor codes at the Mandarin garment factory in El Salvador's San Marcos Export Processing Zone (EPZ). Mandarin produces clothes for US retailers, eg, the Gap, companies central to an industry exemplifying the most advanced forms of globalization, labor exploitation, & advertising. The campaign's tactics were aimed at the corporate image of the Gap & included consumer boycotts, protests at retail outlets, & a US speaking tour of Mandarin workers. The campaign succeeded by 1996 in setting up a "Labor Code of Conduct" for all Gap suppliers & in forming an Independent Monitoring Group at Mandarin for labor conditions at the factory. Focus is on the relationship between the campaign & the shopfloor, specifically, on how the mostly women workers at Mandarin are represented in the corporate campaign & on the manifestations of the campaign at the factory, in the EPZ, & in the daily lives of the women at the center of both the production & the protest campaigns.

98SS33800 / ISA / 1998 / 11041
Brooks, Herb (Voters Revenge Press, 11039 North 105th Ave Sun City AZ 85351-4103 (tel: 602-977-5715)), The Cost of Bribery in the U.S.A.

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.com

The real cost of bribery is several times the actual amount because of the multiplier effect. Before the savings & loan (S&L) collapse, the median cost was about 15 times the amount of the bribe (19 cases). For the S&L cases, the median multiplier in loan frauds was 21 (7 cases) except for legislators, for whom it was about 10,000 (6 cases). Financing a legislator was an excellent "investment": the median cost/loan multiplier was 6 (12 cases). Much of the loot went to foreigners. Sending money to foreign countries incites corruption, & national boundaries screen bribes.
At least $1 billion of the S&L loot went into offshore bank accounts. The high cost of bribing congressmen led to investigation of other congressional activities. For farm price supports, the median multiplier was 1.12 (1% above a direct transfer of public money to the farmers (usually large corporations) was about 33%). The other 67% was wasted. The loot/tribute multiplier exceeded 1.000. Much of the sugar subsidy went to foreigners. Therefore, bribery is objectionable for economic as well as ethical reasons.

98S33801 / ISA / 1998 / 11042
Brose, Hanns-Georg (Gerhard-Mercator-UG Duisburg, D-47057 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0203-379-2739/4350; e-mail: brose@uni-duisburg.de]), Sociology of Work in a "New Working Society".

The role of the postcommunist local state in fostering or inhibiting the organization of civil society is examined, using the Polish cities of Krakow & Lodz in illustration. Focus is on relationships developing between the postcommunist local state & nongovernmental organizations in three policy areas: economic development, environmentalism, & domestic violence. Also considered is how the governance capacity of the local state is enhanced or hindered by its relationships with organizations active in these policy areas. While governance capacity is found to be spatially differentiated, variation across issue areas in each city is also evident; part of this can be attributed to pre-1989 differences in the organization of civil society in each city, & part to the organization of the postcommunist city governments. It is argued that strengthening postcommunist civil societies & bolstering the capacity of states is contingent on the development of an institutional infrastructure to mediate the relationship between nongovernmental organizations & city governments.

98S33806 / ISA / 1998 / 11047
Brown, Flor (U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico DF 04510 [tel/fax: 5-622-2341/616-0834; e-mail: brown@servidor.unam.mx]), The Mexican Industrial Structure in the New Commercial Context.

Globalization of markets stimulates, & is stimulated by, an increasing production of grades, standards, quality schemes, & production rules. This process can be seen as a formalization of traditional patterns of production & consumption, turning them into modern or postmodern circuits, & implies several stages: definition of criteria, formalization of criteria into rules & standards, legitimization, enforcement, & management of deviances. It involves, directly &/or indirectly, states, international agencies, scientific apparatuses, nongovernmental agencies, consumers' associations, & others linked according to patterns in production chains & political & social networks. Here, the case of Italy is explored to highlight the processoral dynamics & illustrate its peculiarities in the European context in terms of standards governance & generation. Emerging strategies in the beef, fruit, & vegetable sectors are considered, & possible developments are indicated.

98S33807 / ISA / 1998 / 11048
Brunori, Gianluca (U Pisa, 1-56100 Italy), From Tradition to (Post?) Modernity in Food Production Grades, Standards, Quality.

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selectivity of the theory used; the duality of structure & its dimensions, the stratification model of the agent, time-space, & the dialectic of control may figure prominently, but what else? Reflections on the uses of these in general, & structuration theory in particular, are offered.

89833810 / ISA / 1998 / 11051

Brym, Robert J. (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5P 1A3 [tel/fax: 416-787-0334/0335; e-mail: rbrym@chass.utoronto.ca]), Project Babel: A Trilingual Sociological Journal on the World Wide Web

† The International Sociological Assoc (ISA) is a global organization with three official languages. However, its membership & journals policies reduce access to its publications. One must pay a membership fee to subscribe to International Sociology & Current Sociology, both published only in English. Thus, from the point of view of access to ISA publications, globalism & trilingualism are largely ideals. Proposed here is "Project Babel," a cheap means of publishing a trilingual ISA journal on the World Wide Web & thereby helping to move globalism & trilingualism from ideal to practice: (1) All national associations that belong to the ISA & publish journals in the ISA's official languages would be required, as a condition of ISA membership, to submit current issues of their journals to the ISA in machine-readable form within 6 months of publication, & the ISA would submit current issues of its journals. (2) Articles from these journals would then be placed in a database stored on the ISA Web site, set up so that it is keyword-searchable in any of the ISA's official languages. Users would then be able to access all ISA member association journals online. Existing translation software would be licensed, enabling users to obtain rough but virtually instant translations of articles in any of the ISA's official languages (Visit http://babelfish.altavista.digital.com/cgi-bin/translate? on the World Wide Web for a sample of this software.)

89833811 / ISA / 1998 / 11052

Bu, Xin (Family Ethics & Women's Development Research Centre, Apl 1101 Dongzongbu Hutong 19 Beijing People's Republic China 100005 [tel: 86-10-65269239]), The Family Value of Human-Centered Neutrality

† Argues that neutrality is the truth of the universe, & for human beings, it is human-centered neutrality. The two extremes—excess & reachlessness—cause only harm. In the Orient, ancient Chinese philosophy put forward yin & yang, the two opposing principles in nature. Based on cultivating body & mind, Confucianism & Taoism maintained the golden mean—neutrality of yin & yang. In the Occident, the ancient Greeks maintained the dialectic thinking that yin & yang, as the starting point, Aristotle put forward mesotes, the principle of moderation between two extremes. Human-centered neutrality means human-centered sustainable development, which is the convergence of the Orient & the Occident. In the contemporary People's Republic of China, there are 300 million families formed by 1.2+ billion people. Under the long-term relationship between egocentrism & altruism, people attach more importance to the family than to the individual or the collective. Here, interviews & documentary data are drawn on to explore family values in terms of (1) the two extremes—excess & reachlessness; & (2) the combination of traditional Chinese culture with modern Western humanism, science, & technology to realize the family value of human-centered neutrality.

89833812 / ISA / 1998 / 11053

Buchanan, Bruce H. (4690 Dundas St West, Toronto Ontario M9A 1A6 [tel: 416-231-6235; e-mail: bbuchan@netcom.ca]), Information Requirements for a Viable Society.

† Most current sources of public information serve specialized interests &/or corporate sponsors. Yet, many real problems of societal concern require more comprehensive & integrated approaches for their management, eg, ecology & sustainable development issues. All living systems need brains to manage variety & uncertainty & to increase freedom for adaptive responses. Societies as wholes (as supervisory systems) require adequately organized & integrated communication structures & processes, & relevant feedback to give direction to values of common benefit. Outlined here is the rationale for involving a variety of professionals in assessments of societal problems & priorities, strategies, & tasks, utilizing systems methodology & modern technologies. Drawn from the author's experience, importance of public opinion over the heads of governments & corporate interests, any positive influence would depend on better meeting the public need for useful information.

89833813 / ISA / 1998 / 11054

Buchmann, Claudia (Dept Sociology Duke U, Durham NC 27708-0398 [e-mail: cbuchmann@soctalk.duke.edu]), Family Background, Parental Perceptions and Labor Demand: The Determinants of Educational Inequality in Contemporary Kenya.

† Combines status attainment research with research on values & beliefs to examine educational stratification in the developing country of Kenya. Interview data from 597 Kenyan households, subjected to logistic regression analysis, are used to examine the impact of family background, family structure, division of household labor, & a range of parental perceptions on children's educational participation. In addition to parents' educational background & household economic resources, parental expectations for future financial help from children & perceptions of labor market discrimination against women are significant determinants of children's school enrollment. Patrarchial norms & the division of household labor have no effect. The analysis reveals that Kenyan families generally exhibit a high demand for education & base their educational decisions on the future welfare of the family. Thus, educational inequalities are better understood as outcomes due to the rational evaluation of returns to schooling for different children than as outcomes due to gender stereotypes, traditional views, or the reliance on child labor. Findings challenge traditional explanations of educational inequality in less-industrialized societies & suggest that policies designed to spark demand for schooling in developing countries may be misguided.

The Program for Holistic Formation of Low-Income Female Heads of Households, in Costa Rica's National Plan to Combat Poverty, aims to reach 45,000 women throughout the country to improve their human capital, professional & social resources, living conditions, & gender equity.

The program's first course hopes to initiate a process of empowerment that enables women to actively pursue their strategic gender interests to realize their practical gender needs. Evaluation of the program's five courses in two marginal urban localities of San José (with 152 participants) reveals what has been achieved & what is possible. Data from short standardized questionnaires, group discussions, & qualitative in-depth interviews of about 20% of participants revealed practical problems in the definition of female heads, the selection procedure, & incentives to motivate women to participate. While the course did not offer a basis for longer-term organization & leadership apprenticeship, it did facilitate personal contacts & open new topics of discussion. Participants benefited, regardless of their conjugal status, in terms of self-esteem, self-consciousness, & gender awareness—requisite for any further coping endeavor. The end of the weekly meeting however, was perceived as abrupt; the women felt they were left alone in a barely begun process of change. Continued monthly meetings to consolidate the process initiated are suggested.

August & as a minority, children are important for political parties & organizations in gaining public support or for disqualifying opponents focusing on images of the endangered & dangerous child. Here, it is argued that such maneuvers are part of campaigns that ignore unequal distribution & even aim at enhancing inequality (eg. further limiting the rights of children). Purely moral campaigns use the child as a symbol of the innocence they plan to reestablish. The topic of the endangered & dangerous child was seen in the recent German electoral campaign, internationalized by virtue of its reference to analogous attempts in the US & England. In this sense, it is not only a national matter, but a moral enterprise wherein children can save the world. A content analysis of newspaper articles, rooted in a broader analysis of public evaluations of children, illustrates.

Bulmer, Martin (Dept Sociology U Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH England) (tel/fax: 44-1483-259456/259551; e-mail: m.bulmer@soc.surrey.ac.uk), The Decisional (Meta)Equilibrium and the Sociocybernetics of the Operative Actions.

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The "engineering" & "enlightenment" models are two ideal types of the relationship between sociological research & policy making. Explored here are issues raised by the models in the context of the relationship between research & policy making in education & criminology in the US & GB at particular periods. The complex ways in which knowledge & policy formulation interwine suggest that neither model provides a completely adequate formulation of the influence of sociology on public policy.


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Bulmer, Martin (Dept Sociology U Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH England) (tel/fax: 44-1483-259456/259551; e-mail: m.bulmer@soc.surrey.ac.uk), The Decisional (Meta)Equilibrium and the Sociocybernetics of the Operative Actions.
Argues that the intoxicated body can usefully be considered a hybrid of decisional (meta)equilibrium as a turning point of this specific string. Such differences are related to other cultural capital required by the school. Also, demonstrated are the effects of the quality of the health care system. The dominant meaning of efficiency is equated with cost containment. This discourse of efficiency has two important policy implications: it privileges both the commodification & the relegation of health care. The discourse of efficiency provides an ideological rationale for commodifying health by asserting the superiority of markets over states. It justifies regulating health, or downloading health services, onto the family & the voluntary sector, which lack the resources to provide quality care. The promise of efficiency is better care for less money. The practice of efficiency is considered as the antithesis of the male body. This role has served to accentuate the social construction of the all-sufficient & -powered male body set in opposition to the weak & inadequate female body. The consequence is that society distances women's bodies ( & therefore women) from sport & religion. For women to occupy more "male space," their somatic expressions are often encouraged to become "male-like.

Drawing on data from a 3-year UK project, examined are young people's perceptions of risk, directly problematizing notions of risk, fate, & chance. It is argued that, because young people's experiences continue to be shaped by social dimensions such as class & gender, risk behavior must be analyzed in context. Illustrated is how identity & the gendered body are articulated through differing dispositions toward risk & different risk management strategies. Such differences are related to other general cultural coding across areas, eg, crime, relationships, & the nature of men's & women's bodies.

Argues that the formal education system in Mauritius mostly benefits the privileged youth while pushing a large section of youth to the margins. A brief history of Mauritian education highlights how it has shifted from being extremely discriminatory & exclusive during the colonial period to being more democratized in the postcolonial period. However, it is contended that, although the system is less discriminatory, it remains very elitist, privileging those who possess the linguistic, economic, & cultural capital required by the school. Also, demonstrated are the effects of the rise of locally emergent agrifood capitals was a reversal of orthodox distribution. This discourse of efficiency is equated with the relegation of the voluntary sector, which lack the resources to provide quality care. The promise of efficiency is better care for less money. The practice of efficiency is considered as the antithesis of the male body. This role has served to accentuate the social construction of the all-sufficient & -powered male body set in opposition to the weak & inadequate female body. The consequence is that society distances women's bodies ( & therefore women) from sport & religion. For women to occupy more "male space," their somatic expressions are often encouraged to become "male-like.

Prior to the crisis in the Southeast & East Asian political economy, there emerged, in the agrifood systems, companies of global significance. The current crisis in financial states. It justifies regulating health, or downloading health services, onto the family & the voluntary sector, which lack the resources to provide quality care. The promise of efficiency is better care for less money. The practice of efficiency is considered as the antithesis of the male body. This role has served to accentuate the social construction of the all-sufficient & -powered male body set in opposition to the weak & inadequate female body. The consequence is that society distances women's bodies ( & therefore women) from sport & religion. For women to occupy more "male space," their somatic expressions are often encouraged to become "male-like.

Burlamaqui, Leonardo (U Candido Mendes, Ipanema Rio de Janeiro Brazil [tel/fax: 5521-5216465; e-mail: lburlamaqui@unikey.com.br]), Relegating Health Care in Canada.

Until recently, the great majority of studies about Karl Polanyi have been concerned mostly with analysis of his thought & the originality of his historical vision, rather than with his theoretical insights. Polanyi has been identified mainly as the "master of the self-regulating market approach" or as the father of the "embeddedness approach" in economic sociology. Both are true, but this perspective understates his contribution to the analysis of contemporary capitalism. That situation is beginning to change. Polanyi's conceptual framework is being reworked as a valuable tool to deal with the current dynamics of capitalism. This track is followed here, aiming to take Polanyi's idea of the economy as an institutionally organized process--in particular his concepts of "reciprocity," "redistribution," & "markets"--as an exploration of how they can be used as interpretative complementary devices for understanding the coordination of an economic system propelled by innovations, dependent on credit, surrounded by radical uncertainty, & prone to instability.

Researching girls & violence calls for a methodology suitable for the investigation of a complex phenomenon among girls of different ages & backgrounds with potentially different experience & perceptions of violence. Explored here are problematic methodological issues that arose during qualitative research on girls, ages 10-16, in Scotland, regarding their views on violence & its place in their lives.
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International Sociological Association  
98S3383

**98S33831 / ISA / 1998 / 11072**  
Burnier, Michel (Centre Pierre Naville U Evry, bldv Coquibus F-91025 Cedex France [tel/fax: 33-1-43616478/44277878; e-mail: Evrymi@freenet.fr]), A New Profession: Go-Between in the Technopolises World Movement.

- Technopolises link universities, firms, & local bodies, creating a new kind of work located at the crossroad of research & development, managing, & political mediation. Its main figure is the technopolitan organizer, who can be simultaneously an engineer, manufacturer, & administrator, focused on innovation & aided by a multidisciplinary background. Here, in the European context, the analysis shows that the technopolitan organizer seeks a new status, in addition to the original qualification, characterized by relational & informative activity in not-for-profit associations. But this kind of new status is ambiguous; identifying & transmitting information for the realization of high-technology projects lead to a mix of public & private interests, research & production, & cooperation & competition, where skills & aims are self-defined & perpetually redefined.

**98S33832 / ISA / 1998 / 11073**  
Burkingham, Kate A. (Dept Sociology U Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH England [tel/fax: 01483-308800/259394; e-mail: K.Burningham@Surrey.ac.uk]), Teaching Sociology to Engineers.

- Reflects on personal experiences in teaching sociology to engineers as part of the Engineering Doctorate in Clean Technology in the Centre for Environmental Strategy at the U of Surrey (England). Both an introductory course on social research methods during the students’ first year, & a second-year course titled “Understanding Environmentalism” are described, as are examples of teaching methods found to be most effective in gaining interest & respect for sociology. Also discussed is the question of what the consequences might be for the student or professional if students become too interested in sociology—ie, whether this can have negative consequences for them in their own discipline/profession.

**98S33833 / ISA / 1998 / 11074**  
Burkingham, Kate A. (Dept Sociology U Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH England [tel/fax: 01483-308800/259394; e-mail: K.Burningham@Surrey.ac.uk]), Women’s Participation in Environmental Action.

- Introduces an ongoing research project that aims to contribute to the gap in the empirical data on the meanings women attach to their involvement in the environmental movement by interviewing women who are involved in environmental activity. The existing research on gender & environmental action are reviewed. Despite this research, explanations for women’s concern & action have remained undertheorized & qualitative studies have not been undertaken to test & develop them. A brief review is provided of the literature on ecofeminism/ecological feminism highlighting its largely theoretical character & the lack of systematic research that explores the salience of the various explanations offered for women actually involved in environmental action.

**98S33834 / ISA / 1998 / 11075**  
Burns, Tom R. & Gomolinska, Anna (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-18-471-1203/1170; e-mail: tom.burns@soc.uu.se]), Generalized Game Theory: Rules, Action Modalities & Transformations.

- Presents a mathematical theory of rules, action modalities, & transformation as a basis for extending & generalizing game theory. The mathematics is based on contemporary developments at the interface of mathematics, logic, & computer science. Generalized game theory draws not only on game theory & rational choice theory, but also on other traditions of social action in sociology as well as theories of norms & institutions. The theory is used to define different types of rules, games, social relationships, roles, & actors (as social beings who embody rule complexes, in part through their roles), & the institutional & cultural arrangements in which human agents, games, & interactions are embedded. Generalized game theory provides a model of action entailing four fundamental mathematical objects in the generation or determination of action: value, context, model of reality (including beliefs & knowledge bases), judgment complex, & model of reality (including beliefs & knowledge bases). Several modalities of action are identified & analyzed. Classical games such as zero-sum & prisoner’s dilemma are shown to be readily representable within a rule-based mathematical framework. These reformulations show that the classical games are instances of particular families of games. It is argued that several interaction processes can be readily compactly represented & analyzed on the basis of the theory. A theory of game transformation is provided, a conceptualization of the finite ways in which games ( & their agents) — or the rule complexes constituting them — are restructured, as well as the conditions under which such transformations take place. Implications of the theory for social science conceptions of the moral, rational, & creative aspects of human action & interaction are discussed.

**98S33835 / ISA / 1998 / 11076**  
Burton, Michael & Higley, John (Loyola Coll, Baltimore MD 21210), Elites and the Quality of Democracy.

- Examines the quality of current consolidated democracies. Most observers view these democracies as seriously flawed & possibly declining in quality due to insufficient mass participation & access to decision making, eroding civil societies, weakening parties, & growing economic inequalities. Focus here is on the elite conditions for high-quality consolidated democracies: substantial cohesion, extensive correspondence with nonelites, & circulation into & out of elite statuses that is relatively wide & deep in scope, yet gradual & peaceful in mode. Whether these elite conditions are undergoing significant change, perhaps degeneration, in the West, & what the consequences might be for democratic prospects are examined.

**98S33836 / ISA / 1998 / 11077**  

- Explores negotiations involved in establishing & changing the US grades & standards for soybeans, drawing on congressional hearings. In these debates, spokespersons for farmers, elevator operators, & domestic & international grain traders carefully craft their positions on issues such as the acceptable amount of foreign material in soybeans, appropriate tools of measurement, & the very language in which soybeans should be defined. It is argued that these debates over grades & standards are where the ground rules of the soybean trade are laid out. Further, while social scientists have long focused on the wielding of power in agricultural interest group politics (eg, the Marxian tradition), they have largely ignored the power quietly exercised in negotiating the minutiae of grades & standards. It is time to focus on how interest group politics are translated into the “small” policies of minute power.

**98S33837 / ISA / 1998 / 11078**  
Bush, Malcolm (Woodstock Instill, 407 South Dearborn Suite 550 Chicago IL 60605 [tel/fax: 312-427-8070; e-mail: Woodstick@wwo.com]), Community Activism and the Enforcement of the Community Reinvestment Act in the United States.

- At the beginning of the 1970s, community activists & sympathetic researchers in the US started to describe the process of redlining: ie, banks & insurance companies systematically refusing to do business in low-income & racially changing urban communities. By the end of the decade, the activists had won two major legislative victories: the passage in 1975 of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act & the Community Reinvestment Act (though the latter remained essentially a dead letter throughout the Republican administrations of the 1980s). Starting in the early 1990s, however, a combination of circumstances has led to dramatic improvement in the implementation of the Act. Described here are empirical changes in bank investment in lower-income & minority communities, drawing on data on applications, originations, & denials for all home mortgages by race, gender, & income of the borrower & census tracts of the house; the distribution of small business loans by regulated financial institutions & the distribution by census tract & certain business characteristics of the US Small Business Administration loan guarantee programs. Analysis reveals improvements in lending volume of some bank products to targeted borrowers & communities, & problems with the income & race distribution of other products. Building on earlier legal & political analyses, the impact of local community development activists demanding changes from their local banks is assessed, highlighting the importance of an administration sympathetic to community reinvestment & the comparative effects of financial industry & community activist pressure on the bank regulators & on Congress.

**98S33838 / ISA / 1998 / 11079**  
Buskens, Vincent (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3584 CS Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-30-253-1848/4405; e-mail: v.buskens@sw.ru.nl]), The Importance of Reputation in Buyer-Seller Relations: A Vignette Study.

- Presents an experimental study of reputational effects in the decisions of buyers to deal with a certain seller. The theoretical model predicts that
buyers are more inclined to trust their sellers if the sellers could lose future business because of a declining reputation. A study of nearly 1,000 transactions between buyers & sellers of information technology showed that anticipated future transactions tended to have a positive effect on buyers’ trust in sellers. To obtain insight regarding reputational, informational, & experiential variables, a vignette study was conducted. Results suggest that information variables have larger effects than reputational variables, which, in turn, are more important than experiential variables.

98S33839 / ISA / 1998 / 11080
L Buss, Andreas (U Sainte-Anne, Church Point Nova Scotia (tel: 902-766-2114)), Interpersonal Comments on the Concept of Individualism and Its Western History.

1 Modern Western society may be characterized by its ideology that valorizes the autonomous individual in the world, while non-Western societies did not know the autonomous individual or knew it only outside of society, as a renouncer. Louis Dumont’s thesis on the development from outworldly to inworldly individualism in Western society is modified & extended. The early Christian concept of the person is seen to provide an essential link between outworldly & inworldly individualism, & inworldly individualism is interpreted as the precondition of what Max Weber called the ethical personality of the Protestants.

98S33840 / ISA / 1998 / 11081
L Byron, Michael P. (Center Global Peace & Conflict Studies U California, Irvine 92697-5100 (tel: 714-824-3187; e-mail: pmorgan@uci.edu)), Characteristics of Social Learning Systems.

1 Social learning systems are examined evaluating the hypothesis that the contemporary world system constitutes such a learning system. Methodological issues involved in testing this hypothesis via computer simulation are explored, including (1) sensitivity of model system variables to prespecified values, (2) why a particular set of variables was selected for analysis to begin with, & (3) how can model-generated results be meaningfully compared with corresponding aspects of phenomenological reality? To illustrate this process of comparison, data generated from successive, more refined versions of the model are presented in the context of discussion concerning the relationship(s) between these changes in the basic model & its fit with phenomenological reality. A discussion of philosophical differences between theory-predicted modeling (model refinement) & empirically predicted model alteration is offered in conclusion.

98S33841 / ISA / 1998 / 11082
L Byron, Michael P. (Center Global Peace & Conflict Studies U California, Irvine 92697-5100 (tel: 714-824-3187; e-mail: pmmorgan@uci.edu)), Modeling the Global International System: Logical Consistency with Theory, Internal Self-Consistency and Empirical Falsifiability.

1 An assessment of relationships between theory, model simulation, & phenomenological reality is followed by an evaluation of theoretical propositions in the context of the philosophy of sciences. A theory of crisis-driven evolutionary learning is evaluated in this manner, leading to assessment of its potential for falsifiability & theoretical depth & breadth. Relationships between theory & model-derived simulation are evaluated, describing how the crisis-driven evolutionary learning theory can be said to exist in meaningful correspondence with its BASIC 4.5 programmed simulation. Relationships between real world empirical phenomena & corresponding simulation-derived phenomena are evaluated, & the relationships between the relevant findings & the initial theory are discussed.

98S33842 / ISA / 1998 / 11083
L Cabuk, Nilay (Ankara U, Tendogan TR-06100 Turkey (tel/fax: 0312-310-3250/5713; e-mail: cabuk@dialup.ankara.edu.tr)), Women's Employment and Inequality: An Examination of Male-Female Labour Force Participation Rates in Turkey.

1 Examines gender relations in the labor market in the context of economic restructuring in Turkey. The growth in female’s paid labor force participation during the capitalist industrialization process has been recognized as a major social trend in Turkey. The extent to which industrialization has provided employment opportunities & changed the structure of the labor market are discussed. Participation of male & female workers in the labor market is examined, along with the segmentation of the labor market & the profile of gendered jobs. Analysis is based on statistical data from the State Institute of Statistics, the Turkish Employment Organization, & the General Directorate of Labour.

98S33843 / ISA / 1998 / 11084
L Caffaro, Giuseppe (Centro interuniversitario studi militari, I-56125 Pisa Italy (e-mail: gcaforio@tin.it)), Professional Socialisation of Cadets: Expectations and Reality within the Military Academies.

1 Anticipatory socialization of cadets creates expectations with regard to military life. Focus here is on how certain preconceptions fare in comparison with the reality of military life. Expectations of cadets in 10 European countries, & whether these preconceptions satisfy are compared in the framework of cross-national research; results are summarized. Emphasis is on the evaluation expressed as “worse than I expected,” because it has the most implications for possible initiatives by those in authority. From the overall average data, four generalized critical aspects are noted: efficiency of organization, behavior of superiors, impartiality of treatment, & internal dissemination of information. Different attitudes by country, influence of socialization processes, & interaction with general interpretive models of the profession are also considered.

98S33844 / ISA / 1998 / 11085
L Caffaro, Giuseppe & Nuclari, Marina (Centro interuniversitario studi militari, I-56125 Pisa Italy (e-mail: gcaforio@tin.it)), Introduction to an Empirical Cross-National Research on the Professional Socialisation in Military Academies in Europe.

1 Seeks to determine the extent to which professional cadets, typical of professional officers are due to their preconception before entering military academies, & the extent to which military educational institutions have an impact as secondary socialization agencies. Sociological literature on the military has a number of interpretative models. Two dichotomic models, the bureaucratic/professional orientation model & the professional/occupational officer model, used to analyze the officer profession, are particularly adequate for this task. Questionnaire data were obtained from 2,850 cadets in the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, & Switzerland. The sample was selected by class year & stratified proportionally according to chosen study curriculum. The countries were determined by the de facto conditions in which research on the military in Europe is presently carried out.

98S33845 / ISA / 1998 / 11086
L Cahill, Caitlin (Dept Environment & Psychology City U New York, NY 10021 (tel: 212-642-2568; e-mail: cacahll@mail.ge-euny.edu)), Street Literary: Teenagers' Strategies for Negotiation in the Neighborhood Landscape.

1 The exploration of young people’s environmental transactions & strategies for negotiating the urban environment in the Lower East Side of Manhattan, NY, reveals the implications of the postindustrial landscapes of gentrification & disinvestment, informal economies, & current public policy & discourses for the public adolescents traverse everyday & the private spaces of their mental life. Findings are reported from work with junior high school students & their final collaborative research enterprise, the Streetwise Guide to the Lower East Side by Teenagers for Teenagers. Analysis focuses on the contradiction between the “rules to the neighborhood” & the social & psychological repercussions of disinvestment for street-literate young people, who have mastered skills of survival, internalizing social forms of behaviors in their experiment with various roles & interpretations of their world in their practice of the environment.

98S33846 / ISA / 1998 / 11087
L Calliat, France (INRA/CORELA, 65 bvd Brandebourg, F-94205 Ivry France (tel/fax: 33-1-49-59-83-30; e-mail: fc@inra.fr)), Household Production, Poverty and Exclusion. Contribution of the French Budget Survey.

1 The analysis of poverty cannot be restricted to monetary standards. Recent works use a new class of indicators, considering extended income, life conditions, & subjective indexes. The study of relative, rather than absolute poverty, is coherent with the analysis of exclusion. In this framework, household production has a special status: the household production theory predicts a compensation between monetary & time inputs, though direct links between low economic resources & household production practices are not evidenced in data sets. The time-poor focus stresses that low-income families lack nonmarket time. Data from the 1985/86 French time-budget survey are used to check whether a time indicator is a relevant criterion for the analysis of poverty in terms of exclusion. Specifically, should home production be valued as a supplementary income, or should it be part of a life-quality indicator?
At the end of the 19th century, the discourse of nationalism helped shape identities & movements in Europe & throughout the world. At the same time, it informed the very way in which society came to be conceptualized as the basic unit of analysis in the social sciences. Bounded, characterized as the unique thought era. The means of communication’s performance makes clear some of the ways of such an international alienating ideology. Many meanings may be assigned to the concept of alienation, in many fields of knowledge, due to its potential in preserving the established order. Remarks are offered on some of the meanings of alienation taken by authors in different fields as an introduction to an examination of the role of the historical memory (Walter Benjamin, Eclea Calado, Alder Julie Ferreira (U Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa PB Brazil) & 58000-000, tel/fax: 083-316-7140/7504; e-mail: calado@terra.npd.ufpb.br), The Historical Memory Exercised by Social Movements as an Anti-Alienating Instrument.

Discourse about citizenship is impoverished & sometimes confused with the more commonly clear ways of the means of an international alienating ideology. Many meanings may be assigned to the concept of alienation, in many fields of knowledge, due to its potential in preserving the established order. Remarks are offered on some of the meanings of alienation taken by authors in different fields as an introduction to an examination of the role of the historical memory (Walter Benjamin, Eclea Calado, Alder Julie Ferreira (U Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa PB Brazil) & 58000-000, tel/fax: 083-316-7140/7504; e-mail: calado@terra.npd.ufpb.br), The Historical Memory Exercised by Social Movements as an Anti-Alienating Instrument.

Demographic differences & pressures within the Mediterranean basin are increasingly becoming a defining & structural feature of the region. Opposing demographic trends on each shore make this region appear as the most demographically unbalanced in the world. Moreover, an economic perspective, the Mediterranean area seems to convey an image of development versus underdevelopment. However, statistical data show that, despite the fears expressed by the European Union member states, the immigration wave expected from the northern countries of Africa to the southern countries of Europe has not taken place. Analysis of the countries surrounding the Mediterranean basin suggests that an improvement of the variables affecting quality of life of their populations can take place even without them having undergone a relevant economic evolution. The analysis of the countries of the basin, if holisticistically approached, allows for observing the invisible development taking place in its southern & eastern countries. This phenomenon could not be captured by the specific & more constrained view of each of the different social sciences disciplines. Such an invisible development explains the fact that, although the Mediterranean basin is a potential scenario for massive migration movements, the migration from the north of Africa to the south of Europe has been weak over the past 2 decades.

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Thus, the idea of nation was implicitly basic to the social science that gained institutionalization during the 1890s, it was seldom the object of explicit or sustained attention. The shaping of social science during the last fin-de-siécle thus contributed to the surprise of social scientists at the resurgence of nationalism during the current fin-de-siécle. Particular puzzles arose over how to relate narrations of the historical depth of national identity to cross-sectional criteria for the recognition of national states.

While several scholars have attempted to broaden understanding of citizenship in Europe has been weak over the past 2 decades. This phenomenon could not be captured by the specific & more constrained view of each of the different social sciences disciplines. Such an invisible development explains the fact that, although the Mediterranean basin is a potential scenario for massive migration movements, the migration from the north of Africa to the south of Europe has been weak over the past 2 decades.

For many, the means of an international alienating ideology. Many meanings may be assigned to the concept of alienation, in many fields of knowledge, due to its potential in preserving the established order. Remarks are offered on some of the meanings of alienation taken by authors in different fields as an introduction to an examination of the role of the historical memory (Walter Benjamin, Eclea Calado, Alder Julie Ferreira (U Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa PB Brazil) & 58000-000, tel/fax: 083-316-7140/7504; e-mail: calado@terra.npd.ufpb.br), The Historical Memory Exercised by Social Movements as an Anti-Alienating Instrument.

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Moreover, this was accompanied in narrations of national histories. In social science & politics alike, nations also provided the idea of progress with one of its primary subjects. Nations became the protagonists of history. Along with classes & social strata, nations figured as both the agents & beneficiaries of potential progress. Progress was assessed by measuring the strength, freedom, or material well-being of nations. Yet, though the idea of nation was implicitly basic to the social science that gained institutionalization during the 1890s, it was seldom the object of explicit or sustained attention. The shaping of social science during the last fin-de-siécle thus contributed to the surprise of social scientists at the resurgence of nationalism during the current fin-de-siécle. Particular puzzles arose over how to relate narrations of the historical depth of national identity to cross-sectional criteria for the recognition of national states.
Reviews the international discussion of nonpermanent waged employment & examines the distinctive case of casual employment in Australia. In most OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development) countries, temporary employment remains a relatively minor phenomenon, & in few countries is there any clear pattern of growth in its relative significance. But in Australia, casual employment, the main form of nonpermanent waged employment, constitutes a major & rapidly growing component of the workforce. Issues of inferior benefits & heightened precariousness for casual employees & the issue of the dynamics behind the growth of casual employment are discussed. In explaining this growth, the importance of new employer calculations & choices within the constraints imposed by labor regulation is emphasized. Casual employment in Australia has flourished in the (widening) gaps in the system of labor regulation. It has been a prominent example of an invisible aspect of employment, only now slowly emerging into the light.

In a follow-up to a previous study on women in São Paulo in the first half of the 20th century, analyzed here are the practices & representations of lower-class women, 1950-1980, focusing on their labor market participation & how it is harmonized with family life. Analysis of family trajectories is based on the theoretical concepts of Pierre Bourdieu, & data & concepts drawn from the research reports. Some significant differences concerning female family/work practices are revealed between the two studies, leading to the view that this period is on transition. These women cannot easily be divided into two opposite poles—traditional (the majority) & modern. Rather, it is necessary to distinguish among three possible spheres of acting: private, social, & public.

M Bray, Linda (Escuela Sociología U Central Venezuela, Miranda 1203 (tel/fax: 58-32-63-02-49/2-5041092; e-mail: mwalker@pasteur.ivic.ve)), Debating 'Brain Drain' in the Context of Globalization.

Canino, María-Victoria (Facultad de Ciencias Económicas & Sociales U Zulia, Maracaibo 4011 Venezuela (tel/fax: 58-0611-596509/59656; e-mail: ccanino@unisalud.edu.ve)), Family and Work in Silo Paulo.

Carrizosa, Lavina M. (Facultad Ciencias Económicas & Sociales U Zulia, Maracaibo 4011 Venezuela (tel/fax: 58-0611-596509/59656; e-mail: ccanino@unisalud.edu.ve)), Debating 'Brain Drain' in the Context of Globalization.
of human rights are interesting insofar as they recognize that the question of the individual is a social one; ie, social movements should be questioning the alienating effects of individualism as they are working in a broader social context. Here, Gaucher's position underpins a discussion on the relationship between social movements & politics in Canada. Study of social movement actors involved in legal activism promoting human, collective, & equality rights reveals a large range of views on how to define these rights. Also revealed is the ambiguous understanding social movements have of individualism as a form of alienation & the social question of the individual.

98S33863 / ISA / 1998 / 11104
Cardoso, Luis Antonio (COPPE U Federal Rio de Janeiro, 21945-970 RJ - Brazil [tel/fax: 55-21-581-9533; e-mail: cardoso@peap.uff.br]), Globalisation and Its Changes in the Labor Relations in a Post-Fordist Era: The Case of the Automobile Industry in Brazil.

1 Economic globalization has been changing in a very significant way the international industrial complex. One of its possible forms is related to the fact that the globalization of the automobile industry has pushed for a reconfiguration of wage relationships by emphasizing different aspects of work flexibility (Gerpisa, 1997). Other facts are related to the idea that the economic transformations of the post-Fordist era have brought new social configurations (Cardoso, 1996). Explored here are the main implications of these policies in the productive sector of the Third World. Specifically, recent transformations in the most important implication of lean production in Brazil (Cardoso, eg, 1998) are discussed. In the automobile plant, the effects of globalization & the concurrent effects originating from the appearance of new spaces have brought major restructuring to the factory, in which the elements of the employee & wage relationship (work organization, hierarchical relations, remuneration systems, & unions) have been hardly oriented to make the plant competitive in the face of new global scenarios & uncertainties. Practices adopted by the plant are described, including (1) a growing tendency toward the adoption of subcontracting systems of the labor force; (2) a tendency to reduce salaries parallel with the national average; (3) affirmation of the individual worker commitment in the face of plant benefits; (4) tendency to the disappearance of union practices on the shopfloor & the avoidance of the incorporation of the unionized labor force; (5) affirmation of the individual commitment of the worker to new forms of work organization & exclusion of the unions from this process; & (6) affirmation of new forms of organizational management founded in models of the learning organization & others. The limits of this changing process are highlighted, along with the main implications for the world complex of industry & society.

98S33864 / ISA / 1998 / 11105
Carlton-Ford, Steve & Hamill, Ann (Dept Sociology U Cincinnati, OH 45221 [tel/fax: 513-556-4716/0057; e-mail: steve.carlton-ford@uc.edu]), Of Arms and the Child: The Effects of National Wealth and Major Armed Conflict on Children's Health.

1 Data on health, nutrition, & national economies from a variety of non-governmental sources for 116 nonsocialist countries, 1990-1994, supplemented with information about major armed conflicts from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, are used to examine the effects of national wealth (gross national product [GNP], spending on education, health, & military), & major armed conflict (ongoing conflicts with 1,000+ deaths) on four measures of children's biological & social development: (1) caloric supply; (2) low-weight births; (3) immunization; & (4) under-age-5 deaths. Ordinary least-squares analysis indicates that GNP exerts strongly, nonlinear effects on all four dependent measures; children in countries with low GNP's have significantly poorer prospects of adequate development. Major armed conflict worsens both low-weight births & deaths before age 5.

98S33865 / ISA / 1998 / 11106
Carmichael, Isla (Ontario Inst Studies Education U Toronto, Ontario M5R 1L5 [tel/fax: 416-920-4645/3805; e-mail: kendsgl@globalserve.net]), Worker Control of Pension Funds and Social Investment in Canada.

1 According to 1994 Statistics Canada data, pension funds form one of the largest pools of capital in Canada, with $311.5 billion in assets, second in size only to the combined financial assets of the major banks. This massive amount of capital implies that workers' deferred wages. Control over pension fund investment is critical if working people are ever to exert serious influence over the marketplace. However, this capital is also critical to the interests of organized capital & its control of the economy. There are, therefore, significant barriers to worker control, effected through trade law, financial management practices, & market theory. Overall, these factors have marginalized worker's investment decision by applying narrow financial criteria to investment decisions, & further, by characterizing social criteria as antithetical to the rate of return. Despite these barriers, there have been significant union successes in gaining control of pension funds & in social investment. There are now indications that the trade union movement will put worker control of deferred wages higher on its agenda, thereby exerting more influence on the market economy.

98S33866 / ISA / 1998 / 11107
Carriaburu, Danielle (Instit national santé & recherche médicale CERMES, 182 blvd Villette F-75019 Paris France [tel/fax: 33-1-5320-80-26/49; e-mail: carribac@ext.jussieu.fr]), Trajectory of Illness and Generation of Sickness.

1 Drawing on 8 years of sociological research on hemophilia, demonstrated is how medicine generates the collective conditions of individual management of a chronic illness. Interview data from 70 hemophiliacs & doctors & documentary analysis are used to focus on how therapeutic advances during the last 50 years have contributed to shaping different generations of hemophiliac persons.

98S33867 / ISA / 1998 / 11108
Carriere, Yves & Legare, Jacques (Gerontology Programs Simon Fraser U, Vancouver British Columbia V6B 5K3 [tel/fax: 604-291-5225/5066; e-mail: ycarrier@sfu.ca]), Handicap-Free Life Expectancy in Later Life according to Income, Canada, 1960-1991.

1 Previous analysis of 1986 & 1991 Canadian Health & Activity Limitations Survey data was used to develop an indicator of healthy life expectancy that accounted for the adequacy between perceived need for assistance in everyday activities & actual assistance received (handicap-free life expectancy). Here, the trend in handicap-free life expectancy in Canada according to income is examined in terms of the gap between income groups, income's effect on the amount & source of assistance received (informal or formal support networks), & consequences of deinstitutionalization of the disabled elderly population for the gap between perceived need for assistance & assistance received.

98S33868 / ISA / 1998 / 11109
Carrillo, Jorge & Gereffi, Gary (Colegio Frontera Norte, PO Box L Chula Vista CA 91912 [tel/fax: 52-66-31-3535/3065; e-mail: carrillo@colef.mx]), Spanish title not provided (From International Subcontracting to Local Integrated Production: New Trends in Occupations in NAFTA Era). (SPA)

1 Using the global commodity chain perspective, supplier-customer relations in the apparel industry in specific cities or regions of Mexico, the US, & Canada are analyzed. Data obtained in 1996/7 in 40 - plants via questionnaires & strategic interviews are used to describe different types of networks, their impact on labor issues, eg, working conditions, occupational structure, & skill. It is assumed that the apparel industry in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) countries is controlled by retailers & concluded that a tremendous shift is occurring with regard to new investment & plant closings. Another important result is the existence of different types of networks associated with the region & the type of firm.

98S33869 / ISA / 1998 / 11110
Carrillo, Marcelo (82 Ave Gambetta, 75020 Paris France [e-mail: mane@club-internet.fr]), La Psychosociologie, l’analyse institutionnelle et la sociologie clinique en France aujourd’hui (Psychosociology, Institutional Analysis and Clinical Sociology in France Today). (FRE)

1 Institutional analysis is based on an internal theoretical & practical critique of clinical psychosociology as developed in France since the 1950s. This critical view was a tentative movement to surpass psychosocialism by using the basic tools of psychosociological intervention in a new context: intervention at work in a variety of institutions. Psychosociology has since evolved into clinical sociology, widening its theoretical perspective & research methods, as well as its intervention tools. Explored here is institutional analysis's critique of clinical psychosocialism, the theoretical foundations & organizational models that hold for clinical sociology. Works of authors identified with clinical sociology are compared with institutional analysis texts.
Explores industrialization in Mexico's smallest state, Tlaxcala, where industrial activity & development started to increase in the early 1970s as a result of the industrial decentralization efforts, in a relatively equilibrated regional pattern. Location factors that industrial entrepreneurs considered in deciding whether to go to Tlaxcala are investigated, based on a survey of 30 industrialists in the state & analysis of published data. Evidence suggests that Tlaxcala offers important supply advantages, eg, low labor costs for large firms, as well as some demand factors, mainly for small firms, because of a nonconcentrated distribution of population in the state, but also proximity to the largest market of the country, Mexico City. Tlaxcala offers an important lesson to other states for fostering regionally equilibrated development, which is considered a prerequisite for taking advantage of Mexico's involvement in the North American Free Trade Agreement: using regional planning, not concentrating population or industry in any one particular region, & allowing development of industrial firms of all sizes.

Carriu-Huerta, Mario (Autonomous U Tlaxcala, Mexico 90070 [tel/fax: 52-246-2-73-80; e-mail: isider@garra.uat.mx.mx]), Industrialization and Regional Development in a Small State. The Recent Experience of Tlaxcala, Mexico.

9833870 / ISA / 1998 / 11111

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Provides a corrective to some of the more Eurocentric accounts of the body, drawing on the work of Franz Fanon & other postcolonial theorists to trace how the black body, & in particular, the black male sporting body, has historically been constructed in the West as a threat to white supremacy & how the black male has simultaneously been controlled via a complex process of sexualization & symbolic castration. It is argued that contemporary representations of black males in Western media continue to play out colonial fantasies of "animalism" & "athleticism" about the Other that get encoded into the bodies of black men. Theoretical arguments are illustrated via a textual reading of contemporary representations of black male bodies from both the US & UK print media, & personal interview material, using case studies of the two most famous black men in GB, ie, Linford Christie & Frank Bruno. It is argued that Christie's achievements over the past decade have been systematically devoured by a process that has sought to reduce him to a deliberately manufactured sexualized identity that can be read as a form of feminization. Further, Bruno has been subject to a process of patriarchal objectification, & these representations ultimately try to depoliticize the agency of black male bodies, rendering them commodities.


9833871 / ISA / 1998 / 11112

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The relationship between age strata & profiles of criminal activity is explored. Scaling & typological analyses of cross-sectional police-reported data on age, gender, & type of offense for 50,000+ criminal incidents in Canada in 1992/93, with alleged offenders, ages 6-89, are used to examine the feasibility of constructing empirically defensive age-gender strata, each associated with a distinct profile of criminal behavior.

Carrington, Peter J. (U Waterloo, Canterbury Kent CT2 7NP UK [tel/fax: 44-22-782-7816/7005; e-mail: pjc@uwaterloo.ca]), Age Strata and Criminal Profiles.

9833872 / ISA / 1998 / 11113

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Examines the emergence of women working in the nontraditional employment area of adventure recreation. Women's progress & access to adventure recreation & nontraditional employment are charted over the past 100 years, drawing on the stories & experiences of women who currently work in the industry to place it in a contemporary context. The position that women now hold in the adventure recreation industry is identified, & their contributions are recognized.

Carrington, Vicki M. (Graduate School Education U Queensland, Saint Lucia Brisbane 4072 Australia [tel: 07-33656649; e-mail: V.Carrington@mailbox.uq.edu.au]), Interethic Spaces: The Symbolic Violence of Domestic Architecture.

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Carrion, Rosinha Machado (U Federal Rio Grande Sul, RS 90520-080 Porto Alegre Brazil [tel/fax: 51-316-3536/3591; e-mail: carrion@adm.ufg.rs.br]), O impacto do processo de reestruturação produtiva da industria petroquímica sobre a mão de obra de chão de fábrica: o caso do Rio Grande do Sul (The Impact of Productive Restructuring of the Petrochemical Industry on the Workforce: The Case of Rio Grande do Sul). (POR)

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Carru, Giovanni (Dept Sociology U Victoria, V8W 3P5 British Columbia [tel/fax: 500-721-7573/6217; e-mail: wcarrrol@uvic.ca]), Globalization, Corporation and University Governance in Canada, 1976-1996: A Structural Analysis.

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Carrion, May E. & Colyer, Sue (c/o Colyer-Edith Cowan U, Joondalup Western Australia 6027 [tel/fax: 61-8390-5555/540; e-mail: s.colyer@edithcowan.edu.au]), In through the Outdoors: Women and Employment in Adventure Recreation.

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Carrion, May E. & Colyer, Sue (c/o Colyer-Edith Cowan U, Joondalup Western Australia 6027 [tel/fax: 61-8-9400-5555/540; e-mail: s.colyer@cowan.edu.au]), In the Outdoors: Women and Employment in Adventure Recreation.

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Carrus, Domenico (University of Bari, Italy), In the Spirit of the Mediterranean: The Role of Women in Small African & Mediterranean Fisheries.

9833878 / ISA / 1998 / 11119

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Carrus, Immacolata (IREM, via Pietro Costellino 111 I-0131 Naples Italy), Un Developpement Integre de la Mediterranee agicole (Integrated Development of the Mediterranean). (FRE)

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Caruana, Roberta (Catholic University of Malta), The Impact of Globalization on the Employment of Women in Maltese Agriculture.

9833879 / ISA / 1998 / 11120

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Carvey, Karen (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, U British Columbia, V8W 3P5 British Columbia [tel/fax: 250-721-7573/6217; e-mail: kcarvey@uvic.ca]), Women in Agriculture: The Impact of Globalization.

9833880 / ISA / 1998 / 11121

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Carver, Bob (Dept Adult Education U Leicester, LE1 9BH England [tel: 44-0116-252-558; e-mail: bc20@leicester.ac.uk]), Reorganizing Labour in the State: MSF in the New National Health Service.

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Cavun, Nadjib (LSE, London WC2A 2AE England [tel/fax: 0171-931-6908/7272; e-mail: ncvs@lse.ac.uk]), Integrating Gender and Equality: The Case of the Structural Adjustment Programs.

9833881 / ISA / 1998 / 11122

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Cazin, Didier (Lyon 2 & Aix-Marseille 2 U, France), Les Controverses du Droit de l'Oeuvre.

9833882 / ISA / 1998 / 11123

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CedeÑo, Gabriel (U Federal Rio Grande Sul, RS 90520-080 Porto Alegre Brazil [tel/fax: 51-316-3536/3591; e-mail: cedeño@adm.ufg.rs.br]), O impacto do processo de reestruturação produtiva da industria petroquímica sobre a mão de obra de chão de fábrica: o caso do Rio Grande do Sul (The Impact of Productive Restructuring of the Petrochemical Industry on the Workforce: The Case of Rio Grande do Sul). (POR)

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Cedeno, José (U Federal Rio Grande Sul, RS 90520-080 Porto Alegre Brazil [tel/fax: 51-316-3536/3591; e-mail: cedeño@adm.ufg.rs.br]), O impacto do processo de reestruturação produtiva da industria petroquímica sobre a mão de obra de chão de fábrica: o caso do Rio Grande do Sul (The Impact of Productive Restructuring of the Petrochemical Industry on the Workforce: The Case of Rio Grande do Sul). (POR)

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Cecchini, Antonio (U Siena, Italy), The Development of Local Government in Italy: A Case Study of the Province of Arezzo.

9833883 / ISA / 1998 / 11124

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Cedeno, Rosana Maria (U Federal Rio Grande Sul, RS 90520-080 Porto Alegre Brazil [tel/fax: 51-316-3536/3591; e-mail: cedeño@adm.ufg.rs.br]), O impacto do processo de reestruturação produtiva da industria petroquímica sobre a mão de obra de chão de fábrica: o caso do Rio Grande do Sul (The Impact of Productive Restructuring of the Petrochemical Industry on the Workforce: The Case of Rio Grande do Sul). (POR)

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Cedeno, Rosana Maria (U Federal Rio Grande Sul, RS 90520-080 Porto Alegre Brazil [tel/fax: 51-316-3536/3591; e-mail: cedeño@adm.ufg.rs.br]), O impacto do processo de reestruturação produtiva da industria petroquímica sobre a mão de obra de chão de fábrica: o caso do Rio Grande do Sul (The Impact of Productive Restructuring of the Petrochemical Industry on the Workforce: The Case of Rio Grande do Sul). (POR)
in any Euro-Mediterranean economic partnership policy, drawing on a structured analysis of the productive & technological features of agricul-
ture & examining of current socioeconomic conditions & rural/
agricultural development policies in southern Italy, Morocco, Algeria, &
Tunisia. It is suggested that a modified free market exchange model, ac-
counting for the complementarities of north & south coasts of the Medi-
terranean, should deemphasize commercial competition between the two,
such as that occurring in a true free market model. Because the agricul-
tural production & labor categories on the south shore cannot rival those of
its northern counterpart, it is better to develop an integrated network
that can jointly enter the international economic dynamics.

98S3887 / ISA / 1998 / 11102
Carvalho, Lejene Mato Grosso Xavier de (U Metodista Piracicaba, campinas São Paulo Brazil [tel/fax: 019-2338075/011-6073098; e-
mail: fmnxasoc@uwe.com.br]), Development of Sociology in Brazil,
Professionalization and Organization—History and Target.
¤ Presents a historical view of the development of sociology in Brazil
since the 19th century, with focus on issues of professionalization. The
growth of the labor market for sociologists, especially since the 1930s, is
traced. Since 1960, laws to recognize & regulate the professional soci-
ology have been proposed; one such law was finally approved in 1980. In
the 1970s, during the struggle for democracy against the military govern-
ment, sociologists struggled to create a national organization, first of a
civilian, then of a trade union. National meetings & con-
gresses were held over that time. The history of the National Federation
of Sociologists is outlined. The current situation of sociologists in Brazil
is described, as well as national perspectives in sociology.

98S3888 / ISA / 1998 / 11121
Casas Perez, Maria de la Luz (ITESM, Morelos Mexico (e-mail:
mcasas@campus.mor.itesm.mx)), Construction and De-Construction
of Cultural Identities; The Case of Canada and Mexico within
NAFTA.
¤ Explores the notion of cultural identity, considering its dynamic im-
pulse in structuring national unity & political differentiation among soci-
cies. Analyzed are the role of culture in the articulation of new politi-
cal & economic alliances, eg, the North American Free Trade Agree-
ment (NAFTA), & works on the basic concepts in which cultural identi-
ety is formed, especially in the case of Canada & Mexico vis-à-vis their
common neighbor the US. Some basic underlying questions, ie, the na-
ture of the agreement itself & the nature of the relationship between the
countries, are also considered. One of the main conclusions is that the
new relationship has led to a partnership that goes beyond the linking
of economics & guides those countries into new forms of coalition. It is
suggested that the need for common social & international goals gener-
ates processes in which cultural boundaries are formed to articulate rather
than resist; thus, cultural identities adapt by the construction & decon-
struction of their previous social meanings.

98S38881 / ISA / 1998 / 11122
Casas Rosalba & Gortari, Rebecca (Instit Investigaciones Sociales
U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 Mexico DF [tel/fax: 622-74-
00; e-mail: rcasas@servidor.unam.mx]), The Relation Science-
Society in Mexico. Evolving Patterns and Current Analytical
Approaches.
¤ As Mexican society becomes more integrated into the global economy,
large changes are taking place in the role of science in society & how it
is being produced. Institutions in charge of scientific production are getting
into complex knowledge networks, giving rise to a wide variety of interac-
tions through which knowledge is flowing to specific sectors of society.
Currently, different patterns to integrate science & society are being at-
tempted by a set of institutions—ie, public universities, research centers,
& firm associations—all of which are trying to play a more active role in
regional economic & social development. Several avenues of a scientific
base. These patterns of change are discussed, findings of recent research are
synthesized to characterize specific regional models of science-society in-
teraction, & reference is made to the current dynamics of knowledge
flow in regions of Mexico. Discussed are the contributions of Mexican
scientists to sociological theories & how they are influenced by social
& technology policy making. An agenda is elaborated for further science
studies approaches & & new way of approaching policy making in
Mexico, given the current new mode of knowledge production facing most
countries.

98S38882 / ISA / 1998 / 11123
Casey, Catherine J. ([School Commerce & Economics U Auckland, 1
New Zealand [tel/fax: 64-9-373-7999/7477; e-mail: c.casey@auuckland.ac.nz]), Culture, Identity and Globalization: Re-
flections from a Small Nation-State.
1 Questions of culture & identity have become a major concern for social
analysts from various disciplines. While few analysts have written
these issues in the context of a globalizing world, questions of culture &
identity are increasingly being played out within & against a condition of
globalization. Many cross-disciplinary scholars & observers are now
employing the notion of globalization in their efforts to understand so-
cial, political, & cultural patterns of the late-20th-century world. The
diverse writings, a common concern with the tensions between compres-
sion, homogeneity, & heterogeneity in world societies is discernible. Dis-
cussed here are questions of cultural & identity production in a small, na-
tionally constituted society affected by the globalization of technology,
economy, & culture. This critical, reflective essay considers the local in
the context of the global & attempts to weave an ultimately transnational
path between them.

98S38883 / ISA / 1998 / 11124
Casey, Catherine J. ([School Commerce & Economics U Auckland, 1
New Zealand [tel/fax: 64-9-373-7999/7477; e-mail: c.casey@auuckland.ac.nz]), Work, Non-Work and Resacralizing Self.
1 Seen against a dominant sociopolitical momentum of increasing & un-
mitigated instrumental rationality, which Max Weber foresaw pervading
all spheres of life in modern industrial society, are new social & cultural
rationalizations (of consumption & counterculture). Critical social analysts have argued
variously for delimitations to instrumental & economic rationalities, &
these modern contestations to instrumentality & alienation remain
present in contemporary social & political life. Yet there is evidence of
contemporary social efforts that endeavor not only to delimit, but also to
refute or transcend, the assumed path of progressive rationalization &
secularization. It is proposed that both modern acute rationalization &
technicization & postmodern dissociation & dissolution, as well as their
respective conditions of alienation, generate countervailing tendencies.
The exploratory, interpretive sketch of counterpoint offered here de-
scribes some emergent practices of work (including nonwork) that invoke
counterpointalities, spiritualities, & soulfulness, & that seek deali-
enciance.

98S38884 / ISA / 1998 / 11125
Caydias, Tanya M. (Dept Sociology Trinity Coll, Dublin 2 Republic
Ireland), "Going for a Jar? Leave the Car?": Moral Images, Ambigu-
ity and Drink Driving in Ireland.
1 The Irish stereotypes surrounding alcohol extend to the issue of drink
driving. It has been stated, without evidence, that the Irish are especially
tolerant of this behavior. Certainly, as the data presented here, there
has been a hotly debated subject in Ireland, focusing, on the one hand,
debate regarding individual rights (particularly important to a young
postcolonial nation), & on the other hand, capturing the postprohibi-
tionist notions of abstinence & zero tolerance, at least for the driver. Un-
doubtedly, the entire issue is weak links with ambiguity associated with
alcohol itself. Reconciliation, rather than rejection of ambiguity affords
the researcher a more complex vision of this issue, especially when look-
ing at liminal visions that link polar moral extremes (Bauman, Zygmunt,

98S38885 / ISA / 1998 / 11126
Castanets-Leonnitz, Heriberta (Instit Investigaciones Económicas U
Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 Mexico DF [tel/fax: 525-623-
0135/0076; e-mail: bety@servidor.unam.mx]), The Pecking Order:
Rationale and Rationalization of Rank in the Mexican Academic
Community.
1 Prior to 1984, peer review was almost unknown in Mexico. However,
creation of the National System of Researchers (SNI) has institutional-
ized peer review from the top down. The perceived success of SNI has
bred imitation by universities & research institutions in the form of peer-
reviewed incentive programs. Official statistics are drawn on to show
that such evaluation procedures have successfully tightened academic
standards; however, there is little evidence of a substantial increase in
productivity. The tougher standards, however, tend to further postpone
the career of young scientists to an academic career, as few Mexican PhD
students graduate before age 35; women's careers are more delayed than
men's. Thus, the trend is toward an aging scientific community that tends to value the cumulative weight of publications above creativity.
One reason for this trend may be sought in a social mechanism of defensive rationalization of peer review, as a form of academic "justice." In contexts where peer review originated, reviewers hardly feel inhibited from expressing their personal opinions or prejudices about the work of colleagues. In Mexico, there is a definite tendency to rely on "objective" (legalistic) standards of assessment. Since quality is not easily quantifiable, the emphasis is on numerical criteria, e.g., the number of publications, PhD students, or citations. Since membership in the local review committees is selected from among the upper echelons of the academic pecking order, the practice tends to create a bureaucracy of its own where conformity can be valued more highly than originality.

98S33886 / ISA / 1998 / 11127
\textbf{Castelain Meunier, Christine} (CADIS Centre national de recherche scientifique, 54 bdv Raspail F-75006 Paris Cedex 16 France [tel/fax: 01-49-54-25-84/42-84-05-91; e-mail: cadis@ehess.fr]), \textit{Telephonic Relationships in the Family.}

\textit{Examines the telephone interaction between 166 noncustodial fathers & their children; 20 mothers & their children are also examined. Several peculiarities in the children's relationship with the telephone are discussed. They evade conventions, but their strategic abilities are reduced. They slip from one mode to another & have no reflexive conscience. Three types of reactions are analyzed: (1) one type allows the adult to adapt in relation to the child's reactions & spontaneity. Interaction fits into the daily life of the child with his/her immediate reactions, emotions, voice changes, & intonation, which directly impact the conversation. (2) A second type is a source of frustration since it signifies the absence of a direct relationship. (3) The third type is characterized by difficult interactions that are negatively overinvested.}

98S33887 / ISA / 1998 / 11128
\textbf{Castelain Meunier, Christine} (CADIS Centre national de recherche scientifique, 54 bdv Raspail F-75006 Paris Cedex 16 France [tel/fax: 01-49-54-25-84/42-84-05-91; e-mail: cadis@ehess.fr]), \textit{Relationships between Non "Custodial" Fathers and Their Children.}

\textit{It is suggested that cultural & social changes in the family have rendered fatherhood less institutional. Divorce has increased the necessity for men, so as to exercise their role as fathers, to have relationships with their children through the telephone. Here, data from a study of interactions between 166 divorced fathers & their children belies traditional representations of male attitudes. Fathers participate in the subjectivation of the child in a privileged form of listening that is more similar to guidance & to providing focus of identity for the child than to traditional authority. However, they often find the relationship difficult & frustrating as it is, in a sense, transformed into "virtual" fatherhood. Contradictions, problems, tensions, & difficulty of achieving fatherhood are delineated.}

98S33888 / ISA / 1998 / 11129
\textbf{Castillo, Juan-José} (U Complutense Madrid, E-28223 Spain [tel/fax: 34-1-394-2874/2876; e-mail: sos0303@sis.ucm.es]), \textit{Spanish title not provided (Work of the Future, Work of the Past: Renovating the Sociology of Work). (SPA)}

\textit{Sociology today is confronted with radical changes in work & employment, & also in the social context, that challenge its proper knowledge limits. Current debates focus on the so-called "future of work" from two different, but related, approaches: the asserted disappearance of work, understood as personal communities (Wellman, Barry, 1982) & as the embodiment of cultural resources & capital (Erickson, Bonnie H. 1996 [see abstract 9700190]) available for the individual are composed. Analysis reveals a rather marginal role for the spouse in the network formation process, & no systematic variation in the networks of female & male teachers. Spouses seemed significant when there were socially & culturally "interesting" resources to be attained by their mediation, e.g., upward social mobility. The profession is a highly important channel for relationships in both cities, but as a resource, has a somewhat different meaning in the two societies. In Helsinki, the information channel & cultural capital nature of social networks are significant, whereas in St. Petersburg, the dimension of exchange is stressed (e.g., Lonkila, Markku, 1997).}

98S33889 / ISA / 1998 / 11130
\textbf{Castro Araujo, Nadia} (CEBRAP, 615 Vila Mariana São Paulo 04015-902 SP Brazil [tel/fax: 55-11-37-40-399/45-928; e-mail: nadya@cl.com.br]), \textit{Facing Instability: Family and Social Networks among Redundant Workers.}

\textit{Focuses on occupational trajectories of redundant workers in the Brazilian automobile industry. A tentative typology is proposed, based on 1989-1995 occupational events gathered from the universe of laid-off automobile workers. The role of family & family networks in each type of trajectory is analyzed. Possibilities & inherent limits of qualitative analysis of aggregate trajectories & the potentialities of an integrated (quantitative-qualitative) analysis design on this topic are evaluated.}

98S33890 / ISA / 1998 / 11131
\textbf{Castro, Lucia Rabello de} (Federal U Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 22240-290 [tel/fax: 021-3262725; e-mail: jobi@infolink.com.br]), \textit{Urban Spatiality and Young Women's Social Orientation: Old Values in New Contexts?.}

\textit{In contemporary times, urban spatiality plays a role in determining the limits of modes of emergence of subjectivities. Preliminary research found that young women were establishing their social & spatial referentiality on mappings whose criterion was articulated to relational values, configuring an affective-laden spatiality. Topologically relevant spaces were discriminated & differentiated, e.g., home & not-home (street). This can be interpreted in terms of difficulties in merging the abstract & the concrete, restricting one's actions, & as a result, maintaining values such as domesticity. An attempt is made to explore how these difficulties affect young women's capacity to handle the complex human & technological environment of cities, transgress the known environment in search of new opportunities & knowledge, & obtain satisfaction from the increasingly rationalized & sometimes dehumanized aspects of city dwelling. Open & semistructured interviews were conducted with girls, ages 12-13, focusing on how they envisage new positions for themselves different from those a priori given to them & what possibilities for social action are thereby engendered.}

98S33891 / ISA / 1998 / 11132
\textbf{Castro, Nadya Araujo} (Centro Brasileiro Analise & Planejamento, Rua Moçambique de Mateus 615 04015-902 São Paulo SP Brazil [fax: 55-11-37-40-399/45-928; e-mail: nadya@cl.com.br]), \textit{Bringing Time Back: Longitudinal Analysis and New Hypothesis on Work Mobility under Adjustment Conditions. New Methodologies in Sociology of Work.}

\textit{The Latin American literature contains careful analyses on the connec-
tion between productive restructuring, economic adjustment, & work, but there is still an important gap relating to the longitudinal study of occupational chances & workers' strategies in the context of growing unemployment. &...
The political apology has become part of the international currency for dealing with the past to create a shared, cohesive national future. Several political apologies are compared here, including the Canadian government's apology to aboriginal peoples affected by policies of child removal, US President Bill Clinton's apology to the African American men subjected to medical experiment, & the apologies given before the South African Truth & Reconciliation Commission. Also considered are apologies that have been sought & withheld, e.g. apology by the Australian government for the removal of indigenous children. What an apology means & what it means to achieve in terms of contemporary national building are considered from a sociopolitical perspective. The notion of reconciliation is critiqued, & some inherent contradictions in approaches that seek to deal with conflict & cultural diversity by uniting the parties are raised. In remembering & then apologizing for past wrongs, is there a danger of paving over continuing social & cultural differences & conducting a further & new assimilation in the name of cohesion? What else has to happen for the apology to be meaningful & achieve its sociopolitical objectives?

Discuss economic reforms applied in Latin America, 1980s & 1990s, with focus on the effects of globalization & liberalization on unemployment, & the growing importance of the informal job sector. It is shown that unemployment has increased over recent years, suggesting that growth patterns characterized by inequality & exclusion that have prevailed since the beginning of the 1990s persist in 1997. It is concluded that the state must be more active & adopt compensatory policies to diminish unemployment, absolute poverty, & economic & social exclusion.

For a power holder to be legitimated, it has to be in control of the possession of one does not necessarily entail that of the other. However, for a power holder to be legitimate, it has to be in control of both the structural & the symbolic centers. The 1989 student movement in the People's Republic of China is used to illustrate the two dimensions of power. From the extensive support that students gathered, the need for a crackdown, as well as the reaction of society immediately after the crackdown, it appeared that students had displaced the Chinese Communist Party to become the center of symbolic power. The crackdown reestablished the party's structural control over society only. To regain the symbolic center, the party had taken certain actions & introduced various measures. These actions might look rather bizarre from a structural perspective, but they made good sense when interpreted as the Communist Party's effort to reinstall its place as the symbolic center.
Children's Domestic Work: A Case Study of British Indian Children.

Explores involvement of children in domestic work activities, based on qualitative data collected from children in 10 families of Indian descent in Coventry, England, to assess the meaning & significance of children's domestic work for the family & for themselves. Findings indicate that (1) while children's domestic work activities are not considered "real work," the majority of respondents performed significant hours of domestic work per week & shared their parent's work at home; & (2) children's involvement in domestic work was mainly concentrated with traditional household chores of the female head of the household. Findings reveal a significant difference in the way domestic work is valued between the racial composition of these male & female basketball players. The racial composition of the Women's & Men's English National Basketball League in the 1996/97 season are used to compare the racial composition of female & male basketball players (N = 270) in their respective leagues. The racial description of players was established from information supplied by each club & from individual players. Findings reveal a significant difference between the racial composition of these male & female basketball players.

Data obtained from team rosters of all teams composing the First Divisions of the Women's & Men's English National Basketball League 1996/97. The development of the Internet as a communication vector has involved different new experiments for formal & informal scholarly communications in many research fields. In this context, scientific journals are currently confronted with the growth of computer-mediated communication & utilization processes & strategies are investigated.
cultural forms of globalization follow. An institutionalist theoretical approach predicts that cultural globalization causes economic & political internationalization. Both of these propositions are tested using timeseries analysis & structural equation models.

98S33916 / ISA / 1998 / 11157
Chauhan, Abha (Centre Women's Development Studies, 25 Bhai Vir Singh Marg New Delhi 116001 India [tel: 33-4-55-30; fax: 91-11- 3346844; e-mail: abha@soccecsn.wsdsci.in]). Sustainability through Self-Governance in Tribal Areas of India—A Gender Perspective. ¶ The Indian Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996 gave radical governance powers to the tribal communities & recognized their traditional rights over natural resources, which have long been exploited by outsiders. Traditional mechanisms that the tribals used to preserve & maintain the forest resources provided sustainability not only of the environment but also of their livelihoods. Women played a significant role in the tribal economy as well as in the management of natural resources, but they were excluded from the decision-making process in the traditional & post-independence institution. Recent changes toward the self-governance of the tribal areas have given considerable space to women in this direction. Here, this process of social transformation toward self-governance by the tribals is discussed, focusing on how women, as a part of decision-making institutions, can work toward the sustainable use of natural resources for their & their people's benefit. Case studies of women in panchayats from different states having scheduled areas are presented.

98S33917 / ISA / 1998 / 11158
Chauvel, Louis, Cohortal Changes in Education, Social Stratification and Mobility, the Case of France (1964-1995). ¶ In France, because of changes in the rhythm of the development of education, the chances of university access are closely linked to birth cohort. A quasi-longitudinal analysis of official surveys shows that people born in 1950-1955 enjoyed an important elevation of their chances to attend a university, while other cohorts did not. The changes in the dynamics of the job market, interfering with the rhythm of educational development, produce a cohortal evolution of the value of grades measured by the chances of access to different social positions; in France, a progressive decline in the value of grades for the population born after 1950 is observed. The consequences of the cohortal dynamics of education & the value of each grade tend to affect (1) chances to find a position in the highest social categories & (2) chances to enjoy an ascending intergenerational mobility. Thus, the cohortal analysis of the social structure is a necessity; the aggregation of data concerning different cohorts might produce misleading diagnoses in terms of social change.

98S33918 / ISA / 1998 / 11159
Chekki, Dan A. (Dept Sociology U Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9 [tel/fax: 204786-7413; fax: 204786-9134; e-mail: sociology@uwinnipeg.ca]), How Do Canadian Cities cope with Rising Poverty?. ¶ In recent years, the number of poor in Canadian cities has been dramatically increasing, & the poverty rate for families, especially for single-parent mothers, has remained at an unacceptably high level. The number of poor has doubled & the number of families with food banks has tripled. Government spending cuts on social programs raise the prospect of ever-increasing rates of poverty for the next century. Evaluated here are policies aimed at local resource endowments & characteristics by their respective sociocultural legacies.

98S33919 / ISA / 1998 / 11160
Chen, Chih-jou Jay (Dept Sociology Academia Sinica, Taipei 11529 Taiwan [tel/fax: 886-2-2652-3394/3398; e-mail: jaychen@sinica.edu.tw]), The Local Corporatism in Reforms of Socialism: Markets, Social Coordination, and Property Rights Transformation in Rural China. ¶ Data from case studies & in-depth interviews conducted in the Yangtze Delta & southern Fujian, 1995/96, are used to analyze the property rights transformation of Chinese economic reforms, focusing on regional variables. The role of local actors in rural People's Republic of China by examining the local social coordination structure in which economic activities are embedded. The different organizational features & property rights arrangements of rural enterprises are compared, eliminating the conventional distinction of collective vs "private" by delineating various types of property rights arrangements in different rural localities. It is argued that local political institutions create a context that constrains or facilitates the arrangements of social coordination & economic activities in the localities. The differential responses of local states to national reform initiatives are restrained by local resource endowments & characterized by their respective sociocultural legacies.

98S33920 / ISA / 1998 / 11161
Chen, Chih-jou Jay & Nan, Lin (Dept Sociology Academia Sinica, Taipei 11529 Taiwan [tel/fax: 886-2-2652-3394/3398; e-mail: jaychen@sinica.edu.tw]), Local Institutions in Reforming Socialism: Social Embeddedness and Property Rights Transformation in Rural China. ¶ The idea of social embeddedness is drawn on to explain economic action, outcomes, & institutions in Chinese reforms, explaining regional variations in economic organizations & property rights relations in rural areas by examining local institutions in which local economic activities are embedded. Case studies & in-depth interviews conducted in two regions, 1995/96, suggest that embedded networks set up affinities for certain types of organizational configurations. When economic actors reproduce these affinities to achieve specific goals in a context of economic action, economic organizations also take on systematic configurations. Localities are highlighted as sites of economic action, & an argument is made for alternative coordinating mechanisms governed neither by hierarchy nor by markets, but by local social institutions. This changes the neoclassical economic view that assumes economic efficiency will be maximized only through the implementation of privatization & extends the perspective of embeddedness in economic sociology by showing the impact of social institutions on economic activities in a postformalist economy.

98S33921 / ISA / 1998 / 11162
Chen, Kuanjeng & Yeh, Hisu-jen, Educational Structure and Educational Mobility in Taiwan. ¶ Attempts to further document changes in Taiwan's educational structure & refine models of the effects of structural shifts on educational attainment of individuals. Previous work showed that the structural transformation has generated significant & substantial differences in the mean years of schooling across cohorts, & the dependency of son's education on father's has declined. The diagonal parameter(s) are evaluated in a regression model introducing further breakdown of the sample to subgroups of cohorts by mover status. It is expected that the magnitude of the decline in the dependency of son's years of schooling on father's will be substantially reduced in the mover group, due to the effect of the diagonal parameter(s).

98S33922 / ISA / 1998 / 11163
Chen, Li, The Development of World Economic Unification and the Tendency of Youth Cosmopolitanism. ¶ In the 21st century, the tide of cosmopolitanism in terms of youth development will become a reality with the developing tendency of world economic unification & the rapid development of mass media & high technology. Increasing opportunities in international economic activities will increase communication & learning opportunities for young people from various countries in the field of technology, which will strengthen their commonality. World economic unification will create conditions for the international development of the labor force & international mobility. Employment opportunities for young people in different countries based on their labor skills & employment vision will merge, the characteristic features of different nations will become weaker, & the mutual acceptance of different nations will become stronger. The history of nations will gradually evolve into the history of the world.

98S33923 / ISA / 1998 / 11164
Chen, Shyeng (Coll Staten Island, NY 10314-6600 [tel/fax: 718-982-3766/3794; e-mail: chen@postbox.csi.cuny.edu].), Welfare and Culture: Conceptualizing Social Policy of the "Economic State". ¶ The postwar development of industrialized nations has been led by the idea of a welfare state. Here, based on an in-depth study of the People's Republic of China, a new model—an "economic state" (Chen, 1996)—is discussed to conceptualize the experience of nations other than the welfare states. It is argued that the economic state represents a unique social infrastructure in which the main function of the state in economic construction is prescribed. Its approach to social welfare is a more radical
one, whereas the role of the welfare state in social policy is more immediate. The economic state does not simply submit itself to the goals & roads that lead to the "eternal" social ideal of a welfare state as various previous models implied. The difference between the economic state & the welfare state reflects different priorities in state policies, & the economic state model expresses a primary concern of many developing nations.

98S33924 / ISA / 1998 / 11165
Chen, Shuying (Coll Staten Island, New York 10314-6600 [tel/fax: 718-982-3766/3794; e-mail: chen@postbox.csi.cuny.edu]), Community Service Movement in Chinese Cities: The Advent of a Progressive Era?

1 In US social welfare history, there was a Progressive Era precursed by two significant social movements, ie, the Charity Organization Society movement & the settlement house movement. Since the mid-1980s, urban areas in the People's Republic of China have seen a rapid expansion of community service movement aimed at social needs generated in a rapid process of social change. Explored here is why contemporary China is not better off than the US of a century ago in redressing its social issues. An economic state model is used in comparison to the modern welfare state. The future of the urban community service movement in China is also explored via comparison to the characteristics of progressive cities in US history.

98S33925 / ISA / 1998 / 11166
Chen, Shuying & Lubben, James E. (Coll Staten Island, NY 10314-6600 [tel/fax: 718-982-3766/3794; e-mail: chen@postbox.csi.cuny.edu]), Community Care for the Elderly in Urban China: Myth or Reality?

1 Presents an exploratory study examining the myth that the Chinese elderly are uniquely cared for by the family & the community, conceptualizing Chinese experience, mainly in the 1980s, through the community care framework. Main features of the People's Republic of China's welfare arrangements for the elderly are highlighted, policy issues are assessed, & some lessons for other nations are drawn. A community care model is formulated under a radical & mixed welfare model of the powerful economic state. The relevance of community care theory to China is explored, & Chinese characteristics are illuminated, considering the implication of China's neighborhood networking strategy, pointing to the growth of community care & personal social services, eg. absence of major domiciliary services. Important cultural issues in needs assessment are illuminated, & it is argued that a responsive, explicit community care policy is needed to include the majority of the elderly who have families. Rapid expansion of governmental services, however, is unlikely under the current economic state model.

98S33926 / ISA / 1998 / 11167
Chen, Shuying, Lubben, James E. & Chi, Iris (Coll Staten Island, NY 10314-6600 [tel/fax: 718-982-3766/3794; e-mail: chen@postbox.csi.cuny.edu]), Social Support, Stress, and Depression in the Context of Aging and Chinese Culture

1 Because genuine effects of stress & social support are not made very clear in empirical study, especially in aging research, provided is an analysis of data on 1,504 elderly Chinese & 204 elderly Chinese Americans. Results obtained via different instruments, eg, the Lubben Social Network Scale, are compared, & the procedures more effective in detecting the relationships among the theoretical constructs are recommended. A multiple measurement approach to psychosocial research opens up new ground for inquiry & debate, revealing unique opportunities for promoting the leading research hypotheses via the Chen Approaches to Unidimensionalized Scaling (1997). Reforms reconfirm significant associations among affective functioning (depression), life stress, & social support. The role of personal coping in assuaging stress & depression is also betokened. The hypothetical impact of aging, however, gains only marginal support form the empirical data, although gender difference is relatively noticeable. Evidence is also obtained for the difference between elderly Chinese & Chinese Americans, though the results do not lend themselves to the myth that Chinese culture is associated with extremely low rates of depression.

98S33927 / ISA / 1998 / 11168
Chen, Shuying, Lubben, James E. & Chi, Iris (Coll Staten Island, NY 10314-6600 [tel/fax: 718-982-3766/3794; e-mail: chen@postbox.csi.cuny.edu]), Culture and Elderly Support: The Case of Chinese Filial Piety

1 In light of the myth of the Chinese gerontocracy, in which the elderly are portrayed as a group whose needs are met through family & community support, the case of filial piety & "elderly support" is remade to balance a one-sided view of Chinese culture that ignores elderly self-care & caregiving to family & community. Documentary analysis, empirical data from a survey of 80 Chinese elderly persons, & family case studies are used to argue that reciprocity is key to understanding elderly support. Focusing on filial piety (usually losing sight of the role of the elderly) is not enough in explaining the mechanism of family & community care in the People's Republic of China. Care of the elderly themselves is further conceptualized in terms of self-care, self-help, exchanged care, & feedback care as a special kind of intergenerational exchange. It is also discovered that the Chinese Xiao Bao bears especially on care by male offspring. Revealing important cultural issues in needs assessment, it is concluded that social services must be developed to prepare for when the elderly themselves & their families cannot meet their basic needs.

98S33928 / ISA / 1998 / 11169
Chen, Raymond & Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy (Dép sociologie U Montreal, Quebec H3C 337 [tel/fax: 514-343-3595/5722], Un Mouvement social à l'école du sujet ou la crise identitaire du syndicalisme québécois? (A Social Movement of the Subject or Identity Crisis of Québécois Unionism). (FRE)

1 In today's era of market globalization & technological revolution, economic imperatives seem to govern the world, leaving social actors disorganized & incapable of clearly identifying their enemies. Unions also currently find themselves unable to define new social convictions leading to collective activities. It is contended that the globalization of the economy & the explosion of information technology have hindered unions in their fight against traditional capitalism. Problems in union membership & structure are identified, but it is contended that certain recent initiatives taken by unions seem encouraging. An effort made to turn working people into subjects capable of participating in a new synthesis of career & private life is described.

98S33929 / ISA / 1998 / 11170
Chenel, Raymond & Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy (Dép sociologie U Montreal, Quebec H3C 337 [tel/fax: 514-343-3595/5722; e-mail: vaill@ere.umontreal.ca]), Environnementalistes et syndicalistes: des perspectives d'avvenir irréconciliables? Le Cas de l'hydroélectricité au Québec (Environmentalists and Syndicalists: Irreconcilable Future Plans? The Case of Hydroelectricity in Quebec). (FRE)

1 Discussion group data gathered in 1995 from about 100 people regarding their perceptions of the future of hydroelectric power in Quebec is used to contrast environmentalists & labor leaders' definitions of sustainable development. While superficial agreements between greens & labor initially appeared, statistical analysis revealed many irreconcilable positions. Although a rather important part of the differences can be traced to the particular context of the future of hydroelectric power in Quebec, contradictory frames of reference between representatives of these social movements account for significant disparities.

98S33930 / ISA / 1998 / 11171
Cheng, Lu-Lin (Instit Sociologique Academia Sinica, Nankang Taipei Taiwan 11529 [tel/fax: 02-265-2392/23398; e-mail: l1cheng@sinica.edu.tw]), Industrial Migration or Network Restructuring? Embedding International Footwear Sourcing Markets.

1 Studies the offshore investments of Taiwanese footwear producers since the late 1980s from a global perspective that regards production as only a part of the international footwear supply/sourcing market. Here, market is conceived as socially embedded in trust-mediated transaction organizations, which creates flexible rigidity. It is demonstrated that the foreign investments of Taiwanese footwear producers entail not only a geographical reallocation of footwear manufacturing, but more importantly, a restructuring of trading networks. Studies that focus on either the supplier or the buyer side are therefore prone to be misleading. The argument is further supported by a comparison of two waves of regional production reallocation. Given the similar state policy & global & local environment, the difference between the previous transition from Japan to Taiwan in the 1960s & the current one speaks against the universalistic market theory, which fails to examine the formation of markets historically.

98S33931 / ISA / 1998 / 11172
Chernysh, Mikhail (Instit Sociologi Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovsky St 24/35b.5 Moscow 117259 [tel/fax: 095-1240022,
Empirical data show that Russian youth are returning to religion after many years of state-imposed atheism, with 50+% of Russian youths distance themselves from established religious practices. Two reasons for the return of religious sentiment are suggested: (1) a dislike of its formal side & (2) inability or lack of desire to learn them. No more than 2% of Russian young people attend churches on a regular basis, & fewer than 10% read scriptures & are aware of the main canons of their religions. The nondenominational character of their beliefs make them susceptible to exotic & often harmful religious cults that emphasize internal discipline & drill more than knowledge of established practices.

Chetty, Dasiarath (U Durban-Westville, Private Bag X34001 4000 South Africa [tel/fax: 27-11-2046526/3093000]), Participation and Community Development: The Interface between Community Organisations and Local Government.

After a historical survey of the essentially antagonistic relationship between community organisations & local government in the South African context, explored is the nature of the present relationship under a new democratic dispensation. The increasing distillation of local government from the organs of civil society is discussed together with current attempts to engage with communities, community organizations, nongovernmental organizations, & civil society in general. The work is based on interviews with municipal councillors, representatives of residents, rate-payers, & local government associations, nongovernmental organizations, community policing forums, local economic development forums, & university researchers. The interviews reveal insights into mechanisms for popular participation in decision-making processes, eg, planning & budgeting, with an evaluation of participatory budgeting already being used by some municipalities. The conclusions reflect on the extent to which civil society acts to strengthen democracy at a local level & acts as an important partner in the initiating & governance of development. It is argued through a "new institutionalism" that participative democracy is good for development & may even be a causal factor. This theoretical position is subject to critique in the light of the empirical findings.

Cheung, Edward (Longwave Press, PO Box 111 368 Highfield Road Toronto Ontario M4L 2V6 [fax: 416-406-4694; e-mail: ec@-1888.com]), Longwaves in Population Growth.

Examines US & Canadian population statistics, 1789-present, to show that baby booms occur at intervals of 50-60 years, followed by a growth decline. Those born in the days of the growth decline have been labeled as Generation X. Estimations based on municipal councillors, representatives of residents, rate-payers, & local government associations, nongovernmental organizations, community policing forums, local economic development forums, & government researchers. The interviews reveal insights into mechanisms for popular participation in decision-making processes, eg, planning & budgeting, with an evaluation of participatory budgeting already being used by some municipalities. The conclusions reflect on the extent to which civil society acts to strengthen democracy at a local level & acts as an important partner in the initiating & governance of development. It is argued through a "new institutionalism" that participative democracy is good for development & may even be a causal factor. This theoretical position is subject to critique in the light of the empirical findings.

Chikhi, Reïda (U Paris XIII, F-93430 Villette France), La Parole tournante Méditerranéenne et ses expressions: le cas de l'Algérie (The Changing Mediterranean Word and Its Expressions: The Case of Algeria). (FRE)

If all identity quests or formulations of sentiments of belonging pass through processes of symbolization, the sharing of imagination, links between speech & ways of thinking, languages, etc. Then literature & artistic expressions are, in the framework of a global Mediterranean dynamic, the world of processes, serving as information reserves as much for the history of the two streams as for the projection of their cultural future. In addition, at the heart of history's convulsions, & between nostalgia & futurism, Mediterranean immersion acts as a savior, reassembling all the utopian efforts is made (1) to develop a group, how this know-how was formed, how it circulates in the domestic area, & how it is passed on & used in the workplace. Where this now only used to pass from enterprise to family, today it reboists freely from one area to another, & educational agencies, state services & institutions, & family.

Chi, Chun-Chien (Graduate Inst Ethnic Relations & Culture, National Dong Hue U, Shoufoung Hualien 974 Taiwan [tel/fax: 886-3-8662-016/789; e-mail: cjijh@cc.ndhu.edu.tw]), Community Responses to Cultural-Ecological Colonization, with Case Studies of Indigenous People in Taiwan.

In the context of global economic-technological expansion/colonization, classified as "globalization," analyzed are the simultaneous destruction of global cultural & biological diversity over the past few decades & how this destruction is triggering cultural-ecological resistance movements all over the world, focusing on indigenous communities. Three recent cases of indigenous cultural-ecological collective action in Taiwan are explored: the Matila people's river dam movement, Tafalong villagers' community revitalization action, & the Sunmei villagers' river conservation program. How all three cases are responding to similar systematization/colonization processes, despite their apparent different themes, is discussed as are major differences, eg, media & organizational strategy, support base, government response, & movement outcome among these cases.

Chia, Karen Hwee Kim (Dept Sociology National U, Singapore 119260 [tel: 65-2850233; e-mail: doldoll@pacific.net.sg]), Investing Meanings in Our Built Environment: The Case of Religious Buildings in Singapore.

Examines the issues of urban conservation & tourism in Singapore by locating them in the experience of modernity. Based on the premise that the built environment has necessarily been invested with meanings, highlighted is how culture & ideology play important roles in determining the way the built environment is interpreted, subsequently utilized, & in the current context, promoted as tourist sites. Focus is on religious buildings in Singapore, considering (1) how they, as part of the built environment, have been defined & (2) the significance of these definitions vis-a-vis their role as places of interest.

Chisholm, Lynne A. (European Commission DUXII, 200 rue De La Loi/8-7 3/36 B-1049 Brussels Belgium [tel/fax: 32-2-296-2778/8601; e-mail: Lynne.Chisholm@dg22.ee.be]), Whither the Youth Phase: Restructuring the Life-Course in the Learning Society.

Like other life-course phases, the youth phase form & content is highly responsive to shifting times & places, together with the specific economic, social, & demographic conditions that frame the lives of successive generations. Recent years have seen a new wave of theorizing about control over the process of life, eg, educational agencies, state services, & institutions. In parallel, there is intense debate on the implications of what have been termed "knowledge-based economies" for the importance of education & training in people's lives & for how teaching/learning relations are defined & structured. Here, the kinds of scenarios that available utopian & empirical evidence can propose & support for a restructuring of the youth phase within the life-course are considered, focusing on implications for peer & intergenerational relations in formal & nonformal learning contexts.
In classical studies, two main trends in defining labor—Marxist and non-Marxist—are prominent, and constitute the principal approaches to this category of human activities. In Islam, however, the concept of labor has a transcendental value bearing a special attribute that distinguishes it from the prevailing sociological concepts. Here, an attempt is made to analyze the basic features of labor in Islam as defined in the Koran & Mohammed's traditions. It is concluded that the Islamic impact on labor conceptualization is indispensable in any attempt to understand problems, processes, and value configuration of labor in both traditionally & modernity-oriented communities in the Middle East.

Focuses on alternative ways of understanding the interrelationships of patriarchry, women, & changing social order. The analysis is grounded in personal experiences & research as a woman sociologist living on the margins of North America, where assumptions about social location, social space, & knowledge differ from the dominant ones. Examined is the correlation between knowledge & its patriarchic generation of neopatriarchal social forms. A focus on women's experiences, the women's movement, & changing social order is offered in conclusion with a look toward the future & feminist strategies for changing the social order.

Based on participant observation, interviews, and content analysis, examines the Beijing (People's Republic of China) Platform for Action (1995) & its construction. Alternative perspectives of the major participants are briefly characterized, & their differences in process, content, & paradigmatic form are considered. A contrast is made with the UN's World Summit for Social Development. Implications of the process, policy, & paradigm for monitoring subsequent follow-up of the Women's Conference in China by governments, the UN, & women's groups around the globe are discussed. Contradictions that develop out of the policy constraints & paradigms both for the implementation of the Platform for Action & for feminist praxis are addressed.

Explores factors that affect social & personal integration of Russian youth into the labor market. Analyzing youth policy & its effects & examining such issues as the ability of young people to negotiate the labor market & the correlation between professional position & the process of integration/exclusion. Many contradictions & conflicts between young...
people & the institute of employment are identified. In contrast to stable societies, where such conflicts are local in character, in contemporary Russia, società, caught in the midst of a severe crisis, they may lead to the macrolevel. Conflicts lead to youth exclusion from the labor sphere, eg, age discrimination & marginalization. One of the main findings concerns the extension of such social exclusion.

Family farmers from the rich fruit-growing region of the upper Rio Negro Valley of Argentina are going through profound discursive processes. From the central administration. The productive practices that—since the beginning of the century—have granted these farmers an important place in the productive structure are no longer valued in an economic or cultural context. Therefore, the analytic power of historical materialism. Specifically, it is argued that the effort to broaden the historical scope of world-systems analysis & overcome the Eurocentric biases of social scientific analysis has lost its appeal. The project involves supporting efforts to develop economic self-sustained in these small communities where options & opportunities are limited. Election rationale among the elites & their constituencies & political decision making are also analyzed, showing how local political, institutional, & economic independence (from the state) is highly valued.


Family farmers from the rich fruit-growing region of the upper Rio Negro Valley of Argentina are going through profound discursive & cultural changes as a consequence of the application of neoconservative policies from the central administration. The productive practices that since the beginning of the century—have granted these farmers an important place in the productive structure are no longer valued in an economic organization that is becoming more globalized & competitive. Small-holders are urged to learn & reinterpret efficiency, management, reticular organization, risk-taking behaviors if they aim to remain in the export-oriented production circuit. This shift in production practices emerges at a time when farmers suffer from lack of both financial aid & productive autonomy & are threatened with losing the social place that they have earned & held throughout many decades. Explored here are strategies that have adopted in their everyday life to stay in a globalized economy blending elements identified as traditional with elements from conversion discourse & practice, specifically the decoding & reshaping of institutional programs oriented toward productive & organizational changes.


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Way to World Integration: Trends and Problems.


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Way to World Integration: Trends and Problems.

kinds of democratic policy accountability to complement those already in place. Police accountability for human rights is placed in two categories: top-down accountability, ie, formal methods of democratic control (eg, public reviews of police conduct), & bottom-up accountability, informal methods of public control (eg, community policing). This accountability is assessed from the perspective of where Canadian experiences may be relevant to human rights initiatives currently being undertaken in Brazil. It is considered useful to deepen democratic reform by buttressing both bottom-up & top-down democratic accountability.

98S33954 / ISA / 1998 / 11955
Clark, Terry Nichols (U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel/fax: 312-702-8868; e-mail: tnc Clark@midway.uchicago.edu]), Why Do Social Movements Succeed? Political Parties Shift the Playing Field.

Attributes social movement success to political parties, drawing on data from some 7,000 cities in 20 countries to assess social movement importance. These differences are explained using a variety of social characteristics (education, income, ethnicity, etc) as in past social movement research; however, also analyzed are political system characteristics, especially number of political parties. The US system is more clientelistic, in ideological coherence, to test the proposition that the more numerous & ideologically coherent the parties are in a system, the weaker are the social movements; eg, the US has ideologically weak but broad parties, which encourages strong social movements, whereas Poland has had dozens of parties, leading many to act like social movements, which, in turn, weakens social movements & the civic sector in general.

98S33955 / ISA / 1998 / 11965
Clark, Terry Nichols (U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel/fax: 312-702-8868; e-mail: tnc Clark@midway.uchicago.edu]), Clientelism and the University.

Develops a model of academic clientelism that contrasts with the universalistic model of science often identified with Robert K. Merton, who applied the term to US political machines. But universities, especially in the US, have seldom been examined from a clientelistic perspective. Such an analysis is shocking & may seem to imply corruption in deviating from the model of science where ideas reign supreme. Still, by international standards, universalism is the outlier. And after 1968, the US system moved toward clientelism. Most national university systems are entrenched in national politics & ideological debate & are organizationally centralized on the national government. Such structural characteristics encourage academic clientelism, which is probably widespread in much of the world. As resources decline, however, horizontal mobility declines, local ties rise, & clientelism grows. The US system is still more decentralized, competitive, & universalistic than most national systems, though it lost some of this from the 1960s to the 1990s. This is attributed to the fact that it has (1) fewer resources per researcher (especially in social science), (2) less horizontal mobility, which brings (3) more localism, & (4) more clientelism. The success of Columbia sociologically is used to illustrate the points.

98S33956 / ISA / 1998 / 11975
Clark, Terry Nichols (U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel/fax: 312-702-8868; e-mail: tnc Clark@midway.uchicago.edu]), The New Political Culture: Universalism & the Rise of Clientelism.

The new political culture, which was radical a decade ago (& less so today), represents a new set of rules by which political decisions are made in many countries. Explored here are the implications of these new rules for citizens, social groups & leaders, & class politics. Empirical data on the limits of the new political culture are presented from some 7,000 cities in 20 countries. New political cultures do promote innovations in government. Locally, they often come with a new mayor & council, who effect small revolutions. "Reinventing government" & similar labels stress similar concerns. Controversies over these issues are summarized. The New Political Culture 1998 synthesizes some eight years of work on these issues. Related are Mike Rempel & Terry Clark's analyses of citizen survey data in The Politics of Post-Industrial Society, & Urban Innovation.

98S33957 / ISA / 1998 / 11985
Clarke, Egerton (Kent State U, Salem OH 44460 [tel/fax: 330-332-0361/9256; e-mail: Clarke@Salem.kent.edu]), A Symbolic Interactionist Approach to Confronting Role Expectations in Caregiving.

Arguing that institutional health care delivery is characterized by interdependency among caregivers & between caregivers & care receivers, examined are intra- & intergroup conflicts & coping strategies of formal caregivers in response to conflicting role expectations. Guided by a symbolic interactionist perspective, data from 218 Italo-Catholic & Anglo white nursing home residents in Toronto, Ontario, show that caregivers were more likely to reject conflicting role expectations that came from different groups (intergroup conflicts) than conflicting role expectations that came from the "same other" (intragroup conflicts). Generally, the lower the socioeconomic status of residents & their families, or the less frequent the interaction between residents & their families, the more likely resident expectations were rejected by caregivers.

98S33958 / ISA / 1998 / 11995
Clarke, Egerton, & Margaret (Kent State U, Salem OH 44460 [tel/fax: 330-332-0361/9256; e-mail: Clarke@Salem.kent.edu]), Toward a Triadic Exchange Relationship in Long-Term Care.

Uses social exchange theory to shed additional light on the link between formal & informal caregiving. Data from 218 nursing home residents in Toronto, Ontario, show that conversations between formal caregivers & families of elderly persons are more important for Italo-Catholics than for Anglo whites. The more often residents were contacted by families, the more care receivers, raising concern about who speaks for those residents who have no contact with families. While Italo-Catholic residents had more confidants than did Anglo whites, no evidence was found to suggest a positive relationship between number of confidants & feelings of well-being. It is argued that one close confidant may provide as much or more than do several. Who the confidant is & how readily available he or she is are important factors.

98S33959 / ISA / 1998 / 11200
Clarke, Susan E. (Political Science Dept U Colorado, Boulder 80309 [tel/fax: 303-492-2953/9978; e-mail: clarkes@colorado.edu]), Local Culture Wars: Social Construction of Abortion Politics.

Local officials in the US are increasingly involved in culture wars over issues involving conflicting values & worldviews. In these conflicts, the political uses of culturally rooted resources to define issues & mobilize citizens & policymakers to act. Here, described is how, from 1989 to 1996, local officials in Denver, CO, were embroiled in local culture wars over abortion. They faced mobilization & counter-mobilization of local groups triggered by national & state decisions on abortion restrictions & targeted disruptive protest. The framing of the abortion conflicts by government & pro-choice groups is reconstructed using a computerized file of 280 local newspaper mentions of abortion issues. Three linked policy responses are compared: (1) repression, justified by socially constructing disruptive challengers as negative, outside groups; (2) curbing the expansion of repressive strategies in the face of city council concerns that more repressive tactics would unduly constrain local electoral concern about conflicts & (3) efforts to normalize disruptive abortion conflicts by bringing them within the boundaries of accepted political exchange.

98S33960 / ISA / 1998 / 11201

From the context of biographical theory, structures of a reflexive society & individuals are demonstrated from the perspective of individuals who are nonreflective or only partially or superficially individualized to show that the theory of individualization (concentrated on macro-sociological aspects) cannot account for this phenomenon, drawing on a case study of a skinhead in the eastern Federal Republic of Germany. Although he grew up in a society not completely modernized, subjective factors necessary for the development of autonomy & reflexivity were evaded. The basis for these policies are argued to be established in early childhood (in a triangulated mother-father-child-relationship or an emotionally stable primary relationship to one person), & it is suggested that this basis was missing from the skinhead's childhood.

98S33961 / ISA / 1998 / 11202
Clifford, Janiece E. (20 Huntwood Court, Getzville NY 14068 [tel: 716-689-7508; e-mail: wit@buffnet.net]), The Influence of Single Parenting on Marital Relationship Stability of Adult Children.

Explores the long-term consequences of being a child raised in a single-mother home on adult functioning, specifically, on the ability to form & maintain a satisfying marital relationship, drawing on stress, social learning, & role theory perspectives. Data from the 1987/88 National
Survey of Families & Households (N = 13,008) reveal that both males & females from single- vs two-parent families have a higher likelihood of separation or divorce. Regression & path analyses were conducted to assess the influence of childhood family background on adult marital relationships, controlling for age & race. Path analysis shows that the effects of being raised in a single-parent family are mediated through psychological distress, alcohol abuse, & courtship values.

98S33962 / ISA / 1998 / 11203

98S33963 / ISA / 1998 / 11203

98S33964 / ISA / 1998 / 11203

98S33965 / ISA / 1998 / 11206
Cloutier, Esther, David, Hélène, Prévote, Johane & Teiger, Catherine (GRASP U Montréal, H3C 3J7 Quebec [tel/fax: 514-343-6196/2334; e-mail: davidh@ere.umontreal.ca]), Transformation des pratiques professionnelles des infirmières dans le cadre des programmes de maintenance: De la transformation à la transformation des infirmières dans le cadre des programmes de maintenance (The Transformation of Nurses' Professional Practices in the Framework of Home Care Programs).

98S33966 / ISA / 1998 / 11207
Coen, David & Rappaport, Susan (Dept Public Health Sciences U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A8 [tel/fax: 416-978-7513/2087; e-mail: david.coburn@utoronto.ca]), Medical Dominance, the 'Logic of Medicare' and Variants of Capitalism: Competing or Complementary Views of Health Care in Ontario?

Analyses of power in health care have concluded that medical dominance, or the ability of medicine to shape events to its own interests, has been a major force in determining the nature of the Canadian health care system. Recently, however, medicine in Ontario has been losing some of its once almost hegemonic power, partly because of state involvement in health care insurance (medicare). It has been claimed that, because medicare was government financed, pressure arose to control costs & rationalize care, a practice termed the "logic of medicare." It is contended here that a better understanding of both medical dominance & state involvement in the control of medicare could be gained by contextualizing these phenomena within changes in variants of capitalism. Drawing on work of R. J. S. Ross & K. C. Trachte (1990) on global capitalism, it is argued that viewing changes in dominance & state involvement in the control of medicare for broad structural change in the Canadian & international economy—from entrepreneurial, to monopoly, to global capital—enhances understanding of state policies in health care. Health care change is just one facet of much broader structural processes involved in the transformation of capital to its global form. In fact, the rise & decline of medical dominance & the formation of, & contemporary attacks on, medicare are part of these structural processes.

98S33967 / ISA / 1998 / 11208
Coen, Anna (ISPE, via di Villa Albani 26 A 1-00198 Rome Italy [tel/fax: 39-6-68361/6836422]), Une Recherche sociologique sur le rôle prospective des femmes dans l'économie italienne (A Sociological Study of the Prospective Role of Women in the Italian Economy).

FRE

Recent changes in Italian business practices that have led to the dismantling of large factories in favor of diffused production are discussed, & it is held that this turned, which demands complex networks & value-added quality in terms of research, technological innovation, & commercialization, even at the international level, may serve as a door of opportunity for women. The effects of the transformation to diffused production are considered, looking at the predominantly female position of secretary. If the work of the secretary is completed through professional training, it could become a stage in an apprenticeship leading to greater professional responsibilities at higher remuneration. The importance of studying women's work as secretaries for identifying possible scenarios for women in advanced societies is emphasized.

98S33968 / ISA / 1998 / 11209
Coenders, Marcel, Scheepers, P. & Verberk, G. (Dept Sociology U Nijmegen, NL-6500 HE Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-24-361-2337/20; e-mail: m.coenders@maw.kun.nl]), Blatant and Subtle Prejudice: Two Distinguishable Types of Out-Group Prejudice?

FRE

Longitudinal survey data in Western societies have shown an overall decline in so-called blatant outgroup prejudice, but several authors have proposed that a new, more covert & subtle form of prejudice has emerged. Previous research on this topic is criticized. Whereas some authors (eg, Sniderman & Tetlock) question whether subtle prejudice is really distinct from traditional forms of prejudice, Moertens & Pettigrew (eg, 1997) stress that blatant & subtle prejudice are distinguishable types of outgroup prejudice. Here, the proposed blatant-subtle distinction is tested in a more consistent & rigorous manner through a reanalysis of 1988 Eurobarometer data from 4 Western European countries. Exploratory & confirmatory analyses indicate that most of the subtle prejudice items cluster with the blatant prejudice items, forming a general prejudicial attitude. Those subtle prejudice items that are distinct from this general prejudicial attitude are methodologically questionable as measures of prejudice. In addition, analyses with regard to the socialization & policy-related correlates of the prejudicial items show that the distinction between blatant & subtle prejudice is highly questionable. Theoretical implications of these findings are discussed.
The provision of housing is generally thought to be a question of the availability of either affordable houses or the essential resources needed to build them. Based on observations in Brazil, the author notes that many of the barriers that hinder poor people in obtaining decent housing & different types of informal power structure that condition housing provision in low-income neighborhoods of the Third World. It is shown that economic constraints, while a major barrier, compose but one type of exclusion faced by low-income populations: others include legal restrictions, administrative red tape, & ethnic & racial prejudice. To overcome these obstacles, they must confront those in command. With the hypothesis that power relations often have a much greater weight on how people act than is generally recognized, analyzed are power relations forms in different Third World cultures.
Almost without a specific network; on the other hand, La Rioja—a public system of primary health care in mental health explains the size of regions has revealed that the grade of implementation of a system of primary health care to drug dependents. The other states stratification, networks, organizations, macrohistorical sociology of occupational knowledge is combined with the more familiar horizontal ordering by place. The “indeterminacy,” examined are the cognitive revolutions, social movements, as contract researchers make situational adjustments to sustain employment in a highly insecure occupational sphere. Using the work of Pierre Bourdieu (1990 (see abstract OC01302)) on habitus, B. Peloille’s (1970) concept of “indeterminacy,” examined are the cognitive & interactional processes that this occupational group learns to develop & combine with technical expertise.

In relation to the ethno-religious divide in Northern Ireland, it has been argued that there are two minorities: While Catholics constitute the minority in the state of Northern Ireland & Protestants the majority, the island of Ireland. Protestants now constitute the minority. Consequently, a deep fear of difference has developed among both minorities, which underpins fundamental social, political, & economic cleavage between them. De facto segregation in the education system exemplifies this problem, with some 97% of schools either controlled (Protestant) or maintained (Catholic). In this context, research on education & ethnicity has been less concerned with the incorporation, marginalization, or exclusion of the minority population than with the deep divide between the two minority populations & the role of the educational system in addressing this to promote good community relations. Educational research has been focused on (1) understanding how & why the educational system became segregated; (2) understanding & assessing the role that schools have been given in community relations work; & (3) assessing the development & impact of the small but growing integrated schools movement. Methodological & other problems have hampered the success of such research. Illustrations are presented from recent ethnographic research investigating the impact of cross-community contact schemes among children, ages 10-11, from two neighboring youth clubs in Northern Ireland. Only by increasing use of ethnographic methods can educational researchers continue to make an important impact on practitioners & policymakers in Northern Ireland.
search finding of a connection between a genetic marker on the Xq28 region of the X chromosome and male homosexuality, based on largely qualitative analyses of newspapers & newsmagazines in 1993 & 1995 (the 2 years Hamer's research was reported). Hamer's 1993 study became front-page news in both GB & the US, although it was less consistently reported in the gay press. Overall, the three press cultures framed their stories about the Hamer research in different ways. The US press presented the science of the research in detail & framed the story with "cautious optimism," viewing the "naturalization" of homosexuality as likely to be good for gay men. The British press framed the story as "the perils of the gay gene," emphasizing concerns about potential discrimination, misuse of the research, & the dangers of eugenics. The gay press saw the research as a daily ritual & one that could have some benefits for gay rights but also might be deleterious to the gay community. The differential framing of the gay gene in the press cultures is rather striking & shows a strong continuity in the reporting of Hamer's second affirmative paper in 1995. Sources & potential consequences of such variant framing of the gay gene are discussed as illustration of how a genetic finding can be framed differently in the public discourse.

98S33985 / ISA / 1998 / 11226

\texttt{Constantopoulou, Chrysoula (U Macedonia, GR-54006 Thessaloniki Greece [tel/fax: 00-30-31-891-858/844-536; e-mail: konstant@macedonia.umd.gov])}, Contemporary Social "Knowledge": The TV News.

\textbullet Challenges notions that contemporary knowledge is exact through discussion of TV's role in the construction of reality. Watching the TV news, especially in the evening, is the daily ritual of most individuals in the world, enabling them to be connected with & get informed about society. Following the two-level construction of social reality this behavior can also be seen as a daily ritual. Because a few agencies diffuse the world news, it can be assumed that special political or economic interests influence the choice of what is to be known. Although the main social beliefs nowadays is that contemporary knowledge has immediate access to an event, events are not news because they just happen, but because they are chosen to be narrated reality. This selection occurs even when connections with networks pretend to escape official choice; eg, on the Internet only rumors can circulate (which is illuminated by Kaperfe's analysis). The medium imposes mise en scène & special aesthetics; thus an image showing an event has no informational value itself. Considering that contemporary society recognizes as social reality what is summarized (narrated) as "news," it is argued that myths continue to be socially central, & contemporary knowledge is not as exact as the technical capacities to surpass obstacles of time & space can make it. It is concluded this mythmaking process is a basic cognitive characteristic, an obscurant presented as transparent knowledge.

98S33986 / ISA / 1998 / 11227

\texttt{Constance, Douglas H. & Bonanno, Alessandro (Sam Houston State U, Huntsville TX 77341), Eco-Coordination of the Global Fisheries: Unilateral, the World Wildlife Fund, & the Marine Stewardship Council.}

\textbullet Because globalization has allowed circuits of capital to transcend the spheres of influence of nation-states that historically performed important coordination functions, the emergence of organizational mechanisms to circumvent these functions at the global level is investigated, focusing on the Marine Stewardship Council, which is designed to coordinate & regulate the certification of sustainable fisheries at the global level. The council was created in 1996 by the transnational environmental organization, the World Wildlife Fund, & the transnational corporation, Unilateral. Its emergence has generated heated discussion in fisheries management circles generally divided along North-South lines.

98S33986 / ISA / 1998 / 11228

\texttt{Constantin, Bahneau (Institut Linguistics, B. Kislovsky 1/2 Moscow Russia 103009 [tel/fax: 07095-290-52-68/05-28; e-mail: soocio@ilting.ms.ksk.ru]), Convergence and the Language Policy.}

\textbullet Sociolinguistic strategy for the future requires creating models for a language policy connected with democratization & integration of Russian society in the context of interethnic & sociocultural communication. Pragmatic analysis of several variables demonstrates that linguistic minorities can function & develop best when modern society embraces pluralism, integration, & progress. The convergent evolution of languages will take place when the state pursues a reasonable language policy & respects the legitimate standard in different domains of human activities.

98S33987 / ISA / 1998 / 11229

\texttt{Constantopoulou, Chrysoula (U Macedonia, GR-54006 Thessaloniki Greece [tel/fax: 00-30-31-891-858/844-536; e-mail: konstant@macedonia.umd.gov]), Contemporary Social "Knowledge": The TV News.}

\textbullet Challenges notions that contemporary knowledge is exact through discussion of TV's role in the construction of reality. Watching the TV news, especially in the evening, is the daily ritual of most individuals in the world, enabling them to be connected with & get informed about society. Following the two-level construction of social reality this behavior can also be seen as a daily ritual. Because a few agencies diffuse the world news, it can be assumed that special political or economic interests influence the choice of what is to be known. Although the main social belief nowadays is that contemporary knowledge has immediate access to an event, events are not news because they just happen, but because they are chosen to be narrated reality. This selection occurs even when connections with networks pretend to escape official choice; eg, on the Internet only rumors can circulate (which is illuminated by Kaperfe's analysis). The medium imposes mise en scène & special aesthetics; thus an image showing an event has no informational value itself. Considering that contemporary society recognizes as social reality what is summarized (narrated) as "news," it is argued that myths continue to be socially central, & contemporary knowledge is not as exact as the technical capacities to surpass obstacles of time & space can make it. It is concluded this mythmaking process is a basic cognitive characteristic, an obscurant presented as transparent knowledge.

98S33991 / ISA / 1998 / 11230

\texttt{Conway, Dennis (Dept Geography Indiana U, Bloomington 47405 [tel/fax: 812-855-0571/1661; e-mail: conway@indiana.edu]), Nations Unbounded: A Critical (Re)read of Transnationalism Suggests That U.S.-Caribbean Circuits Tell the Story, Better.}

\textbullet Globalization, new information technologies, neoliberalism, & a new international economic (dis)order are some of the interwoven yet fundamental global shifts at work in the 1990s. One idea emerging from current discourse on population movement has been the development of "transnational communities." Undertaken here is a critical (re)reading of transnationalism as it is promoted as a cultural process in narrated accounts & sociocultural discourses. Fault is found with several notions, eg, "deterioralized nation states," & the idea that transnationalism is a cultural artifact of today's globalizing world of advanced capitalism & core hegemony. Forwarded is a counterargument that a better understanding of the processes creating today's multilocational immigrant communities in world cities can be gained from examining the century-long evolution of North American-Caribbean migration & circulation patterns & processes. Many of today's migrant & home communities in the US & Caribbean are highly interdependent & constantly adapting to changing circumstances, resources, & capricious turns of fate. Perhaps what is new in today's globalizing world is that other non-traditional immigrant groups coming to the US are becoming "transnational" as well.

98S33992 / ISA / 1998 / 11231

\texttt{Cook, Daniel Thomas (U Illinois, Urbana 61820 [tel: 217-333-4410; e-mail: coo-dan@chmail.spc.uchicago.edu]), The Visual Commodification of Childhood: A Case Study from a Children's Clothing Trade Journal, 1920s-1980s.}

\textbullet Drawing on Erving Goffman's insights about ceremonial depiction, explored are the visual portrayals of children found in advertisements of a children's clothing trade journal, 1920s-1980s. At issue is how images of children's clothes & social anthroponomies have been constructed by & traded among industry members in the context of an emerging market for children's clothes & other consumer goods. In the process, a commercial iconography of childhood is exposed. These visual motifs offer insight as to how market relations have congealed in US/ Western childhood & specifically, in how exchange value has been inscribed on the bodies of children.
Public Education: Thoughts, Data and a Proposal

Examine the phenomenal growth of educational privatization since the early 1980s. With the collapse of the USSR & the development of a truly global marketplace, state control systems of education are under siege & threatened by competition, deregulation, & other major economic & social trends that favor the private over the public sector. In the next 10 years, the very definition of public & private is likely to be significantly altered as the two merge into a new organizational & social identity. Here, the origins of the privatization movement, its basic premises, & its global spread are examined, & possible scenarios of the consequences of privatization on education generally, on state education particularly, & on the nature of civil society are discussed. In effect, the social contract that was agreed to during the European Enlightenment is being replaced by a new social contract that is undefined, may lack accountability, & is, in some ways, self-referential. The analysis draws on data from current studies & the author’s recent research.

Female Delinquency in Chile

Analyzes the causes & consequences of the female jail subculture in the metropolitan centers has been fundamentally defined by work produced about northern European colonialism in Asia & Africa. Latin America, as an object of study & as source of knowledge, is significantly absent from this field’s central texts & debates. This exclusion has also entailed the neglect of imperialism, a central concern of Latin American thinkers critical of ongoing forms of imperial subjection after political independence since the early 19th century. Here, it is explored whether these two absences are related to each other, & what this silence about Latin America & about imperialism says about the politics of theory & about new colonizing modalities of influence over regions & academic disciplines. It is argued that the territorialization of Europe, the geographic invisibility of financial circuits, & the centrality of nature in the current era of imperial globalization make it necessary to move from the critique of Eurocentrism to the critique of globalcentrism.

Governance as Paradox: Managing the Tensions that Arise

Examines the governance of voluntary & nonprofit organizations, arguing that the practice of governance is often shaped by contradictory institutional influences & is best understood as paradoxical. The behavior of board members & senior managers in four organizations & how they experience & try to manage the tensions that arise in this light. Data were obtained from three sources: interviews with board members & managers they worked with; examination of board minutes & relevant documents; & observation of board meetings. Three key tensions facing boards are explored: whether board members should be chosen for their relevant expertise & experience, or because they represent or reflect external stakeholders; the difficulty of separating the political & managerial roles of boards; & the problem boards have in separating their role from that of management. Suggestions for how these dilemmas can be handled in practice are offered.
• Discusses new forms of medical intervention in human reproduction, ie, new reproductive technologies or assisted reproduction, viewing them as the last stage in a continuous & historically constructed process of medicalization of sexuality & reproduction, responsible for the emergence of social norms regarding the whole reproductive sequence. The basis for the construction & diffusion of these technologies in the area of reproductive health care in Brazil is presented, showing how artificial procreation reproduces, with its specifics, the same logic of exclusion that characterizes the overall scenario of health care in Brazil. Further, the paradoxes of assisted reproduction are obscured by the investment of the media in these new medical phenomena, with the consequence of over-shadowing their dubious effects & limited evaluation in the scientific field itself. How the use & diffusion of those techniques can be correlated to the construction of images of parenting, children, & family in the context of the city of Rio de Janeiro is illustrated via analysis of in-depth interviews.

V Discusses new forms of medical intervention in human reproduction, ie, new reproductive technologies or assisted reproduction, viewing them as the last stage in a continuous & historically constructed process of medicalization of sexuality & reproduction, responsible for the emergence of social norms regarding the whole reproductive sequence. The basis for the construction & diffusion of these technologies in the area of reproductive health care in Brazil is presented, showing how artificial procreation reproduces, with its specifics, the same logic of exclusion that characterizes the overall scenario of health care in Brazil. Further, the paradoxes of assisted reproduction are obscured by the investment of the media in these new medical phenomena, with the consequence of over-shadowing their dubious effects & limited evaluation in the scientific field itself. How the use & diffusion of those techniques can be correlated to the construction of images of parenting, children, & family in the context of the city of Rio de Janeiro is illustrated via analysis of in-depth interviews.

98S34004 / ISA / 1998 / 11245

Corrievé, Raymond (U Québec, Trois-Rivières G9A 5H7 [tel/fax: 819-376-5170/373-1988; e-mail: raymond.corrievé@uqtr.uquebec.ca]). The Media Activities in Emergency Situation: An Obligation to Maintain the Social Link.

The communication point of view in the analysis of emergency situations historically oriented toward an instrumental approach, is reviewed based on a long-term analysis of three types of emergency: natural, social, & industrial. The proposed notion of communication is understood in a totally different fashion – analyzed as the essential component of the social link. Movement is from a tool used to establish links with the community to the structural element of the community itself, with heavy conceptual consequences, eg, the definition of the emergency & even the different times in the emergency. A radical shift in the usual paradigm necessitates new definitions of roles, actions, & priorities. Consequently, the media’s action is viewed differently: from an information relay, they become the principal actor of the public sphere, an essential player in the regulation process of democratic principles—not an easy task. The road is narrow between the obligation to inform citizens to enable them to make judicious actions, the emerging protection of the private sphere, & the relentless law of the entertainment society.

98S34005 / ISA / 1998 / 11246

Corlès, Massimo (U Roma “La Sapienza”, 0-0185 Italy [tel/fax: 39-6-4435260/5910446; e-mail: corlate@ax...una.unroma.it]). The Role of a Clinical Sociologist in the Face of the Great Transformation of Labor Market.

Reacting to forecasts of a globalization- & automation-wrought post-market era, labor markets have put forward new forms of labor relationships: part-time jobs, freelance relationships, & provisional (interim) jobs. The last pose many difficult questions concerning attitudes of the workers themselves & vis-a-vis firms when they are provisionally working, leading to new organizational problems & more general social problems, ie, lack of social identity for workers missing the chance to belong to a “big family” & the collapse of such an important disciplinary institution as factory, or, more generally, lifelong job. What role can a clinical sociologist play in such a problematic situation? Explored here is the promotion of new small communities where members will find mutual help, chances for a collective identity, & new shared values.

98S34006 / ISA / 1998 / 11247

Corsoh, William A. (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Bloomington 47405 [tel/fax: 812-555-3988/0781; e-mail: corsoh@indiana.edu]). Priming Events, Interpretive Reproduction, and Collectively Produced Transitions in Childhood.

There is a tension in new theories in the sociology of childhood between macrostructural & microinterpretive approaches; eg, macrotheorists, while not denying the importance of children’s activities, emphasize the structural permanence of childhood. Here, however, theorists are cautioned not to equate individual development in childhood with children’s evolving membership in their cultures; as children develop individually, the collective processes that they are part of also change. Sociologists need to address these collective processes historically & to document children’s changing degrees of membership & participation in the many local cultures they occupy over time & across social institutions. Along
In light of the shift toward community-based policing in Canada, an institutional ethnography explores inherent organizational problems that have impacted police service quality. The reaction of front-line officers, who have experienced low morale. Thirty interviews with officers from the Metropolitan Toronto (Ontario) Police Service focused on the promotion, evaluation, and management of a business. Because participation is linked to the question of power & how it is exercised & legitimated, participation's role in the formation of the cooperative & social enterprise is also examined.

Describes an educational experiment in a small county in northeastern Brazil, promoted by a foundation linked to a large Brazilian business group. Its meaning, motivation, & method are beyond the scope of typical philanthropic institutions, raising questions of citizenship. This experience intended to change traditional practices in educational systems management by linking private & public sectors. A survey traced the experience over the course of 6 years, utilizing school indicators, interviews with adults on school-related aspects & life expectations, & tests administered to some 380 pupils, ages 10-14. Multivariate statistical techniques, including path analysis, confirm the hypotheses that the intervention has added both students' learning & parents' views & expectations in terms of civic culture.

Examines the "sacred" in modernity, which is suggested to have become intramundane, & how it is experienced in contemporary youth culture. Discussed are these interrelations & their further specifies via the interpretative reconstruction of typical descriptions of 63 participants of the Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Techno Music Scene. In interviews, participants described the ecstatic experience of the feeling of transgression, to move (or "fly") into another world. The development of such ecstatic states are accompanied by certain interaction rules that are kept by the participants. The narrative descriptions of the body-related interactions of the dancers show a strict differentiation between the rules kept on the dance floor & the rules outside of the dancing place. From the standpoint of the sociology of religion, the strict differentiation of rules could be interpreted as an awareness of the sacred. The extraordinary experience of the self & of meeting/touching the Other in the dance situation is only possible because this practice is taken as sacred. Therefore, the participants follow the rules of a ritualistic order that is only valid in the process of the ritual.

Cognitive research on sexuality & problems of social & occupational adjustment was conducted on 300 women from non-European countries who received medical assistance in Rome, Italy. Clinically, interviews & questionnaires revealed that, despite sexual differences relating to genetic disposition, personality, & disparate cultural backgrounds, sexuality across nationality is tightly interwoven with problems of social adjustment, above all in the occupational sector, & it can be repressed & sacrificed, distorted, or utilized to gratify nonsexual needs.

Coté, Pauline (Dept. Political Science U Laval, Quebec GIK 7P4 [tel/fax: 418-656-2131/7861; e-mail: Pauline.Cote@pol.ulaval.ca]), From Status Politics to Civic Ethics: Toleration of Religious Minorities in Canada.

Sociology of religion offers a privileged view of what Pierre Bourdieu...
has called the constitution of the bureaucratic field. It has been argued,
for instance, that toleration of religious minorities still may be condition-
onal on their satisfying state controls (James Beckford). Furthermore, judi-
cicial sanction has been found to be a potent tool for the definition & social
control of religion & conduct research on their behalf. The relationship
between morale as a concept pertaining to the individual, with group fac-
tors such as cohesion, ethos, & esprit de corps as important contributors,
is discussed. Recent attempts to evaluate levels of morale by such tech-
niques as attitude surveys are described.

98S34018 / ISA / 1998 / 11259
-- Courti, Marília & Soares, Glauco A. D. (Dept International Re-
lations U Brasilia, 70919-970 DF Brazil [tel/fax: 44-1452-
71261-5552/518023; e-mail: mecout@taz.dra.hmg.bj]), Men: The Disorganized Majority.

98S34019 / ISA / 1998 / 11260
-- Courto, Philippe (Dept Sociology McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A
2T7 [tel: 514-286-8963; e-mail: pcouto@po-box.mcgill.ca]), Durkheim on Montesquieu and Rousseau: Consequences for Contem-
porary Systems Theory.

1 Offers a descriptive & analytical reading of the work of Émile
Durkheim on the two most prominent 19th-century French precursors of
modern social sciences, Charles Louis de Secondat Montesquieu & Jean-
Jacques Rousseau, & discusses why anyone concerned about contem-
porary social theory, particularly systems theory, should care what this
19th-century sociologist had to say about two ancien régime thinkers.
Durkheim's central concern was "the continuous repartition of humane
endeavours" (1964), ie, the increasing atomization of social roles
brought about by industrialization. His well-known solution was the cre-
ation of a new, "moral individualism," in which the new
sociology was to play a central role. His intention in discussing
Montesquieu & Rousseau was to evaluate their respective contributions to
the scientific study of society & to place them within a larger trend leading
to the emergence of this moral order. In Montesquieu's premise that hu-
man societies are subject to laws independent of volition, Durkheim saw
the first building block of social science. But he systematically under-
played the importance of politics in Montesquieu's work, arguing instead
that the belief in the separation of powers that permeates De l'esprit des
lois (The Spirit of the Laws) 1748) is merely a particular form of divi-
sion of labor, while Montesquieu failed to perceive in all its implications.
Durkheim's reading of Rousseau is far more appreciative. It is shown
that Durkheim's idea that society is, & must be, an external, coercive,
& normative whole is strongly influenced by Rousseau's contractual
idealism. How Durkheim read his illustrious predecessors is important
for a number of reasons, chief among them the fact that a society-
centered approach thereof dominated sociology, at the expense of any
serious treatment of the role of political power. Perhaps like Durkheim
a century ago, today's rejuvenated systems theory, particularly in the
work of Niklas Luhmann, seems uniquely poised to describe the densely
connected "normative social world" of the late 20th century. However,
the multiple systems Luhmann describes, like the entropic, atomized world
of Durkheim, remain caged by state-based politics. The momentous
social changes both theories tackle greatly increase the complexity of the
political processes Montesquieu analyzed, but do not render them obso-
late.

98S34020 / ISA / 1998 / 11261
-- Coutour, Francine (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-987-
3000/6615; e-mail: coutur.franclene@uqam.ca]), L'Exhibition comme
vision qu'une communauté de goût se donne d'elle-même (The Exhi-
bition as a Vision That a Community of Taste Gives to Itself),

1 Draws on the idea of art theoretician Thomas McEvilley that an exhi-
bition translates a vision that a community of taste gives to itself, a vision
made apparent in the grouping of works chosen, & sometimes made into
fetish objects by the community. The exhibition is considered as a strate-
gic system of representations that construct artistic & cultural identities
that go beyond the objects. The way an exhibition may be viewed as a
statement about an artistic or cultural fact is discussed, as are the inten-
tions behind exhibition groupings. It is asserted that, in the case of con-
temporary art, the exhibition is one of the most influential mediators in
the struggle to classify artistic categories. The sociological view of the
art exhibition is used in an analysis of contemporary Quebecois exhibitions,
looking at communities of taste, their representation strategies, & the re-
relationships they establish with both institutions & figures in the art
world.

98S34021 / ISA / 1998 / 11262
-- Cox, Susan M. & McKellin, William (Dept Anthropology & Sociol-
ogy U British Columbia, Vancouver V5T 1Z1 [tel/fax: 604-822-
9856/6161; e-mail: swcox@unixg.ubc.ca]), "There's This Thing in
Recent discussions about the social implications of the new genetics stress the importance of understanding the meaning of hereditary risk within the context of familial beliefs & dynamics. Empirical studies on predictive testing for adult onset disorders have, however, focused primarily on issues of individual psychosocial well-being, as well as attitudes toward & reasons for testing. Here, in-depth interviews were conducted with 21 families to examine the social construction of risk in families where someone is having predictive testing for Huntington’s disease, an adult onset autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disorder. There is no effective treatment, but predictive testing has made it possible to determine whether or not at-risk individuals have inherited the mutation associated with Huntington’s disease. Highlighting an array of social & biographical factors that families consider when discussing risk, it is demonstrated that lay understandings are no less coherent than the Mendelian theories of geneticists. Given recent advances in testing for multifactorial & polygenic disorders (eg, Alzheimer’s & breast/ovarian cancer), this has significant implications for understanding the lived experience of risk.

*Craipeau, Sylvie (Instit national télécommunications, 9 rue Charles Fourier F-91011 Evry France [tel/fax: 33-1-6076-4688/4833; e-mail: Sylvie.Craipeau@int-crvry.fr]), Techniques d’information et de communication techniques et individualisation du travail (Group Information and Communication Techniques and the Individualization of Work). (FRE)*

Examining the research processes involved in the introduction & appropriation of communication & collective information techniques (eg, Groupware) is presented. These techniques, particularly Groupware, play an active role in the current transformation of how companies do business. How Groupware functions as a management tool is discussed. The first phase of research is characterized as a series of some 20 semidirective interviews with managers to analyze the processes & orientations involved in team decision making. Four business were chosen as the focus of additional interviews, looking at their use of tools as means of implementation in organizations, as well as means of business management. A quantitative study conducted in one businesses verifies the hypotheses developed in the previous phases. Groupware has become a management principle that reinforces individual attention to tasks & emphasizes an increasingly interdependent form of work individualization. The effects of the weakening of the group as the intermediary between the individual & the organization are considered.

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Multicultural Citizenship

Explores the concept of multiculturalism, drawing on Will Kymlicka’s Multicultural Citizenship & his sharp conceptual distinction between ethnic groups–voluntary migrants & their descendants–& national minorities. Whereas the former raise no issues of principle that cannot be accommodated by a pragmatic nonethnocentric liberalism, the latter require recognition as separate & self-governing societies alongside the mainstream society. His reasons for the distinction in a North American context are clear, but a consequence is that, from the perspective of Western Europe, where national minorities are either not an issue or amenable to fairly straightforward federalist solutions, the book seems largely indistinguishable from mainstream liberalism. Discussed is whether there is only one debate with respect to ethnic groups (in Kymlicka’s usage)–exclusion vs citizenship–or if there are genuinely competing conceptions of citizenship, which Kymlicka fails to distinguish, with distinct ideological & institutional implications regarding ethnic groups–voluntary migrants & their descendants–& national minorities.

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Differences in Lifestyle Effects on Russian Health.

Examines both macrotrends & microlevel variations in higher education policies & practices. Macrolevel policies in Australia are compared with those in the UK & Western Europe. To formulate these issues more precisely, examined are debates about citizenship in the UK & France–two countries where it is widely believed that models of citizenship, nationality, & statehood are at stake in the treatment of ethnic groups. The unreality of the distinctions made in political debate lends support to Kymlicka’s conclusions, although not for the reasons he advances: some kind of multiculturalism appears as a consequence of citizenship; therefore, multicultural citizenship becomes blurred as a distinctive concept.

Briefly after WWI, sociology was offered as an undergraduate subject at the U of Melbourne, but, by the end of the 1920s, it had all but vanished from the Australian curriculum. As a distinct discipline, it only reappeared in the late 1950s with the establishment of a Chair in sociology at the U of New South Wales. An attempt is made here to cast new light on this disjuncture by focusing on the work of Thomas Ramsden Ashworth. Somewhat outside the well-known Australian intellectual circles of the early 20th century, Ashworth had a long-term & well-informed interest in the development of sociology. He was a regular & enthusiastic publicist who attempted to infuse a sociological sensibility into contemporary debate about Australian society. It is suggested that Ashworth’s sociological invocations offer new insights to why Australian sociology had such faltering beginnings.

Religious phenomena are increasingly becoming global in nature, apparently rolling back the advance of modern secularism with a postmodern tide of reenchanted, fundamentalist, charismatic extravaganza, & multinational evangelism. Whether these phenomena, or some of them, constitute an enlightened deallienation or a reanimated false consciousness cannot be decided until they are recognized as major forces in the still analytically underdeveloped cultural/religious/ideological dimensions of the world capitalist system. In the condition of postmodernity, the principal cultural dynamic is likely to be between a tendency for master narratives of spirituality to become models of universal (global) culture for the universal (middle) class & a counterculture for modes of spirituality that filter into distinct local contexts to become fragmented into multiple decentered discourses of identity. This dynamic is identified through the example of the Catholic Charismatic Renewal movement & its manifestations in the US, France, India, Brazil, & the Philippines.

Examines both macrotrends & microlevel variations in higher education policies & practices. Macrolevel policies in Australia are compared with those in the UK & Western Europe. To formulate these issues more precisely, examined are debates about citizenship in the UK & France–two countries where it is widely believed that models of citizenship, nationality, & statehood are at stake in the treatment of ethnic groups. The unreality of the distinctions made in political debate lends support to Kymlicka’s conclusions, although not for the reasons he advances: some kind of multiculturalism appears as a consequence of citizenship; therefore, multicultural citizenship becomes blurred as a distinctive concept.

The Place of Thomas Ramsden Ashworth in the History of Australian Sociology.

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Arguing that, unless the international sociological community develops a set of standards, quality control will be lost on World Wide Web material that passes for professional sociological research, coursework, & other resource, 14 criteria for evaluating the publication of sociological resources to the Internet are proposed. These criteria go beyond the standards for refereed electronic journals, because much quality material is being published of a nonrefereed nature. The proposed standards are meant to stimulate discussion in this area rather than to set rigid criteria on an unwilling sociological community. It is suggested that such standards be employed in screening content for a virtual library currently being reconstructed for the Web by the author.

Currie, Jan K. (School Education Murdoch U, Western Australia 6150 [tel/fax: 61-9-360-3777/6296; e-mail: currie@central.murdoch.edu.au]), Impact of Globalization on Australian Universities: Competition, Fragmentation & Demoralization.

Examines both macrotrends toward global homogenization & the concurrent evidence of microllevel variations in higher education policies & practices. Macrolevel policies in Australia are compared with those in...
the US, Norway, & France, & microlevel variations are analyzed by examining three Australian universities through case studies completed 1993-1996, with a 1997 follow-up. Via interview data, the tendency for competition to lead toward greater individualization of academic staff in their desire to gain research & teaching funds & greater status, resulting in a fragmentation of staff, a loss of a sense of community, & greater de-moralization, is investigated.

98S34040 / ISA / 1998 / 1280

Czernis, Laurence M., Clark-Jones, Melissa (Bishop's U, Lenoville PQ, Quebec [tel/fax: 819-822-9600/9661; e-mail: czernis@ubishops.ca]), Gender Imagery in U.S. and Canadian Life-style Magazines.

How do the imageries of fashion, identity, & success ideologies, present in lifestyle magazines, unresolved contradictions in corporate capitalism & related conflicts in everyday life? Depictions of women's & men's appearances involve an assemblage of images that vary & vacillate along a number of continua. One is between traditionally defined masculine & feminine norms. Another shifts from bestial to quasi- & superhuman, or deadly personae & characteristics. After examining six key fashion & lifestyle magazines over a 12-month period, the analysis addresses four premises: (1) The nature of fashion as a commercial endeavor is to expand consumption & profit by presenting "the new" as necessary or essential for the individual consumer to achieve self, identity, & status construction. (2) A tendency toward androgyyny in such imagery has different implications for women & men, despite the fact that they are presumed to share the worlds of paid work & reproductive/house work. (3) The presentation of men as fathers with children like a prism offers a case in point for such varied meanings (heterosexual, homosexual, pedophilic, black, white, registres changing, conflict, & hidden unease about masculine roles. (4) A tendency, in the context of conjunctive androgyyny, displays men & women together in similar (usually masculine) attire & body type with two discordant effects: (A) transgressing traditional boundaries through cross-dressing; & (B) representing gender through a masculine fantasy optic that reduces the threat of both feminine & adult demands on gender role. Rather than signaling rapprochement of the two genders, it may say "Let's be Peter Pan twins; I won't grow up if you don't either."

98S34041 / ISA / 1998 / 11282

D’Agostino, A. Federico (Faculty Economics U Sannio Benevento, I-82100 Italy [tel/fax: 0824-25-405/231]), Identity, Time and Death in the Postmodernity—A Triangular Perspective.

Attempts to clarify the concept of identity & its evolution through the stages of the life cycle toward adulthood & show how identity is interwined with the symbolic representation of time. Time is considered in terms of a triple distinction: prehistoric, historical, & transhistorical. From these different perspectives, time is related in a different way to the idea & reality of death. Focus is on the postmodern situation, where the conception of time is reduced to the present, which incorporates the past & the future & where the idea of death is removed & incorporated at the same time—hence, the ambivalence expressed by refusal & attraction toward the simulacrum of death. This conception keeps the identity trapped in the individualization globalization of conscience dilemma. A triangular perspective is used to interpret the web of the dilemma & to explain the interplay among identity, time, & death.

98S34042 / ISA / 1998 / 11283

D’Amato, Marina (via Macrobius 9, I-00136 Rome Italy), Offre et demande des biens et des services culturels: analyse sociologique du cas Italien du Supply and Demand of Cultural Goods and Services: Sociological Analysis of the Italian Case). (FRE)

The concept of cultural goods has gained increasing relevance in Italy since the 1970s as the abundant cultural heritage (monuments, cultural landscapes, archaeological sites, museums) came to be recognized as a primary resource of economic development, especially in the tourist industry. Explored are a broad range of sociological dimensions of the supply/demand of cultural goods & services. The main dimensions are described as social-psychological, sociopolitical, sociospatial, socioesthetic, & sociotechnical. Such diverse research themes & problems require a corresponding diversity in methodologists. Most of the typical research methods & techniques are employed along with some quasi-experimental methods.

98S34043 / ISA / 1998 / 11284

D’Araujo, Maria Célina & Castro, Celso (CPDOC Fundacao Getulio Vargas, Praia de Botafogo 190 12 andar 22 Rio de Janeiro 253-900 RJ Brazil [tel/fax: 21-536-9202/539-9421; e-mail: daraujo@gfjv.br]), The Generals Remember: The Case of President Geisel, Brazil, 1974-1978.

In the context of a death of a literature & interest in general on the military regimes of Brazil, the popular success of the authors' best-selling book-length interview with General Ernesto Geisel, who occupied the presidency from 1974 to 1978 & took the first steps toward normalizing the country's political life, is examined. How the interview was planned, edited, & published is explained. It is suggested that the story of a general's life in his own words aroused so much curiosity because it was a first & because a taboo was broken, for the public never had access to much of this material before. Emphasized is that the making of this interview offered an opportunity to discuss the problem of ethics in social science, particularly, in the use of oral history. Ethical positions are asserted in a number of ways: eg, respect interviewee conditions even if one disagrees with them, let interviewee tell their version of the facts even if one knows there is evidence favoring alternative views. The historical product bears the marks of the interviewee's interpretation & exists in a gray zone between history & narrative.

98S34044 / ISA / 1998 / 11285

D’Hauteville, Francois, Aurier, Philippe & Sirieix, Lucie (Groupe recherche agro-alimentaire Instit national recherche agronomique, 145 rue de l’Université, F-75007 Paris France), A Sensory Approach to Consumers’ Preferences for Rice: First Results of a European Survey (France, Greece, Netherlands, Spain, & the UK).

Compares various criteria used by customers to evaluate, in blind condition, the quality of raw & cooked rice. Survey data are drawn from 750 customers in France, Greece, the Netherlands, Spain, & the UK, half of whom tasted 6 different rices (raw & cooked). The initial results from France, Greece, the Netherlands, & Spain are presented. It is found that there are indeed national differences in rice evaluation. For instance, parboiled rices seem better appreciated by the Greeks & the French than by the Dutch respondents. Individual criteria (age, sex, revenue, habits of cooking) seem to have little influence on sensory preference. In terms of marketing management, these first results suggest that branding policies are relevant to help consumers choose for quality.

98S34045 / ISA / 1998 / 11286

D’Onofrio, Maria Guillermina (U Buenos Aires, 1053 Argentina [fax: 541-963-6962; e-mail: gdonfrio@cea.uba.ar]), The Relationship between University and Market in the Area of Economy, Management, and Organization: A Case Study of the Sociology of Science.

Examines the problematics of present relations between higher education institutions & the market. The modalities of articulation with the productive world in the areas of economy, management, & organization in four Argentinean universities with different organizational profiles are described.

98S34046 / ISA / 1998 / 11287

D’Souza, C. M. (Dept Business La Trobe U, Bundoora Victoria 3083 Australia [tel/fax: 61-3-9479-1232/1654; e-mail: cdsouza@latrobe.edu.au]), Environmental Considerations in Small Scale Industries: Retrospect and Prospect.

Describes an exploratory study of environmental considerations in the Indian economy with reference to small-scale industries, which have con-
tributed significantly to economic growth. The present conditions of small-scale industries in environmental protection are described, along with the problems emerging from the integration of environmental issues within the industrial framework. Ways that the economic efficiency of environmental protection can be increased through adequate reforms of the legal & administrative framework are explored.

98S34047 / ISA / 1998 / 11289
Da, Wei Wei (U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia [tel/fax: 02-9351-5678/4508; e-mail: w.d@edfoc.usyd.edu.au]), Migrants from the People's Republic of China: A Study of Family Practices in Intercultural Perspective.

1 Explores the life experiences of a particular group of Chinese migrants living in Australia since the 1970s. On arrival, they showed obvious differences between the income of men & women in the same sex categories of social and economic activity. 

98S34048 / ISA / 1998 / 11289
Dahlgren, Anita & Dahlgren, Rune (Dept Sociology U Lund, S-22100 Sweden [e-mail: soa-ad@pop.lu.se]), Gender and the transformation of autonomous (nonagricultural) work according to the recent conditions of informal labor in domestic units in environmental protection are described, along with the problems emerging from the integration of environmental issues within the institutional framework. 

98S34049 / ISA / 1998 / 11290
Dahlgren, Rune (Dept Sociology U Lund, S-22100 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-46-222-9755/4426; e-mail: rdahl@teol.lu.se]), Academization of Sociology in the Early Welfare States. A Scandinavian Triptych.

1 Chronicles the emergence of modern sociology as an academic discipline shortly after WW II at three Scandinavian universities: Uppsala (Sweden) and Oslo (Norway), 

98S34050 / ISA / 1998 / 11291
Dahlgren, Rune (Dept Sociology U Lund, S-22100 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-46-222-9755/4426; e-mail: rdahl@teol.lu.se]), Housework as Variable of Adjustment for Development.

1 Changes are noted in the composition of the population of autonomous workers in Quebec, with increases in the numbers of women & young people, groups often considered vulnerable in the work market. An evaluation is undertaken organized around two major axes: the progression & transformation of women's work according to the categories of sex & age, & the influence of this phenomenon on women's income, particularly in trained & untrained service positions. Comparisons are drawn between the income of men & women in the same sectors.

98S34051 / ISA / 1998 / 11292
Dahlgren, Rune (Dept Sociology U Lund, S-22100 Sweden [e-mail: soa-ad@pop.lu.se]), Da, Wei Wei (U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia [tel/fax: 02-9351-5678/4508; e-mail: w.d@edfoc.usyd.edu.au]), Da, Wei Wei (U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia [tel/fax: 02-9351-5678/4508; e-mail: w.d@edfoc.usyd.edu.au]), Geographical Aspects of the Mediterranean area. 

1 Throughout history, the Mediterranean has been both a human & spatial reference point, providing the stage for a host of socio-cultural relational issues. In this vast geographic region lies an elaborate social history of peoples & ancient civilizations. According to Fernand Braudel, purely descriptive history is only a “scratching of the surface, of waves caused by tidal effects, a history of brief, rapid & nervous oscillations.” The history of the Mediterranean offers the chance to write a model of a living history, with continuing influence on a universal or grand history.
1. Reviews the main approaches to understanding variation among European welfare states.

2. Explores the idea of strategic peacekeeping— an operation that falls outside the parameters of peace enforcement. The central concept of peacekeeping, examined, is how the efficacy of strategic peacekeeping requires changes in traditional military culture: the idea of the "End State"; and the tension between liberty & integrity as opposed to the state's duty to protect public safety & order. & reduction of the attribution of dangerousness is the object of the judgments. The notion itself is used by legal & medical professionals as a reference & tool in a highly codified, structured, & routinized process where meanings & facts are produced.

3. Tackles the use of the dangerousness criterion for civil commitment of psychiatric patients (court-ordered confinement & clinical psychiatric examination), identifying theoretical & empirical implications of this criterion. & what it reveals about how society deals with deviance defined as psychiatric illness. The notion of dangerousness is approached through its position— & subsequent mediating function— at the intersection between psychiatry & justice. The main thrust of feminist work in recent years is considered, & the merits & demerits of typologizing are debated. The conceptual framework of paid work, unpaid work, & welfare need to be re-worked into a framework capable of countenancing variation & complexity in how welfare states affect gender relations.

4. Presents a historical analysis of organizational development in Venezuela derived from processes of global sociopolitical change. The transformation today in Eastern Europe is the only case in history to consider the application of systems theory offers new possibilities of this planet. Bringing together the criteria for the optimal model of socioeconomic development, the materials of the World Forum in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992, projects the image of a new civilization that advocates equality of nations, new forms of population interactions, & new types of consumption & technologies. These with a one-sided orientation would prefer to resolve all these problems in the course of globalization by means of establishing supranational administrative organs, via forced reduction of the population, first of all in the poorest areas of the world. We cannot agree with such a formulation of problems & must insist on enabling every nation to choose its own way of development, responding to its historical traditions. The priority task of contemporary science is to establish the problem of the future for humankind as a subject of equal discussion for all the people of this planet.
Explores the nature of the relationship between suppliers (contractors) & customers (clients) in the context of compulsory & voluntary competitive tendering in British local government. A review of the literature on partnerships summarizes implications for the nature of the client-contractor relationship based on the distinction between transactional & relational contracting. A research project, funded by the Economic & Social Research Council, is briefly outlined. The findings on the nature of these questions lead toward an engagement with Émile Durkheim as the site of Foucault’s displacement of philosophy. Foucault is criticized for failing to adequately develop implicit Durkheimian concepts, eg, the sacred, which leads to certain epistemological & potential political problems.

Viewed from the aggregate of all organizations in a population, the movement of personnel builds a network of relations between organizations. In the case of faculty members, the flow of personnel creates a web of channels for knowledge & scholarly work, often referred to as an "invisible college." An examination of this network in the population of business schools in Canada reveals that schools differ markedly on their source of personnel, with different %s of graduates from the US, top 20 US, & overseas schools. Source of faculty degree is related to school reputation. A clear status hierarchy in the population emerged; some schools received respect, some sent & received respect, & others sent respect. Analysis of network relations revealed clusters of approximately structurally equivalent schools, corresponding to high-status, embedded (middle-status), & lower-status groups. Described is a social structure based on the concrete & basic phenomenon of personnel flow between the business schools.

Explores the gendered nature of selfishness as expressed by 51 widows when describing their present existence & how they view the lives they have always led. They frequently used the word "guilty" as a source of emotional capital, which leads to certain epistemological problems. Foucault is criticized for failing to adequately develop implicit Durkheimian concepts, eg, the sacred, which leads to certain epistemological & potential political problems.

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Explores the nature of the relationship between suppliers (contractors) & customers (clients) in the context of compulsory & voluntary competitive tendering in British local government. A review of the literature on partnerships summarizes implications for the nature of the client-contractor relationship based on the distinction between transactional & relational contracting. A research project, funded by the Economic & Social Research Council, is briefly outlined. The findings on the nature of these questions lead toward an engagement with Émile Durkheim as the site of Foucault’s displacement of philosophy. Foucault is criticized for failing to adequately develop implicit Durkheimian concepts, eg, the sacred, which leads to certain epistemological & potential political problems. Since the 1970s, in advanced industrialized societies, not only has the importance of female-headed family households increased with dependent children increased in absolute numbers & relative to other family households with children, but variation has developed in this population as well, & national differences are evident. Explored here is the extent to which formation of these types of households can be attributed to normative cultural, & institutional factors in France & the Federal Republic of Germany. On the one hand, the two countries have extensive similarities in their cultural & societal systems & values, while on the other, normative & institutional influences related to family life are shown in the family life literature to be importantly different. Individual longitudinal data from the Fertility & Family Survey are used to explore the institutional set of conditions & /or normative views that help explain decisions concerning family life leading to the entry into, duration of, & exit out of female-headed family households.
corollary to their admitted selfishness, which was associated with not having to look after someone all the time. Few of the widowers mentioned selflessness as a reason for choosing to become cosmetic surgeons, and it was more likely to be associated with feelings of anger & helplessness at the loss of their spouse. It is concluded that women articulate a clearer concept of the nature of selfishness as it relates to their everyday lives than do men.

98S34072 / ISA / 1998 / 11313
Davies, Celia (School Health & Social Welfare Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA Buckinghamshire England [tel/fax: 01908-652595/654124; e-mail: c.m.davies@open.ac.uk]), Gender and Race, Class and Age: The Decomposition of the Professional Ideal.
† Builds on previous work (Davies, C., 1996 (see abstract 9703703)) emphasizing the gendered quality of the profession ideal to acknowledge that this ideal is simultaneously "classe," "raced," & "aged," & social change has brought a series of challenges to it. Present trends may be interpreted as a search for new sources of legitimacy in the face of not only 1980s-1990s regulatory challenges posed by the state, but also a search for new forms of practice & legitimation of that practice as old notions of gender, class, race, & age become more deeply contested.

98S34073 / ISA / 1998 / 11314
Davies, Christie (U Reading, Whitknights RG6 6AA England [tel/fax: 118-931825/922; e-mail: J.C.H.Davies@reading.ac.uk]), The Continued Criminal Prosecution of Consensual Sexual Behavior: The Case of Sado-Masochism in England and Wales.
† Despite a general liberalization of the law in England & Wales regarding consenting sexual practices, sadomasochists are still being sent to jail because the courts perceive their sexual practices as violent assaults rather than sex & claim that consent is no defense against a charge of assault. This has been upheld by the Court of Appeal, the House of Lords, & the European Court of Human Rights. Why is there such a high level of prejudice against sadomasochists? It is argued that it is due to people objecting to the confusing of power relations & sexual relations. In the past, when corporal punishment was widespread, they did not want power relations being contaminated by the sexuality of those who mimicked corporal punishment or used corporal punishment as a "cover" for sex. Today the objectors object to sex being contaminated by power relations even though these are largely playacting.

98S34074 / ISA / 1998 / 11315
Davies, Christie (U Reading, Whitknights RG6 6AA England [tel/fax: 44-118-9318-518/922; e-mail: J.C.H.Davies@reading.ac.uk]), Powerful People with a Stigma: A Sociological Analysis Rooted in Biography.
† Argues that the stigma management of powerful people is best explored using biographical data to show how power was used to hide the detection of the stigma. Biographies reveal two strategies that are forced on powerful people with a stigma: (1) concealment, eg, the case of J. Edgar Hoover, who had to conceal the fact that he was a homosexual & transvestite; & (2) bold revelation of any stigma that is also a source of status, eg, high-status ancestors, but in such a way as to stress their status rather than the stigma of illegitimacy.

98S34075 / ISA / 1998 / 11316
Davia, Carlos (Facultad Administración U Andes, 4976 Bogotá Colombia [tel: 571-284-9911; e-mail: cdavia@riscondin.uniandes.edu.co]), Organization Analysis in Colombia.
† Presents an overview of the state of organization analysis in Colombia, identifying critical issues confronted over the years & prospects for future development. With origins in the early 1970s, it has evolved slowly & for the most part, in management schools, not in social science departments. A case example illustrates patterns of the international division of labor in the academic setting, drawbacks of intense political activism in the universities, dilemmas posed by use of interdisciplinary approaches, & concentration of scarce, qualified research resources & capabilities in a highly stratified society.

98S34076 / ISA / 1998 / 11317
Davis, Kathy E. (Rijks U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-30-253-7546;555; e-mail: k.davis@fsw.run.nl]), Lonely Hearts: On the Importance of Gods: Professionality and Masculinity in Surgeon Autobiographies.
† Cosmetic surgery as part of hardcore medicine is a male-dominated profession that, historically, has played a significant role in the subordin-

98S34077 / ISA / 1998 / 11318
Davis, Nancy J. & Robinson, Robert V. (DePauw U, Greencastle IN 46135 [tel/fax: 765-658-4518/477; e-mail: ndavis@depauw.edu]), "The Poor Always Have You with You?": Religious Orthodoxy and Economic Justice in Europe.
† Data gathered in 21 European countries & Israel, 1990-1993, by the International Social Survey Programme & the World Values Survey are drawn on to examine differences in economic attitudes between the religious orthodox & modernists/secularists. In research on the US (Davis & Robinson, 1996 (see abstract 9703970)), it was found that the orthodox are more liberal than modernists on issues of redistribution of income, job provision, workers' stockholders' rights to profits, etc. Considered here is whether this is a case of "American exceptionalism" or is widespread due to the sociodemographic position & value orientation of the orthodox relative to modernists. The orthodox are generally less advanced than modernists, giving them an economic interest in greater equality. Moreover, orthodox viewpoints, oriented toward the collectivity or community & toward otherworldly goals, contrast with modernist positions, which emphasize individualism, materialism, & consumerism. These orientations should make the orthodox more economically liberal than modernists. In the majority of countries examined, the orthodox are relatively liberal on economic issues. The orthodox do not differ from modernists in GB, Belgium, Sweden, Finland, & Northern Ireland, & are economically conservative, relative to modernists, in France, Spain, Denmark, & the Netherlands.

98S34078 / ISA / 1998 / 11319
De Bernari, Maura (Dept Sociology U Bologna, l-40125 Italy [tel/fax: 51-64031-23804; e-mail: debernar@spbo.unibo.it]), Which Mediterranean? Migration as a Remixed Factor through Mediterranean Demixing Tendencies.
† In migration theories & in the more recent trend toward general outlines & histories of international migration, the Mediterranean is often divided (western vs eastern, southern vs northern) according to some anachronistic political or cultural traditions. Here, some of these paradigms & presuppositions are examined, along with their correlates in terms of migration & immigration policies & distinctions among categories of migrants, against the reality of recent migration throughout the Mediterranean basin.

98S34079 / ISA / 1998 / 11320
† Presents a study of immigrant Japanese families in São Paulo, Brazil, with special interest in their life projects aimed at social-economic mobility. Focus is on specific themes related to their educational background, cultural habits, & leisure activities according to residence locale & generation. Discussing the question of identity, Biographies were collected from interviews of a random number of three generations of Japanese immigrants living in São Paulo, 1908-1990, born in Brazil or Japan. Following the life stories of a specific group of people who have lived in São Paulo for almost a century led to reflections on the biography construction & on the results.

98S34080 / ISA / 1998 / 11321
† Discusses what sport means nowadays, considering its reach & relevance as a worldwide phenomenon, as well as the extraordinary charm coming from different kinds of sports. In fact, most people involved in sport never practice sports nor do they intend to; ironically, Umberto Eco
disqualified people who talk about sport without practicing it. Nevertheless, the empirical importance of sport consists in the mobilization of broad groups of spectators who are able to chat about sport. The technological wave is not only swallowing industrial work but also many opportunities to work. Mimetic activities are fast replacing the role of work in this worldnet of simultaneous interaction—a conspicuous form of virtual entertaining. The sociological meaning of sport becomes more relevant not only inside a globalized mass culture, but as a virtual infrastructure of socialization. The economy & social weight of sport is most obvious, however, its meaning transcends the public sphere of social integration & reaches the function of legitimization of the whole existence. When the effectiveness of citizenship fails & the state shrinks to a mere design, sport becomes—above all kinds of religious & cultural singularities—a unique environment of present & foremost, future communication.

98S34081 / ISA / 1998 / 11322

De Clercy, Cristina A. (U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2 [tel/fax: 519-679-2111/661-3904 e-mail: declercy@sse.lwo.ca]), NUD*IST or ATLAS? Coding Methodology and the Computerized Analysis of Textual Records.

† Recent fourth-generation editions of two popular qualitative analysis programs, NUD*IST & ATLAS, 2, are significant advances from earlier versions. A large dataset of political speeches facilitates a comparative investigation of switching from program's merits, particularly concerning textbank manipulation, content analysis facilities, & theory-building features. Results suggest that NUD*IST is superior if search & coding terms can be assigned a priori by investigators, but ATLAS is a more powerful & flexible tool for theory development & inductive theory building. Both programs' statistical features have improved in recent versions, but some remaining code & variable assignments remain problematic.

98S34082 / ISA / 1998 / 11323


† Maps the presence of Americans in the Nordic countries at the country, provincial, & regional or municipal levels. The choice of country of birth as criterion is discussed, as is the outcome of using the alternative criterion of citizenship. The different regional strengths of the American presence between & within each Nordic country is demonstrated, noting that such differences are greater when moving from the country to the provincial to the municipal level. Some of the main reasons for these differences are identified, highlighting the hierarchical central place in system in accounting for differences to the lack of economic expansion. For some regions, other agents such as historical traditions have been predominant. Contrary to the general trend of Sweden as the dominant immigrant nation in the Nordic region, Americans are less frequent there in other Nordic countries.

98S34083 / ISA / 1998 / 11324

De Houwer, Annick E. (U Antwerp, B-2610 Belgium [tel/fax: 32-3-2802863/82 e-mail: vhouver@ua.ac.be]), Men, Women and Children: Gender Differences in Attitudes to Child Language.

† Studies of parental input to young children repeatedly point out differences between mothers & fathers in how they interact with their offspring, investigated here is whether adults' attitudes to young children's speech are gender based. Following the methodology outlined by Annick de Houwer & Wolfgang Wölck (1997), an ethnographically based formal language attitude study was designed to investigate 407 adults' attitudes toward the speech of 4-year-old children living in the same community of Antwerp, Belgium. Response patterns varied significantly by the various child speech samples rather than by respondent gender, & men had a much less mild attitude toward the children than the women did. These results reflect the findings for gender differences in how adults interact with young children, in that fathers have been found to be generally less patient & more demanding than mothers. However, the general attitudes held by both sexes concerning young children are more alike than different.

98S34084 / ISA / 1998 / 11325

De Jong, Bote (Goudlaan 43, NL-9743 CA Groningen Netherlands), Ideology: Some Trends in the Development of a Sociological Concept.

† Ideology is a vague & controversial concept that occurs in everyday language as well as that of the social sciences. In the course of history, a connotative turn occurred, & myths evolved through religion & philosophy into ideology. Different concepts of ideology existed during the 18th, 19th, & 20th centuries. The concept is taken away from philosophy & made part of epistemology & historical sociology. It became the cornerstone of the sociology of knowledge. The concept is neutralized, extended, & specified; it is now more explicit than earlier. Ideologies will not disappear, but a process of crystallization has taken place.

98S34085 / ISA / 1998 / 11326

De Jong, Gordon F., Tran, Nguyen-Giang & Chamratrithirong, Aphachat (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802-6211 [tel/fax: 814-863-2277/8342 e-mail: dejong@pop.psu.edu]), Migration and Perceived Well-Being: Life Satisfaction Consequences of Migration.

† The consequences & social outcomes of migration are addressed by analyzing four dimensions of perceived postmove satisfaction of labor force internal migrants in Thailand—income, work, living environment, & community facilities. Major theoretical perspectives are based on the logic of human capital, social network/migrant capital, & migrant decision-making frameworks of migration behavior. Data from the 1992 Thailand National Migration Survey are drawn on to examine (1) the level of perceived increased postmove satisfaction; (2) which migration behaviors & frameworks are supported by empirical analysis; (3) whether similar determinants of economic & social perceived migrant satisfaction exist; & (4) whether predictors of perceived postmove satisfaction are the same for temporary & permanent labor force migrants. Descriptive analysis shows that perceived improved satisfaction ranges from 24% for income to 39% for community facilities. Regression analyses show different predictors & opposite sign patterns for improved postmove satisfactions on income & work vs living environment & community facilities. Further, determinants of improved satisfaction are different for temporary & more permanent labor force migrants. Implications for new knowledge & theory on the consequences of migration are offered.

98S34086 / ISA / 1998 / 11327

De Koninck, Maria, Bergeron, Pierre, Bourbonnais, Renée & Tremblay, Marc-Adélard (Dépt médecine sociale et préventive U Laval, Quebec G1S 7P4 [tel/fax: 418-656-2311/7759 e-mail: maria.dekoninck@msp.ulaval.ca]), Femmes en médecine: une façon différente d'être médecin? (Women in Medicine: A Different Way of Being Physicians?). (FRE)

† Results of a survey of 3,000 physicians that confirmed differences in training & professional activities for Quebec physicians, supplemented by qualitative interview data from 30 women & 8 men belonging to different specialties & working in different contexts, reveal that underlying professional itineraries are decisions taken at key moments, eg, professionals & clients, & the process of specialization & choice play a bigger role in which physicians & their perspectives & interests prevail. Women's discourses described how they adopted individual strategies to practice their profession under conditions that account for their personal objectives & the structural constraints of medical practice. Findings suggest conceptualizing differences between women & men physicians in the sense of a different way of practicing medicine.

98S34087 / ISA / 1998 / 11328

De La Cueva, Daniel Gustavo (F. GES. Estudio de Gestion Deportiva, Barrio Lomas del Tala Casa no 38 Catamarca 4700 Argentina [tel: 54-76-68-1052 e-mail: edcueva@catam.unca.edu.ar]), From Olympia to Catamarca: Heritage, Perspective and Challenge.

† Summarizes & builds on various studies aimed at identifying the field defined as sport system in the province of Catamarca, Argentina. Focus is on a revision of the evolution, 1970s-present. In Spain, the country is taken away from the preliminary model, the sport system is affected by demographic, economic, sociocultural, political, geographic, educational, climatic, managerial, technological, & historical factors. Such global factors influence national sport identities & the sport culture. Simultaneously, the mass media influence Catamarca’s situation as well as the growth & challenges (eg, development) facing its new sport system. The new management of this system uses models that bring about changes from the national to the province level. The new elements entering the system need an in-depth review. The province’s sports need to diagnose the situation, particularly in terms of the rules, human resources, strategies, work-time dedication, & the critical state of the associative model.
Examines the implication of the autopoietic turn in social theory for the development of scientific survey methodology.

Although administrative censuses date back to Roman times, surveys can be considered as part of the new citizenship and free time civilization.

The decrease in work time is leading toward a society where a larger amount of free time is available. At the dawn of the 21st century, the question of socialization is of central concern. Questions to be considered include: (1) Is the time that has been liberated from work singular and individualized, or could it be seen as a public or mixed good, the product of society's evolution, that has affected free time and education (as evidenced by the notion of "educainment")? (2) Should physical recreation, cultural, and holiday activities be considered, knowing these activities contribute to social integration and to individual and collective welfare in terms of prevention and political socialization? (3) Can free time be conceived as part of the new citizenship? (4) As a public or mixed good, does free time deserve being taken seriously?

Examines the implication of the autopoietic turn in social theory. Scott Lash's *Another Modernity* argues that traditional sociological accounts of modernization processes need to be supplemented with those of aesthetic modernity. This coincides with Michel Maffesoli's claim that sociology ought to consider whether, after homo politico & homo economico, homo aesthetico has emerged. Offered is a solution to the problem of what sociology can glean from the aesthetic dimension of modernity that refers back to Georg Simmel's claim in *Philosophy of Money* that modern social processes resemble artworks in their form. It is argued that aesthetic forms function in a similar way to late-modern forms of sociality, in that social entities are more autonomous but also more interdependent—what Niklas Luhmann calls autoepoietic social processes.

Explores the Eliasian debate over whether massive violence is a manifestation of modernity, perhaps its very essence, or rather, a breakdown of civilization. The majority of alliance research papers appear to be grounded in resource dependence theory or transaction cost economics, and focus largely on antecedent conditions or outcomes of collaboration. Relatively few academics have taken a process-oriented approach and addressed the evolution of cooperation. Fewer still have explored organizational collaboration, processes of a social network perspective, or an effort to understand cooperation, the network perspective appears to have been put on a par with transition cost economics, resource dependence, resource-based, & game-theoretic views. Is this justifiable? Can a social network perspective help explain the evolution of collaboration? Based on a circular model of alliance process, & incorporating a research perspective by Hakansson & Snehota, an in-depth, longitudinal case study is presented covering nearly 4 years of successful collaboration between a large pharmaceutical & a smaller biotechnology firm. What appear to emerge are three specific roles for social ties.

The Latin American sociology of work has produced an impressive body of research in the last 2 decades, complemented by an equally creative theoretical output, which has established an ongoing dialogue with theoretical discussions in developed countries. Focus here is on the main theoretical approaches in Latin American sociology of work, analyzing linkages among different theoretical perspectives in the discipline.

Although administrative censuses date back to Roman times, surveys can be traced back to the early 19th century; the first scientific survey was conducted in England in 1912: Bowley used a standardized questionnaire & random sampling in his survey, "On Livelihood and Poverty." Modern survey methods have their roots in the 1930s, when three major aspects of the survey process were developed & refined. At the US Census Bureau & the London (England) School of Economics, sampling techniques were developed & tested. Institutes for polling & market research, eg, Gallup, were instrumental in the development of data collection techniques. Electronic surveys emerged in the 1980s & 1990s. At the same time, more emphasis was given to concepts such as measurement error, nonresponse, & total quality control. Although the basic principles of the scientific survey still hold, Bowley would be surprised to see the design of a survey in 2012, which would undoubtedly incorporate new technologies & focus on reducing respondent burden, while improving data quality. Bowley would certainly be pleased to see sophisticated methods for the reduction of nonresponse & measurement error incorporated in a total quality survey design.

De la Fuente, Eduardo (School Sociology & Social Work U Tasmania, Hobart 7001 Australia [e-mail: eduardo.delafuente@utas.edu.au]), "Another Modernity: Why Sociologists Are (Re)Discovering Aesthetics"
Sociological Abstracts
International Sociological Association

98S34096 / ISA / 1998 / 11337
Deacon, Bob (U Sheffield, S10 2TU England (tel/fax: 44-114-222-6407/276-6125; e-deacon@sheffield.ac.uk)), Epistemic Communities and the Global Social Policy Dialogue.

† Epistemic communities or global professional policy networks are contributing to the global discourse concerning the future for social policy. Each community active in this field defines the issues differently & therefore offers alternative policy prescriptions. Here, focus is on the field of income maintenance policy/social security policy/antipoverty policy, with attention to a set of professional actors, i.e., those working for consultancy companies. The procedures used by the European Union through the PHARE & TACIS facilities, are taken as a case study to examine the business of prescribing social policies for postcommunist countries.

98S34097 / ISA / 1998 / 11338
Deacon, Bob (U Sheffield, S10 2TU England (tel/fax: 44-114-222-6407/276-6125; e-mail: b.deacon@sheffield.ac.uk)). Recent Developments in East European Welfare States: Is There Social Damping? [review].

† Reviews the trajectory of social policy reform in Eastern Europe & the former USSR. The categorization of groups used by the World Bank (1996), of countries set on different trajectories or accomplishing reforms at different speeds, is examined in light of the typology presented in Deacon (1992, 1997). Political economy is being influenced less by a perceived need to dump social responsibilities to win global competitive advantage, but rather by the playing out of a tension between those who perceive a need to honor inherited communist social obligations & those who believe in the market place as a desirable agency for welfare provision. Welfare collapse, where it exists, is consequential for an impasse in the policy reform process brought about by a stalemate of social & political forces.

98S34098 / ISA / 1998 / 11339
Dean, Kathryn J. & Wister, Andrew V. (Gerontology Research Centre Simon Fraser U, Vancouver British Columbia V6B 5K3 (tel/fax: 604-291-5044/5066; e-mail: Kathryn.J.Dean-2@tc.vm.medu.s)). A Graphical Interaction Analysis of Self-Care Practices among Older Adults Managing Chronic Illness.

† Using a newly developed statistical method called graphical interaction modeling, examined are self-care practices for a chronic condition among persons with arthritis, heart conditions, &/or hypertension. Based on a situational theoretical perspective, it is hypothesized that self-care approaches used to cope with a chronic condition are influenced by the illness context (type, seriousness, & age at diagnosis), the age cohort, & the gender of individuals. Focus is on the intersections between four self-care practices: exercise, mutual aid, reducing stress, & prescription drug use. Graphical interaction analysis of data drawn from the North Shore Self-Care Study, a random sample of 904 persons, ages 50+, who report being diagnosed with one of the aforementioned chronic conditions indicates a strong positive relationship between exercise & coping & an inverse relationship between mutual aid & coping. Stress reduction is only indirectly related to coping through exercise & mutual aid, & interestingly, medicine use is not related to coping with a chronic condition. In addition, the type of illness is related to help seeking, & illness seriousness exerts both a direct & indirect effect on coping. Findings are discussed in terms of understanding complex health behaviors & outcomes.

98S34099 / ISA / 1998 / 11340

† In view of gigantic demands for & simultaneously growing scarcity of the conventional sources of energy, new & renewable sources have emerged as viable & potential alternatives for sustainable development of a developing economy. However, a social awareness movement is needed to promote the popularization, application, & commercialization of renewable energy sources. It is argued here that women in Indian society can play the role of successful entrepreneurs in achieving this aim & in increasing acceptance of these new technologies in society. Entrepreneurship in renewable resources can also serve as an effective tool for economic empowerment of women in the society, because it provides women with enormous scope of self-expression. Case studies on the problems & prospects of women entrepreneurs & effective use of the technologies are presented.

98S34100 / ISA / 1998 / 11341
Debska, Anna & Dzieuwulska, Henryk (Wojskowy Instytut Badan Socjologicznych, E. Gierczak b-00091 Warsaw Poland (tel/fax: 48-22-6813-491; e-mail: wibs@warman.com.pl)). Social Network Analysis: A Promising Tool for Morale Assessment.

† There is a need for a paradigm change in the conceptualization of morale. It is argued that morale should be approached from a relational, not a static, perspective. It is necessary to develop appropriate methods of evaluation & measurement of morale. The software tools of social network analysis offer promising measures for dealing with relational data. Several advantages of this approach, as compared to traditional variable analysis, are demonstrated, & some illustrations of scoring & mapping methods provided.

98S34101 / ISA / 1998 / 11342

† Examines changes in the relationship between European & foreign workers, 1975-1995, & specifies the processes that hinder & favor trade union solidarity. In recent years, there have been increasing reports of open conflict between Germans & foreigners at the plants, concomitant with the politicization of demands of the foreign workers & weakening of their loyalty to the trade unions. Since foreign workers still constitute a significant section of the labor force & are well organized in the metal industries that have, so far, been the strongholds of union mobilization, change in their collective demands & actions is of central importance in assessing the prospects of labor movement in the crisis. Traced are the changes in worker solidarity to employer policies of the state & trade unions that have collectively shaped the relations between German & foreign workers at the workplace & beyond. The impacts on these relations of the settlement since 1988 of nearly 2.5 million immigrants of German descent & of the unification of the Federal Republic of Germany are also examined.

98S34102 / ISA / 1998 / 11343
Deegan, Mary Jo (Dept Sociology U Nebraska, Lincoln 68588-0324 (tel/fax: 402-472-3631/6070)), Harriet Martineau, Patriarchal Gatekeeping and Sociological Theory: Multiple Assaults on the Historical Canon.

† Sociological theory & its institutionalization in textbooks has been constructed as a white, male-usually European-enterprise. This legitimated knowledge has kept women from the sources of knowledge they generate outside the canon of respected founders. The life & ideas of 19th-century social analyst Harriet Martineau exemplify the patriarchal gatekeeping process. Recent challenges to the process of constructing the biased canon are examined.

98S34103 / ISA / 1998 / 11344
DeGoede, Martijn, Spruijt, Ed & Maas, Cora (Faculty Social Sciences Utrecht U, NL-3584 CS Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-30-253-4438/5797; e-mail: m.degoede@fsw.ru.nl)), Individual and Family Factors and Adolescent Well-Being: A Multi-Level Analysis.

† Data from the 1991 & 1994 waves of the Utrecht Study of Adolescent Development (N=1,450 initial respondents, ages 15-24) are drawn on to investigate the relative importance of family vs individual factors for the well-being of males & females. Analysis reveals that problems in the occupational & relational careers of youngsters have significant long-term effects on adolescent well-being; age & education are not related to well-being, & girls show poorer well-being than boys. Occupational problems of parents do not affect the well-being of their children, but parental relational problems lead to poorer adolescent well-being, particularly for girls. Individual experiences emerge as more important than family factors in explaining adolescent well-being, though family relational problems must not be neglected.

98S34104 / ISA / 1998 / 11345
Degtiar, Vladimir U. (Moscow State U Vorob'evo gori, 117234 Russia (tel: 7-095-152-3434; e-mail: degtiar@mx.kli.rsc.ru)), Joint Use of Social and Ecological Strategies for Sustainable Development.

† In light of potential barriers to sustainable social evolution, the idea of social-ecological subsystem cooperation is discussed. A set of ecological strategies has been developed: pareto-nonoptimality of social strategies, which hinders ecological ones. To minimize the resolution of errors, a set of joint-decision strategies are described. The key strategy is based on transfor-
mation of the paretano-optimal specific component into a similar paret-

to-optimal component to solve ecological problems, in search of resources for redistribution. Other strategies of decomposition & self-financing are discussed.

98S34105 / ISA / 1998 / 11346

1 The most fundamental social problems of the year 2000 will be unemployment, marginalization, & destitution. As speculative investments for profit far outdistances investment for production that creates work in the global market & structural adjustment programs cut local budgets for human services in both the developed & developing world, unemployment will rise among all ages & levels of workers. Contending that macrolevel economic analyses cannot solve the problem of the local need for work, explored is how ethnographers' findings from local use of the basic needs approach can provide the empirical basis for building more effective coalitions among human rights, scientific, & religious groups concerned with the needs of the marginalized & destitute.

98S34106 / ISA / 1998 / 11347
Del Grosso Desereti, Luigi (Dept teoria U Trento, I-38100 Italy), Music and Musical Creation: Is There a Nexus between Confessional Attitudes and Artistic and Religious Institutions? (An Almost Weberian Query).

1 A sustained creativity in any artistic field is probably tied to two conditions: (1) a general & widespread social recognition of the validity of lit-

eracy in that field, which permits a wide social basis from which talents can emerge, & (2) economic & social rewards for artistic achievements. This proposition is briefly illustrated through (A) the rise of Protestant sacred music compared to the decline of the Catholic one; (B) the differ-

ten theological importance given to musical literacy by different confes-

sions; & (C) the consequent building of different institutional practices for the teaching of music. The late-19th-century Catholic reaction to Protestant successes is illustrated by the rise of the Cecilian movement & its impact in a little (both geographically & culturally) Italian border region: Trentino. Empirical data from a sample of students of the local conservatory & of the Insi Dei Diocesano di Musica Sacra are drawn on to illustrate the passage of students from one institution to the other, & con-

frontation between the musical cultures proposed by each institution. These topics are considered in different European countries. The contro-

versial decisions of Council Vatican II are briefly considered.

98S34107 / ISA / 1998 / 11348
Del Llano Ibáftez, Ramón (U Autonoma Querétaro, CP 76010 Mexi-

coco (tel/fax: 42-16-75-26; e-mail: riba@sunserver.uaq.mx)), La iglesia catolica en el surgimiento del Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Na-

cional (EZLN) (The Catholic Church and the Raising of the Zapatista

National Liberation Army) in Mexico. The bishop of San

Crístobal de las Casas implemented in his diocese a postula te of libera-

tion theology: "God is a living God, that takes the side of the poor & seeks their integral redemption." As a result, he encouraged the indige-

nous people to organize, which led to the creation of the EZLN. In effect, it was through the catechist that the church profoundly penetrated the communities. The biblical message encouraged community organization for liberation, though direction came from outside the church.

98S34108 / ISA / 1998 / 11349
Del Pino, Juan (Dept Sociología U Málaga, E-29071 Spain (tel/fax:

34-1-5-2221553/2132552)), El saber sobre la participacion desde una perspective iberoamericana (Knowledge on Participation from an Iberoamerican Perspective). (SPA)

1 In each culture there is a deposit, a product of social history, that regist-

ers the shared knowledge of multiple aspects of social life. Concerning participation in organizations, the accumulated common root in Hispanic & African peoples is evident. From a perspective indigenous & American peoples to the present, there are common participative practices that are well-suited to analysis & comprehension in an adequate theoretical framework, which gives understanding to many of today's experiences.

98S34109 / ISA / 1998 / 11350
Delahaye, Olivier, Globalization and "Washington Consensus": The Exportation of the Freehold Land American Dream?.

1 The distinction about agricultural land was elaborated in the particular framework of US land property formation, where land access was done through public land grants in the 19th century & land market in the 20th. In this framework, land has no historical bonds that could affect its commercial exchange. Focus is on social relations as latifundio ground rent, land tenure linked with the power relations, etc. Land market is seen as the almost unique land tenure regulator. Multinational organ-

isms are prompting land politics based on such an approach in the con-

text of the so-called "Washington consensus." Despite some recent in-

tents for widening the reflection, such a framework does not allow em-

phasis on essential sociohistorical relations in land tenure of Latin Amer-

ica, Asia, Africa, & Europe.

98S34110 / ISA / 1998 / 11351
Delanty, Gerard (Dept Sociology U Liverpool, L69 72A England (tel/fax: 0044-151-794-2898/2997; e-mail: delanty@liv.ac.uk)), Theorizing Modernity and the Social.

1 Outlines a conception of modernity in terms of a dualism of autonomy & fragmentation, which can be seen as an expression of a deeper conflict between the cultural & the social projects of modernity. The central concept of modernity was the antagonism of this dualism with the aid of politics. Inspired by the power of the political, the discourses of modern-

ity assumed a certain coherence in the relationship between cultural idea (the autonomy of the subject) & social institutions, eg, the nation-

state. It is argued that this framework, which arose during the Enlighten-

ment, is no longer relevant today as a result of far-reaching social change, the most important of which pertains to the role of knowledge, which is both a cultural & social category. Against the postmodern thesis & various versions of the theory of reflexive modernization, a cognitivist approach is proposed. The mediation of structure & agency is theorized by means of a concept of culture as knowledge. Such an approach em-

phasizes the dimensions of discursivity & contestability in cultural repro-

duction. Implications of this for the concept of "the social" are assessed.

98S34111 / ISA / 1998 / 11352
Delcroix, Catherine (U Versailles Saint Quentin, Guyancourt F-

78047 Cedex France (tel: 1-39-2556-49-33; e-mail: bertaux@ehes.fr)), Strategies and Tactics of Families Living in Preca-

curious Situations.

1 Interviews with 30 families with at least one child, age 16-25, living in a public housing project in Toulouse, France, are used to explore how they cope with their precarious conditions (ie, scarce resources & peril-

ous environment). It appears that most of these families show high levels of activity & imagination to prevent risks (eg, heavy debt & expulsion from the flat or child’s failing at school, exclusion from the labor mar-

kets, & drifting into drugs or delinquency). These are defensive tactics with no spectacular results if seen from the outside; however, they entail permanent mobilizations often bordering on heroinism.

98S34112 / ISA / 1998 / 11353
Delcroix, Catherine (Dept sociologie U Versailles, Saint Quentin-en-

Yvelines Guyancourt Cedex 78047 France), Fighting for Recognition: The Case of the ‘Mediatrices socioculturelles’ in France.

1 In France, women in public housing districts populated by working & often unemployed classes, with large proportions of foreign immigrants, have stepped forward to help their kin, neighbors, & other local residents to deal with local authorities, eg, schools, police stations, & state admin-

istrations. Interview data from 80 such mediatrices socioculturelles (so-

ciocultural mediators) in 20 sites are used to discuss three issues: (1) Why do women volunteer for this kind of initially unpaid function? (2) Why do they have difficulty getting recognized as professionals & possi-

bly as a new profession (their functions are ones that should be fulfilled by social workers, with whom they often work in close association but who are sometimes reluctant to recognize them as professionals)? (3) How do they contribute to the construction of the French republic as an intercultural & democratic society?

98S34113 / ISA / 1998 / 11354
Delgado-Moreira, Juan M. (Dept Anthropolgy Stanford U, CA 94305 (tel/fax: 415-723-2145; e-mail: jdelgado@stanford.edu)), Nation, Multiculturalism and Trans-

nationalism in European Union Citizenship.

1 Attempts to connect macrohistorical perspectives such as transna-
nationalism & multiculturalism with their practical implications for policymakers in regard to European citizenship & identity. It is argued that, from a multicultural standpoint, European citizenship should become European multicultural citizenship to emphasize that every cultural identity can be preserved while contributing to the mainstream & membership of the union. Consequently, cultural decentralization will benefit from active multicultural policies of representation on the federal or union level. The criteria of representation would not be national but cultural. Obstacles to this form of multiculturalism are the launching of European identity attempted by the European Union administration after Maastricht & the states that are already multinational. To strengthen the public perception of European identity, the European Union has triggered resistance in identity terms at the state level as justification for a union identity that has taken the shape of an official nationalism. However, to make cultural identities the unit of collective membership further undermines national citizenship in multinational states & raises issues as to whose cultural identities they would be, which are discussed here. Examples of the gridlock of European citizenship with regard to multiculturalism, nationalism, & transnationalism are given, analyzing one policy or case per strategy–eg, European identity & labor mobility, subnational decentralization, & transnational identities.

98S3411 / ISA / 1998 / 11355
Dell'Islio, Antonio (Centro estudios integrales ambiente U Central Venezela, Caracas 1051 (e-mail: adelisio@sagi.ucv.edu.ve), La ciudad como sistema ambiental dissipativo (The City as a Dissipatory Environmental System). (SPA) System-Environment-Dissipation is the trilogy used to reconsider the "black box" type of theory that has prevailed in environmental studies of the city. Dissipation is converted into a key concept with which to understand the city as a dynamic environmental system. This requires an ongoing search for new situations of equilibrium concerning fluctuations in energy, material, & information. During certain times, the normal limits are transgressed. This structure is perhaps able to normalize itself at a greater degree of either simplicity or complexity. This reinterpretation of the city provides the ability to move beyond a macroprocessual analysis to focus on the multidimensionality of microprocesses that maintain balance.

98S34115 / ISA / 1998 / 11356
Dell'Aquila, Paolo (U Bologna, I-40126 Italy (tel/fax: 39-543-450-355/356; e-mail: daquila@theo.it), Critical Consumption and Virtual Communities. Consumption is not simply a product of the alienation caused by the global economy, but also (as for cultural studies) a means for the cultural creation of social worlds in which objects change from a symbol of estrangement to an "intersubjective artifact." The poststructuralist approach to cyberspace is criticized here, & an attempt is made to verify whether the consumer in virtual communities can become more active & intelligent (eg, through groups & new forms of collective intelligence). Nonstructured groups are distinguished from structured ones, in particular, virtual associations that have a common goal & an organized scheme. These associations often link formal & informal elements, virtual structures (& global dimension), & a minimum level of personal acquaintance. In Italian cyberspace, it is observed that identity is not a "saturated" self ([Gergen] or multiple-playing self (Stone, Turtle)), in these associations, self is always multiple, but there is a common goal & a common ethos that can offer a source for identification. Some of these groups (also created in community networks) can become lobbies in civil society, particularly for local authorities, regaining "civic sense."

98S34116 / ISA / 1998 / 11357
Demailly, Lise (IFRESI Centre national recherche scientifique, F-59800 Lille France (tel/fax: 33-20-12-58-67/31; e-mail: demailly@ifresi.univ-lille1.fr), L'Evolution du traitement social de l'experience professionnelle (The Evolution of Social Treatment of Professional Experience). (FRE) Field study data are used to hypothesize that a global change is at work in the banding of professional experience. In a heterogeneous range of pre-Fordist areas, where solitary construction of professional experience remains a key vocational component, the school transmission of professional knowledge, as well as the informal transmission of experiential knowledge are both affected by a change process determined by (1) the kind of professional experience, (2) methodological training processes merging experience with theory, (3) methodological organization & management of construction-transmission of experience during training & in the working place, & (4) formal shaping of experience-related knowledge in the frame of organizations. It is argued that the global change acts in various ways in various typical frames of professional socialization, the process of shaping formally experiential knowledge has contradictory effects on professionals, & "social technologies," eg. communication & management or evaluation have a specific effectiveness in that process.

98S3411 / ISA / 1998 / 11358

98S34118 / ISA / 1998 / 11359
Dementyeva, Isabella (Instiit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 bl 5 Moscow 117259 (tel/fax: 719-0940/0740), Risk Families in Changing Russian Society. As a result of market reforms in Russia, the economic situation of many families has worsened significantly; according to state statistics, the incomes of 63% of the population are below the average level, & 24% are chronically poor. Here, data obtained via statistical analysis, a survey of experts, social experiment, & formal questionnaire survey are drawn on to examine risk factors influencing the social well-being of the Russian family, including the living standard; decrease in employment & emergence of real unemployment (9.4% of the economically active population); the dynamics of out-of-marriage births (21% of all children born); the decreasing number of registered marriages & the increasing divorce rate; & the recruitment of marginal layers of society due to alcoholism & drug addiction. The growth of the group of vulnerable families among juveniles. Effects of socialization in Russian families under the influence of these factors are described. Results portray the critical level of the problems faced by Russian families & demonstrate the need for programmed measures of social support to help at-risk families perform their traditional functions.

98S34119 / ISA / 1998 / 11360
Dennis, Joel & Dutheil, Catherine (LESTAMP U Nantes, F-44121 Cedex 3 France (tel: 33-02-40-14-11-23; e-mail: lestamp@hernes.human.univ-nantes.fr), Écouter la voix chantante: la chanson populaire féminine (Listen to the Singing Voice: Feminine Popular Song). (FRE) Popular women singers, from Yvette Guilbert to Edith Piaf, are examined, looking specifically at voice & its presentation. Attention is given to how the voice is set up at the moment of being heard, its play of intimate interrelations, & the secrets between the voice & its reception. The tensions involved between music & lyrics, sound & meaning, & the body's materiality & the code of language mark the history of vocalism since primitive times. How psychoanalysis can contribute to the understanding of listening to music is considered. Also examined is how recordings of music introduced singing voices to the home & made listening more individual & private. The notions both of the listening public & the concert were transformed as a result; new conditions & orientations of listening prepared the bearer for an intimate experience & allowed identification with a social & personal drama. The circumstances specific to the hearing of female voices are noted, & changes to the kinds of songs sung in times of economic & social crisis recalled.

98S34120 / ISA / 1998 / 11361
Dennis, Jeffrey P. (Dept Sociology State U New York, Stony Brook 11794 (e-mail: JDennis@lc.sunysb.edu)), Monstrous Desire for the Infinite: A Queer Reading of Classical Theory. Sexuality—including homosexuality—played a key role in the theories of at least some of the people doing sociology in the formative years of the discipline; however, the canonical theorists said almost nothing about nonhegemonic articulations of sexuality, & their tradition continues. The absence of the queer in classical theory leads to the marginalization of the queer in modern theory, in which the deadening repetition of heterosexuality as prima facie normative & necessary is generally balanced by a few patronizing appeals for tolerance of a small, shrinking homosexual minority. This ghettooization enacts a violence to gay/lesbian
identity as profound as overt homophobia. The first step toward claiming a sociology is to reread the classical theorists, especially Karl Marx, Émile Durkheim, & Max Weber, who have not nearly enough marginalized erased lesbians. How do we locate, even in Marx, Durkheim, & Weber, a necessarily & desirably queer world.

Qualitative comparative interview data from doctors in England, Holland, & Sweden are used to address the issue of professional self-regulation in the workplace, discussing medical protocols, clinical guidelines, & evidence-based medicine (EBM) in connection with issues of medical autonomy & managerial control. So-called "professional quality control" threatens to replace preexisting medical audit practices in the wake of the introduction of managed care & regulated markets. These practices appear to square the circle between contracted managed care & medical autonomy. In the process, however, they appear to reduce the area of discretion for the hospital specialist. If procedures are carried out that conflict with agreed protocols, doctors leave themselves open to litigation. Finding several differences of approach in the three countries: the Netherlands has adopted guidelines; Sweden, protocols; & in England doctors use EBM. These differences inform a discussion of the response of the organized medical professions & the sample set against the backdrop of the corporatist, social democratic & dirigiste (planned economy) sociopolitical cultures of the three countries.

Recent work by Sidney Verba & others stresses the importance of resources as determining the political (in)activity of citizens, & considers the possible consequences of differences in political participation on the formation of the political agenda. Explored here are the consequences of the spatial concentration of resourceful & less resourceful citizens in relatively privileged & deprived urban neighborhoods, drawing on survey data from a Dutch urban municipality of Enschede (140,000 inhabitants). Focus is on whether inhabitants of underprivileged quarters are represented among what Robert Dahl has called members of the "political stratum," & whether messages they convey are representative of the urgent community concerns.

The women's movement, which appeared at one time to be homogeneous, is now facing a number of challenges from macropolicies & in its ranks. Besides differences in assessment of the movement's size & strength, the grassroots women's plight & struggles in the face of growing fundamentalism. Issues such as cooperation, shifting leadership, changing forms of mobilization, & different work styles of some women's groups are raising grave concerns for the women's movement. While delineating all these currents, an attempt is made to show efforts counteracting the mainstreaming of the movement. Strategies developed to increase participation of poor women & ensure gender justice by evolving people-oriented structures are analyzed.

Surveys conducted in Montreal, Quebec, are used to examine the experiences, opinions, & strategies of nearly 500 working mothers in light of the daily context in which they live & work. Results suggest that the discourse on the daily practices of these women break from the traditional arguments voiced about work & family articulation. In fact, most mothers at work, even those with more difficult working conditions, share an innovative & relatively positive perceptions about their double status as worker & mother. Two specific issues are addressed: (1) How do these women's articulations of their private & professional lives shed light on the debate on work & family articulation as a major dynamic factor of change in the family & organizational cultures? (2) What are the potential stakes of such transformations on parental roles & family realities?

Examines women's community work, investigating their informal & formal roles. Community studies women are critically evaluated with respect to analyses of women, & community work of women in Greenpoint-Williamsburg (NY) is discussed in terms of a profile of women's informal & formal activism.

Investigates the development of grades & standards in the M1 wine industry. However, to fully explore & understand the grades & standards of M1 wine, it is necessary to explore the commodity chain at the national & international level. The various points in the network include wineries, vineyards, the international community, & government regulations. How values enter into an agricultural debate & the fact that the creation & implementation of grades & standards are negotiations of power are highlighted.

Investigates the understanding of sexuality & body image (size & appearance) by heterosexual & homosexual teachers attending high schools in Sydney, Australia, 1996/97. The concept of habits (Bourdieu, Pierre, 1984) indicates the level of understanding of these issues & the disposition to act that are manifested by these teachers. Broadly, those who lack perception of homosexuality tend to also lack understanding of body image. The results in symbolic violence through neglect of the symbolic violence through neglect of the homosexual teachers tend also to be aware of body image issues such as body manipulation through fitness regimes & steroid use. In schools,
the marginalization of students who are perceived to be homosexual or whose body shape or mannerisms do not conform to the norm is evident: the use of hairkiem (weaving) and makeup, which contributes to suicidal. Homophobia is linked with machismo, masculinity, & the description of the ideal self as tough, which has parallels with the development of the athletic body as the ideal depiction of the self. Students with low body image have reduced self-esteem, & portrayal of the self is especially ambiguous for homosexuals who lack appropriate role models from teachers & sports figures.

98S34129 / ISA / 1998 / 11370
Desmazieres-Berlje, Cécile (Centre recherches sociologiques & historiques education École normale superieure Fontenay/Saint-Cloud, 31 ave Lombart BP 81 F-92266 Fontenay aux Roses Cedex France, [tel/fax: 01-41-13-25-11; e-mail: chapouli@ens-fcd.fr]), The Process of Adjustment of Academic and Social Ambitions in an Intermediate Higher Educational Institution, The Case of the Instituts Universitaires de Technologie (IUT) in France. It examines how Instituts Universitaires de Technologie (IUT) students consider their future at the beginning of their 2-year course study, & analyze the process of adaptation & adjustment of their goals, based on observations & interviews. To understand the goals, gender, age, social background, academic success, life-cycle position, & "contingencies" (relations with family & friends, nonacademic interests, etc) are considered. The intermediate position in the higher education hierarchy & various outlets make it possible for students to smoothly adapt their expectations. The usual determinist conception of students' career in terms of choices appears then especially inadequate. What are usually considered important decisions influencing the career-often calling "choices"-should indeed be regarded as the result of a progressive elimination of alternatives undertaken in a universe of possibilities.

98S34130 / ISA / 1998 / 11371
Detelina, Radoeva (U Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P9, [tel: 416-763-3380; e-mail: detelina@chass.utoronto.ca]), Growing Up in Interesting Times: Radical Social Change and Risk Behaviours in Eastern and Central Europe. It analyzes the effects of the expansion of market-driven values on youth subcultural delinquency after the fall of communism in East & Central Europe. In terms of radical social change, subcultural forms of delinquency cannot be total rebellious rejections of mainstream values. Instead, they appear to be distorted reflections of core market-related values. In support of the latter position, a recent comparative study of East West German youth found that East German adolescents are more likely to overemphasize self-interest in comparison to their West German counterparts. This has been interpreted as resulting from the fast pace of social change experienced by East German youths (Hagan, Merkens, & Bohneke, 1995). This argument is extended by comparing the effects of social change on Eastern German juvenile risk behaviors in two other Eastern European contexts: Bulgaria & the Czech Republic. Factor analyses reveal patterns of self-interest similar to those found in East Germany, but the parallels are not clear-cut. Structural equation modeling suggests that, in addition to the rapid transition, other contextual factors may explain the high levels of self-interest in Bulgaria; e.g., the radical nature of Eastern European change is manifested sometimes in crises of legitimacy & deep social deregulations. Both the Czech & the Bulgarian transitions differ from the planned, orderly process of change in East Germany, & also affect each other with respect to the severity of legitimacy crises, delinquency, & anomie. Under these conditions, although cultures of competition should encourage higher levels of unrestrained self-interest in more deregulated settings, it is reasonable to expect that the relation of these processes to self-interest & delinquency in adolescent cohorts may be nonlinear. High levels of self-interest may not necessarily account for higher levels of juvenile delinquency, depending on whether self-interested competition summarizes achievement or survivalist strategies.

98S34131 / ISA / 1998 / 11372
DeTombe, Doreen J. (School Systems Engineering/Policy Analysis/Management Delft U Technology, NL-2600 GA Netherlands, [tel/fax: 31-15-2-78-69-49/34-29; e-mail: detombe@sepa.tudelft.nl]), The Contribution of Socio-Cybernetics to the Analysis of Technical Policy Problems. In the search for methods & tools for support for analyzing complex technical policy problems, developed is a method to support the handling process of these kinds of problems: Compram, based on the principles of interactive group modeling. This method prescribes four main steps in the problem-handling process: (1) analyzing the problem by so-called neutral experts, (2) analyzing the problem by each party involved in the problem, (3) combining the knowledge of the problem in regard to the power of different groups, & (4) anticipating the consequences of changes toward an organization of (a part of) society. The sociocybernetic concept of self-steering is used to discuss how it can support the handling process of technical policy problems in the context of the Dutch high-speed rail for trains, 1992-1996.

98S34132 / ISA / 1998 / 11373
DeVauil, Marjorie (Syracuse U, NY 13244, [tel/fax: 61-345-4030/4597; e-mail: mdevauil@mailbox.syr.edu]), Attention to Absences: Feminist Research Strategies.
Based primarily on personal experiences as leader of a seminar on feminist methodologies, articulated are three kinds of research strategies implicit in feminist methods developed over several generations of feminist research on neglected dimensions of social life: (1) speaking of the neglected, (2) listening to the neglected, & (3) theorizing the neglected. This has always sprung from testimony—women speaking from experience—followed by examination & articulation of that experience & how it differs from what is expected. Seeking neglected dimensions & contexts requires courageous speech about that which has not been said. Hearing the neglected means recognizing that listening is difficult; it requires that those who have already spoken also learn to wait silently about what others speak, & those who learn from listening must think deeply about issues of "speaking for." Feminist theorizing includes a search for the "other side" of what is & an attempt to make what is not there part of the project. Though it may sound mystical, feminists have learned that this search can in fact be a habit of thought that researchers can notice & cultivate. Addressing absences in feminist analyses requires examination & revision of concepts & frameworks, so that neglected phenomena are not "patched onto" but integrated into disciplinary thought.

98S34133 / ISA / 1998 / 11374
Devezas, Tassaleco C. (Dept Electromechanics U Beira Interior, P-6200 Covilhã Portugal, [tel/fax: 00351-75-320829/320826; e-mail: tassade@demnet2.ubi.pt]), The Longwave Phenomenon: Open Questions and New Insights.
In terms of longwaves (Kondratiev or K-waves in economics), much of the discussion analyzing economics & society (& its future) has been reoriented & is employing new scientific tools, e.g., chaos theory, complexity theory, nonlinear systems, etc, to build a theoretical base in the quest for sustainable development. Complexity theory & nonlinearly are currently hot topics of interdisciplinary interest among the natural & social sciences, but still fall short of explaining the cyclic & evolutionary dynamics of society. It is argued that (1) A comprehensive & embracing theory of the longwave economic cycle still needs to be elaborated. (2) K-wave theory is a very useful tool to construct future scenarios, not only regarding the future of technology (Technospheres), but also the future of human reasoning (moral, ethics, common values). (3) The use of these new tools of science may lead to a better understanding of the causality of the phenomenon. The understanding of all these issues, not only in terms of Economics, but as a philosophical or social phenomenon, could contribute significantly to futures research.

98S34134 / ISA / 1998 / 11375
DeVries, Raymond G. (Dept Sociology Saint Olaf Coll, Northfield MN 55057, [tel/fax: 507-646-3875/3933; e-mail: devries@stolaf.edu]), The Sociology of Obstetric Science in the Netherlands.
The Netherlands is widely admired for its unique maternity care system, characterized by very low rates of infant mortality, a well-organized division of labor between midwives & obstetricians, & a large % of home births. Like other clinical practices, Dutch maternity care rests on a scientific foundation. Given the fact that "normal" obstetric science condemns home birth as dangerous & casts a suspicious eye on midwifery, examined here is how Dutch obstetric science developed a different research foundation, & how it is accommodated in the larger science of obstetrics. Data from interviews with obstetricians/gynecologists, archives, & the professional literature are drawn on to offer a social history of Dutch obstetric science, examining the internal debates, the funding of research, & patterns of dissemination & use of data outside the Netherlands.

93
The political ideology

Investigates the formation of sectarianism as a social phenomenon in the Canadian Act of 1997 severely restricts the ability of tobacco companies to promote themselves through the sponsorship of sports events. After summarizing reasons why tobacco companies seek to sponsor sports events, it is shown they have used sponsorship to find loopholes in existing legislation. Though sponsorship provides tobacco companies with numerous perks, it is more contentious as to whether sponsoring sports events provides tobacco companies with an opportunity to recruit new smokers among an impressionable age group. Focusing on a few particular events that appeal to a youth market & are sponsored by tobacco companies (eg, mountain biking, extreme skiing, & auto racing), an effort is made to determine whether the restrictions on sport sponsorships within the Tobacco Act are justifiable.

The political ideology & philosophy of Netaji (the leader) Subhas Chandra Bose, the “patron of patriots” of India, & economic emancipation consists of “total independence” with “total mobilization” & revolutionary war against all colonialism & imperialism. He organized & staged a total revolutionary war from abroad & from inside India for achieving a unified, independent India, & this ideology stood beyond & above religions, castes, creeds, communalism, division/partition, etc. The context & contents of his economic ideology was based on the goal of human-development-oriented economic emancipation of the vast India & Asia. His political-ideological & socio-economic concepts of total liberation are analyzed.

Considering the observation that members of the human species live, on average, longer than members of other species, it is argued that neither human biology nor human genetics can fully account for the longer human lifespan. An attempt is made to establish a correlation between the human lifespan & what are termed human cultural symbols (language, thought, knowledge/science, beliefs, cultural values, & norms, etc). Compared to human organisms, human cultural symbols require longer to mature. Consequently, cultural factors influence the very action of the biology & genes of the human species, leading to what is called “aculturized genes-biology”; ie, human biology & genes are designed to lengthen the human lifespan to meet the time required for the maturity of human cultural symbols. This argument is elaborated throughout the thesis which considers human cultural & symbols as impregnated elements with transcendental dimensions. Islam's vision of human cultural symbols is of great help in articulation of this thesis.

Diah, Hassan (Dept Social & Behavioural Sciences American U Beirut, Lebanon 735 Don Mills Rd Apt 2107 North York Ontario M3C 1T1 [tel: 416-421-0570; e-mail: hndiah@aub.edu.lb]), Capitalist Expansion and the Rise of Sectarianism in Lebanon.

Investigates the formation of sectarianism as a social phenomenon in Lebanon, historically examining the socioeconomic dimension of this phenomenon in connection to early European capitalist expansion into the Ottoman Middle East. Highlighted is the increasing (cultural-humanitarian) involvement of Western missionaries in various communities of Lebanon. In addition to the numerous disparities (socio-economic, regional, political) that Western involvement helped initiate in Lebanon, sectarianism was an important, obvious outcome that is often used to explain all of Lebanon's major problems, including the collapse of the independent First Republic (1943-1975) & the potential demise of the Second Republic (1989-present). It is argued that sectarianism is a consequence, rather than a cause, of the disparities in the country, & sectarianism is defined as an offensive ideology & tool by the rich to continue accumulating economic benefits while distracting attention from Lebanon's socioeconomic & political ills.


Discusses pluralism & cross-culturality in the globalization process, focusing on Africa. Globalization impacts are identified: the emergence of the hybrid political form of "democratocracy" (democracy & dictatorship); construction of new symbolic barriers between people; the possible rise of the market society; & rediscovery of the regenerating self. Africa must insist on alternative approaches to neoliberalism, in particular an international democracy as reflected in the UN & Bretton Woods. Besides demeansertizing the economy, it is suggested that the labor union movement should shed its bureaucracy & monopoly to promote a fusion of corporatism & social/political centrality.

Diaz de Landa, Martha Inés (Facultad Derecho U Nacional Cordoba, 5000 Argentina [tel/fax: 54-51-940427; e-mail: landa@powernet.com.ar]), Old and New Political Cultures in Argentinean Cities: Support to State Reforms, Market Oriented Policies and Social Liberalism Values in Urban Settings.

Analyzes the patterns under which a new political culture is emerging among citizens in different urban settings & how conditions such as social class, age, education, & political party preferences explain political culture differences. Assumptions & hypotheses on these relations rely strongly on theories from Terry N. Clark (eg, 1991 [see abstract 92Y8340]), Ronald Inglehart (1990, 1994), Oddbjorn Knutsen (1994), & Norbert Lechner (1993), among others. Three localities were chosen by size & economic main activity, & data were obtained via a citizen survey (N = approximate 750). In general, results show a significant relation between political culture variation & individual social class, even stronger than the age effect as it was predicted for the advanced societies. However, this general trend varies when community type is taken into account.

Diaz, Fernandez, Garcia, Soledad, Ispizua, Marian & Montagut, Maite (U Barcelona, E-08007 Spain [tel/fax: 343-402-1703/280-2378; e-mail: solad@ds2.pco.uib.es]), Local Democracy in Spain.

Drawn from 1996 interview data from 456 politicians & civil leaders in 30 medium-size cities in Spain to examine their emerging democratic values & practices. It is hypothesized that, from the first local democratic elections in 1979, there has been a consolidation of democratic values. Further, a process of political decentralization has favored the opening channels of citizen participation. Findings indicate a clear consolidation of democratic values & practices similar to that of West European democracies.

Diaz, José Antonio (U Nacional Educación Distaion, E-28004 Madrid, Spain [tel/fax: 34-1-398-70-84/76-53; e-mail: jadiaz@sr.uned.es]), Tendencias sociales de las tecnologías de la información y comunicación en España (Social Trends of Information and Communication Technologies in Spain). (SPA)

Presents results of part of a technological foresight program conducted at the U Nacional de Educación Distaion (Spain) during the last 2 years. The research covered three main technological
areas—information & communication technologies (ICTs), manufacturing (robots), & health & life sciences (biotechnology)—but focus here is on only ICTs. Our joining of the horizontal dimensions of the ICT society relationship from the point of view of the social construction of technological systems, considering the structural change & the application of ICT in economic & social systems, data gathered & analyzed from Delphi surveys are used to examine this transformation in relation to the development of new information & communication technologies (ICT), health, friendly technology, & personal communications. Results are compared with those of similar studies done in Japan, the UK, & France.

While none of the novels selected is straightforwardly naturalistic, all contain naturalistic elements, & it is shown that their portrayals of learning disabilities are intended to be true to life—whatever metaphorical meanings may also be included. Each character is perceived through a filter of expectations & suppressions about what learning disabilities are & how a learning-disabled person fits into the social world. It is argued that the situation differs little from the 19th century to the present, in that, while cognitive impairment has a physiological basis, its social manifestation is subject to construction & has a value subject to historical change. Some of the historical changes are illustrated along with gender & social class constructions that are attached to concepts of learning disabilities. The social construction of cognitive impairment in the novels will be compared with the life story of a real late-20th-century individual to highlight the interplay between physiological impairment & the social construction of impairment in biographies.

Empirical data collected in 1996 from 5,000 ever-married people in the Federal Republic of Germany are drawn on to examine the incidence of the so-called intergenerational transmission of divorce known from the North American literature. Survival analyses indicate that the intergenerational transmission of divorce is operating for both sons & daughters of divorced parents in Germany. Various explanations for this transmission effect are discussed, & it is suggested that, rather than considering these explanations as alternatives in the strict sense, they ought to be integrated into a composite model based on the assumption that the intergenerational transmission of divorce is a cumulative process by which the consequences of parental divorce systematically maximize those factors known to increase divorce risk. Findings from a multivariate analysis support the assumption that the different explanations for the intergenerational transmission of divorce are partial explanations referring to different mechanisms operating at different points of time in the life course.

The social construction of cognitive impairment in the novels will be compared with the life story of a real late-20th-century individual to highlight the interplay between physiological impairment & the social construction of impairment in biographies.

Empirical data collected in 1996 from 5,000 ever-married people in the Federal Republic of Germany are drawn on to examine the incidence of the so-called intergenerational transmission of divorce known from the North American literature. Survival analyses indicate that the intergenerational transmission of divorce is operating for both sons & daughters of divorced parents in Germany. Various explanations for this transmission effect are discussed, & it is suggested that, rather than considering these explanations as alternatives in the strict sense, they ought to be integrated into a composite model based on the assumption that the intergenerational transmission of divorce is a cumulative process by which the consequences of parental divorce systematically maximize those factors known to increase divorce risk. Findings from a multivariate analysis support the assumption that the different explanations for the intergenerational transmission of divorce are partial explanations referring to different mechanisms operating at different points of time in the life course.

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The Impact of Housing Association Investment on Municipal Housing Estates in England.

Housing associations in England have experienced a change in development activities, including a considerable amount of housing association grant being spent on renovation & redevelopment of problem municipal housing estates. This has resulted in economic & social deprivation & secure wider benefits, housing associations are increasingly working to provide a number of "nonhousing" or "housing plus" initiatives as part of their physical regeneration work. Previous research has suggested, however, that, despite significant expenditure & improvement in the physical & environmental conditions of homes, residents' economic & social circumstances remain unchanged, & any outcomes from housing plus activity are typically of a modest nature. Focus here is the employment & training programs & measuring the impact of such programs on residents of estates, based on national mail survey & case study data.

Population of Vojvodina was the first in Yugoslavia to experience the physical reconstruction of municipal estates, examining the extent of housing association construction-related jobs & training programs & measuring the impact of such programs on residents of estates, based on national mail survey & case study data. Reports preliminary results of ongoing research on the shared job market of the populations of African origin in the US, using 1990 census data to define four categories of African-origin populations based on place of birth: black Africans, white Africans, African Americans, & blacks from South America. Logistic regression equations, controlling for the influences of sociodemographic characteristics & welfare status, show that Afro-immigration affects African American men & women differently. While white African immigrant men are the most desirable employees among Afro-men, African American men are the least wanted. In contrast, African American women are more desirable than both black & white African immigrant women, but less wanted than both immigrant options. Women from South America, who top women's labor subqueue. These findings indicate that the principles of the queue theory of labor force can be substantially altered when several forms of discrimination are at work.

The population of Vojvodina was the first in Yugoslavia to experience demographic transition. Fertility & mortality rates started to decline at the end of the 19th century. According to the theory of demographic transition, the population is now in a posttransitional period, while others suggest that it is in a second demographic transition. However, one hypothesis of demographic transition theory, that fertility & mortality rate should be at the same level (zero population growth), has not occurred. The latest data show that the natural growth rate of the population of Vojvodina is negative. During the post-WWII period, the crude birthrate continuously decreased. Between 1981 & 1991, the natural growth rate of the whole population became negative. Regional aspects of the decreasing fertility rate have had a crucial influence on the aggregate fertility rate. Statistical data from Vojvodina's municipalities, 1981-1991, show three distinct ways in which the fertility rate decreased. One of the crucial factors that influenced the general decrease in the fertility rate was the changing age structure in all municipalities, both urban & rural. The % of fertile women decreased in Vojvodina as a whole starting in 1971, more intensively in rural areas, but lately in urban areas as well. Another very important factor was the national structure of the population.
tion in municipalities. Municipalities with predominantly Hungarian populations have had significantly lower fertility rates during the whole period of demographic transition.

98S34158 / ISA / 1998 / 11399

Dobbelaere, Karel (Dept Sociology Catholic U, Leuven B-3000 Belgium [tel/fax: 32-16-32-03-03/33-65; e-mail: karel.dobbelaere@soc.kuleuven.ac.be]). Differences and Similarities between Various Pillars: Catholic, Protestant, Seventeenth-Day Adventist, and Soka Gakkai.

- Examines different hypotheses explaining the erection of pillars in European countries:
  1. The emancipation hypothesis, explaining their construction as a means to emancipate the lower classes;
  2. The mobilization hypothesis, suggesting that the corporate channel was meant to link its clients to the political channel;
  3. The preservation hypothesis, stating that pillars were erected to protect believers from the impact of a secularized society & its institutions. Sectarian movements & new religious movements have also erected miniature pillars outside the traditional area where such organizations emerged, ie, in the US (Seventeenth-Day Adventists) & Japan (Soka Gakkai). Whether these hypotheses explain the latter structures is discussed.

98S34159 / ISA / 1998 / 11400


- Chemical reactions are universal, but social reactions are conditioned by contextual diversity: class vs caste, equality or hierarchy, progress or decay, socialism or liberalism. Social realities are not the same in Western Europe as in tropical Africa. Consequently, the concepts & theories needed to analyze them are different. A second limit to universalization of sociology is the absence of paradigms in the social sciences, a word borrowed from chemistry. The recent history of sociology shows that there are no general theories accepted by a large majority. If universalization were to really possible, comparative sociology, social psychology, & social anthropology would lose their ground. But, at the middle level, sociology is becoming increasingly international, intercontinental, intercultural, & contextual.

98S34160 / ISA / 1998 / 11401

Dogan, Mattei (National Center Scientific Research, 72 blvd Arago F-75013 Paris France [tel/fax: 33-1-45-358052/079222]), Interrelations between Sociology and the Other Social Sciences.

- The relations between sociology & the other social sciences are, in reality, relations between sectors of disciplines & not between whole disciplines. Since there is no progress without specialization, the creative interchanges occur between specialized subfields. A two-fold process can be seen: Formalism & recombinant science. The former produces standardization; the latter structures hybrid scholars. The process of hybridization consists, first of all, in borrowing & lending concepts, theories, methods, & substance. Sociology is one of the most open disciplines; many leading sociologists are hybrid scholars.

98S34161 / ISA / 1998 / 11402

Doben-Seltzer, Genevieve & Mouchump, N. (IEP Paris, 224 bd Saint Germain F-75007 France [tel/fax: 33-1-45-49-26-17/40-47-04-65; e-mail: genevieve.doben.seltzer@wanadoo.fr]). Les Représentations institutionnelles de l'emploi dans les entreprises publiques (Social Representations of Work in Public Enterprises). (FRE)

- It is argued that the evolution of work is at the center of French society & is the force behind contemporary social fragmentation, leading to such events as the conflicts of Dec 1995. In a study undertaken in 1997 to analyze the social representations of work among the personnel of EDF-GDG (acronym not defined), interviews were conducted in 30 different establishments to produce a reflexive analysis of the employees' situation. The post-WWII social pact is described, noting that it allowed entire families guaranteed employment over generations. In the name of modernization, however, public enterprises have changed, adapting new rules & emphasizing the performance of the business itself. Fears associated with this new social pact are investigated, & it is held that current circumstances make the state's return to a regulating role seem welcome.

98S34162 / ISA / 1998 / 11403

Domingues, Jose Mauricio (Federal U Rio de Janeiro, 20051-070 Brazil [tel/fax: 021-521-5446/224-8965; e-mail: maudom@sics.ufrj.br]). Modernity, Tradition and Reflexivity in Contemporary Brazil.

- With modernity constitutes a world civilization, it has specific features in different parts of the globe. The different aspects of the tradition of modernity have been combined with different aspects of other traditions. This has entailed a dialectics between traditional modernity & other civilizational features. Whereas this has always been a reflexive process, the last decades have been witness to a further process of reflexization, partly due to ongoing globalization tendencies. Now, as before, collective subjectivities play a key role in the development of modernity in its varied outlook. A theoretical discussion of those problems is developed with reference to contemporary Brazilian society & social sciences. It is argued that the main trend of Brazilian development today runs toward a deepening of the traditions of modernity. Tradition & modernity are well-established topics for the social sciences in Brazil, but they still have to come to terms with reflexivity & contingency, even if the former has worked precisely to deepen the modern features of Brazilian society.

98S34163 / ISA / 1998 / 11404

Dominguez-Alcon, Carmen (U Barcelona, E-08034 Spain [tel/fax: 34-3-402-9056; e-mail: cdomin@riscd2.eco.ub.es]). The End of the Myth of the Spanish Family: Changing Family Structures, Needs and Demands.

- The family changes taking place in Spain in recent decades, together with the increasing participation of women in the labor market & the increase of the number of households with two income sources, has led to the rise of new needs & demands. Presented here are data on the evolution of the Spanish family, participation of women in the labor market, & new approaches to work & family. The assessment of needs in specific situations related to making family & work compatible is considered, with attention to new needs & demands related to health care provision.

98S34164 / ISA / 1998 / 11405

Dominguez-Alcon, Carmen (U Barcelona, E-08034 Spain [tel/fax: 34-3-402-9056; e-mail: cdomin@riscd2.eco.ub.es]). Gender Relations in Chinese Sports: Continuity and Change in Traditional Gender Culture.

- In-depth interviews with 30 Chinese elite female athletes are drawn on to explore the dynamics of gender relations in sport, intending to present a more realistic & complete picture of gender cultures in Chinese sport, the functioning of society, & the nature of historical changes. Since 1949, Chinese sportswomen have enjoyed coaching, equipment, & facilities as well as wages & rewards equal to those of men. Women's victories in international competitions have helped promote the social status of women, both in specific sport circles & in general society. However, despite their equal status on the sports fields, female athletes live in a wider male hegemonic society driven by traditional Confucian doctrines & modern market forces. They are still underrepresented in high-level coaching leadership. The institution between male coach & female athlete is like that between father & daughter, an authoritative & obedient one determined by Chinese traditional culture.
1 Raymond Aron argued how to reconstruct the past of a discipline (sociology) with objectives, methods, & boundaries that are not entirely fixed. The methodological question is considered here: how the different narratives historians construct about the past of sociology may also influence how contemporary sociologists understand their discipline(s) & their future directions. Three overlapping sets of issues are brought into focus: (1) How do narratives generalize a discipline's identity that is not entirely fixed? (2) What precipitated the original sociological discipline, & what core concepts constitute a distinctively sociological discourse? (3) What links have evolved between the discipline & the broader arena of empirical social investigation, between sociology's institutional bases & the demands for social research?

2 Donovan, Patrick (U Frontera, Temuco Chile [tel/fax: 56-45-25-3444/2547; e-mail: pdonovan@werken.ufr.cl]), Social Participation of Neighborhood Leaders in the Urban Sector of Padre Las Casas Municipality: A Case Study.

3 Donovan, Patrick (U Frontera, Temuco Chile [tel/fax: 56-45-25-3444/2547; e-mail: pdonovan@werken.ufr.cl]), Issues in Globalized and Corporate Sport.

4 Donovan, Patrick (U Frontera, Temuco Chile [tel/fax: 56-45-25-3444/2547; e-mail: pdonovan@werken.ufr.cl]), The Labour Motivation of the Young Generation Changes.

5 Dóra, Ilona (Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Keleti Károly 5-7 H-1525 Budapest [fax: 36-1-343-6671]), Housing Choice and Inflation in Hungary.

6 Doubt, Keith D. (Division Social Science Truman State U, Kirksville MO 63501 [tel: 816-785-4322; e-mail: kdoubt@truman.edu]), Double-voiced Discourse and Schizophrenia.

7 Doubt, Keith D. (Division Social Science Truman State U, Kirksville MO 63501 [tel: 816-785-4322; e-mail: kdoubt@truman.edu]), The Hegelian Critique of 'Habits'.

8 Doubt, Keith D. (Division Social Science Truman State U, Kirksville MO 63501 [tel: 816-785-4322; e-mail: kdoubt@truman.edu]), The Hegelian Critique of 'Habits'.

9 Doubt, Keith D. (Division Social Science Truman State U, Kirksville MO 63501 [tel: 816-785-4322; e-mail: kdoubt@truman.edu]), Housing Choice and Inflation in Hungary.
In doing his science, Humberto R. Maturana begins with what is clear-
ner & more knowable & proceeds through logos to what is clearer & more knowable &btc.
the nature of the knowing subject that subsequently emerges has excited great interest & controversy in the social & manage-
ment sciences, especially as attempts have been made at developing a
tory of "social" autopoiesis. What has proven elusive, however, is a
hook on which to hang the autopoiesis of social systems. Maturana's ce-
lebrated book is "Self-production" with all that it entails. Niklas Luhmann,
in spite of his considerable sophistication, has failed to demonstrate that
communication is the most appropriate hook for social autopoiesis.
In fact, Aristotle aderts to such a hook early on in his physics with his enigm-
atic phrase, "Some things exist by nature, others are due to other
causes." He then proceeds to suggest that the things that exist by nature
"have within themselves a source of change & stability," & it is present
"in its own right and not accidentally." While these may sound enigmat-
cte, they are no more or less obscure than what is found in Maturana.
Once clarified, they provide pointers to a reading of autopoiesis that is
both internally consistent & coherent & at the same time, has enough
generality to encompass both physical & social autopoiesis.
tities continue to find direct & significant effects of early cognitive abilities on occupational status & income of men & women, after controlling for parental social background, income, educational attainment. Hauser (1998), in a review of evidence of the importance of cognitive ability in social stratification in the US, urges scholars to address these questions for their societies. Used is Dutch longitudinal data set that contains measurements of parental characteristics, scholastic & cognitive abilities, & intelligence for 2,587 children born around 1940, interviewed & tested in 1952, & reinterviewed in 1957-1959, 1983, & 1993. Means & distributions of early scholastic & cognitive ability & intelligence in different occupational groups are compared for this cohort (for men & women, & for first, intermediately, & current jobs separately) to see whether early scholastic & cognitive ability & intelligence became more important for occupational success during the life course of this Dutch cohort. An attainment model (including parental background, scholastic & cognitive ability, intelligence, educational & occupational level, income of children) is applied to establish the direct & indirect effects of early scholastic & cognitive ability & intelligence on educational attainment & occupational attainment in different phases of life.

Focuses on the effect of a change in the political majority in Grenoble, France, on the sports policy, as defined by the local councillors, the Sports Dept, & a local sports partnership organization called the OMS. Two crucial concepts used in the study are "local order" & "cultural turn" in all their plurality, whether referring to national or local cultural practices, or everyday interactions between social groups. Only after the 1968 Olympic Games did the socialist town council manage to set up a sports policy by supporting voluntary community initiatives. The Council had to face the OMS, which supported sports shows & clubs, with them, represented a counterforce. However, the values that it advocated corresponded with those of the right-wing local council elected in 1983. The OMS became a real power & succeeded in reducing the place & the part played by the Sports Dept. Toward the late 1980s, the local council tried to tone down the effects of the boom in sports shows. Results confirm the sociology of organizations hypothesis that individual strategies represent a determining factor in the analysis of a local (sports) policy.

Affluent countries face increasing health costs arising from the chronic illnesses of their aging populations, & cost containment occupies a prominent place on the political agenda. Reforms to corporatize, privatize, or otherwise deregulate, & health care are already being implemented, but in the face of considerable criticism of both their effectiveness & equity. Community care, linked with self-care & family care, promises ways of containing costs, but questions of effectiveness & equity remain. Compared here are Australian Home & Community Care, which reduces dependence on institutional care by supporting voluntary community networks for elderly people, & the system used in Singapore, which has designed health financing around the strong tradition of family loyalty. Singapore's Medisave system requires wage earners to save for their own health costs & for their own health insurance. Immediate family members can be called on to help meet each other's health costs. Singaporean health financing requires wage earners to choose between purchasing health services in the present for themselves & those dependent on their wage, or health services in their own future old age. This comparison shows that containing health costs through community care may shift the burden of care in unintended ways & with unintended consequences.


Focuses on the effect of a change in the political majority in Grenoble, France, on the sports policy, as defined by the local councillors, the Sports Dept, & a local sports partnership organization called the OMS. Two crucial concepts used in the study are "local order" & "individual strategies" (Bernoux, 1985; Friedberg, 1993), both drawn on in an analysis of records, newspaper articles, & interviews. The Grenoble sports policy is defined as the result of the mutual exchanges between various groups. Only after the 1968 Olympic Games did the socialist town council manage to set up a sports policy by supporting voluntary community initiatives. The Council had to face the OMS, which supported sports shows & clubs, with them, represented a counterforce. However, the values that it advocated corresponded with those of the right-wing local council elected in 1983. The OMS became a real power & succeeded in reducing the place & the part played by the Sports Dept. Toward the late 1980s, the local council tried to tone down the effects of the boom in sports shows. Results confirm the sociology of organizations hypothesis that individual strategies represent a determining factor in the analysis of a local (sports) policy.
Examines the process of judicial writing in Egypt. Advocates following a brief context-setting narrative, two major approaches to the realization of fringe childhood experiences, structural attributes of the profession that engineers lost their identity. Engineer working time world grapple with the necessity of environmental policy making at the international as well as national levels. Here, it is hypothesized that one of the consequences of this change is the rationalization of the system of production. Here, the character of this rationalization is discussed with respect to its application to work organization through quality control & the informatization of production & its extension to manpower management. Whether the different methods of implementation of multinational companies used by the French & German are reflective of cultural differences is addressed. It is argued that the management of these new rationalization systems leads to codification & procedural formalization, & the new business culture can be characterized as a multinational managerial culture where rationalization techniques dominate the authoritarian or participatory modes of direction.

International Sociological Association

9834198 / ISO / 1998 / 11439
Durand, Claire, Chevalier, Serge & Vachon, Sebastien (U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-343-7447/5722; e-mail: durandc@crc.umontreal.ca]), Using Surgical Regression to Predict Occurrence of First Contact, Outcome at First Contact and Completion of Interview in Telephone Surveys.

Examines whether using survival analysis may improve knowledge of the management of manpower as well as methods of work organization & management practiced under the socialist regime. It is held that the most dominant of the observed changes is the rationalization of the system of production. Here, the character of this rationalization is discussed with respect to its application to work organization through quality control & the informatization of production & its extension to manpower management. Whether the different methods of implementation of multinational companies used by the French & German are reflective of cultural differences is addressed. It is argued that the management of these new rationalization systems leads to codification & procedural formalization, & the new business culture can be characterized as a multinational managerial culture where rationalization techniques dominate the authoritarian or participatory modes of direction.

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The implementation of Western businesses in Eastern Europe involves a reformulation of the management of manpower as well as methods of work organization & management practiced under the socialist regime. It is held that the most dominant of the observed changes is the rationalization of the system of production. Here, the character of this rationalization is discussed with respect to its application to work organization through quality control & the informatization of production & its extension to manpower management. Whether the different methods of implementation of multinational companies used by the French & German are reflective of cultural differences is addressed. It is argued that the management of these new rationalization systems leads to codification & procedural formalization, & the new business culture can be characterized as a multinational managerial culture where rationalization techniques dominate the authoritarian or participatory modes of direction.

9834199 / ISO / 1998 / 11439
Duran, Maria-Angelines, Duran, Alexander (Institut Economica & Geografia Consejo de Investigaciones Cientificas, Pinar 25 E-28006 Madrid Spain [tel/fax: 34-1-411-098-352-1937; e-mail: dur@cc.csic.es]), The Future of Work in Europe.

Work is a broad concept, while labor, mainly wage & salaried labor, is a specific one. Focus here is on the changing roles of paid, unpaid, & volunteer work in present & future Europe. The time perspective is incorporated into the sociological analysis, taking into account both theoretical analysis & empirical data.

9834197 / ISO / 1998 / 11438
Durand, Claude (U EVRY, F-91025 France [tel/fax: 01-69-47-70-96/08]), Les Entreprises occidentales en Europe de l'Est: rationalisation en management participatif (Western Business in Eastern Europe: Rationalization in Participative Management). (FRE)

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The implantation of Western businesses in Eastern Europe involves a reformulation of the management of manpower as well as methods of work organization & management practiced under the socialist regime. It is held that the most dominant of the observed changes is the rationalization of the system of production. Here, the character of this rationalization is discussed with respect to its application to work organization through quality control & the informatization of production & its extension to manpower management. Whether the different methods of implementation of multinational companies used by the French & German are reflective of cultural differences is addressed. It is argued that the management of these new rationalization systems leads to codification & procedural formalization, & the new business culture can be characterized as a multinational managerial culture where rationalization techniques dominate the authoritarian or participatory modes of direction.

9834193 / ISO / 1998 / 11434
Dunn, Karen (Sheffield Hallam U, S10 2BP England [tel/fax: 0114-2532382/2252430; e-mail: K.Dunn@shu.ac.uk]), Conceptualising Childhood Difficulty: Siblings' Accounts of Autism.

Reflects on methodological concerns, strategies, & findings from a qualitative study involving 17 families in northern England living with an autistic child or children under age 16, focusing on interviews with the parents & siblings. Sibling interviews are discussed (1) how far new sociological understanding of the nature of behavioral differences & (2) the role of siblings as important social & emotional communicators & the methodological difficulties & benefits of making use of sibling observations as distinct from other peer observations.

9834194 / ISO / 1998 / 11435
Dupre, Michele, Lallement, Michel & Lefebre, Gilbert (GLYSI MRASH, 14 ave Berthelot F-69636 Lyon Cedex 03 France [tel/fax: 33-4-72-72-64-17/18; e-mail: mdupre@mrrash.fr]), Les Ingénieurs en France et en Allemagne: revenus et temps de travail (Engineers in France and Germany: Incomes and Working Time). (FRE)

In France & the Federal Republic of Germany, recent production system transformations hurt work conditions & changed wage patterns. Here, it is hypothesized that one of the consequences of this change is that engineers lost their identity. Engineer working time & wages are analyzed, based on statistical overview & case studies. Implications of reification in Germany & the French debate on contract work for engineers' status are considered.

9834195 / ISO / 1998 / 11436
Dupret, Baudouin E. (Centre études & documentation economique/ juridique/sociale, Dokki Cairo Egypt [tel/fax: 20-2-361-1932/349-3518; e-mail: cedej@idsc.gov.eg]), Producing Legality: Formal Abstraction and Presence of Moral Categories in Judicial Writing.

Examines the process of judicial writing in Egypt. Advocates & magistrates, especially members of the Parquet (similar to prosecutors), devote their work in formulating categories mobilized in the clients', accused's, & witnesses' narratives of facts, giving relevance to statements that do not necessarily follow this objective. It can be inferred, per Martha O'Barr, who demonstrate that the main purpose of a lawsuit is the victim's public expression of an injustice; ie, application of the legal rule is not pursued, but the individual's feelings are recognized. Per Rod Watson, the codification processes leading to a judicial verdict are, on the one hand, the means to proceed to autodefinitions & thus, provide motivation, & on the other hand, the means to allocate & to negotiate legitimacy, culpability, & responsibility & thus, are the motives for justification & excuse. It is suggested that the writing of a judicial process reflects more of a formal requirement, ie, to ascribe a legal consequence to a deed, than the social wishes of the actors. For the latter, what is at stake is mainly their membership in the prevailing moral structure & justification of an act in terms of conformity or nonconformity. Examining actor, professional, & layperson reactions to judicial proceedings should permit understanding the unfolding of an abstracting legal work & what it means as formal neutralization & the recurring invocation of moral categories & their importance in legal activity.
days after 4:30 pm increases the hazard rate of making contact by 10%, the rate of completing an interview at first contact by 30%-40% or of getting an impromptu appointment (made by interviewer or third party) by 32%-43%; it also increases the hazard rate of refusal at first contact by 44%, the hazard rate of refusal at second contact is also heightened on Saturday mornings by 27%, while the rate of getting a precise appointment is reduced by 35%-45% when calls are made on Saturday afternoons & Sundays. As for area of residence, regions outside the metropolitan area are generally related to a faster rate of contact & completion at first contact, a lower rate of refusal for remote regions while being also related to precise appointment taking; positively for peripheral area, negatively for urbanized areas outside the metro region. As for the hazard rate of the final call resulting in a completed interview, it raises by 10%-20% for calls on weekdays after 6:30 pm, but is reduced by 25%-43% for calls on weekdays & Saturday afternoons. Further, residing outside the metropolitan area increases the speed of completion by 30%-50%, while taking precise appointments increased the rate by almost 19%; on the contrary, impromptu appointments reduce that rate by the same amount (22%). Whether these effects are related to the respondent sociodemographic characteristics or how samples are managed begs further research. Survival regression's appeal resides in interpretation, focus on getting a completed interview, & flexibility of use whenever a data set with all the information on call attempts is available.

Durrant, Joan E. (Dept Family Studies U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2 [tel/fax: 204-478-2060/7592; e-mail: Durrant@cc.umanitoba.ca]), Children's Nirvana or Hell in a Handbasket? Social Conditions for Swedish Children & Youth since the Passage of the 1979 Corporal Punishment Ban

1 In 1979, Sweden became the first country to explicitly abolish parental use of corporal punishment. Since then, international debate has intensified regarding whether similar laws should be passed in other nations. While some fear that children will be apprehended more readily & youths will become unruly, others argue that child physical abuse rates will decline & children's psychological well-being will improve. Analyzed here are relevant social trends in Sweden before & since the ban. Official figures indicate that declines have occurred in rates of (1) children in the care of social welfare authorities, (2) reported physical abuse by young adults, (3) juvenile crime, (4) juvenile murder victims, (5) teen suicide, & (6) juvenile substance abuse. Increases in reports of teen violence appear largely attributable to a zero-tolerance approach to bullying. Although these trends cannot be attributed directly to the corporal punishment ban, they indicate that the ban has not led to the social chaos that some predicted.

Durrant @ cc.umanitoba.ca), The Impact of Health Care Reforms on Professional Autonomy: The Case of Quebec.

1 Over the past 10 years, Quebec has been in the process of restructuring its health care system to make it more equitable, effective, & efficient. Here, the major effects of the reform process on services providers are reviewed, focusing on (1) the number of professionals; (2) their distribution by occupation, type of institution, & region; (3) the division & organization of work; (4) working conditions; & (5) autonomy. In the case of medicine, it is argued that, even though autonomy may have diminished at the individual level, it is still very strong at the professional level. In some occupations, eg, nursing & pharmacy, autonomy has probably increased at the level of individual though not much at the professional level.

Duvvuru, Narasimha Reddy (U Hyderabad, Gachi Bowli 500046 India [tel/fax: 40-3033283;301020; e-mail: denns@uohyd.ernet.in]), Neoliberalism and Institutional Support for Social Sciences.

1 One of the major measures of structural adjustment under neoliberalism relates to the switch in emphasis from public to private funding of higher education. There are pressures on restructuring of the social sciences to suit the market needs & reordering of the priorities of social science research more in favor of the agenda of efficiency rather than considerations of equity. The consequent tendencies of undermining teaching & research in social sciences, particularly in the Third World, are documented. Social science scholarship is challenged to develop & promote alternative institutional structures. Such possibilities are explored.

Durwedi, Ranjit (Insti Social Studies, Kortensarkade 12 NL-2518 AX The Hague Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-70-4250-457;999; e-mail: dwvedi@iss.nl]), Environment Movements in the South: Theories and Prospects.

1 Situating environmental movements in the context of structural trends in the South, considered is whether current theorizing adequately incorporates the changing subjectivity in these movements & whether the prescriptions-theoretical & political-lying therein sufficiently takes account of both structural constraints & conjunctural opportunities toward reworking the development-environment crisis. Drawing from political ecology studies & environmental movements in India & elsewhere, it is argued that the existing theories on environmental movements may be unable to develop an adequate intellectual framework to understand the crisis given their failure to anticipate complex negotiation strategies required for its reworking. These arguments are used to analyze the prospects of environmentalism in the South, & some gray areas in theorizing are noted.

Dussaulxq@erc.umontreal.ca), The Impact of Health Care Reforms on Professional Autonomy: The Case of Quebec.

Dwivedi, Noel (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby British Columbia V5A 1S6 [tel/fax: 604-291-4511/5799; e-mail: ndwyck@sfu.ca]), Sociology, Anthropology, and Sport Studies: Surveying the Boundaries.

1 Examines theoretical, methodological, & substantive similarities & differences between anthropological & sociological perspectives on sport, focusing on the potential for a distinctively anthropological contribution to sport studies in the coming century. The discussion draws on a review of recent anthropological & sociological sport literature as well as field research on adults & the social construction of children's sport.
98S34206 / ISA / 1998 / 11447
Eakin, Joan M. (Dept Public Health Sciences U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A8 [tel/fax: 416-978-8302/2087; e-mail: joan.eakin@utoronto.ca]), *The Experience of Illness and Injury and the Employment Relationship*. Reproduced with permission from the publisher. Ethnographic interviews with 40 employees in small workplaces are used to theorize the social production of illness & injury in the workplace. It is shown that particular features of working life in small workplaces, especially their personalized social relations & low polarization of labor & capital, are key to understanding the conditions of illness & injury. Strained authority relations form a key social context in which health & injury are constructed. In situations of conflictual supervisory relations, strained experiences can become problematized. Meanings attributed to health conditions & the quality of the employment relationship are transformed & merged, prompting a questioning of the legitimacy of power asymmetries in the workplace & recognition of the conflicting interests of labor & capital. Illness offers possibilities for resistance & for reasserting the personal in the employment relationship. Bodily experiences become localized metaphors for & symbolic mediators of broader social tensions. Unheeded illness claims deepen feelings of distrust & blame, further deteriorating labor relations & reproducing the social conditions for illness. Implications of this interpretation for understanding the relationship between work & health & more generally, between individual experience & social structure, are explored.

98S34207 / ISA / 1998 / 11448
Earhart, Carla C., Stafford, Phillip B., Dobbs, Debra M. & Creamer, Shelley A. (Ball State U, Muncie IN 47306 [tel/fax: 765-283-5931/2314; e-mail: cec@bsu.edu]), *Accessible Design for Older Adults: Training Needs of Remodelers*. The Evergreen Project, a study of environments for older adults in Bloomington, IN, focuses on local remodelers’ awareness & use of accessible design products & practices, the results of which will be used to develop training materials for remodelers. Mailed questionnaire data from 19 potential remodelers revealed that the majority had incorrect information about seniors, & those who were aware of the importance of accessible design products & features used very few. Remodelers opposed legislation in residential remodeling & considered accessible features & products to be institutional-looking & costly. Nonetheless, they indicated interest in learning more about home modifications for older adults.

98S34208 / ISA / 1998 / 11449
Ecclestone, Mehmet (Dept Sociology Middle East Technical U, TR-06531 Ankara Turkey [e-mail: eccevit@rorqual.cc.metu.edu.tr]), *Women’s Health and the Survival of Smallholder Households: A Village in Rural Black Sea Region of Turkey*. Field research conducted in a village of the Eastern Black Sea region of rural Turkey in 1997 is used to analyze the relation between the conditions of smallholder families & women’s health. It is assumed that such a scope should be investigated according to the basic changing tendencies of agrarian relations & the status of rural women. Focus is on health & demographic policies, population increase, urbanization, migration, age & sex, fertility, illness, mortality, economic & employment structure, environment & pollution, mother’s health, health services, family structure, women’s education, cultural structure, & social values. The analysis is based on data gathered over 15 days via (1) interviews on the current & past history of the village; (2) interviews seeking health & illness information at the village level; & (3) household questionnaires ascertaining the health of women.

98S34209 / ISA / 1998 / 11450
Ecclestone, Yildiz (Dept Sociology Middle East Technical U, TR-06531 Ankara Turkey [e-mail: ecevit@rorqual.cc.metu.edu.tr]), *The Impact of Structural Adjustment Policies on Urban Women in Turkey*. Presents a critical evaluation of structural adjustment processes & the “survival” role that women are envisaged to play in these processes in Turkey. Focus is on (1) changes in women’s labor force participation & employment after the 1980s, a time when economic policies changed in Turkey; (2) women’s increasing involvement in informal sector activities; (3) women’s increasing participation in small entrepreneurial activities; & (4) intensification of women’s role in maintaining the family & reproducing the household.

98S34210 / ISA / 1998 / 11451
Edles, Laura Desfor (Dept Sociology U California, Irvine 92717 [tel/fax: 714-856-7637/8441]), *Cultural Marxism vs. Semiotics: The Discourse of Cultural Studies*. Seidman (1997) pointed out that, even today, US sociology “has not made a semiotic turn.” The dormant models of the social either imagine the “unlimited constructivism” or install social structure (eg, social class, the market, etc.) as the key organizing social principle. It is argued here that US sociology has failed to make the turn in large part because of its lingering tension with neo-Marxism. In other words, Seidman correctly praises cultural studies for making the semiotic turn, while sociology has not, but he underestimates the degree to which the attempt to blend discursive & Marxist worldviews necessarily results in theoretical contradiction. The work of critical media analysts who have made the semiotic turn, eg, Grossberg, Lull, & Jhally, clearly exposes this tension. Also explored are the seminal culturalists concepts of discourse, audience, hegemony, & resistance to sort out the theoretical logic behind cultural Marxism & semiotics, & formulate a coherent, synthetic position.

98S34211 / ISA / 1998 / 11452
Egger, Rudolf (U Graz, A-8010 Austria [tel/fax: 305-380-2610/9710; e-mail: regger@balu.kfunigraz.ac.at]), *Beyond Fragments—Biographical Discourse in Its Social and Cultural Context*. Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: soccis@cerfnet.com*

98S34212 / ISA / 1998 / 11453
Ehrlich, Avishai (Faculty Sociology & Social Sciences Technion-Israeli U, Haifa 32000 Israel [tel/fax: 972-03-525737/3848; e-mail: avinaca@serverm.soc.mta.ac.il]), *Post-Zionism,* a *Sociological Critique of a Discourse*. Traces the history & sociological background of the debate surrounding the new historians, critical sociologists, & post-Zionists in Israel. It is argued that the concept of “post-Zionism” is incoherent & groups together contradictory epistemological & theoretical approaches. The sole factor uniting many new historians & critical sociologists is a reformist attitude, located somewhere between the establishment version & the colonization anti-Zionist model of Israeli society. Debates surrounding the new historians & anti-Zionists stem from different normative approaches to the study of Israeli society & the changes that it is undergoing. The attempts to portray post-Zionism as a coherent ascendant force in Israeli academic & cultural life are exaggerated & politically motivated. It is argued that Israel’s international conflict & the changes in its structure can be explained by the changing modes of the Israeli-Arab conflict. The post-Zionist discourse is itself an ideological aspect of these changes.

98S34213 / ISA / 1998 / 11454
Ehrlich, Howard J. & Pincus, Fred L. (U Baltimore, MD 21250 [tel: 410-455-3979]), *Ethnoviolence on College Campuses in the United States*. Racial conflict is still a significant problem on US college campuses. Such ethnoviolence both causes & results from a hostile climate, which is detrimental to both learning & intergroup dialogue. Higher education leaders may not be aware of this unless they look beneath the surface. Presented are findings from (1) 31 studies of ethnoviolence on US college campuses, conducted since 1986; & (2) 1995/96 in-depth studies of two predominantly white, medium-sized public institutions in Baltimore, MD. Implications for future research are discussed.

98S34214 / ISA / 1998 / 11455
Eilif, Stefanie & Rohlinger, Harold M. (U Bielefeld, D-33615 Federal Republic Germany), *Integrative Approaches for Explanation of Deviant Behavior—An Empirical Analysis*. Explores an integrative approach for an explanation of deviant behavior as it was recently proposed in the US criminological literature by Ellison, Huizinga, & Agecon (1989). This approach has its special value in adopting & integrating central explanatory elements of classical theories of deviant behavior, ie, concepts of the anomie theory, social disorganiza-
tion theory, social learning theory, & control theory. In the secondary analysis of Elliott, Huizinga, & Ageon, it was considered fruitful to operationalize in the context of a primary investigation comprising questionnaire data from 585 adults, ages 18-65, in the Federal Republic of Germany. Results show that the different forms of deviant or risk behavior can be explained by the integrated model; however, not all types of behavior are explained at the same level. There are differences in the amount of explained variance given a particular form. Therefore, slight changes to the importance of the concept as a whole have to be made regarding the extent of explanation. In addition, a correspondence analysis is performed to present the concepts simultaneously in one low-dimensional vector space.

11Explores the proposition that a major key to urban prosperity lies in changes to the importance of the concept as a whole have to be made in reaction theory, social learning theory, & control theory. In the secondary analysis of Elliott, Huizinga, & Ageon, it was considered fruitful to operationalize in the context of a primary investigation comprising questionnaire data from 585 adults, ages 18-65, in the Federal Republic of Germany. Results show that the different forms of deviant or risk behavior can be explained by the integrated model; however, not all types of behavior are explained at the same level. There are differences in the amount of explained variance given a particular form. Therefore, slight changes to the importance of the concept as a whole have to be made regarding the extent of explanation. In addition, a correspondence analysis is performed to present the concepts simultaneously in one low-dimensional vector space.

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Survey to consider a number of different approaches to modeling mothers' experiences of returning to work after childbirth. Focus is on the problems of interpreting competing events models in sociological applications, particularly where individuals might be thought to have specific strategies that make them unlikely to experience certain risks.

98S34227 / ISA / 1998 / 11468
Entrena, Francisco (Dept Sociology U Granada, E-18071 Spain [tel/fax: 34-9-58-246198/4191; e-mail: ferntra@goliat.usg.es]), La Structure sociale comme modele analytique: une perspective systemique (Social Structure as an Analytical Model: A Systemic Perspective). (FRE)

Like the notion of system, that of social structure has long been accepted in the evolution of sociological thought, & is complex & polysemic. Some scholars tend to identify this notion with the structure through which social order & the image of the society under analysis are reproduced. Here, this model is conceived as a social construction on the part of the researcher that shows how he or she behaves as a social actor to impose order on or systemize the complexity of social reality with the aim of understanding & analyzing it. In accordance with this idea, a three-fold analytical model of social structure is developed with a systemic focus consisting of socioeconomic, politico-institutional, & symbolic-cultural dimensions. The use of this model as a theoretical framework to study macroscopic structures & their dialectic & reflexive relationships with the real, microsocial world of people's daily lives is described.

98S34226 / ISA / 1998 / 11467
Ercole, Enrico (Facolta scienze politiche Torino, 1-15100 Italy [tel/fax: 39-131-283745/263030; e-mail: derasga@irri.cgnet.com]), Gender and Biodiversity: Assessing Linkages and Policy Implications.

Invigorates the concept of gender by examining its linkages with biodiversity conservation agenda. It is contended that rethinking gender in the purview of biodiversity conservation could only make sense if done in the appropriate context of level of applicability. However, there is a mounting tendency to downplay the role of gender even on the very context where it has crucial impact. The trend is occasioned by the incorporation of the biodiversity agenda in the dominant development paradigm which emphasized economic growth & is inherently scientific. Hence, the overall value attached to plants' genetic resources & the approaches taken revolved around ex situ conservation that became the official & necessary conservation strategy adapted by the international community. Ex situ conservation is devised by sociological orientation, at least, as far as the role of gender in biodiversity conservation on the farm, community, & landscape levels is concerned—a limitation on farm conservation has tremendous potential. Policy implications are considered, regarding a dynamic complementation of ex situ & in situ approaches, which the rice biodiversity conservation practices of the International Rice Research Inst (Manilla, Philippines) exemplifies.

98S34230 / ISA / 1998 / 11471
Ecole, Enrico (Facolta scienze politiche U Torino, I-15100 Italy [tel/fax: 39-131-283745/263030; e-mail: ecole@sp.al.unipmn.it]), The Effect of European Integration on European Cities and Urban System.

Different as subnational governments in Europe are with respect to structure, culture, & functions, they all try to come to terms with the process of European integration. City, provincial, & regional governments...
perform at least three roles: (1) they cooperate as members of transna-
tional networks active in various sectors, eg, old industrial regions or
large, noncapital cities; (2) they are active in cross-border cooperation,
cooperation, eg, Alpine regions; & (3) nonnational governments par-

cipate in the formal consultative body of the European Commission,
the Committee of the Regions. Each type of transnational cooperation
gives subnational governments new opportunities to obtain funding from
the European Union (EU), influence the decision-making process, &
learn & adopt institutional & organizational innovations from foreign
partners. However, EU-networks & -regions also compete among
themselves as well as within to have access to EU resources. City &
regional cooperation & competition go beyond the European level as part
of wider worldwide process among local economies brought about by glo-
balization.

98S34231 / ISA / 1998 / 11472
Erdur, Oguz ([116 Amsterdam Ave, New York NY 10027 e-mail:
oc7@columbia.edu]), Modernity and Transformed Repressions: Sexu-
ality in Urban Turkish Society

Discuss the intricate cultural politics around sexuality in Turkey, ex-
ploring the extent to which these issues contribute to the transformation
of the definitions of gender & how these dynamics relate with the Turk-
ish modernity. The profound eccentricity of the social & historical
aspects of the Turkish modernity experience culminated in the economic
liberalization process that began in the early 1980s. The emerging possi-
bilities of the new liberal condition have designated a terrain on which a
multiplicity of discourses on, norms about, & representations of, sexu-
ality have crystallized. The appearance of liberation created by media
representations of new lifestyles & changing sexualities has remained
somewhat deceptive, however, because it does not preclude the norms
of collective morality & regulations on sexuality that both Islam & conser-
vative nationalism prescribe. On the contrary, the conjunction of liberat-
ed aspirations with aggravated ideals of moral enforcement, redefined by
the revival of contemporary Islamist movements, intensifies the "cultural
schizophrenia" with which the Turkish society has arguably been afflict-
ed. Focus here is on how these conflictual dynamics define new repres-
sions that are counterintuitive. A juxtaposition of the changing positions
of the female actors of Islamism & the young, educated, Westernized,
urban women reveals how the former enjoy empowerment by gaining
public visibility & mobility, while an intensified tension between the
seemingly emancipatory possibilities of liberal lifestyle & the preponder-
ate conservative norms, eg, modesty, morality, & virginity, haunts the
psyches of the latter as subtle, yet grievous, social repressions.

98S34232 / ISA / 1998 / 11473
Eremitcheva, Galina (Insti Sociological Russia Academy Sciences,
7th Krasnaoemskaya 25/14 19052 Saint Petersburg [fax: 812-
316-29-29; e-mail: inso@ego.spb.su]), Failed Coping Strategies of
Women in the Period of Transition in Russia: Biographical Perspec-

1 Investigates the unsuccessful coping strategies of 20 Russian women in
St. Petersburg, drawing on 1993 & 1996 biographical interviews. The
panel allows tracking of changes in the coping strategies & identification
of factors hindering their realization. Barriers for realization of coping
strategies are age & employment discrimination, lack of money for pro-
fessional training & qualification growth, & fear of losing scanty, but
protected, earnings & fringe benefits in the state sector. The women's
psychological inertia was reinforced by the objective barrier embedded in
the contract hiring system of the post-Soviet private sector that now
presumes a lack of social guarantees of the employee & hard market
competition. Failure to realize coping strategies is often accompanied (or
caused) by frustration & relative deprivation, break of former solidari-
ties, individual escapism, & conversion to religion.

98S34233 / ISA / 1998 / 11474
Ericsson, Kjersti & Larsen, Guri (Dept Criminology U Oslo, Blind-
ern N-0130 Norway [tel/fax: 4722850-141/252; e-mail: kjer-
sti.ericsson@jus.uio.no]), Children's Strategies in the Intersection
between Home and School.

2 Exploring how standards of child socialization, division of labor in the
process of socialization, & power of definition are negotiated between
family & school, drawing on interviews with children, parents, & teach-
ers, supplemented by observation. Parents & teachers may perceive chil-
dren's worldviews as false or "false" cultural representations of the child, the separation may not be so evident. Children probably experience one continuous & coherent life created by them

"from below." Data reveal how children try to master challenges (ie,
overlapping problems & resource mobilization) they meet in moving be-
tween arenas (home, class-room, schoolyard, peer group). It is argued
that children's strategies are mirrored in the frustrations of adults, &
adult attempts to create countermoves when agendas of children &
adults do not coincide. Sometimes children also approach adults to get
help to accomplish something they consider important. In this way, the
tales of adults contain information about children as social actors.

98S34234 / ISA / 1998 / 11475
Eriksen, John (Norwegian Social Research, Munkebost 29 N-0260
Oslo [tel/fax: 47-22-54-12-89/01; e-mail: John.Eriksen@isas.no]),
Marriage and Cohabitation and the Role of Family Policy: The Case of
Norway.

1 There has been a dramatic increase in the number of cohabiting cou-
ples since the 1970s in Norway, as contrasted with the very traditional
family life of the 1950s & early 1960s. Different ways in which family
researchers have explained unwed cohabitation in terms of social status,
education, employment, religion, geographic location, & social values
are reviewed, & different features of Norwegian policy relevant for coha-
bitation/marriage are analyzed. It is shown that family policy has
barely been on the political agenda, or political reforms & legislation af-
fec ting the family have not been termed family policies. Thus, family pol-
icy is analyzed in broad terms, including finances & property, social se-
curity & social support, custody & child care, & family law. The degree
of which cohabitation is legally & socially accepted is also described.
To link changes in marriage/cohabitation patterns with family policy re-
forms, it is hypothesized that, with few exceptions, family policy reform
has been adjustments to changes in family behavior that have already
taken place.

98S34235 / ISA / 1998 / 11476
Erinosho, Olayiwola (Dept Sociology Ogun State U, PMB2002 Ago-
Iwaye Nigeria [tel/fax: 234-37-432-517/2-241-1768; e-mail: eri-
osho@ibadan.sskennet.com]), Health Sociology as Tool for Poli-
cy Making in Nigeria.

2 Although all of sociology is conceptual & applied, health sociology, in
contrast with other subspecialties, seems to demonstrate a stronger
claim to the latter. Here, an attempt is made to provide a brief back-
ground to the increasing importance of health sociology in service- &
policy-linked contexts in Nigeria in the wake of the adoption of the Alma
Ata Declaration of 1978. Discussion includes (1) Is health sociology
shaping public policy in Nigeria? If so, in what respects? If not, why not?
(2) In what other ways, if any, is health sociology currently playing a fac-
cial role in Nigeria? (3) What are the dilemmas, constraints, & chal-
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98S34236 / ISA / 1998 / 11477
Ermam, Tahire (Dept Political Science Bilikent U, TR-06533 Ankara
Turkey [tel/fax: 90-312-259-4000/4960; e-mail: tahi-
er@bilikent.edu.tr]), Ethnographic Research as a Potential Means of
Social Transformation? A Study of a Squatter Neighborhood in An-
kara, Turkey.

1 Reports ethnographic research carried out by a woman from an urban
middle-class family in a squatter settlement in Ankara, Turkey, where
mainly rural-to-urban migrants settled. Discussed are the research pro-
cess & the advantages & disadvantages of such research in terms of col-
lecting, interpreting, & presenting data, as well as the dilemmas faced
during the research. The potential of the research in producing changes
both in the researcher & the researched is considered. Focus is on the
squatter community in terms of the social relations between different
groups of women, women & men, & two different sectors in Islam, the
Sunnis & Alevis.

98S34237 / ISA / 1998 / 11478
Errington, Andrew (U Plymouth, PL4 8AA England), Patterns of
Farming Succession in England, France and Canada.

2 Outlined is a typology of farm business succession patterns derived
from a review of (predominantly Western European) literature. De-
scribed are the findings of three studies that have gathered empirical evi-
dence of the patterns of succession in England, France, & Ontario &
Quebec, Canada.
1. To test whether economic ups & downs are governed by laws, an open system view is advocated, assuming that economic changes might be dependent on factors exceeding societal boundaries. Macroeconomic causes, independent of societal systems, might affect the dynamics of world economies to measurable degrees. Per A. L. Chizhevsky's (1924) hypothesis, solar magnetic activity, causing geomagnetic storms & atmospheric disturbances, are suspected to induce mental oscillations of epidemiological scope affecting changes in mass behavior. Data are from Goldstein's (1988) base dating scheme providing beginning years of economic upswings & downswings, with variables being prices, production, trade, innovation, capital investment, & real wages for British, French, German, Italian, Belgian, Swedish, US, & other national economies. In exploring whether Goldstein's turning points in economic history correlate with turning points in the solar cycle, O-analysis based on Monte Carlo simulation revealed strong statistical relationships. Economic turning points with up & downward directions occur more frequently in solar maximum or adjacent years. However, not every solar maximum period will go along with changes on the world level. It is assumed that solar maximum years without global changes might be accompanied by changes on a smaller scale with opposing directions; a synthesis of changes worldwide might require particular systemic conditions.

2. Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socie@cerfnet.com

3. Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socie@cerfnet.com

4. Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socie@cerfnet.com

5. Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socie@cerfnet.com

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7. Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socie@cerfnet.com

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9. Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socie@cerfnet.com
quences: they enhance prosperity & freedom, but exacerbate socioeconomic inequalities & detach from the quality of liberal democracy. This situation is attributed to the uncoupling of elites that were previously allied. Here, this emerging interdisciplinary imperative, is problematized through an examination of the main theoretical tropes of the cultural turn. Below, four female occupations—nurses, physical therapists, home caregivers, & teachers—are analyzed. Results show that the close relationship to welfare state policies & programs was crucial in the birth & growth of these female occupations. Goals & policies of the welfare state have also played an important role for these groups' jurisdiction & their relationship to other occupations.

Disaster: The Longer Term Effects of Mass Death.

Can also be sites of imaginative & unplanned uses, as different groups appropriate spaces for their own particular needs & desires. By first comparing the democratic & accessible ideal of cyberspace to the reality of its use, then comparing the use of cyberspace to that of physical spaces in the urban realm, the question is addressed as to which the same relationships of power & exclusion may be played out in the digital sphere as are present in the physical, public sphere. Findings from research conducted with residents of three marginalized & disadvantaged areas in the Greater Manchester region (England) are drawn on to address notions of exclusion & marginalization from the digital sphere & to discuss how residents might make use of digital technologies & whether they might be able to appropriate certain places in cyberspace for their own & their communities' needs.

Everson, Kristan L. & Siebert, Jeffrey W. (Dept Political Sciences Syracuse U, NY 13244 [tel/fax: 315-443-2306/9204; e-mail: klevens@maxwell.syr.edu]), "Vive le Quebec Libre": Technology and Political Socialization.

Everson, Kristan L. & Siebert, Jeffrey W. (Dept Political Sciences Syracuse U, NY 13244 [tel/fax: 315-443-2306/9204; e-mail: klevens@maxwell.syr.edu]), "Vive le Quebec Libre": Technology and Political Socialization.

Everson, Kristan L. & Siebert, Jeffrey W. (Dept Political Sciences Syracuse U, NY 13244 [tel/fax: 315-443-2306/9204; e-mail: klevens@maxwell.syr.edu]), "Vive le Quebec Libre": Technology and Political Socialization.

Everson, Kristan L. & Siebert, Jeffrey W. (Dept Political Sciences Syracuse U, NY 13244 [tel/fax: 315-443-2306/9204; e-mail: klevens@maxwell.syr.edu]), "Vive le Quebec Libre": Technology and Political Socialization.

Everson, Kristan L. & Siebert, Jeffrey W. (Dept Political Sciences Syracuse U, NY 13244 [tel/fax: 315-443-2306/9204; e-mail: klevens@maxwell.syr.edu]), "Vive le Quebec Libre": Technology and Political Socialization.
98S34254 / ISA / 1998 / 11495

Yazawa, Aya E. (Coll Liberal Arts & Sciences U Illinois, Urbana 61801 [tel/fax: 217-333-1950/5225; e-mail: aayezawa@uiuc.edu]), Identifying the Poor and Dependent in Contemporary Japan.

11 Considers how to identify the poor & dependent in Japan, arguing that contemporary poverty needs to be explained in terms of social relations, conditioned by the family & the company & social welfare systems. Poverty is often characterized by the absence of specific social relations, & is made invisible by the welfare system & labor market. Poverty characte- risations are explained via interviews, case accounts, & governmental & private organization documentation. Japanese-language secondary materials on social welfare, inequality, gender, & the company system are analyzed to illuminate important changes in socioeconomic conditions & social policy.

98S34255 / ISA / 1998 / 11496

Ezine, Abdelbaffatih (IURS Roche Instit, BP 6287 Morocco), Tangier, la ville mediterranee' (Tangier, the Mediterranean City). (FRE)

11 Considers its geostrategic position in the southwest Mediterranean, Tangier, Morocco, has had an undeniable historic importance in the international & national playing field. During the Arab empire, Tangier was a major city & seaport. After the Middle Ages, it was occupied by colonial Spain, Portugal, & England. Since the end of the 19th century, Tangier has been Morocco's seat for European consular heads, & since the suspensions of the North African waters, it's importance in maritime navigation has grown considerably. Continuing pressure by imperial powers at the start of the 19th century & their increasing impact on the sherifate led to the rise of Tangier as a key seaport & diplomatic capital.

98S34256 / ISA / 1998 / 11497

Fadayomi, Theophilus O. (Environmental & Sustainable Development Unit African Development Bank, 01 BP 1387 Abijan 01 Ivory Coast [tel/fax: 225-205-368/033; e-mail: T.Fadayomi@afrdb.org]), Circulation of African High Level Manpower.

11 Circulation of high-level African manpower, often characterized as brain drain from countries of origin & brain gain in states of immigration, derives largely from the continent's prolonged depression. The latter's unequal economic impact is usually the explanation for the inter-African migration of skilled personnel from one country or region to another. With the creation of economic unions, such as ECOWAS, member countries like Nigeria & Ivory Coast became alternative destinations for high-level manpower from neighboring countries, who probably would have migrated to metropolitan countries. Another migration phenomenon related to economic depression has been the selective migration of Africans to the developed Western societies, especially Europe & North America, & the oil rich countries of the Middle East. Other important factors driving African brain drain are (1) the increasing supply of high-level manpower deriving from the rapid rate of population growth & the expanding educational & institutional pool of highly skilled cadres; (2) the integration of African countries into the international market in professional & scientific skills, whereby high-level manpower with internationally negotiable education & skills could seek professional advancement & recognition in metropolitan countries; & (3) the unstable political situation in many African countries, which engenders the politics of repression, often affecting intellectuals. The role of the international mass media & tourism in painting a rosy picture of the destination to prospective migrants cannot be underestimated. In general, the migration phenomenon often results in the loss of critical skills, impacting development as African countries are often forced to source similar skills from developed countries at higher costs. This calls for well-coordinated policy measures to reverse the permanent loss of essential manpower from the continent that needs it most.

98S34257 / ISA / 1998 / 11498

Fagan, Tony (Center Studies Social Sciences Edge Hill University Coll, Ormskirk Lancaster L39 4OP England [tel/fax: 01695-757171/ 579997; e-mail: Fagan@staff.edgehsc.ac.uk]), Power, Risk, and Reflexive Modernization.

11 The emergence of social scientific interest in risks associated with modernization has taken place alongside the growth of "emwei" social movements, which ask fundamental questions about the integrity & validity of established political, economic, & social structures. The most significant of these is the environmentalist movement in its various forms & the emergence of a risk perspective linked with concerns about the sustaina-

bility of resources under capitalism. It is argued here that the inequalities & contradictions that prompted class analysis, & the power differentials that revealed, continue to exist. In the mid-1980s, Mary Douglas suggested that gaps in a system of thought point to a "regularly scheduled obliviousness," which reveals much about the institutional framework in which it exists. It is suggested that the development of risk discourse in the social sciences continues to reflect that obliviousness. The contrast between the level at which this discourse is conducted & the material reality in which people live their lives is used to emphasize this point.

98S34258 / ISA / 1998 / 11499

Fagerlin, Ingemar E. & Kanave, Alexander (Institt International Education Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-8-16-43-23/15- 31-33; e-mail: ingemar.fagerlin@interped-su.se]), Shaping a Demo- cratic Identity: A Study of the Expectations of Citizenship Education in Five Central Asian Republics.

11 Examines citizenship education in the restructuring processes for five countries of the Central Asia subregion (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajik-istan, Turkmenistan, & Uzbekistan), with special attention given to the readjustment of the new concepts for national identity in civic disciplines in national education systems. The process of building new independent countries requires a new approach toward national history, culture, & identity in the national education systems & in the curricula. Questionnaire data from the Ministries of Education in the five countries are analyzed. Discussed are what young people by ages 14-15 are expected to learn through school curricula on topics like national identity, political structures, international relations, religion, economic principles, human rights, the rule of law, mass media, etc. How these new nations are dealing with the questions & how they are cooperating are discussed.

98S34259 / ISA / 1998 / 11500

Fairbrother, Peter (Centre Comparative Labour Studies U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [tel/fax: 44-0-1203-522-496/497; e-mail: P.D.Fairbrother@warwick.ac.uk]), The De-politicisation of the State and Implications for Trade Unionism: Recent Developments in the European Kingdom of Eire.

11 The British state has been significantly restructured over the past 20 years, eg, there has been a major reorganization of the public sector, resulting in the fragmentation of the state via internal reorganization of the state apparatus & the redefinition of state boundaries via privatization. The process of restructuring has involved the depoliticization of the state so that it, as an employer, has been reorganized as a managerial state, with changes in the state labor process & class relations. In the process of this restructuring, state-sector unions face a set of challenges that both threaten & open up opportunities for them. The question faced by unions is how to respond to these developments.

98S34260 / ISA / 1998 / 11501

FakIoias, Ross (U Athens, GR-15772 Greece [tel/fax: 301-7752-544; e-mail: faiIoias@netor.gr]), Economic Factors and the Emigration of African High Level Manpower.

11 Explores the thesis that skilled migrant outflows have short- & long- term, as well as tangible & intangible, costs & benefits for the sending country. A considerable residual factor of the world economic growth has been attributed to the knowledge acquired through skilled migrations. A skill outflow may constitute a negative zero, or positive sum game for the sending country. The likely improvement in the financial position of the sending country through emigrant remittances may enable it to increase technology & expertise transfers from abroad. This may be more beneficial than keeping at home unemployed & rapidly deprecating skill. But a negative sum game may result if skilled emigrants are employed in unskilled jobs abroad. Less developed countries may train undergraduates adequately & at low real costs. Should those countries increase their indigenous & alien student intake when most alien graduates will repatriate? How many indigenous students emigrate? Developed countries could specialize each in a (limited) number of postgraduate courses on the basis of their comparative economic advantage, attracting students from both developed & developing countries & recruiting qualified teachers from any available source. It would augment the two-way migration flows of students, academics, & researchers & expand the rational use of the academic capital on a global basis.

98S34261 / ISA / 1998 / 11502

Fandino, Juan Mario, Griza, Aida, Tirelli, Claudia, Schubbach, Libertia (Sociology Dept Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907 [tel: 765-497-4166]), Prison Programs Effects on Recidivism: The Case of...
Southern Brazil. 

Quantifies the effects of three causal dimensions of crime recidivism—prison educational & occupational programs, socioeconomic background (various group statuses), & crime types—as they appeared in official criminal justice & prison records in Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil. Regression of recidivism average rates revealed that the three dimensions have important separate & interactive effects, with a corrected multiple correlation coefficient above .53. Some programs have a strong negative effect on recidivism, as expected, but others have a positive effect, attributed to the selectivity of program beneficiaries in the prisons. Overall program dimension accounts for about 10% of the variance in recidivism.

Farradov, Tair (Center Scientific Technological Research A U Baku, Azerbaijan Republic [tel/fax: 994-12-922734/8951; e-mail: llemB@acmcenter.baku.az]). The Dynamics of Interethnic Relations in Azerbaijan.

The problem of interethnic relations is key in multiethnic Azerbaijan & must be addressed to build a democratic & civil society. Described here is a survey conducted by sociologists affiliated with the American U in Baku & Conflict Research Center among various ethnic groups in Azerbaijan—Russians, Lезgins, Kurds, Talysh—that explores several issues: (1) degree of satisfaction with their socioeconomic situation & living standards; (2) opportunities to preserve & develop their national culture; (3) self-consciousness, psychological feelings & attitudes, & the role of historic memory in reformation of their ethnic identity; (4) mutual ethnic stereotypes & images; (5) lifestyle, traditions, linguistic situation, & educational access; & (6) peculiarities of their national mentality & values. (7) attitudes toward interethnic communication in the various spheres of social life; (8) the protection of minorities' rights & freedoms & their participation in social-political life; & (9) their assessment of the current general interethnic situation & moral-psychological climate in the country as a whole & in their personal place of residence.

Fargion, Valeria & Guillen, Ana (Dip sciencia politica & sociologia U Firenze, I-50132 Italy [tel/fax: 0039-55-5032411/503242; e-mail: fargion@rd.it]). Pension Reform in Spain & Italy: The Regional Dimension.

In the context of pressure to decentralize the pension system in Spain & Italy, analyzed is the evolution of territorial differences in expenditure. Significant regional unbalances may be ascertained but such unbalances are blurred at the moment, because pension provision has remained in the hands of the central administration. The assessment of regional inequalities is important in the event of future devolution of the pension system, for such a development may lead to a freezing of present disparities. Interaction of governmental tiers in the pension policy domain are considered, examining potential consequences of pension system devolution in the framework of competitive state building among regions & the central state, the impact on the list of options available to central authorities, prospects for policy innovation & emulation, & the likelihood of the upsurge of blame-avoidance strategies.

Farley, Kelly (Dept National Defence, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0K2 [tel/fax: 613-945-0347/0483; e-mail: grfarley@netcom.ca]). Dimensions of Urban Climate: Results for Canadian Peacekeepers.

In the wake of difficulties experienced on peacekeeping deployments, unit dynamics while on peace support operations deployments have taken on important implications. Among other approaches, these have been studied by social & behavioral scientists under the rubric of unit climate. Reported here are results of a unit climate study undertaken with Canadian troops serving in Bosnia & Herzegovina. Dimensions include morale/cohesion, ideology, leadership skills, & confidence in leadership at all levels in the chain of command. Findings are discussed in terms of ongoing changes being advocated by senior army leadership.


Based on 2 years of research & 280 employee interviews, the organizational modernization of a large French public company & its repercussions on social relations are examined. Focus is on the method of collaboration adopted by the three parties involved—researchers, trade union, & company representatives—in defining the subject to be studied, conducting fieldwork, monitoring intermediate results, & reaching final conclusions. The object is to illustrate the contribution & limits, from the researcher's point of view, of participatory research, & to highlight the particularity of three-way collaboration: (1) The diverging interpretations of the two other parties can stimulate the research & test the researcher's objectivity. (2) Parties who are simultaneously actors, in the change under observation, may find it difficult to endorse the same conclusions. (3) The risk that the two other parties might adopt an instrumental attitude toward the research program is not necessarily neutralized by their divergent positions & may even increase when it comes from two sources.

Farrar, Max (School Cultural Studies Leeds Metropolitan U, LS1 3HE England [tel/fax: 044-113-283-2600/3112; e-mail: m.farrar@lmu.ac.uk]). Postmodern Theory Meets Alienation and Ontological Insecurity: Debating the Politics of 'Race' in the UK.

Class-struggle Marxists have either ignored or denounced the turn to discursive, subjective, & cultural constructs in the analysis of race & racism in the UK & North America. The debate between the two camps in the UK is examined, drawing on those schools of Marxism & (Freudian) existentialism that have foregrounded the concepts of alienation & ontological security, & those aspects of postmodern thought that have emphasized difference, otherness, love, & joy, to analyze everyday life in multicultural inner-city areas of the UK. It is suggested that political & theoretical gains can be made from a creative interplay between modernist & postmodernist thought.


Some studies explain collective movements in terms of irrational conduct, while others define them as the rational conduct of actors pursuing legitimate interests. An analysis of these movements in terms of initiatives undertaken by actors combining their emotional demands & rational attitudes is proposed. It is argued that members of these initiatives are opposed to social & cultural domination & pursue alternatives. Their goals of affirming themselves simultaneously as subjects opposed to these forms of domination; as active social groups that control the production & distribution of information; & as actors that develop demands, exercise institutional pressures, & pursue social & cultural alternatives to domination are considered.

Fasting, Kari (Norwegian U Sport & Physical Education, NL-0806 Oslo [tel/fax: 47-22185697/718; e-mail: karifa@brage.idrettshs.no]). Top Level Athletes: How We See Our Bodies.

Describes the body as a target for the consumer culture of Western capitalist societies, particularly in relation to health, fitness, beauty, & eating disorders. The importance of the body to social & cultural analysis of contemporary society is reflected in the amount of research being conducted. Many studies have described & analyzed this consumer culture, particularly with reference to Michel Foucault & his concepts of discipline & biopower. Focus here is on individual top-level female athletes in Europe, including their perceptions of their living bodies in this consumer culture, & the way they think about & present their bodies through exercise & sport & the individual & social experiences of sport in their lives. Qualitative interviews with women participating in & soccer are presented, & results discussed with reference to feminist theories & in relation to resistance & compliance concerning hegemonic femininity.

Favell, Adrian (European Research Centre Migration & Ethnic Relations U Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-30-253-3597/9289; e-mail: a.favell@fsw.ruu.nl]). "We Are All Transnational Now." Comparing Transnational Elites and Transnational Immigrants in the European Union.

Explores whether a new political opportunity structure at the European level exists for ethnic minority migrants in parallel to the one being exploited by new transnational elites working outside of their traditional national contexts in the orbit of the EU (European Union). These elites are clearly beginning to capitalize on the new European opportunities.
opening up in the wake of EU integration & institution building. Such groups are interesting precisely because they are constructing careers & pursuing interests that depend on a fundamental shift in the primary context of their social & political identities: abandoning the national context for another that they would create & define & actors for a new transnational European context in which their efforts are often devoted to undermining the grip on power & sovereignty held by national governments & state institutions. Given that immigrants have never been invested wholly in their adopted national contexts, & that many have long experienced transnational actions & investments, it may be hypothesized that they would be among the first to benefit from any postnational shift that has rendered these transnational forms of social & cultural capital more valuable or powerful. The history of postwar immigration to Europe is traced, & several models of assimilation, socialization, & nation building are identified. Illustrative examples are offered, highlighting empirical work from Brussels, Belgium, where a combination of these developments can be best found: (1) a transnational elite, exploiting new European opportunities; (2) large numbers of immigrants (principally Turks & Moroccans) struggling for their place in a fragmenting country moving toward ideas of citizenship & governance beyond the nation-state in its management of immigration questions; & (3) the institution-building politics of the EU itself as a venue or channel for immigrant participation & representation.

98S34270 / ISA / 1998 / 11511

Featherstone, Mike (Theory Culture & Society Centre Nottingham Trent U, NG1 4BU England (e-mail: mike@featherstone.demon.co.uk)), The Reflexive Life Course and the Aging Body.

Rather than viewing the reflexive life course as universal, it is argued that it should be related to the orientation & habits of particular groups in the new middle class, especially cultural specialists & intermediaries. Common to many reflexive accounts is a particular view of the relation of the self to the body that emphasizes the capacity of the mind to steer the body. The implicit perspective on the life course is that of an active, decisive, youthful, fit, energetic, mobile person. There is little sense of the body in pain, the decline associated with later life, the embodied experience of the aging process, & the possibility of different cultural definitions of the body, image, health, & risks on the part of different groups. There is also little sense that aging bodies are gendered, & the decline of physical appearance & bodily functions (which has been referred to as the mask of aging) may work differently for men & women. Explored is the relationship between the life course & representations of the aging body in face-to-face & mediated interactions.

98S34271 / ISA / 1998 / 11512

Feldman, Shelley (Dept Rural Sociology Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853 (tel/fax: 607-255-8493/254-5000; e-mail: RF12@cornell.edu)), Provincial State Practices in the Building of Nationalist Sentiment: The 1952 Language Movement in East Pakistan/Bangladesh.

Explores the emergence of a growing Bengali sensibility in the context of the language movement in East Pakistan in 1952. Under Pakistani state demands that Urdu be adopted as the lingua franca, this movement attempted to gain recognition for the Bengali language, leading to a growing sense of difference & distinction among the peoples of East & West Pakistan. This movement became linked to the eventual emergence of independent Bangladesh by challenging linear interpretations of historical change. Understanding of the formation & organization of the movement is also linked to processes of state formation during the period when Bangladesh was part of a colony of west Pakistan. This historical study provides a window on how liberation movements emerge through mass mobilization & the organization of civil society, as well as through opposition by forces in the state bureaucracy. The confluence of these capacities & ideas was examined separately, shapes processes of inclusion & exclusion, as well as notions of identification & belonging.

98S34272 / ISA / 1998 / 11513

Feldman, Susan, Kamler, Barbara & Threadgold, Terry (Alma Unit Women & Ageing U Melbourne, Parkville Victoria 3052 Australia (tel/fax: 03-9344-4311/7925; e-mail: seff@dyde.its.unimelb.edu.au)), Writing Wisdom: Counter Narratives of Ageing.

Explores aging women, ages 60-90, who are living independently in their communities, focusing on stories they tell in writing workshops & video diaries, & describes the contexts that allowed their stories to be told. Collective workshop settings counter stereotypes of aging as deterioration & loss & build more complex understandings, based on their own experiences. The women’s engagement in a rigorous intellectual community—in critical process of writing/filming, talking, rewriting, & filming—positioned them as integral collaborators in the research process. Their stories challenge dominant narratives of older women’s sexuality, courtship, solitude, & family relationships & have a great deal to say to a culture that reveres youth, idolizes the body, & fears death.

98S34273 / ISA / 1998 / 11514

Felipe, Imelda M. (Sophia U, Tokyo Japan (tel/fax: 011-81-3-3445-9206; e-mail: i-felipe@hoffman.cc.sophia.ac.jp)), Globalization, Out-Migration and Intermarriage: Philippine Government Policies Related to Filipino Women.

The unprecedented pace of globalization has had a profound impact on the political, economic, & sociocultural makeup of all societies & nations, including massive population movement locally & internationally. One strategy of Filipino women, in the absence of well-paying jobs locally, is to go abroad. Although not a traditional country of immigration, Japan has become an attractive destination for these women, particularly since changes in Japanese immigration law have allowed easier entry during the 1990s. The procedure for visa application however, remains difficult. Marrying a Japanese man is a way of avoiding this difficulty, especially since a number of Japanese men are seeking Filipino wives. The Philippine government is engaged to adopted measures to address the needs of the growing number of Filipino women leaving the country as fiancées & spouses of foreign nationals, & policies & programs designed for this group must be evaluated to determine their effectiveness, even after women go to the host country. Examined here are Philippine government policies & programs concerning these women in the context of Filipino-Japanese intermarriage.

98S34274 / ISA / 1998 / 11515

Felsen, Marcus (School Criminal Justice Rutgers U, Newark NJ 07102 (tel/fax: 201-648-5237)), Linking Crime to Time Use.

Time-use research can provide denominator data on time spent in various activities and settings. It is a passive reception, even if biographical texts are taken as meaningful documents of social reality, it is necessary, in a preliminary way, to develop a specific theory of time-use research that differs from what is learned at school. Teachers mainly had passive reception, criminologists have studied time at risk that many have long experienced transnational actions & investments, it may be hypothesized that they would be among the first to benefit from any postnational shift that has rendered these transnational forms of social & cultural capital more valuable or powerful. The history of postwar immigration to Europe is traced, & several models of assimilation, socialization, & nation building are identified. Illustrative examples are offered, highlighting empirical work from Brussels, Belgium, where a combination of these developments can be best found: (1) a transnational elite, exploiting new European opportunities; (2) large numbers of immigrants (principally Turks & Moroccans) struggling for their place in a fragmenting country moving toward ideas of citizenship & governance beyond the nation-state in its management of immigration questions; & (3) the institution-building politics of the EU itself as a venue or channel for immigrant participation & representation.

98S34275 / ISA / 1998 / 11516

Fernandez, Francisco J., Sanchez, Ximena & Villarroel, Gladys (Dept Sociologia U Chile, Santiago (tel/fax: 56-2-67877-81/77; e-mail: fernann@reauna.ol)), Children, Mothers and Teachers: Convergences and Divergences on Television Evaluation in Chile.

Survey data on TV exposure & audience evaluation of programs in a random sample of elementary school children, their mothers, & their teachers in two urban settings in Chile show that teachers exhibit a lower degree of TV exposure. Further, in relation to program evaluation, children have a more positive evaluation than mothers & teachers, stating that they learn positive values & important material for their school education that differs from what is learned at school. Teachers mainly had negative evaluations of TV content learned by children, which emphasized violence & consumerism, & believed that children’s exposure to TV makes teaching difficult. Discussed are (1) how children receive TV messages, rejecting passive reception, & (2) how teachers’ negative attitude toward TV & their lack of acquaintance with children’s TV use in the current context of high child exposure delays the use of TV as a well-suited educational tool.

98S34276 / ISA / 1998 / 11517

Ferrarotti, Franco (Dipt sociologia U Studi Roma, I-00198 Italy), Life-Histories between Text and Context.

If biographical texts are taken as meaningful documents of social reality, it is necessary, in a preliminary way, to develop a specific theory of personality formation whereby the individual is not an absolute. Rather, the individual is conceived as neither totally free nor as a mere epiphenomenon of the social, but as a reality conditioned by the given historical setting. The use of personal (autobiographical) texts passes, then, through various stages as their interpretation requires the understanding

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of the connection between text & context. In each life history, or text, specific problem areas should be identified & confronted with the global context. The connection between historical moment & lived experience is thus achieved. The context, then, has a triple function: general framework, evocational, & overall statistical & socioeconomic. The role of memory is fundamental, but memory is, by its nature, selective & as such, cannot be trusted & needs to be systematically checked against the contextual features. This amounts to a dialectical process in which social structures & personal destinies tend to clash & eventually meet.

98S34277 / ISA / 1998 / 11518


† Conceives religion as the administrative arm of the sacred to the point that, whenever a given church or established religion claims a monopoly on the sacred, the sacred itself, far from being opposed to the profane & its market orientation, runs the risk of being treated like a scarce commodity. Hence, current trends lean toward a nonritualistic & nonchurch religion in which personal experience gets the upper hand vis-a-vis the religious collective orthodoxies. Confusion of the meanings of "sacred" & "religious" is perhaps responsible for the fashionable theory of the eclipse of the sacred in industrialized societies. Actually, in these societies, the need for the sacred appears to be greatly incremented. What seems to be under attack & losing its grip over believers is organized religion, which, in the near future, will probably be seen as a desacralizing structure.

98S34278 / ISA / 1998 / 11519

Ferreira Filha, Maria de Oliveira & Tavares de Andrade, José Maria (U Federal Paraíba, João Pessoa PB CEP 58051-970 Brazil [tel: 55-83-216-7229; e-mail: marfilha@openline.com.br]), Challenges for an Interdisciplinary Practice in Mental Health.

† The complex nature of mental health/illness requires interdisciplinary practice in psychiatry & in the institutions that offer psychiatric & mental health assistance. But there is still fragmentation of the therapeutic process, as a consequence of the academic formation of professionals & other factors. Qualitatively analyzed here is the working practice of a multiprofessional team (physicians, nurses, psychologists, social workers, & sociologists) developed in a psychiatric facility of João Pessoa, Brazil, to identify, in the daily working routine, obstacles for an interdisciplinary practice. Semistructured interview data from 8 professionals, as well as field observation, show (1) conflictive/competitive relations between professionals; (2) lack of interaction & integration between the members of the team; & (3) corporative attitudes, fear, & professional insecurity that could be obstacles for an interdisciplinary practice. It is concluded that recognizing its complexity is a prerequisite for realization of interdisciplinary practice.

98S34281 / ISA / 1998 / 11522

Ferreira Filha, Maria de Oliveira & Tavares de Andrade, José Maria (U Federal Paraíba, João Pessoa PB CEP 58051-970 Brazil [tel: 55-83-216-7229; e-mail: marfilha@openline.com.br]), Complexities in the Practice of Multiprofessional Teams in a Psychiatric Hospital.

† The multiprofessional team in Brazil, more than in the West, is directed toward building the basis of civil society & accountable, democratic government.

98S34282 / ISA / 1998 / 11523

Ferreira-Da-Silva, Luisa M. P. & Alves, Fátima F. (U Aberta, 4250 Porto Portugal [tel/fax: 351-2-8302611/0249: univab.luisaf@mail.telepapa.pt]), Lay Knowledge about Schizophrenia-Schizophrenics and Their Relatives in Portugal.

† Analyzes the rebuilding of family farming in rural settlements sponsored by agrarian reform programs in Brazil, specifically in the state of Paraná. Focus is on forms of organizing agricultural production, technological options, & crop & livestock choices. In addition, an attempt is made to show the socioeconomic profile of the farmers & their current living conditions. A preliminary analysis of the sustainability of these settlements & of their role in local & regional development is presented.

98S34283 / ISA / 1998 / 11524

Fiechter, Erik (U Amsterdam, NL-9012 CE Netherlands [tel/fax: 020-5252259/2179; e-mail: Fir@hesad.nl]), Sociology and Self in a Late Modern Age.

† The individual contemplating studying sociology might well be tempted to read a book by today's best-known sociologist: Anthony Giddens. However, while Giddens's picture of sociology might appeal to the reader's self-image, it would be rather peculiar one as far as sociological theory is concerned. In fact, trained sociologists might feel somewhat surprised with Giddens's present-day focus on the autonomous agent, showing a similarity with Sartrian notions. It appears that Giddens strongly feels that sociology still has a crucial role to play in enlightening agents in an era of shattered experience. In doing so, however, he seems to endorse their self-image as free agents. It is illuminating how differently someone like Zygmunt Bauman (1991) views the effects of expertise & expert systems: if one follows Bauman's argument, the competent agent becomes a far more ambiguous character.

98S34284 / ISA / 1998 / 11525

Fiedeldj, André C., Crafford, L., Fiedeldj-Van Dijk, C., Marais, J. L., Van Staden, F. J. & Willers, V. (Dept Psychology U Pretoria, Brooklyn 0181 South Africa [tel/fax: 27-12-420-3041/2404; e-mail: fiedeldj@libbaris.up.ac.za]), Complexity as Reality: A Second-Order Cybernetic Analysis of Trans-Cultural Data on Human Perceptions of...
Environmental Change.
† A cybernetic approach to the analysis & interpretation of Perception & Assessment of Global Environmental Change study data from four language groups (Zulu, Sotho, English (total N = 801 in urban & nonurban regions)) will illustrate the relevance of certain basic systemic assumptions. Results suggest that the traditionally conceived ethnic variable is much more complex than is usually acknowledged & is affected by socioeconomic situational factors, eg, poverty. The transactional relationship between humans & their natural environment is seen as also being mediated by cultural factors that are fundamental to differences found in transcultural data. Among these are respondent cosmology or worldview & conceptual aspects of language that contribute to a constructivist mapping of different realities. Cultural & situational factors need to be carefully considered in a macroscopic system. They will exert a significant influence on the effectiveness of intervention strategies designed to bring about changes in human values, attitudes, perceptions, & behavior vis-à-vis the environment. Multimodal intervention strategies that are context-sensitive & specific are proposed as the best possibility for facilitating second-order change.

98S34285 / ISA / 1998 / 11526
Fiedeleuy-Van Dijk, Carina (Dept Psychology U Pretoria, Brooklyn 0181 South Africa (tel/fax: 27-12-420-3430/2404; e-mail: fiedeik@libarls.up.ac.za)), Faces of Complexity in Research Methodology: The collapse of the USSR was accompanied by an effort to transform socialized medicine into a hybrid system involving destatization, decommissioning, denationalization & destatization. In an international Delphi study where respondents commented by means of brainstorming, quantifying descriptions in terms of percent-ages, & schematic presentation of their ideas on issues regarding research methodology, notions of complexity became a growth experience for the research team. Almost every level & dimension of research methodology were presented with unique attributes that were observed, categorized, & classified into themes & coded during first- & second-order data analysis of the responses. On a third-order level, the observations were conceptually labeled as contributing to complexity. This conception is discussed by following two viable approaches, ie, by looking into issues raised by the respondents regarding research methodology from (1) different levels of expertise, & (2) seemingly different paradigms (ie, positivistic & idealistic) used by respondents. Patterns in these faces of complexity, & observed on the majority of levels, are highlighted. These may be used to explain the meaning of each face in an effort to make it understandable.

98S34286 / ISA / 1998 / 11527
Field, Mark G. (Davis Center Russian Studies Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138 (tel/fax: 617-495-1719/8319; e-mail: mfield@hsph.harvard.edu)), Deconstructing Socialized Medicine & Reforming the Russian Health Care System.
† The collapse of the USSR was accompanied by an effort to transform socialized medicine into a hybrid system involving destatization, decentralization of forces (Africans & Slavs), privatization, commodification, de-legalization & destatization. The concepts of Sigmund Freud & Lowen are applied, & it is concluded that the seduction process is built into the interaction, with both parties contributing to the construction of that reality. If a dimension of charm exists in which the individuals build something positive, the seduction mechanisms operate to maintain the enforced order. The seduction process creates an overarching rationality in which a narcissistic personality exercises its domain & a personality echo reinforces the behavior. An encounter with seduction is inevitable & ineluctable; what can be done is to overcome it & grow in such a way as to leave that encounter.

98S34287 / ISA / 1998 / 11528
Filion, Normand (Dept Sociology U Toulouse II Le Mirail, F-31058 Cedex France (tel/fax: 33-5-61-50-43-76/46-60; e-mail: normand@cict.fr)), Deconstructing Socialized Medicine and Reforming the Russian Health Care System.
† Presents an analysis & a reinterpretation of the premises, means, & consequences of political domination in organization through renewed forms of human resources management that rise along the reorganization of production activities such as total quality management, delegation of decision-making process, ISO norm system, autonomy, etc. From a critical paradigm standpoint, managerial tools like corporate statements, corporate culture, personnel appraisal, & reward systems are to be understood as means for a social construction of homogeneity where social norms & agents who enact them appear as targets of a conformation process. Information seeking, work & social activity surveillance of self-discipline, & concercive control are key features of this type of management that tend to create an overarching rationality. In its essence, this form of political domination rests on an instrumentalization of employees & agents' autonomy, as obedience is interpreted as the willingness to adopt & internalize dominant ideas, values, rationality, & more generally, normative systems. The consequences are usually a normative schism in the organization due to the partially attained goal of homogeneity & the survival of normative systems related to agents' collective identity.

98S34290 / ISA / 1998 / 11530
Filion, Normand (Dept Sociology U Toulouse, F-31058 Cedex 1 France (tel/fax: 33-5-61-50-43-76/46-60; e-mail: Normand@cict.fr)), L'Obtention de l'auto-discipline: normes sociales et surveillance culturelle (The Management of Self-Discipline: Social Norms and Cultural Surveillance). (FRE)
† Explores the apparent paradox raised by the recent development of autonomy (as organizational fact & conceptual framework) that takes place in an organization characterized here a structure of political & cultural inequality among its actors. When not informal & illegitimate, but rather institutionalized & accountable, autonomy tends to become a site for "full visibility" of social practices & micromanagement of activities. As far as rationality is concerned, the state of autonomy & the organization's targets of hierarchical surveillance & control. Moreover, the manager's necessity of gathering information (on what is, in its essence, uncontrolled) & monitoring the rationality used in decision making by determining explicit its tacit assumptions tends to impose specific forms of autonomy. In certain circumstances, the management of autonomy tends to impose itself.
to produce social conformity & homogeneity of rationality & to engender new forms of discipline that are acceptable for the organization. Consequently, autonomy inserts itself in the dynamic of “compliant thinking,” which reinforces the invisibility of domination as a basic feature of any organization.

Fischer, Henry W. (Millersville U, PA 17551-0302 [tel/fax: 717-872-3568/871-2429; e-mail: hfischer@marauder.millersv.edu]), Enhancing Disaster Mitigation, Planning, and Response through the Use of Cyberspace: Suggestions and Issues to Consider.

The academy, emergency organizations, & practitioners increasingly venture into cyberspace through the World Wide Web to access research findings, obtain information on disaster agents, initiate organization response & recovery procedures, & find training materials. Shared here are findings of a preliminary examination of the current Internet usage by disaster researchers & practitioners. Future directions are suggested to help researchers & practitioners employ this technology more productively to enhance effective mitigation, planning, & response. Several observations & concerns that researchers & practitioners may need to anticipate in embracing cyberspace are noted. Illustrations are provided, & related information technologies, eg, CD-ROM & DVD, examined for their applicability.

Fischer, Lara (Dept Sociology U Illinois, Urbana 61801 [tel: 217-333-1950; e-mail: L-fisch@ux6.eoo.uiuc.edu]), NGO Discourse and Practice: Continuing Northern Hegemony.

Although nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have been hailed as a new panacea in producing bottom-up Third World development, in many ways, they represent the continuing power imbalance between the North & South. Current debates, eg, NGO effectiveness, North-South organizational relations, & NGOs as civil society, when analyzed in terms of their capacity to produce & transform social relations, reveal an imbalance. Here, a critical review of the literature finds that NGOs are frequently understood & analyzed outside of their global political, economic, & ideological contexts, thus obscuring global power relations. Although some development practitioners recognize the embedded nature of NGOs in the world system, & call for Northern development education & policy advocacy, large academic studies of NGOs have largely neglected the role of developed country interests, policies, & capitalist flows of the world system in understanding & analyzing the role of NGOs. Thus, Northern NGO discourse & practices continue to preserve the dominance of the North over the South in spite of their professed purpose of promoting equality.

Fischer, Raphael (School Urban Planning McGill U, Montreal Queb H3A 2K6 [tel/fax: 514-398-4076/6376; e-mail: raphael@urbarc.lan.mcgill.ca]), Citizen Participation in Urban Planning in the Montreal Region.

A critical analysis of citizen participation in urban planning in the Montreal region in the past 3 years. After briefly reviewing the history of participation in Quebec & its formal status in provincial land-use law & municipal charters, three case studies are presented: (1) A large-scale residential project in Outremont (an old suburb of Montreal) proposed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co on its underutilized railyards was stopped by grassroots neighborhood opposition to enoble the rise in post-graduate-level studies on organizations in Brazil over the past 20 years, stressing their growing importance in light of national & international developments & their need to gain more autonomy & improve learning techniques. Recent state reforms & public policy reconfiguration, economic moves toward globalization, & the emerging roles of nongovernmental organizations in Brazilian society combine to make organizational investigations imperative. Only in the past decade has the academic establishment begun to break away from Western-dominated (particularly French) ideas. Teaching & investigative techniques, institutions, & general trends to increase autonomy & originality over the past 5 years are analyzed.

Fischer-Kowalski, Marina & Schandl, Heinz (Dept Social Ecology Instit Interdisciplinary Research & Continuing Education, Vienna Austria A-1070 [tel/fax: 43-1-526-75-01/523-38-43; e-mail: heinz.schandl@univie.ac.at]), Physical Dimensions of "Modernization": The Past Three Decades in Terms of Energetic and Material Metabolism, Labour and Economic Growth.

The early 1970s saw a debate on the ecological consequences of economic growth. Two decades later, the debate tends to focus not on economic growth, but on the amounts of material & energy throughput as having disruptive effects on the natural environment, through resource depletion & pollution. The conceptual separation of economic growth (in monetary terms) & physical growth (in terms of tons & joules) led to a discussion of the interdependence of the two dimensions, & eventually was mathematically expressed in the form of environmental kuznets curves relating resource use & economic development. Still another discussion focused on the relation between environmental protection & available jobs. While, in the old growth debate, environmentalists seemed invariably to be parents of unemployment, the pollution-centered approach of the 1980s generated the idea that end-of-pipe environmental protection would create jobs. When the environmental focus shifted toward limiting physical growth, the apparent contradiction of environmental care & job creation was seen to be possibly resolved with a so-called socioecological tax reform that would raise the price of energy & resource use & simultaneously lower the price of labor. In the meantime, the data to describe the material & energetic metabolism of societies have vastly improved & may well be related to classic economic & social variables. On the basis of existing empirical analyses & of more recent data from Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, & the US, the interrelationship between these variables & an attempt is made to test some of the competing hypotheses.

Fischer-Rosenthal, Wolfram (Instit Soziologische Techniche U Berlin, D-10587 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 30-314-25-127/623-483; e-mail: firo7713@mailserver.xxy.ru.tub.de]), Biographical Constructions and Social Reality—How Real Are Biographical Narratives?

Emile Durkheim’s definition of faits sociaux (social facts) did not solve the problem of defining the phenomena under study, but extended it beyond simple research method definitions. Questions of how social reality is constructed & maintained & how social science can have access without producing artifacts can be conceived by considering symbolic orders & communicative ways of structuring reality as central. Structuring means the introduction of new rules, in dealing with the material world as well as producing it. Here, elaborating this problem, the social function of biographical structuring is clarified. Three points are made: (1) Biography is a modern means to solve problems of modern societies. (2) Biographical structuring is used by institutions & organizations to recruit & keep personnel & produce loyal clients. (3) Biography is an ongoing joint narrative construction by individuals & their interactants to integrate their lives. It is hypothesized that current discussion in biographical research about the specious gap between idealistic narrative biographical research & realistic analysis of facts is based on a false distinction of fact & fiction; biographical structuring is intertwining living life & coming to terms with it, thus shaping what people experience & what they do, which is, in essence, producing the real social world.
tion, followed by political opposition on the part of a new municipal admin-
istration. Although three administrations had promised to use the site of the old Jean-Talon train station in northern Montreal to provide much-needed community facilities in the city's poorest neighborhood, &
despite opposition by local residents, community organizers, preserva-
tionists, & planning academicians, the city approved the sale of the site to a developer. The Minister of the Metropolis, a new cabinet member, organized a series of public consultations with the purpose of generating the necessary consensus for the institution of a regional plan-
ning commission. The Metropolitan Development Commission for the Montreal region will be put in place, even though consensus has re-
mained elusive. These cases illustrate three models of public participa-
tion, which vary in the degree to which citizens can actually participate in the decision-making process. The cases highlight not only the institu-
tional but also the political constraints on citizen involvement especially the fiscal conservatism of municipal governments. The question that citi-
zens face in many cities & countries today is whether there is a future citizen participation in planning at a time when global forces seem to dictate local policy in matters of urban development.

98S34298 / ISA / 1998 / 11539
Fisher, Eleanor (Wageningen Agricultural U, NL-6700 HB Netherlands), Conservation Schemes and the Re-Definition of Rurality.
| Discusses rural sociology approaches to issues raised by protected area conservation in sub-Saharan Africa & views the crisis in Africa wildlife management as a simplistic, linear relationship between the management of the population, on the one hand, & resource availability, on the other. In that perspective, human social action tends to be reduced to abstract mechanisms, pressures, or descriptions of physical phenomena & instrumental rationales. In contrast, the centrality of human agency is stressed here, emphasizing people's capacity to be discriminant when using resources. In this respect, the concept of livelihood, the importance of the international community, the local dynamic of interest groups & their claims, & the management of a game reserve provide the window to explore issues of governance in situations where the reconstitution of rurality has taken place through the implementation of wildlife conservation schemes.

98S34299 / ISA / 1998 / 11540
Fisher, Gordon M. (US Dept Health & Human Services, 200 Inde-
pendence Ave SW Washington DC 20201 [tel/fax: 202-690-6143/401-6228; e-mail: gfisher@osaspe.dhhs.gov]), Using a Little-Known Body of Historical Knowledge: What Can the History of U.S. Poverty Lines Contribute to Present-Day Comparative Poverty Research?.
| Extensive historical material on US poverty lines since 1870 has been assembled (& summarized in three unpublished papers), using primary sources not widely available. This material provides detailed histories of the official US poverty line & of unofficial US poverty/adequacy stan-
dards, 1870-1965. Evidence from the US, GB, Canada, & Australia demonstrate the income elasticity of the poverty line – ie, successive poverty levels developed as absolute poverty lines tend to rise in real terms as the real income of the general population increases. Implications for pov-
erty research & advocacy are considered: eg, pre-1965 US poverty/ adequacy standards were usually developed by advocates of the disad-
vantaged, not academic theoreticians; which has implications for deter-
mining who may be considered qualified to develop unofficial poverty/ adequacy standards today. Further, the extensive evidence for the in-
come elasticity of the poverty line has implications for relative vs abso-
late updating of poverty lines. Finally, the history of US poverty/ adequacy standards may be a useful point of comparison for analysts studying the development of such standards in other countries.

98S34300 / ISA / 1998 / 11541
Fitzgerald, Rosemary (Faculty Health & Social Science Southbank U, London SE1 0AA England [tel/fax: 0171-815-5757/5799; e-mail: rjf Fitzgerald@mailbox.alce.ac.uk]), Making "Lady Doctors" for India: The Imperial Mission to Provide Medical Care and Medical Education for India's Women.
| Examines how issues of gender, race, & empire were articulated in the processes & practices of imperial medicine in colonial India, later 19th-
century 20th centuries. Focusing on colonial constructions of the conditions for Indian women & the call for Western female doctors to provide medi-
cal relief for their Indian sisters, described is how colonial concerns per-
meated the struggle for women's access to medical education in GB &
how colonial settings offered Western women doctors a wider sphere of professional opportunity. Medical women who went to India in either a
academic missionary capacity attempted not only to deliver medical care to the female population, but also to develop medical & nurse training programs for Indian women. The medical encounter between women, as colonizer & colonized, involved elements of both compromise & conflict, adaptation & resistance, that reveal the complexity of imperial medicine & its consequences for the postcolonial world.

98S34301 / ISA / 1998 / 11542
Fix, Elisabeth (Mannheim Centre European Social Research Mann-
heim U, D-68131 Federal Republic Germany [fax: 49-621-292-1784;
J e-mail: Elisabeth.Fix@mzes.uni-mannheim.de]), Voluntary Associa-
tions & the Development of the Modern Welfare State in a Compara-
tive Perspective.
| Although voluntary associations & societies of mutual aid have played a
| crucial role in building the modern welfare state, this function has been rediscovered since the 1980s when welfare state expansion reached its limits. Here, variations in their contributions to social security systems in Western welfare states are examined. Findings indicate that they have played a minor role in most Scandinavian welfare states whereas they dominated the arena of the welfare regimes in the small democracies of Europe, eg, Belgium, the Netherlands, & Switzerland. Differences in the concept that voluntary associations, friendly societies, & societies of mutual aid reflect from a sociocultural viewpoint are discussed. An ex-
planatory model of variations in the public-private mix is proposed, &
| applied by showing the impact of ideas, interest formation, & institutions that explain the modern voluntary association welfare regimes & de-
grees over Western Europe. It is argued that voluntary associations are not a panacea in the reform of the modern welfare states, but will be a successful remedy only in societies with a particular tradition of the vol-
untary sector.

98S34302 / ISA / 1998 / 11543
Fleck, Christian (Dept Sociology U Graz, A-8010 Austria [tel/fax: 43-
316-380-3544/9515; e-mail: christian.fleck@kfunigraz.ac.at]), German-Speaking Social Science Rockefeller Fellows 1924-1964: A Preliminary Portrait.
| Data from the Rockefeller Archive & two published directories of fel-
lowships are drawn on to construct a "prosopographic" portrait of ap-
proximately 200 social scientists from Germany, Switzerland, & Austria who received fellowships, 1924-1964, highlighting the connection be-
tween this special case of funding social science & brain drain. Of these fellows, 66% received their stipend before 1941 & the rest after WWII. The sex ratio is massively one-sided: only 7% of the fellowships went to women. The main field of research subsidized was economics. All fellows came from well-known universities, but a disproportionately large number were from Vienna. A comparison between the countries of origin & the countries of residence in 1970 shows that at least 33% used the fellowship to migrate permanently abroad; again, a disproportionate number of per-
nominal migrants came from Austria. During the Nazi period, a much larger proportion of former Rockefeller fellows left their countries of ori-
gin & emigrated abroad, especially to the US, their acculturation per-
haps assisted by earlier visits.

98S34303 / ISA / 1998 / 11544
Fleck, Christian (Dept Sociology U Graz, A-8010 Austria [tel/fax: 43-
316-380-3544/9515; e-mail: christian.fleck@kfunigraz.ac.at]), History of National Sociological Association: "No Brains, No Initiati-
tive, No Collaboration" - The Austrian Case.
| A more or less chronological overview suggests that the Austrian So-
ciological Society, established in 1950, did not really exist during its first decade. At the end of the 1950s, one man used the clothes to make it easi-
er for him to get into the International Sociological Assoc. In the middle of the 1960s, when the government, pressed by the Organization for Eco-
nomic Development, began a reform of the university system, sociology was established as a regular study & the Sociological Society was resus-
citated. At the end of the 1960s, the worldwide student's movement spilled over to Austria, & self-proclaimed revolutionaries came to power. Today, the majority of full professors keep their distance from the soci-
cy. From the mid-1970s, the society became a fairly typical association; establishing a journal, a newsletter, annual conferences, & sections for academic discussion. However, there were & are some peculiarities: (1) The lag between the intellectual beginnings of sociology & the establish-
ment of the society is remarkable. (2) The society does not function like a professional organization. (3) The influence on the university curricu-
num & the recruitment policies of the departments is weak. (4) Participa-
11Interview data from an ongoing longitudinal study are used to examine

Differences in power can lead to power-balancing operations, including how children perceive themselves in the family setting. Almost all of the children experienced major changes in their daily life during this first year of divorce: one-parent income forced them to move from their original home, often resulting in a change in school or child care institution; further, a number of parents got new partners.

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For the last few decades, Belgium has been split into various zones of linguistic tension so strong that, in 1962/63, a linguistic border was created to assure a peaceful coexistence among the Flemish, Walloons, and residents of Brussels. How this border led to a series of problems that called into question the form of the state is discussed, & various institutional reforms put into place beginning in the early 1970s are noted. Shifting attention to Belgium’s linguistic circumstances in 1998, questions are raised about how the affirmation of Belgium’s linguistic groups may have led to increased social division & how this social fragmentation may affect the Belgian identity.

Strategies of Community Economic Development within Metropolitan Areas: The Example of Montreal.

Described are the actions and projects undertaken by community economic development organizations for the renaissance of poor urban neighborhoods in Montreal, Quebec, since the mid-1980s. The political & institutional context in which these groups have evolved is examined. The critical impact of this reform is noted yet. Relying on field & empirical work done over the last 15 years on community economic development organizations in Montreal, recent socioeconomic & institutional changes at the metropolitan level are considered, & several questions raised: Can these groups survive in the new institutional environment? What are the consequences of the recent changes for these groups in terms of local participation & democracy? Do they have to create alliances at a metropolitan level? To what extent are they able to adjust to the new institutional governmental requirements without putting aside their primary objective, the democratization of the local economy?
Reviewed here is research concerned with 50 years of social change in planning for floods is a complex endeavor, even when the decision-making parameters are restricted to scientific & technical dimensions. However, the reality is even more complex, & the most technically competent proposals can fail to win the support of the communities at risk if they are culturally insensitive to traditions that have been excluded, or included too late. The need for public consultation & participation has become widely recognized & stimulated through Local Agenda 21 initiatives in the UK; however, far from being consensus-building, these activities can be conflict-generating & can expose major disparities between those in professional decision-making roles & the lay public about what constitutes both the problem & its solution. Examples drawn from GB, Portugal, & the US are used to critically examine the dominance of top-down, scientific & technical modes of analysis in decision-making structures for flood hazard mitigation. The possibilities of incorporating more diverse & contextual knowledge are explored, emphasizing social & cultural, over scientific & technical, dimensions, & creating more democratic forms of decision making.

Forrest, Anne (Faculty Business Administration U Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4 [fax: 519-973-7073; e-mail: forrest@uwindsor.ca]), "You Must Be Careful about Engineers, They Don't Care about the Look of a Thing": Placing Flood Hazard Mitigation in Its Socio-Cultural Context.

Planning for floods is a complex endeavor, even when the decision-making parameters are restricted to scientific & technical dimensions. However, the reality is even more complex, & the most technically competent proposals can fail to win the support of the communities at risk if they are culturally insensitive to traditions that have been excluded, or included too late. The need for public consultation & participation has become widely recognized & stimulated through Local Agenda 21 initiatives in the UK; however, far from being consensus-building, these activities can be conflict-generating & can expose major disparities between those in professional decision-making roles & the lay public about what constitutes both the problem & its solution. Examples drawn from GB, Portugal, & the US are used to critically examine the dominance of top-down, scientific & technical modes of analysis in decision-making structures for flood hazard mitigation. The possibilities of incorporating more diverse & contextual knowledge are explored, emphasizing social & cultural, over scientific & technical, dimensions, & creating more democratic forms of decision making.

Forrest, Anne (Faculty Business Administration U Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4 [fax: 519-973-7073; e-mail: forrest@uwindsor.ca]), "You Must Be Careful about Engineers, They Don't Care about the Look of a Thing": Placing Flood Hazard Mitigation in Its Socio-Cultural Context.

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Forrest, Anne (Faculty Business Administration U Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4 [fax: 519-973-7073; e-mail: forrest@uwindsor.ca]), "You Must Be Careful about Engineers, They Don't Care about the Look of a Thing": Placing Flood Hazard Mitigation in Its Socio-Cultural Context.

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Forrest, Anne (Faculty Business Administration U Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4 [fax: 519-973-7073; e-mail: forrest@uwindsor.ca]), "You Must Be Careful about Engineers, They Don't Care about the Look of a Thing": Placing Flood Hazard Mitigation in Its Socio-Cultural Context.

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Forrest, Raymond S. & Kennett, Patricia A. (U Bristol, BS8 4EA England [tel/fax: 0117-9741117/9737308; e-mail: R.Forrest@bris.ac.uk]), Constructed Communities: Stories from a New Town.

Reviewed here is research concerned with 50 years of social change in council housing, focusing on an estate in Harlow, one of the earliest New Towns in GB. Biographical material of original residents still living on the estate is used to explore how policy has been shaped, & interacted with, their daily lives. Moreover, these places & the policy environment in which they are situated have changed substantially over time, particularly in the deregulatory, noninterventionist 1980s. The impact of these recent changes is considered.
The need to rebuild information & communication technology (ICT) know-how in everyday life is imposing itself with ever-increasing urgency. In Italy, the rate of increase is, in fact, greater at a domestic level than in the business sector, thus making this sector increasingly more strategically important. Rodrigues-also working only slowly developing in Italy, the sole entrepreneur is becoming more frequent, eg, in the Northeast, it has been calculated that sole entrepreneurs represent 25% of the working population. This phenomenon is dragging new technologies into the domestic area, which, therefore, will acquire an even more sophisticated entre-.

preneurial profile. Finally, whereas know-how used to pass on for with the enterprise to the family, today it rebounds fairly from one area to another, including not only enterprises, but also education agencies, state services & institutions, & the family. Discussion is based on questionnaires data from a representative sample of 1,400 individuals to verify (1) the measure & articulation of know-how in the more technologically up-graded group; (2) how this know-how was formed; & (3) how it circulates in the domestic area & is passed on & used in the workplace.

11.24 Hungary (tel/fax: 36-1-319-585/115; e-mail: foti@ki3.vki.hu), Problems and Perspectives of Young Self-Employed People in Hungary.

Since the postcommunist transition began in Eastern Europe, young people have been prominent in setting up small businesses & becoming self-employed. This trend is related to this period not only the prospects of making considerable money & seizing new opportunities, but also the shortage of other ways of earning a living, especially for those without higher education. Many programs for promoting entrepreneurship have been set up. Also, then if identifying the potential entrepreneurs, they are hardly anything but the direct or partly by foreign sources (mainly US, British, & Canadian funds); nongovernmental organizations also are active in this field, including entrepreneurial networks. However, interviews with 100 young self-employed people in Hungary indicate that a high interest rate, lack of physical infrastructure, scarcity of capital, & high taxes & social security contributions are impediments to business establishments. These issues are addressed through empirical microstudies conducted in 1997 in two regions of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, & Slovakia (N = 50 respondents each under age 30) in hopes of achieving a closer & more effective match between young entrepreneurs' needs & the offered support.

11.2775 Cedex 16 France (tel/fax: 33-0-14405460/4640; e-mail: fougeroula@dauphine.fr), Service des Domestiques et transformation du solariat (Domestic Services and Changes in Paid Work). (FRE)

Addresses the issue of housework in terms of current changes in paid work & disparities emerging among working women & men. Comparative analysis of statistical data from France & the Federal Republic of Germany highlights the interconnection between changes in the rates of female activity according to industry, changes in community jobs, & the policies affected by the European Communities; & in the USA, Brazil, & Australia. (FRE)
programs, & the sentences applied by the Juvenile Judgeship. It is noted that Rio de Janeiro differs from other metropolitan areas in Brazil in its significantly increased illegal drug trade, the principal source of delinquency on the basis of extremely high-risk situations of the young & poor in the city is described, & the deficiencies of public policy in improving the situation are analyzed. Comparative data are presented from a research project on the public policy of juvenile delinquency programs.

11Explores one aspect of the present, post-Fordist, restructuring of space: state-labor relations in the new Chilean democracy. It is argued to adapt to a changing environment, or run the risk of becoming extinct, is an indispensable principle of biological evolution. Any comprehensive listing of the technological & medical developments witnessed in this century inevitably spotlights these factors as catalysts for major changes in the social environment. Specifically, these changes in the social environment are radically altering sexual identities, gender roles, & intimate relationships. One of these changes is the history of human sexuality & relationships appears to have been as "axial"-to borrow Karl Jasper's term-in human consciousness & the ways we experience our sexuality. That first axial period occurred over several thousand years at the end of the last Ice Age when the nomadic, gender-transcended, hunter-gatherer clans that had supported emergent human society for a million+ years were gradually replaced by more functional patriarchal, hierarchical urban cultures that emerged as adaptations to the new technologies of alphabet communications, the wheel, mathematics, domestication of animals & agriculture, metallurgy, & the birth of scientific analysis. An analysis of the consequences of the technological & medical developments experienced in this century, complemented by an analysis of recent changes in male-female relations in 12 nations, clearly supports the conclusion that, worldwide, human males & females are caught up in a second axial period, as radical as the first, except that this second period is occurring in a much briefer time frame-a scant century in contrast with several thousands of years. A comparison of the technological & medical factors behind these two axial periods suggests that today's women & men are nearing a crucial turning point in human history of human society for a much briefer time frame than any preceding period. Thus, labor leadership comes under increasing pressure from the union organizations, & must challenge male dominance in trade unionism where paid work, political activism, & leadership are regarded as men's business. Here, in defining this struggle & challenge as sexual politics, it is argued that gender is central to the transformation of labor movement structures & practices, drawing on research on a network of women union officials in the South Australian labor movement. The sexual politics of their views of the labor movement as a men's movement or a "boys' club" are explored, focusing on sexualities & sexual hostilities. Strategic debates among women unionists & other feminists are discussed in relation to the problem of sameness or difference.

11In a courtroom where the witness is a non-English speaker & an interpreter is present, the participants typically engage in a four-part exchange: lawyer question, interpretation into the witness's language, witness's response, & English interpretation. Presented here are results of a pilot study that examines the relationship between the methodological framework influencing the interpretation of pragmatic markers in bilingual courtrooms in the US. Using audiotapes of trials at the municipal/district court level, focus is on pragmatic markers (defined by Bruce Fraser [1996] as words & phrases that are not part of the basic propositional content of the utterance, but either modify it or signal a separate message). Differences in the semantic meaning of the original & the interpreted pragmatic markers in both the English & Spanish utterances are examined, considering whether they affect the interpretation of either the lawyer's or witness's stance toward the basic message of their utterances. It is proposed that lack of 1:1 correspondence in the interpretation of pragmatic markers may have significant implications for the authenticity of testimony in the bilingual courtroom.

111:1 correspondence in the interpretation of pragmatic markers may have significant implications for the authenticity of testimony in the bilingual courtroom.
The field of literature constitutes a valuable source for studies of social representation, since it offers a discursive space where the fundamental debates of a society become crystallized. How literary works are interpreted is relevant to different national contexts, survey data obtained in 1993 are drawn on to analyze the performance of physicians in the labor market as a function of ascription (social origin & gender), achievement (quality of medical education & specialty studies), & contextual variables (educational generation, reflecting changing policy environments). By comparing two points in time, the impact of short-term fluctuations in economic activity, policy innovations in medical education, & changes in the organization of labor markets can also be evaluated. Results reveal persistently high levels of open unemployment, qualitative underemployment (ie, working in activities completely outside of medicine), & quantitative underemployment (ie, working in medical activities but with very low levels of productivity & remuneration). Such imbalances underscore the need to rethink theoretical approaches to the professions. In addition, results suggest that higher education & health care may be reproducing rather than correcting social inequalities, creating policy challenges to restore a balance between the improvements for working conditions for physicians & the advancement of health conditions for the population.

**Frentzel-Zagorska, Janina (Inst Political Studies Polish Academy Sciences, Warsaw (fax: 48-22-25-21-46; e-mail: zagorski@optimus.waw.pl)), Political Parties, Political Campaigns, Political Left-Right Dimension: Structuring Elites in Central Europe.**

Discusses characteristics of the political scene considered typical for the process of systemic transformation: (1) existence of the political scene of two interlocking structures—the formal political party systems (in the process of formation) & a more informal network of political camps (rooted in recent historical developments); (2) a contradiction between the tendency to fragment political parties & that toward the emergence of a two-sided political scene; & (3) specific configuration of Left-Right division on the economic & political axes. The analysis concentrates mainly on Poland, but takes into account Hungary, the Czech Republic, & Bulgaria. The discussion of the Left-Right dimension is based on comparative survey data.

**Frias, Sonia L. G. (SCC, 65 Técnica Lisbon, P-1300 Codex Portugal (tel/fax: 351-1-326-1827; e-mail: sfrias@esc.uv.fc.ul.pt)), Political Parties: Changing the Case of a Group of Muslim Women in Lisbon.**

An analysis of a group of Indian Muslim women who immigrated from Mozambique to Lisbon, Portugal reveals the main difficulties these women have in reconciling their tradition & religious beliefs with the changing process of a European capital. Two main hypotheses are explored: (1) the necessity to face a new life in Portugal obliged Muslim women to find a job, & a professional activity permitted them to develop self-confidence & autonomy. (2) Earning a salary influences how these women deal with family, tradition, & religion. Data from biographical biographies reveal problems these women are facing, in that, in addition to their jobs, all domestic tasks remain assigned to them. Nonetheless, they enjoy earning money & the concomitant sensation of autonomy & freedom. Women are learning to negotiate tradition & modernity. They try hard finding strategies to overcome cultural & social contradictions. A major problem is how to deal with the religious implications of the changing process.

**Fridman, Viviana (U Quebec, Montréal JHC 3P8), La Construction identitaire dans le roman juif-argentin contemporain (The Construction of Identity in the Contemporary Jewish-Argentine Novel).**

The field of literature constitutes a valuable source for studies of social representation. Scholars have engaged in a discussion of the fundamental debates of a society become crystallized. How literary works are inscribed in social discourse is considered. Holding that sociology lacks adequate tools for analyzing literary texts, the methodology offered by sociocritical theory is discussed as allowing examination of the insertion of the social into literary texts without neglecting the specificity of this type of writing & the particular characteristics of works of art. An interdisciplinary framework is used to examine literature in its relationship with social discourse, focusing on society's powerful contradictions & attempting to explain the mechanisms for bypassing these contradictions. Considering interpretation occurs in a field of literature is examined as a case in point, looking at the tension between belonging to the majority culture & identifying with a minority group, as well as the axes national/foreign, assimilation/nonassimilation, inside/outside, & center/peninsula.
areas. Further, the suburban women present are distinctly more likely to include friends, relatives, & themselves; when the men include people, they are likely to be strangers or imaginary. These differences reflect differences in work experience, and men are more likely to work on site, away from their own neighborhood. Why, though, do such differences remain? Do these patterns reflect differences in the spaces of everyday activities? Do these differences mean that men are likely to be familiar with a wider range of suburban spaces? Do they reflect fears for safety in different spaces?

98S34342 / ISA / 1998 / 11583
Frisi Thing, Lone (U Copenhagen, DK-1361 Denmark (tel/fax: 45-35523-268/940; e-mail: Lone.frisi.thing@sociology.ku.dk)), Gender and Emotions in Sport.

Sport has long been considered a masculine preserve & a place for the construction of masculine identity. The image & definition of masculinity drawn on the figuration pictured as "active" emotions, eg, aggression & excitement. In the last 30 years, there has been a steady entry of female players in sports like soccer, basketball, & ice hockey. The changing gender relations in sports, therefore, challenge both the concepts of gender & emotion. With commitment, pleasure, & bodies that matter, sportswomen embody a historical trend toward a deconstruction of the dominant femininity ideal & challenge the hegemonic masculinity in sport. To better understand women's participation in traditionally masculine sports, discussion focuses on the study of the lived, embodied experiences of female players in soccer, basketball, & ice hockey. Results of in-depth interviews with 30 competitive elite players & their relation to Nordic Danish society & culture are analyzed.

98S34343 / ISA / 1998 / 11584
Frundt, Henry J. & McCauley, Chad (Ramapo Coll, Mahwah NJ 07430 (tel/fax: 201-529-7583/7808; e-mail: hfrundt@ramapo.edu)), Assessing Wage and Employment Data in a Globalizing Economy.

(behavioral reporting procedures for employment, unemployment, & wage data in the context of evaluating the impact of free trade & structural adjustment programs imposed on developing societies, ie, in Central America & the Caribbean. It also compares various international & government data. Explored too are sociological forces that influence labor-related surveys. Explanatory policy rationales & recommendations for survey improvements are offered.

98S34344 / ISA / 1998 / 11585
Fry, Joan Marian (Charles Sturt U, Bathurst New South Wales 2795 Australia (tel/fax: 61-63-38-4422/4533; e-mail: jfrj@csu.edu.au)), Construction of Identity among Girls in Physical Education.

The masculine Anglo-Saxon Celtic dominance of sport & one of its primary socializing agencies, school physical education, has received serious critique. Analysis of girls' subject & recreation program choices indicates that many non-Anglo-Saxon-Celtic girls, particularly those from various Asian cultures, are often further marginalized from involvement in physical activity than their mainstream peers. Case studies of the social construction of national identity in culturally diverse physical education & sport are offered here, drawing on group & individual interviews to examine the nature of East Asian Australian females' participation in physical activity.

98S34345 / ISA / 1998 / 11586
Fu, Yang-chih (Instit Sociology Academia Sinica, Nanking 115 Taiwan (tel/fax: 886-2-2652-3398; e-mail: fuy@gate.sinica.edu.tw)), Mobilizing Personal Networks into the Concert Audience: A Case Study of Dyadic Ties.

Before concerts, some performers invite their acquaintances to attend the upcoming event, & ask their alters to do the same, thus extending the basis for recruiting potential audience members. Such a mobilization process is examined in the case of a piano recital held in 1994 at the National Recital Hall of Taipei, Taiwan, based on data from the contact record between the performer (the ego) & her acquaintances, & between 11 alters of the ego & their acquaintances. Of the 283 contacts, 112 attended the recital. Using these dyadic ties as the analytic unit, three sets of factors in determining whether a contact leads to successful outcome are examined: (1) individual characteristics of those who initiate the contacts & those whom they contact, (2) the similarity (homophily) or difference between individual characteristics & acquaintances, & (3) types of relationships & the strength of ties between these dyads. Preliminary logistic analyses suggest that a recruiting effort is most successful when mobilizing one's strong ties. This study illustrates a novel way to incorporate the social network perspective & techniques into the understanding of collective social actions.

98S34346 / ISA / 1998 / 11587
Fuchs, E., Laliev D'Epianay, C., Michel, J.-P., Scherer, K., Stettler, M. & Bickel, J. F. (CIG U Genève, CH-1226 4 Switzerland (tel/fax: 41-22-3056601/343007; e-mail: cig@ibm.unige.ch)), Rethinking Autonomy: An Inter-Disciplinary Approach.

Interdisciplinary work done by a lawyer, a geriatrist, a psychologist, two sociologists, & an ethicist informs an analysis of the ideologi-con content of autonomy in contemporary culture & its ambiguities, focusing on elderly people. In light of its status in several scientific fields, the concept of autonomy is reformulated, borrowing from philosophy, anthropology, ethics, & gerontological research, pinpointing its implications for nursing homes. Presented is the thesis that autonomy must not be thought of in purely formal terms or treated as a principle per se, but conceived in relation with its substance, ie, commitment with others or citizenship.

98S34347 / ISA / 1998 / 11588
Fujigaki, Yoko (National Inst Science & Technology Policy, Tokyo 100 Japan (tel/fax: 81-3-3581-0968/3500-5244; e-mail: fujigaki@nistep.go.jp)), Knowledge as an Autopoietic System: Implication for Knowledge Society.

What kind of implication does autopoiesis have for social theory? One answer to this question is shown via application of autopoiesis to scientific knowledge. Since scientific knowledge provides the base to many dimensions of society (eg, cultural aspects, technological innovation, economic growth, & social welfare) this application offers many insights for social theory. In this study, the aggregation of publication in scientific journals is defined as the unity of the autopoiesis system & scientific papers as the component of that system; publishing is defined as the operation of the system. Thus, the knowledge system is an autopoiesis system that produces its own web by its operation—the web being the boundary of accepting/rejecting papers which reflect the policies of scientists as well as the validation boundary of the research field. Considering knowledge as an autopoietic system has implications for the knowledge society.

98S34348 / ISA / 1998 / 11589
Fujwara, Massag (Coll Humanities Itak Meiei U, Fukushima 970 Japan (tel/fax: 81-246-29-5117/797-87-2995; e-mail: fujw@ibm.net)), A New Method for Measuring the Difference of Life Styles among Socio-Economic Groups. Work Hours and Patterns among Socio-Economic Groups.

Presents a new method for measuring similarities of time use among different socio-economic groups. Size of similarities is calculated by using the matrix data of % of persons engaged in activities, not by the average durations of activity. The calculation is made based on how much each table of socio-economic groups is different from the minimum matrix data obtained across the 19 tables of socio-economic groups. This method is demonstrated using data from a 1991 national survey on time use & leisure activities conducted by the Statistic Bureau of Management & Coordination Agency of Japan. Findings have policy implications for recent discussions of deregulation of working hours & patterns, aiming at flexible regulations.

98S34349 / ISA / 1998 / 11590
Fukuko, Yasonori (Saitama U, Urawa Japan (tel: 81-48-858-3070; e-mail: fukuko@soc.saitama-u.ac.jp)), Japanese Alias vs Real Ethnic Name: On Naming Practices among Young Koreans in Japan.

The present population of Koreans in Japan, descended from Koreans once forced to move to Japan, amounts to 1% of the current Japanese population. However, many Japanese are unaware of this because the great majority of ethnic Koreans use Japanese aliases, thus becoming an invisible presence. Research findings suggest that the government forced the first generation of migrants to use Japanese names; the second generation used Japanese names to avoid discrimination; & the third did so because it had become normal. The relationship between the two oppositions—real name/alias & Korean/Japanese name—takes many different forms. Examples are provided, & it is shown that there is a clear trend toward the use of more Japanese names. Another finding is that most people feel uncomfortable with their real ethnic names, especially among antidiscrimination activists & others is toward names that reflect heightened ethnic awareness.
Recent work by Bertaux & Thompson (1997) in the field of social mobility suggests that life history research provides help in developing a sociologically unified perspective on the role of the subject in social processes. Drawing on data from a six-country research project using this conceptual framework, it is argued that an understanding of Sigmund Freud's theory has been partly obscured by the tendency of contemporary critics to attach themselves to a highly individualized conception of his work. Instead of concentrating on the stereotypical conception of Freud as an educated bourgeois male, his theory should be placed in a context that views him as a member of an outsider group in 19th-century Vienna, Austria.

Norbert Elias has argued that there have been few sociological inquiries on the different types of relative autonomy involved in long-term advances of scientific knowledge. Here, the historical contribution of Freudian psychoanalysis is suggested to provide an important example for further research. It is argued that an understanding of Sigmund Freud's theory has been partly obscured by the tendency of contemporary critics to attach themselves to a highly individualized conception of his work. Instead of concentrating on the stereotypical conception of Freud as an educated bourgeois male, his theory should be placed in a context that views him as a member of an outsider group in 19th-century Vienna, Austria.
hood could be a catalyst for a sense of community, automobile depen-
dence, modern communication & other technologies, changing lifestyles,
& respondent planning methodologies have changed the notion of com-
munity. (1) Plan for the elderly, or developing areas interested in creating
neighborhood developments that exhibit a sense of community, they
must plan for it. A sense of community in neighborhood development can
be encouraged through physical design by creating an environment that
is identifiable to its occupants & provides opportunities for interaction
in the form of chance encounters & formal gatherings. Choice is a reflec-
tion of individuality & can be addressed by providing linkages both in the
neighborhood & to its surrounding amenities & a diversity of housing
types, amenities, & means of mobility. Residents of any neighborhood
will make their own determination of how to utilize their environment,
thereby making the provision of choice a meaningful design tool.
Examines the Frankfurt school's analyses of anti-Semitism, focusing on Adorno's work. The question of freedom or, more precisely, the lack of freedom in bourgeois society is eluded by postmodernism, which generally declares enforced differences to be the result of material determinism. In a certain sense, capitalism modernity can only be fully understood if anti-Semitism is theoretically grasped. Emphasized are Horkheimer & Adorno's seven theses, seeking to better grasp today's society & its authoritarian & alienated aspects. Main points include Jews in the contradiction between the particular & the universal; anti-Semitism as aggression against the idea (recollection) of a better world; anti-Semitism as hatred provoked by nonrealized bourgeois promises of happiness; Jews as scapegoats of capitalism; anti-Semitism as hatred of the father-religion; the character of anti-Semites as result of material & ideological mass production.

Draws on Niklas Luhmann's systems theory to consider information exchange on the Internet as part of a cybernetic society, complete with a society's tendency toward self-expression & the complexities that arise between communication & the act of communicating. At issue are the Internet's capacity for self-reproduction, its tendency toward self-reference, & the tension that exists for its users between functional differentiation & identity. The future role of the Internet in a global cyber-society is also examined. 3 References.
Mexico is facing a strong agricultural globalization, especially in the US & Canada. This process has increased the peasant economic crisis, emigration & social & political tensions. A comparative analysis of poverty, social exclusion, & the role of local political institutions have in the organization of assistance policies as their active role in defining the characteristics of the poor & "deserving" status as welfare recipients & duration of dependency. Compared are local definitions of social inclusion/exclusion, taking as a point of reference the urban social structure & the social policies that contribute to local citizenship. Examined conceptually is the increasing focus on the not always clearly defined concept of social exclusion, the implication of this attention to class analysis, & its relevance to a general debate on social citizenship.

The cooperative model has been adopted by many modern organizational firms, especially in relation to job access for young people in modern society. Many agricultural firms in crisis are converting to agrarian cooperatives, as is happening in the Canary Islands of Spain. Focus here is on the rural social structure & the social policies that contribute to local citizenship. The main objective is to analyze the workers' participation process in the development, planning, implementation, management, & evaluation processes of four agrarian cooperatives - COAGRISAN, COPAISAN, COALDEA, & COPARITA - as they have become a unique economic way of living for this isolated municipality of 9,000. Implications for similar regions are discussed.

Agrarian Cooperativism and Workers' Participation in a Municipality of the Canary Islands of Spain. (FRE)

The cooperative model has been adopted by many modern organizational firms, especially in relation to job access for young people in modern society. Many agricultural firms in crisis are converting to agrarian cooperatives, as is happening in the Canary Islands of Spain. Focus here is on the rural social structure & the social policies that contribute to local citizenship. The main objective is to analyze the workers' participation process in the development, planning, implementation, management, & evaluation processes of four agrarian cooperatives - COAGRISAN, COPAISAN, COALDEA, & COPARITA - as they have become a unique economic way of living for this isolated municipality of 9,000. Implications for similar regions are discussed.

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Agrarian Cooperativism and Workers' Participation in a Municipality of the Canary Islands of Spain. (FRE)
Violence in professional team sports in GB has become increasingly visible in terms of the availability of remedies for injured victims & effective punishment for perpetrators. The intervention of the law as a form of normative rules has become increasingly common, in terms both of the civil law allowing injured players to sue for compensation & of criminal prosecutions by the state. Although the legitimacy of legal intervention is contested, the reality is that legal rules are being added to the framework of normative rules that regulate violent play on the sports field. Presented here are results of an analysis of qualitative data from a survey conducted 1997/98 concerning the attitudes of professional soccer players to levels of violence in English soccer & the effectiveness of the internal disciplinary & compensatory rules operating within the game. Based on a written questionnaire & a sample of semi-structured interviews, data as to the availability of legal remedies in consequence of violent play are also considered. The survey provides evidence for what may be the most effective normative regulatory mechanism for diminishing the perceived problem of violent play in English soccer.

- Gardiner, Simon (Anglia Sports Law Res Centre Anglia Polytechnic U, Chelmsford CM1 1LL England (tel/fax: 01245-49-3131/0835; e-mail: S.J.Gardiner@anglia.ac.uk)), It's a Man's World: Attitude Survey of Violence in English Professional Soccer. Discusses quality of life in modern societies comparing the Federal Republic of Germany, the UK, Spain, & Sweden with the US & Japan since 1985, & addresses the social policy application of time-use studies from a macrosociological perspective. The question of time use in everyday life is an essential consideration for assessing the quality of life in modern societies & is crucial for social acceptance of European integration. Focus here is on a comparative descriptive & analytical structure of time-use studies & cultures in selected societies of the European Union, addressing the question of how everyday time use has been changed by modernization, globalization, & the currently accelerated integration in the European Union. Comparison with the US & Japan considered whether there is a European model of society, particularly with regard to time use. A complex model of temporal structure at the macrolevel of societies is built according to 34 social indicators of how societies organize time. A second analysis using a common budget data set in 4 European countries, including the US, 1985-1996, provides information on paid & unpaid (eg, sleeping, eating) labor time, as well as time spent for personal needs. The thesis of a global convergence toward a modern, deregulated, & post-neoliberal model of social time is tested via factor analysis of temporal structure at the macrolevel of societies is different than the evolution observed in the other ones over a long period.
Uses the case of street graffiti in Montreal, Quebec, to discuss the issue of cultural identity and its relation to street culture & nation-state formation. Today, many people express concern over the proliferation of graffiti in the urban landscape. Various control strategies have been developed to regulate its impact & spread. Law enforcement officials attempt to contain, suppress, & ultimately, eliminate graffiti, while cultural workers in the public sector & entertainment business attempt to make the practice toward the more legitimate setting of the culture industry. Sooner or later, graffiti writers face the dilemma of having to integrate into the social environment or find other ways to survive, e.g., moving farther underground.

11International migration & media exposure are examined in light of processes of economic & mass media globalization taking place in rural Mexico. Contrary to the expected integration of economic & cultural systems of rural communities in Mexico are adapting to these, but not losing their identities. This is attributed to the fact that (1) migration is only one of the strategies of survival that are constantly taking place in these communities, & (2) selection of mass-media programming is mediated through local & traditional codes, subordinate to interpersonal communication & daily activities. Preliminary results of a regional study show how traditional cultures are affected by international migration & the transnationalization of mass culture. Data are drawn from a regional survey that measured the presence & characteristics of regional identity; monographic studies in four small towns to explore local culture; & interviews with economic, political, & cultural leaders.

Effects of the Contact with Modernity on Traditional Cultures in Central Mexico.


In contrast to an adaptive approach to clinical sociology, the goal of which is to cure individuals, groups, & institutions, helping them conform to the actual social order, advocated is a critical perspective in theory & practice. Theoretical influences can be traced back to Freud, Marx, the Coll de sociologie in France, & psychosociological works. A core theoretical issue throughout is the subject social status, the creative & free subject challenging the different social determinations as well as psychological constraints. This active expression of the subject is to be found in diverse social settings: formal organizations, education, technological change, & the therapeutic relationship through clinical analysis. The clinical process starts with a call for help & develops in a participatory process through which persons can express themselves, free of institutional constraints. This freedom of expression in a collective setting is an experience with power. Clinical sociology is shown as an efficient way of analyzing power relations in society.

11Examines inequalities in childrearing environment, specifically, the aggregation of multiple deprivation, drawing on data from Wave 4 (1994) of the British Household Panel Study (N = 2,750 children, ages 0-15). Principal component analysis suggests that there is a process of aggregation at work that enhances inequalities between children who live in a relatively risk-free environment & children who are exposed to multiple risks. Findings suggest that, while children from lone-parent families fare badly in terms of economic indicators, children from stepfamilies are the most deprived when noneconomic indicators are examined.

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11Examines the relative well-being of children growing up in the Dominican Republic, as measured by the Dominican Welfare Index, which is based on a typology of factors that have been shown to influence the well-being of children. The results indicate that children in the Dominican Republic are at risk of poverty, and that the risk is higher for girls than for boys.

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by profound regional transformation, suggesting that innovations must occur in five traditional sociological dilemmas: (1) The experience of rapid individualization in old & new communitarian contexts strengthens efforts to consciously bridge the gap between individual & collectivity rationality. (2) Cognitive & value-normative innovations under precariously deficient economic resources provoke reconsidering the links between ideas & material structures. (3) Path-dependency in local & regional development enlivens traditional debates on continuity & change in history. (4) The variety of local events & trends revives the need to metaphorically coordinate approaches of historical sociology & sociological structuralism. (5) The pressure to carry out action research clash with the tradition of value-free sociology. Thus, sociology is at risk itself in Eastern Europe, & the quality of disciplinary risk management has broader theoretical & practical implications.

11A distinct approach is outlined—the global commodity chains framework—as the starting point for comparative national development research. The focus of this approach on firms, industries, & interfirm networks does not easily fit into either statist or traditional world-systems categories. The apparel commodity is analyzed to show the contrasting patterns of industrial transformation in two dynamic global regions: East Asia & North America. In both regions, hierarchies have developed since the 1960s that create complex divisions of labor between countries at different levels of development, all of which pursued strategies of export-oriented industrialization. However, these regional hierarchies are based on different kinds of economic linkages & power relationships between the various firms that make up the apparel commodity chain—eg, fiber companies, textile mills, garment contractors, apparel manufacturers & marketers, trading companies, & retailers. The winners & losers in this process are more easily identified at the subnational & transnational levels, in terms of conventional nation-states or social classes. Some implications of global commodity chains analysis for future research on the global economy are highlighted.

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Gerchikov, Vladimir (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering Russian Academy Sciences, Novosibirsk 630090 [tel/fax: 3832-354427/35588; e-mail: ger@iee.nsc.ru]), University Students' Employment in Post-Soviet Russia.

1 Describes the scale & sectors of student employment in Russia, basic distinctions between today's situation & the Soviet period, factors influencing development of student employment, functions of the job for the modern student, appraisal of this phenomenon by main actors in the labor market & higher education institutions, & goals & first results of ongoing research in Novosibirsk.

98S34398 / ISA / 1998 / 11640

Gerchikov, Vladimir & Kosman, Margarita (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering Russian Academy Sciences, M. Lavrentiev Ave 17 Novosibirsk 630090 [tel/fax: 3832-354427/5580; e-mail: ger@iee.nsc.ru]). Influence of the Western Management Models to Employee Participation in Russian Business Organisations.

1 Influence of the Western Management Models to Employee Participation in Russian Business Organisations.

98S34401 / ISA / 1998 / 11642

Germain, Amiiick (Instit national recherche-scientifique-urbanisation, 3465 rue Dorchester Montreal Quebec H2X 2C6 [tel/fax: 514-499-4001/4065; e-mail: amiiick@irs-urb.quebec.ca]). Gran deur et mesure de l'institutionalisation de l'action collective: le cas des associations dans les quartiers multietniques de Montréal (The Rise and Fall of the Institutionalization of Collective Action: The Case of Associations in Montreal's Ethnic Neighborhoods). (FRE)

1 The institutionalization of collective action has become a key topic in understanding issues pertaining to social movements, & new forms of social dynamics are constantly modifying the parameters of collective action, thus contributing to the complexity of action. There is a need to explore the different forms these processes take, especially at the local level. Focus here is on the evolution of associative dynamics in Montreal's (Quebec) immigrant neighborhoods, based on a study of 7 multiethnic neighborhoods in the metropolitan area. During the provincial metropolis, Montreal has, in the past 15 years, become increasingly cosmopolitan & is home to a wide range of ethnoculturally diversified groups. Only recently acknowledged by community movements, this sociocultur-
al diversity contributes to the complexity of issues relating to the institutionalization of collective action brought on by the redeployment of government action at the neighborhood level. At the same time, there has been some progress toward the opening up of some groups representing ethnocultural communities faced with exclusion. But the issue of institutionalization appears more problematic for these groups than for nonmigrant groups, because they are subjected to a double process of institutionalization.

Gosta Esping-Andersen suggests a classification of public policy regimes. He Argues that there has been a coevolution of social democratic and liberal market states. The former might tend toward greater provision of high-value services, with a large proportion of high-value-added jobs & a diversifying leisure consumption pattern in these high-value services. The latter, by contrast, might tend toward a low-value pattern, providing comparatively fewer well-paid jobs & many more low-value-added ones, with lowbrow TV & fast food leisure consumption. Domestic work, it is hypothesized, will be less gender-segregated in the former than in the latter. Cross-time data from the US, UK, Sweden, & Finland are used to relate these regime types to patterns of time use by analyzing differentials in work times (paid & unpaid) & consumption patterns (the extent & nature of leisure activities).

State & society interactions during long-term disasters have a mutually complementary & enforcing character. Steps undertaken by society for surviving in disastrous situations make the government take measures for regulating these mass processes. Automatically, a "dialog" of interaction is created, & as a new partner of national disasters, society & cooperation appear. During the last 9 years, Armenia has had several disasters: a disastrous earthquake in 1988, which took 25,000 lives; a blockade of car & railroads because of war in Karabakh & Georgian-Abkhazian conflict; & severe energy & economic crises, which led to mass migration of 700,000 residents. To overcome these disastrous events, the state & society acted with different levels of success, in some cases achieving cooperation, in other cases not. When cooperation was established, their actions were successful. Acknowledging the importance of cooperation, the Emergency Management System was created, which includes not only necessary state structures, but also public efforts–nongovernmental organizations & organized citizens' initiatives.

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explored, with participation equations for male & female adults estimated separately & different sample groups constructed for persons belonging to different family types (eg, single mothers). A wide range of labor force participation equations and social values were identified, noting regional & family-type differences. Both are taken as indicative of future evolutions, because certain less-traditional family types are becoming more important, & gender equality values can be expected to spread all over the European Community. Eventually, Freya, the Viking goddess, here presented as a symbol of strong Swedish women with highly individualistic values, might feel at home in the Alhambra, once the summer palace of the Arab kings & their harem's in medieval Spain.

98S34409 / ISA / 1998 / 11650
Gianinni, Mirella (Dep't sociologia U Federico II Napoli, Bari I-70122 Italy [tel/fax: 3980-5242530/5717347; e-mail: marjada@tin.it]), French title not provided (Going Away from Economic Values of the Technical Work). (FRE)
† Explores the future of technical work, focusing on the relationship between technical jobs & women, & hypothesizing that occupational participation for men & women are not equal as long as technics are not connected to social values & relations. STAT data on the occupational opening for graduates in engineering & results of research on female jobs in a sample of innovative enterprises show that women are operating away from technical tasks & procedures, which are heavily influenced by economic values.

98S34410 / ISA / 1998 / 11651
Gibson, Diane M. (Australian Instit Health & Welfare, GPO Box 570 Canberra ACT 2601 [tel/fax: 02-62441190/62441199; e-mail: diane.gibson@aihw.gov.au]), Cash versus Care: Implications for Social Welfare.
* Argues that within the vast bulk of work undertaken on the welfare state, cash transfers have come to be regarded as the paradigmatic welfare state activity, although social services certainly make an appearance. Ways that transfers in kind differ from transfers made in cash are analyzed, noting implications for the understanding of contemporary social policy.

98S34411 / ISA / 1998 / 11652
Gibson, Diane M. & Means, Robin (Australian Instit Health & Welfare, GPO Box 570 Canberra ACT 2601 [tel/fax: 02-62441190/62441199; e-mail: diane.gibson@aihw.gov.au]), Privatisation of the Institutional Care Sector: Australia and the United Kingdom.
* Compares the Australian & UK long-term institutional care programs in terms of their capacity to deliver efficient, equitable, & responsive services, & considers the extent to which the two systems fall in the relatively broad terrain defined by the term "quasi market." Elements oriented to either marketization or bureaucratic regulation models of care are identified.

98S34412 / ISA / 1998 / 11653
Giesen, Bernhard (Instit Soziologie Justus-Liebig U, Giessen D-35390 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-641-99-23220/23209; e-mail: bernhard.giesen@uni-giessen.de]), Between Holocaust and Economic Miracle: The Reconstruction of German National Identity.
† After the collapse of Nazi rule & the partition between East & West Germany, German national identity could no longer be based on a territorial, ethnic, state, but had to revive former patterns of cultural identity. It is argued that, until the unification of 1990, Germany's postwar identity was based on tension & continuous conflict between the traditional model of German virtues (ie, the economic miracle) & the model of guilt & mourning (ie, the Holocaust identity). Both patterns of identity were carried by different social strata & were fundamentally transformed after 1990. After the collapse of utopias the German Holocaust identity offers a new paradigm of collective identities that cannot be confined to the German case. Universalistic collective identities are no longer constructed by referring positively to a unifying utopia, but by the memorization of victims & a radical departure from the past.

98S34413 / ISA / 1998 / 11654
Giglioli, Pier Paolo (Facolta lettere & filosofia U Bologna, I-40125 Italy [tel/fax: 39-51-301523/300006; e-mail: giglioli@des.unibo.it]), Ritual Degradation as a Public Display: A Televised Corruption Trial.
† From Dec 1993 to Apr 1994, a major trial for political corruption took place in Milan, Italy. Broadcast by public service TV, the trial marked the peak of the process of delegitimization that, in less than 2 years, swept away the major leaders & political parties that had ruled Italy for almost 50 years. Although nominally the defendant was a financial consultant accused of paying politicians sums to get support for his clients' businesses, key government politicians, eg, two former prime ministers (Craxi & Forlani), & other national political leaders were interrogated as witnesses; for millions of TV viewers, they became the real culprits. It is argued that the trial was not just a mere episode of a larger political crisis that would have run its course, but a crucial symbolic step that culturally codified the devesting of authority from these still powerful politicians & ritually degraded them in front of the whole nation. For many Italians, the political crisis occurred in the form of a media event. It is maintained that the moral result of the trial was in no way predetermined, but was the product of symbolic work performed before a large TV audience. Thus the trial was not only a degradation ritual, but also a moral arena in which politicians fought a battle in defense of their honor, respectability, & public image, a battle whose outcome was contingent on their discursive strategies. On the theoretical level, explored are the connections between politics & culture, structural processes & symbolic forms in the crucial moment of an acute political crisis, as well as the large-scale process of delegitimization & the face-to-face interaction that occurred in the courtroom & became real & palpable for the TV viewers.

98S34414 / ISA / 1998 / 11655
Gipsberts, Merove (Dep't Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-30-2532101/2534405; e-mail: m.gipsberts@sw.ru.nl]), Equality of Opportunities versus Equality of Outcomes: A Comparison between State-Socialist and Market Societies over Time.
† Central in the study of justice norms is the question of what kinds of principles people employ when making judgments of injustice. Two basic standards can be recognized: the standard of contributions or equality of opportunities is a popular standard & in market or liberal polities, the standard of equality of outcomes, eg, through redistributive public policies. The two standards can be seen as contrasting principles when comparing market societies with state-socialist societies. In the latter, the distribution system is ideologically based on equality of outcomes, as opposed to a meritocratic system based on equality of opportunities, found in market societies. The question to be answered is whether the transformation in state-socialist societies changed the importance attached to contrasting justice principles. Focus is on the extent to which people adhere to egalitarian, as compared to inegalitarian, justice principles in state-socialist, vs market, societies before & after the transformation in 1989, & the extent to which people in different societies are inclined to adhere to both principles at the same time. The hypotheses are tested using data from several studies conducted in state-socialist & market societies, 1987-1996.

98S34415 / ISA / 1998 / 11656
Gibert, Leah (Dep't Sociology U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 2050 South Africa [tel/fax: 27-11-716-2918/339-8163; e-mail: 029elah@musearts.wits.ac.za]), Whose Right Is It? The Battle over the Dispensing of Medicines in South Africa.
† A combination of qualitative & quantitative methods, including documentary analysis & interviews with community pharmacists & dispensing doctors, is drawn on to analyze the relationship & controversy between these two groups in South Africa. Findings reveal a deep ongoing sense of competition, manifest in the form of public debate & curtailings of doctors' freedom to dispense medicines. Recent changes in legislation aimed at curtailing doctor's freedom to dispense medicines & protect pharmacists' task domain raise interesting issues with regard to this question. Using the South African scenario, issues such as occupational task boundaries, business vs professional societies, & the role of the state are discussed in relation to professional dominance, jurisdiction, & autonomy.

98S34416 / ISA / 1998 / 11657
Gibert, Leah (Dep't Sociology U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 2050 South Africa [tel/fax: 27-11-716-2918/339-8163; e-mail: 029elah@musearts.wits.ac.za]), Pharmacy's Attempts to Extend Its Role in the South African Scenario. (Craxi & Forlani), & other national political leaders were interrogated as witnesses; for millions of TV viewers, they became the real culprits. It is argued that the trial was not just a mere episode of a larger political crisis that would have run its course, but a crucial symbolic step that culturally codified the devesting of authority from these still powerful politicians & ritually degraded them in front of the whole nation. For many Italians, the political crisis occurred in the form of a media event. It is maintained that the moral result of the trial was in no way predetermined, but was the product of symbolic work performed before a large TV audience. Thus the trial was not only a degradation ritual, but also a moral arena in which politicians fought a battle in defense of their honor, respectability, & public image, a battle whose outcome was contingent on their discursive strategies. On the theoretical level, explored are the connections between politics & culture, structural processes & symbolic forms in the crucial moment of an acute political crisis, as well as the large-scale process of delegitimization & the face-to-face interaction that occurred in the courtroom & became real & palpable for the TV viewers.

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rica against the background of phenomena such as professional dominance & boundary encroachments, drawing on qualitative & quantitative methods, eg, key informant interviews, & documentary analysis, & a survey of pharmacy practice. Although slums & pharmacists in possession of special permits. The findings demonstrate that pharmacists thrust toward an extended & more meaningful role, making a clear distinction between the granting of additional powers to prescribe medications vs a wider range of activities. Previous claims that the opposition from the medical profession is particularly fierce when it comes to the pharmacist's ability to prescribe are confirmed. Successful granting of special permits to pharmacists to practice an extended role can be explained by the fact that it has been restricted to rural, underserved areas. Although developments signify partial success by the pharmacy profession, it is likely to remain limited because of forces operating against it. Considering this context, the development of health centers might prove to be an alternative venue for the integration of pharmacists into the health care team.

98S34417 / ISA / 1998 / 11658
Gilbert, Nadia & Ng, Solange (U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 [tel/fax: 418-652-7068/7861; e-mail: abd104@agora.ulaval.ca]), Cultural Pluralism: A Conceptual Understanding of the Canadian Case.

† Over recent decades, changes in the ethnic & cultural composition of the population have led Canada to redefine, via an official policy of multiculturalism, its accommodation of diversity. At issue is the construction of a national common sense of identity. Three concepts involved in this public regulation of identity, commonality, & pluralism are discussed—constitutional patriotism (Jürgen Habermas), civil religion (Willaume), & public religion (Williams)—& used for a theoretical analysis of the construction of identity by the interpretation of Canadian fundamental law. It is argued that these concepts have to do with a new way for the state to see the nationalization of the sense of identity by the construction of a national political culture.

98S34418 / ISA / 1998 / 11659
Gill, Rajesh (Dept Sociology Punjabi U, Chandigarh 160014 India [tel: 780229; fax: 544177]), Official Approach to Slums—The Indian Case.

† The most pertinent characteristic of the Indian government's approach to slums & squat settlements is that it has always treated them retrospectively. This approach is critically analyzed, & it is argued that, as long as the phenomenon of urban slums escapes an interpretive understanding at a microlevel, in its own contextuality, little optimism can be expected. After reviewing various official policies & programs designed to address issues of urban poverty & slums, focus shifts to the urgent need for probing into the factors that obstruct effective program implementation. Data from government documents, empirical studies, & first-hand experience with slum dwellers are used to address why the government's public policy at the microlevel. A commendable recent initiative taken by the government of India with the implementation of the 74th Constitutional Amendment in different states, is examined in relation to its implications on urban poverty alleviation. Deep concern is expressed regarding a total absence of regular program monitoring by the government, a sheer disregard for accountability at almost every level of implementation.

98S34419 / ISA / 1998 / 11660
Gillborn, David (Instit Education U London, WC1H 0NT England [tel/fax: 0171-612-6811/6366; e-mail: d.gillborn@ioe.ac.uk]), Policy and Research in Race and Education in the U.K.: Symbiosis or Mutual Abuse?.

† Examines the relationship between research & educational policy in the UK, especially that concerning race & ethnicity. Policymakers have proven both willing & able to ignore growing evidence on the extent of racism in the educational system. The complexities of the research/policy nexus are examined in the context of a recent attempt to use research on ethnic minority pupils to inform policy (Gillborn & Gipps, C, 1996). This document generated considerable debate & controversy, raised the public profile of the issues, & was widely used to campaign for change; however, its wider impact on policy & practice remains doubtful. Despite the Labour Party's election victory, national government continues to adopt a largely color-blind approach to education. Further, it has been argued that research evidence might provide for the reinforcement of existing inequalities by highlighting achievement & expulsion differences. Because complete disengagement is impossible, whatever its philosophical justifications, sociologists must be critically reflexive about the constraints on their work & its possible misuse by policymakers.

98S34420 / ISA / 1998 / 11661
Gillet, Anne (CNAM Laboratoire Georges Friedmann, 55 rue Turbigo Paris 75003 France [tel/fax: 0140-272763/235; e-mail: Beluga@cpwb-internet.fr]), L’Agent de maîtrise: une place d’encadrement intermédiaire spécifique dans l’organisation. (The Supervisor: A Midmanagerial Position in the Organization). (FRE)

† Argues that, in organizations altered by decentralized activities & responsibilities & affected by structural, technological, economic, & social & managerial transformations, the supervisory function remains central. Documentary research, statistical surveys, observations, & interviews completed 1993-1997 in a major French state firm involved in a wide modernization scheme since 1989 revealed deep changes & stable trends implied by this midmanagerial task, requiring various skills at the core of the division of labor, social regulation, & coordination between several agents. Supervisor profiles are defined by staff management policies, previous socioprofessional experiences, & current occupational situations, which favor regulation & self-improvement. Therefore, analyzed from the supervisory function point of view, firms prove to be crucial in building new professional skills & identities.

98S34421 / ISA / 1998 / 11662
Ginn, Jay & Arber, Sara (Surrey U, GU2 3XH England [tel/fax: 01483-300800/259551; e-mail: j.ginn@soc.surrey.ac.uk]), Changing Gender and Generational Contracts.

† Considers the connections between the gender & generational contracts & reviews the arguments for shifting the balance of pension provision further toward the private sector. The responses of three contrasting European welfare states—Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, & GB—are compared to the alleged “old age crisis.” Data from the British General Household Survey is used to assess the impact of pension privatization on the gender gap in pension income. It is concluded that inter-generational contracts cannot be fully understood in isolation from the gender contract. Compliance with the gender contract handicaps women in earnings-related pension schemes, especially in the private sector; yet, erosion of the gender contract tends to undermine the viability of pension schemes. Privatization of pensions is likely to exacerbate the feminization of poverty in later life & increase erosion of the gender contract.

98S34422 / ISA / 1998 / 11663
Girard, Pierre (Ministre culture communications, 480 bvd Saint Laurent 6e étage Montréal Quebec H2Y 3Y7), Changing Patterns of Occupational Achievement and Earnings amongst Second Generation Australians.

† A review of research yields evidence that factors such as weak English-language skills & the failure of Australian employers to recognize overseas schooling & qualifications adequately have led to an initial labor market disadvantage. Despite these constraints, the current generation is moving further toward the private sector. The responses of three contrasting European welfare states—Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, & GB—are compared to the alleged “old age crisis.” Data from the British General Household Survey is used to assess the impact of pension privatization on the gender gap in pension income. It is concluded that inter-generational contracts cannot be fully understood in isolation from the gender contract. Compliance with the gender contract handicaps women in earnings-related pension schemes, especially in the private sector; yet, erosion of the gender contract tends to undermine the viability of pension schemes. Privatization of pensions is likely to exacerbate the feminization of poverty in later life & increase erosion of the gender contract.

98S34423 / ISA / 1998 / 11664
Girling, Evi J., Smith, Marion V. & Sparks, J. Richard (Dept Criminology Keele U, Staffordshire ST5 5BG England [tel/fax: 01782-02111/584269; e-mail: cr12@keele.ac.uk]), "Seductions of Punishment": Towards a Sociology of Punitive Passions.
Explores the potential impact of economic globalization on civil war, focusing on how economic policies and threats to economic security can lead to conflict. The analysis indicates that economic policy measures, such as privatization and the shift towards constitutionalism, can affect the stability of national economies and the political landscape. The report discusses methodological implications for penology and criminology, emphasizing the importance of understanding the role of economic factors in the commission of crimes.

Reports on methodological implications for penology & criminology of economic policy measures, particularly in the context of threats to constitutionalism. The report highlights the role of economic instability and the shift towards constitutionalism in shaping the political landscape and the potential for conflict. It also addresses the implications for penology and criminology, emphasizing the need for a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that contribute to criminal behavior.

Can economic policy measures, such as privatization and the shift towards constitutionalism, affect the stability of national economies and the political landscape? The analysis indicates that economic policy measures, such as privatization and the shift towards constitutionalism, can lead to economic instability and the potential for conflict. The report discusses the implications for penology and criminology, emphasizing the need for a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that contribute to criminal behavior.

The bowls of globalization are likely to experience higher economic growth, greater inequality, and increased political instability. Relative deprivation theory suggests that such inequality will increase the risk of violent domestic conflict. A set of hypotheses developed from these two broad perspectives, & tested on a global data set for the period 1965-1994, using economic data from the Penn World Tables & UN statistics, & data on civil war from the Correlates of War Project, as well as control variables relating to regime type from the Polity project.

The report concludes that economic policy measures, such as privatization and the shift towards constitutionalism, can lead to economic instability and the potential for conflict. The analysis highlights the need for a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that contribute to criminal behavior and the implications for penology and criminology.

The report concludes that economic policy measures, such as privatization and the shift towards constitutionalism, can lead to economic instability and the potential for conflict. The analysis highlights the need for a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that contribute to criminal behavior and the implications for penology and criminology.
steering committees, have positive implications for workers. In contrast, a reengineering program & a, to a lesser extent, a JIT system, self-directed teams, & a committee system, tend to have negative implications. In effect, the language the system requires to be in concord with a commitment or sociotechnical approach & the latter with a control or lean production approach, especially as defined by its critics.

98S3443 / ISA / 1998 / 11673
- Goffette, Alain (GRIS U Rouen, F-75610 France [tel/fax: 02-35-14-61-05/04], La Socialisation professionnelle des visiteurs médicaux de l'industrie pharmaceutique en France (The Professional Socialization of Health Representatives of the Pharmaceutical Industry in France). (FRE)

1. How the socialization of health representatives of the pharmaceutical industry has been involved historically with the relationship between laboratories responsible for manufacturing prescriptions & doctors trying to stay in charge of writing prescriptions is discussed. It is held that the progressive closing of a socialized market, the concentration of the industrial sector, & changes in the consumption of prescriptions have radicalized the tension between the medical body & the pharmaceutical industry. The medical visitor finds himself or herself involved in delicate transactions of identity, & it is argued that the displacement of professional spaces of recognition, linked to the rationalization of businesses, is perceived only with difficulty. Resulting obstacles to identification mechanisms raise questions about the time frame of relational & biographical processes of professional identity.

98S3443 / ISA / 1998 / 11674
- Goh, Daniel P. S. (National U, Singapore S-119260 [tel: 65-7767127; e-mail: dolldoll@pacific.net.sg]), Ideology, Culture and Agency in World-Historical Sociology: World-System and Globalization Theories.

1. Two approaches to comprehending contemporary global society—Immanuel Wallerstein's world-system theory & Roland Robertson's global modernity—are contrasted, arguing for the latter because of its epistemological & analytical superiority, while the former is criticized for its ideological leanings, unnecessary neglect of agency in favor of structure, & theoretical weakness in handling complex cultural issues. However, Robertson's theory lacks a phenomenological dimension, thus exposing it to criticisms for failing to systematically elaborate the links between individuals & globalization. It is suggested that this problem is easily remedied by employing Jean-Paul Sartre's existential philosophy. A short interpretive diachronic application to Singapore as a locality embodies the idea of the use of power not as domination, but as respect, care, & service for the next century are considered in conclusion.

98S3443 / ISA / 1998 / 11675
- Goh, Maria da Glória (U Estadual Campinas, Brazil 13081-970 [tel/fax: 55-19-788-7761/3176; e-mail: goh@turing.unicamp.br]), The Use of Urban Public Spaces in the Social Movement Manifestations in Brazil.

1. The use of public space by social movements, especially by the MST (landless workers movement), in Brazil during 1997. The collective actions of the MST in public demonstrations, e.g. protests, rallies, walking, concentrations, public parades of protest, etc, are analyzed along with the kind of spaces that the movements use, spatial organization of the protests, discourses of the leaders during the people concentra- tions, images that the media select for presentation to the public, & people's behavior in light of the manifestations. The purpose is to identify relations among the public space utilized, the communication processes used by the movement, & the symbolic representations of the events for society.

98S3443 / ISA / 1998 / 11676
- Gohn, Maria da Glória (U Estadual Campinas, 13083-970 SP Brazil [tel/fax: 55-019-788-3236/3176; e-mail: gohn@turing.unicamp.br]), The Social Struggles and the Media in Brazil.

1. The social struggles in Brazil & the relationship of the MST (landless workers movement) with the media during 1997, noting that the MST is the most important popular movement in Brazilian civil society in the 1990s. Data drawn from the news broadcasts of principle TV channels & from the newspaper, Folha de São Paulo, are used to explore how the media deal with & present movements, e.g., the MST, to society, & how a movement molds its strategies & actions for using the media to its advantage. The political & economic forces that support the media & their discourse in face of Brazil's political conjuncture are also examined. Trends & perspectives of social movements & struggles in Brazil for the next century are considered in conclusion.

98S34436 / ISA / 1998 / 11677
- Goldbner, Roberta (Trinity Coll, Washington DC 20017 [tel/fax: 202-884-9224/9229; e-mail: golberg@trinity.edu]), The Social Construction of Adoptive Families: A Follow-Up Study on Adopting Romanian Children.

1. Using the principles of grounded theory, 8 US mothers adopting Romanian children were interviewed in depth to explore how families integrate their adoptive status & children's culture of origin with their family identity, focusing on how adoption is socially constructed by families. Findings reveal that, while identity as adoptive families linked to Romania remains vital, it has diminished impact on family life over time, & virtually no impact on daily routines, even for families whose children have health or developmental concerns originating from previously living conditions in Romania. Still, respondents reveal an acute awareness of the importance of adoption to the social construction of their families, including appreciation of Romanian culture & the social conditions prevalent in Romania at the time of adoption. Findings point to the need for expanded research into how adoptive families understand their particular experiences in the broader social context.

98S34437 / ISA / 1998 / 11678
- Gómez Binito, Cristóbal & Noya, Javier (University of Seville, Sevilla 41071, Spain [tel/fax: 34-954-261126; e-mail: leonor@unex.es]), Spanish title not provided (Participation, Organizational Culture and Communication: Toward A Multidisciplinary Dialogue). (SPA)

1. Organizational culture does not result from a preconceived design; it is a slow construction that emerges from distinct modes of interaction between subjects. Therefore, it cannot be understood as mere organization- al culture or as a mere instrument for the service of "dominative" power. When relations between unequal subjects are interpreted as dominative both suspicion toward who retains power & an obsessive ambition of redistributing it egalitarianism emerge, the alternative being egalitarian participation or domination. But, some feminist theories of power have shown power can be used not to dominate, but to transform & empower others, creating the possibility of a crescent participation. This idea of the use of power not as domination, but as respect, care, & service, is new to the field of organizations, especially in firms. This perspective is related to ethics. In the doorway of the year 2000, in a post- modern cultural environment, sociology—society of organizations, in particular—cannot remain closed to other human sciences: it needs to be opened to multidisciplinary dialogue with anthropology, ethics, etc, to comprehend its proper object clearly & comprehensively.

98S34439 / ISA / 1998 / 11680
- Gómez de Arteche, Salvador (U Complutense Madrid, E-28023 Pozuelo de Alarcón Spain [tel/fax: 34-1-753247/3942620]), Los funcio- nes de la universidad: una aproximación axiológica hacia la definición de su eficiencia (The Functions of the University: An Axiological Approximation toward a Definition of Its Efficiency). (SPA)

1. Considers the role of the university system in Spain for the 21st century, focusing on its ability to efficiently infuse students with humanistic values & professional work skills. A model for the contemporary university oriented toward values is designed according to classic anthropological theory & human rights directives from the UN. Research programs, educational objectives, specialization, interdisciplinary collaboration, & ethical issues are discussed in terms of the fundamental functions of the university system & its ability to effectively promote global principles.
In recent years, length of maternal lactation has been substantially re-
duced in Mexico in association with factors like teenage pregnancy &
primiparity. Here, in-depth perinatal interview data from 28 teenage
mothers in Guadalajara, Mexico, are drawn on to explore the beliefs &
behaviors regarding maternal lactation. Results reveal that, around the
beginning of the pregnancy, lactation is conceived as something satisfac-
tory for the mother, but later, especially after experiencing breast-
feeding, it is conceived as a duty (but not as a woman's right). However,
this duty is not necessarily fulfilled by teen mothers; the average duration
of breast-feeding was lower than expected, & weaning was commonly
early. Moreover, teenagers showed great confidence in the experience &
common sense of their mothers, but excluded their husbands (or part-
ners) from decisions about lactation. It is concluded that breast-feeding
should be considered by health institutions as more a sociocultural than
a physiological process, with important gender aspects.

Gonzales, Carlos Manuel (Facultad Letra) U Porto, P-4000 Portu-
gal (tel: 18707100), The Economist Profession in Portugal: Character-
izations Elements.

ff Explores the economist profession in Portugal, focusing on (1) the ar-
ticulation between capitalist society transformations & social recomposi-
tion of traditional liberal professions & the emergence of new profes-
sions; (2) professions' relationship with the state; (3) professions' strate-
gies toward activity monopolization; (4) the subsisting relationship be-
tween know-how & power; & (5) professionals' symbolic & material
interests. Plural social processes underlying the profession's social con-
struction in post-WWII Portuguese society are identified, emphasizing
how it has consolidated itself in the labor market & its relationship with
the state. One of the main conclusions points to the strong singularity
taken by the economists' professionalism construction & the profession's
political inability to establishing social closure.

Gonzalez Casanova, Pablo (U Nacional Autonoma Mexico, 04510
Mexico DF (fax: 52-5-616-2988; e-mail:
casanova@servidor.unam.mx)), Universal Sociology.

ff Discusses the problem of a "society made out of several societies" &
the relationship between a complex world system & the social sciences.
It is suggested that generalization & explanation in sociology should
break its traditional categories & data units & address universal catego-
ries & complex relationships. System theory & method should include
space & time in the analysis of contradictory categories, eg, exploitation
as a global phenomenon, & of categories of universal interest, eg, human
survival or universal democracy.

Gonzalez Casanova, Pablo (U Nacional Autonoma Mexico, 04510
Mexico DF (fax: 52-5-616-2988; e-mail:
casanova@servidor.unam.mx)), The Valuation about the Social Inclusion
of the Immigrant in Spain.

ff Survey data are used to explore the assessment made by the Spanish
population of immigrants. While Spanish citizens criticize racism &
xenophobia, they also reveal some very hostile attitudes toward specific
colleagues of immigrants. Positive attitudes are based on the fact that
Spain has been, until a few years ago, an emigration country. Causes of
exclusion attitudes include the fear of the unknown & of losing their own
identity & the false perception that immigrants take employment in the
European country with the highest unemployment rates.

Gonzalez, Hector & Mayer, Leticia (IIMAS U Nacional
Autonoma Mexico, 01000 Mexico DF (tel/fax: 52-683-0774/616-
2670; e-mail: hgonzalez@izvateca.com.mx), The Transformation of
The低保被Educated Women by Immigration in the United States
&
ff Presents a general analysis of mid-level education in some Mexico City
schools to define the possibility of implementing education through infor-
mation technologies, ie, the Internet) considering barriers & ways they
could be overcome. Also explored are how to create a virtual classroom,
define the students, find the necessary materials, & develop a guide for discriminating between different options on the basis of
quality. Considered are why distance education should be attempted, &
the advantage & disadvantages of an Internet-centered education. Re-
search progress is discussed, based on case studies at pilot schools in
Mexico that are developing distance education.

González-Pérez, Guillermo J. & Vega-López, María Guadalupe (U
Guadalajara, Jalisco CP 44450 Mexico (tel/fax: 52-3-641119; e-
mail: ggonzal@ugderv.cencar.udg.mx), Lactancia materna: es un
debir o un derecho de la mujer? (Breast-feeding: Is it a Duty or a
Woman's Right?). (SPA)

ff In recent years, length of maternal lactation has been substantially re-
duced in Mexico in association with factors like teenage pregnancy &
primiparity. Here, in-depth perinatal interview data from 28 teenage
mothers in Guadalajara, Mexico, are drawn on to explore the beliefs &
behaviors regarding maternal lactation. Results reveal that, around the
beginning of the pregnancy, lactation is conceived as something satisfac-
tory for the mother, but later, especially after experiencing breast-
feeding, it is conceived as a duty (but not as a woman's right). However,
this duty is not necessarily fulfilled by teen mothers; the average duration
of breast-feeding was lower than expected, & weaning was commonly
early. Moreover, teenagers showed great confidence in the experience &
common sense of their mothers, but excluded their husbands (or part-
ners) from decisions about lactation. It is concluded that breast-feeding
should be considered by health institutions as more a sociocultural than
a physiological process, with important gender aspects.

Goodman, James (U Technology, Sydney New South Wales 2007
Australia (tel/fax: 61-95142714/9514232; e-mail:
jamie.goodman@uts.edu.au)), Transnational Contestation: Social
Movements Beyond the State.

ff As economic forces are transnationalized, national state structures be-
come less capable of expressing popular aspirations, thus forcing emanci-
patory politics into the realm of movement politics. Movements redefine
issues of gender inequality, environmental degradation, exploitation of
labor, human rights abuses, & others, as transnational problems requiring
transnational solutions. In doing so, they articulate the national with
the international & reach out beyond the inside-outside dichotomies im-
posed by the national state. This transnational field of contestation, or
public sphere, while offering the possibility of democratic participation
beyond the state, also raises problems, especially of correlating the terri-
torial politics of national states with the more fluid logic of movement
participation. This raises issues of political identification, nationalism, &
move politics; issues of collective action across cultural & national
differences are also implicated. These problems & their consequent di-
lemmas & possibilities are illustrated via examples drawn from Australia,
China, & the global semiperiphery.

Gordon, Judith Bograd, Griffith, Ezra, Levine, Michael & Pavis,
Sheila (Dept Sociology U New Haven, West Haven CT 06516
(tel/fax: 203-932-7426/1469; e-mail:
bogordon@charger.newhaven.edu), Oscillating of Documents and Lives,
Changing Biographical Constructions in Mental Health Care In-
stitutions.

ff A multidisciplinary longitudinal study explores changing biographical
constructions in documents & the relationship between those documents
& the biography, drawing on qualitative/observational data & official
documents to examine a sample of young black people hospitalized in an
inpatient psychiatric unit followed via chart review for 10 years. The
methodology takes account of issues of privacy & protects the confidentiality
of both patients & sites by examining the changing way in which
lives were constructed in a period of organizational & social change.

Gordon, Monica H. (Walden U, Minneapolis MN 55401 (tel/fax:
718-399-9444/857-8669; e-mail: gordon61@ix.netcom.com)), The
Aging of an Immigrant Generation: A Preliminary Exploration into the
Lives of Older Immigrants in the United States
&
ff A phenomenological approach is taken to explore aging among immi-
grant women, with special focus on Angpholese Caribbean women in the
US. Over some 30 years, women of various social demographic back-
gounds have migrated to the US, of whom many are now in or within a
few years of retirement. As such, they have become part of one of the
most focused-on groups in this country, but it is not known whether the articulated concerns for the general population are the primary concerns
of immigrant women. The aim here is to gain insights into the women's
perception of aging & retirement, their major concerns, the plans they
have made, & other relevant issues.

Gordon, Rob (Dept Human Services Victoria, 32 Arnold St 3128
Australia (tel/fax: 61-3-9890-0588/9870-4348)), Assessing and Man-
aging Community Disruption following Disasters: An Australian Mod-
el.

ff A model of community disaster responses provides for minimizing so-
cial fabric damage during recovery. A sequence of collective responses
has been identified. Communities consist of social units bonded in a
structure for everyday needs. These bonds are irrelevant to survival in a
disaster & are temporarily set aside in favor of survival activity constitut-
ing a moment of "debonding" threatening the collective unit & stimulating
the formation of a temporary social structure adapted to immediate
needs, drawing the community together in a poorly differentiated fusion.
However, this is not adapted to long-term recovery. A differentiated so-
cial structure must reform. The collective unit must manage transforma-
tion from fusion to a new structure. Yet fusion expresses intense bonds
energized by loss, survival, & other factors. It may resist change until it splits along lines of difference or conflict ("cleavage planes"), damaging the social fabric from which recovery is created. Management of this process involves the specification of debonding, disengagement, & community differences. Principles of social & collective psychology form the basis for community recovery strategies that minimize the destructiveness of the aftermath. Case studies illustrate the model in emergencies.

98S34449 / ISA / 1998 / 11690
- Gornov, Galin Petrov (Instit Sociology. Moskovska Str 13A BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [tel/fax: 359-2-980-9086/5895; e-mail: gornov@bgciet.acad.bg]), Autoepoetic View on Creativity: Implications for Social Theory.

1. Two contrasting theoretical strategies from phenomenological & structural sociology tend to accentuate either the freedom of the human agent or the constraining effects of social structure, thus creating unacceptable theoretical disbalance. One of the most promising attempts to overcome theoretical impasse is undertaken by Anthony Giddens; his structuration theory emphasizes social structures' potential for both constraining & enabling human action. Here, Giddens's understanding of structuration is considered similar to an understanding of creativity; most generally, Albert Einstein noted that there is a deeply conservative tendency in every revolutionary act. However, by the detailed implementation of the development perspective in terms of coevolving ratios between "true self" & "false self" activities, from one side, & between structuration processes of society & socialization (as introduced by Zygmunt Bauman), from the other, autoepoetic-systems-theory-based creativity theorizing is able to cast more light on how the agent is manipulating both the enabling & constraining aspects of social structure.

98S34450 / ISA / 1998 / 11691
- Godtziener, Mark (Dept Sociology State U New York Buffalo, Amherst 14260 [tel/fax: 716-645-2417/3934; e-mail: mark.gottziener@acsu.buffalo.edu]), Undertheorizing Globalization and Its Consequences.

1. Over the 1990s, the topic of globalization has emerged as the principal way sociologists have discussed issues of social organization. Much of this work rarely reaches beyond descriptive observations & only loosely connects with world system theory; ie, writers on globalization undertheorize their concept & pass along ideas about an alleged global system of capital as if there were a unified subscription to these ideas. Here, several contemporary statements about the globalization problematic are reviewed, & their arguments critiqued as theoretically weak & misleading. It is suggested that, by returning to sophisticated theories of social organization & reexamining the subject of globalization, some deeper insights can be derived. Most critical is an understanding of how finance capital is connected to national capitals, how nation states remain powerful players, & how the crisis base of capitalism remains relevant to new theories of social organization.

98S34451 / ISA / 1998 / 11692

1. Palace hotels are the commercial equivalent of the castles & mansions of the ancien régime, which offered hospitality to the well-born traveler. In 19th-century Europe, with the Industrial Revolution, the emergence of the bourgeois, & the birth of modern tourism, the concept of the palace hotel was created to provide the same service. Explored here are what makes a palace hotel, how it works, & its sociological & economic influence, from the point of view of both clients & employees. The significance of the palace hotel in the modern works is also discussed.

98S34452 / ISA / 1998 / 11693
- Gould, Mark (Dept Sociology Haverford Coll, PA 19041 [tel/fax: 610-696-1489/1224; e-mail: mgould@haverford.edu]), Personality, Culture and Society in George Herbert Mead: A Critique of Contemporary Sociological Theories of Culture and Personality.

1. Argues that any viable sociological theory must include autonomous conceptualizations of both personality & cultural systems, focusing on a critique of George Herbert Mead's Mind, Self and Society (1934). It is suggested that Mead's theory is incapable of explaining the interactions in a song by Oscar Brown, Jr., "The Snake," & that a satisfactory explanation of these actions, which illuminate everyday activities familiar to all, requires the conceptualization of a personality system grounded in affect & a cultural system understood as a symbolic logic that makes intelligible certain actions. This critique is relevant in terms of rational choice theory & currently dominant conceptualizations that reduce culture to forms of social practice.

98S34453 / ISA / 1998 / 11694
- Gousgounis, Nicolaus (Pedagogical Inst, Solomou 41 GR-15452 Athens Greece [tel: 30-1-6716755; e-mail: ngousg@tel.gre]), Children and the Post-Modern Media Challenge.

1. Children in the era of mass society risk much more than the average adult by receiving massive media messages, which they are unable to decode, while staying isolated (in their rooms). The pictorial bombardment influences children who have not formulated their identities & flexible value systems. Yet, many support the idea that TV might be the most useful tool of future education. It is argued that the everyday reality of children hinges on the simulated & fragmentary techniques of the media to such a degree that they substitute for the physical contact & interactive communication that past generations of children enjoyed, eg, societal games & competitive participation.

98S34454 / ISA / 1998 / 11695
- Gousgounis, Nicolaus (Hellenic Sociological Assoc, Kritos Square 2 Athens Greece [e-mail: ngousg@tel.gre]), Multicultural Cosmopolitanism.

1. Explores the meaning of cultural identity under postmodern conditions & how this notion could be defined under globalization circumstances & media explosion, using the Egyptian paradigm to demonstrate the double quality of the traditionally sacred & modern spirit, where past & present coexist. The myth of North/South in cultural terms & Orientalism as an artificial ideology created by the West for the West are examined to reveal the double character of Egypt as a land of eternal unsolved mystery of its glorious classical past & a land of Islamic Orthodoxy & Muslim fundamentalism given to terrorist anti-Western actions. A journey to the quasi-mythological Egyptian Otherness is seen as a journey to a nonhierarchical difference. "Alexandrianism" is considered a model of an ideal tolerant cosmopolitanism & an important parameter revealing the dimensions of confused multicultural challenges.

98S34455 / ISA / 1998 / 11696
- Gousgounis, Nicolaus (Pedagogical Instit, Solomou 41 Athens GR-15452 Greece [tel: 30-1-6716755; e-mail: ngousg@tel.gre]), New Challenges of the Sacred as a Transgressing Factor of Our Post-Modern Profanity.

1. Individuals & crowds face a new challenge in postmodern societies. In contrast to modernity, postmodernity is characterized by an extreme division of the subject (fragmentation) & by a complete illusion of means & aims, as propagated through alienating mediatized messages (simulation). A third feature, traced & named "latency," has the sense of the incommunicability of goals & the inability to discover the lack of orientation & intent, in the rest (to use Immanuel Wallenstein's distinction), people conceive the sacred under new influences coming mainly from the media & computer intervention in everyday life. Falsification of pictorial information in parallel with uncontrolled inflation are responsible for spatiotemporal alienation. The result is the inversion of the classical scheme, sacred/profane (conceived as the transgression of the former by the latter). One can speak today, rather, of the transgression of our everyday profanity by new forms of the sacred as developed & manifested under actual postmodern conditions. Focus here is on this recent development of the sacred.

98S34456 / ISA / 1998 / 11697
- Gousgounis, Nicolaus (Pedagogical Inst, Solomou 41 GR-15452 Athens Greece [tel: 30-1-6716755; e-mail: ngousg@tel.gre]), The Challenge of the Discussion Lists on the Internet and the Production of Social Knowledge.

1. Analyzes the recent phenomenon of the geometrical expansion of Internet lists, drawing on empirical data collected over 2 years. It is argued that the cumulative character of this type of communication is responsible for the change of actual habits of Internet users, & these new practices are influencing the media evolution. Problems of alienation, rationalization, anonymity, & individuality are discussed as deriving from this type of collective communication. The creativity & innovative habits of many members of these lists are considered, & the creation of the so-called "virtual communities" as potential networks of people having common interests is examined along with member selection criteria. The notion of...
membership is important for the understanding of what is actually happening in these lists. The neutralized absolute freedom of expression is compared with manifestations of annoyance resulting from insulting messages from people characterized as intruders. Other issues considered include the influence caused by virtual communities vs physical communities; (2) how fragmentation of information on the Net affects development of real knowledge; (3) knowledge most likely to be propagated; (4) meaning & educational utility of this type of knowledge; & (5) the future of list owners.

98SS3457 / ISA / 1998 / 11698
Gousoumis, Nicolaus (Pedagogical Insitit, Solomou 41 GR-15452 Athens Greece [tel: 30-1-6716755; e-mail: ngous@tel.itel.gr]), Anomie and Alienation in Post-Modern Youth Cultures.
1, Argues that to understand youth, researchers have to clarify how components, categories, & concepts of youth are socially produced under actual postmodern conditions. The Durkheimian notion of anomie has to be examined under recent sociocultural transitions described in postindustrial societies. Further, Maxian alienation has also been modified under present conditions. By these means youths are in a complex alienation learning alienation & generalized confusion of means & aims common also to their parents.

98SS3458 / ISA / 1998 / 11699
Gousoumis, Nicolaus (Pedagogical Insitit Athens, 41 Solomou St P Psichion Greece [tel/fax: 30-1-6716755/6460658; e-mail: ngous@tel.itel.gr]), The Concept of Alienation under Its New Virtual Reality.
1, Today, alienation is conceived as a limitation of the self that evades the sense of individuality, because it is to be alone & limited to one’s boundaries is considered a condition of unease & even inner tension in the age of high communication. In this sense, alienation refers to a “human condition” & cannot simply be a feature peculiar to industrial or postindustrial society. But most contemporary references are related to current times, as if this period of human history is so distinct from the past that special terms, such as alienation, are needed to define it. Alienation can be an instrument of criticism founded on the philosophical & theoretical contexts from which it receives its meaning & not from the term per se. Here, positive, negative, & utilitarian connotations are discussed, & whether alienation can serve in the postmodern era as a “unit idea” is addressed.

98SS3459 / ISA / 1998 / 11700
Goux, Dominique & Maurin, Eric (c/o Maurin-Dept recherche Institute national statistique etudes economiques, 15 bd Gabriel Peri F-92245 Malakoff Cedex France [tel/fax: 33-1-41-17-60-35; e-mail: maurin@ensae.fr]), Selection in the Educational System and Selection in the Social Elite: A Comparison between France and the United States.
1, One of the most influential French sociological traditions argues that the persistently strong link between family background & educational attainment is no accident. Faced by changes in institutional & economic context, elites adopt new strategies to ensure their own continuity from generation to generation, & the educational system is theorized as a key element in these strategies. On the contrary, the mainstream US tradition argues that the costs of education are declining, & social background is bound to have less & less importance in the process of stratification. Reasons for US & French sociologists not sharing the same vision of the educational system are explored, using data from surveys conducted 1970-1995 to compare how family resources determine transitions in the educational system & access to the managerial class in France & the US. Also estimated are models that describe selection into the educational system & into management. Since no constraints are imposed on the covariance of the residuals, it is possible to control for the role of unobserved heterogeneity in France & the US.

98SS3460 / ISA / 1998 / 11701
Gran, Brian (Inst Inst Social & Policy Studies Yale U, New Haven CT 06520 [tel: 203-432-8288; e-mail: brgran@yale.edu]), Public and Private Pensions: Survival or Retrenchment.
1, In the midst of governmental budget battles over the last 15 years, public pension programs of many countries faced challenges & underwent change. Here, the retirement-income programs of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, & New Zealand, 1980-1995, are examined to compare the components of pension programs, both public & private, that were or were not protected from cutbacks. Ways in which the public sector operates with the nonpublic sectors to form retirement-income policy in these four countries are explored, & the explanatory frameworks that scholars employed to study social policy retrenchment are reevaluated by examining the parts of the pension programs that were maintained vs reduced. Factors that help explain the diminution & durability of public pension programs when considering both public & private pension programs are identified.

98SS3461 / ISA / 1998 / 11702
Granot, Hayim L (School Social Work Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan IL-52990 Israel [tel/fax: 972-3-351-8355/534-7228; e-mail: granot@ashur.cc.biuc.ac.il]), After the Bomb: Observations on Crowd Formation and Crowd Control from an Israeli Perspective.
1, Free assembly is one of the fundamental human rights protected by democracy. Since the beginnings of the modern nation-states, however, observers have perceived crowds as a danger. The development of the theoretical background for attitudes toward crowd behavior is examined, using Wright’s classification of crowd formation theories in imitation-contagion, convergence, & emergent norm theories. Images of rioting mobs generally influence police attitudes toward crowd behavior & may affect their view of crowds in the aftermath of urban terror bombings as well. The nature of crowd violence, looting, panic, & convergence are reviewed briefly before examining the use made by police of a variety of tactics to manage crowd behavior. Sometimes these tactics are borrowed from military control & it is falsely assumed that all crowds are hostile & constitute a threat to public order. Not all crowds are, in fact, bent on antisocial behavior. The motives for crowd formation in emergencies are considered & the use of tactics that reduce unnecessary friction with crowds characterized by innocent motivations is discussed.

98SS3462 / ISA / 1998 / 11703
Grecic, Vladimir (Intit Internation Politics & Economics, 25 Makedonska St 11000 Belgrade Serbia [tel/fax: 381-11-322-1433; 4013; e-mail: vgrecic@beotel.yu]), Migration of Highly Skilled from Yugoslavia.
1, In FR Yugoslavia, 1995 survey data indicate that emigration intentions are particularly strong among younger researchers & final-year students. Push factors for the departure of scientists & professionals are the low standard of living, uncertain future, & housing problems; pull factors attracting are high earnings & better material & technical conditions for work in immigration countries. Brain drain is a phenomenon inversely correlated with the economic situation in the country of origin. This process shows an upward trend, since the share of highly educated professionals tends to increase in the number of voluntary migrants. Different aspects of the brain drain in the FR Yugoslavia are addressed here.

98SS3463 / ISA / 1998 / 11704
Greco, Monica (Goldsmiths’ Coll U London, SE14 6NW England [tel: 171-914-4825; fax: 171-914-7779; e-mail: m.greco@gold.ac.uk]), "Without Words for Emotion": On Pathogenic Normality.
1, The term “alexithymia” (without words for emotions) is a neologism for a clinical phenomenon that has been recognized or defined as such only recently. It is now claimed that the alexithymia construct has the potential to provide the needed interdisciplinary paradigm for psychosomatic research. The concept refers to a series of psychological & psychophysiological characteristics found in patients considered susceptible to somatic, vs psychological, disease. Here, a sociological analysis is offered, based largely, but not exclusively, on a figurational approach. In particular, alexithymia will be discussed in conjunction with the figure of Homo Clausus. However inaccurate & illusory, Homo Clausus is a form of self-perception that structures contemporary experience & produces concrete effects. It is argued that the social constraint to act “true to oneself”—a part of the process of informalization—produces opportunities for self-deception that are described as “normopathological” or alexithymic. The critical potential & implications of the alexithymia construct are discussed in conclusion.

98SS3464 / ISA / 1998 / 11705
Green, Linda Buckley (Dept Anthropology Columbia U, New York NY 10027 [tel/fax: 212-854-4561/4374; e-mail: lbg5@columbia.edu]), Food, Agriculture and Poverty: An Anthropological Perspective on Non-Traditional Export Cropin in Rural Guatemala.
1, Explores the complex & inextricable link between economic & cultural survival for the Maya in rural Guatemala. The growing of corn & beans
on small plots of land—the milpas—have been at the heart of Maya Indian material & cultural production practices for centuries, providing food & forming the locus of a Mayan epistemology. In recent years, with few other opportunities for procuring cash, rural peasant farmers have turned to contract farming, growing broccoli & snowpeas for export on milpa lands. The promotion of such nontraditional crops for export has been a component of a rural development strategy designed to ameliorate poverty in lieu of land reform. The majority of peasant farmers are Maya Indians who live on the margins of society—87% live in poverty & 61% live in extreme poverty—unable to meet their basic daily needs. It is argued that this transformation to contract farming has led to increasing food insecurity, land differentiation in communities, an undermining of an internal market for sale of basic grains, & changes in the social relations of production & consumption in households. In comparable situations in other areas of the South, the use of anthropological tools, e.g., participation observation, is examined to rethink how global development processes affect local people's lives. In the case of the Maya, corn is central not only to their physical well-being, but organizes their relations with their ancestors & their children, connecting them with their history & their future.

98S34465 / ISA / 1998 / 11706
**Greenberg, David F.** (Sociology Dept New York U, NY 10012 [tel/fax: 212-998-8345/929-7332; e-mail: dggreenb@nyu.edu]), Punishment, Division of Labor, and Social Solidarity.

† Emile Durkheim's discussion of abnormal forms of the division of labor is used to make sense of cross-national differences in prison populations. Political arrangements are found to mediate the positive relationship found between inequality & national imprisonment rates. Linkages are proposed between punishment policy & policies concerning welfare, immigration, & race relations.

98S34466 / ISA / 1998 / 11707
**Greenberg, Gregory** (U Wisconsin, Madison 53706), The Political Economy of Pharmaceutical Research: A Potential Conceptual Framework.

† One of the most significant changes in the current period of industrialization is the increasing degree to which firms shifted to less-vertically-integrated structures characterized by collaborative arrangements & licensing agreements. Discussed here are additional possible forces that drove large integrated pharmaceutical firms, i.e., core firms, to form relationships with biotechnology firms, each other, universities, & public research laboratories in & across national borders. Advocated is further research into other contributory factors to the movement to increased interfirm collaboration not only in the pharmaceutical industry but also in other industries.

98S34467 / ISA / 1998 / 11708
**Grelon, André** (Ecole hautes études sciences sociales, 54 bd Raspail P-75006 Paris Cédex 15 [tel/fax: 34-1-40-25-12-42/47; e-mail: grelon@iresco.fr]), Les Ingénieurs catholiques français face à l'économie libre: éthique sociale et engagement professionnel (French Catholic Engineers Faced with a Liberal Economy: Social Ethics and Professional Commitment). (FRE)

† Catholics have played an important role in French engineering since the late 19th century, intensifying after WWI, in turning the professional environment into a moral & social community. How these engineers dedicated themselves to both a doctrinal corpus set out by the Catholic Church in 1891 & numerous voluntary groups is examined, noting that they developed a professional ethic based on business values, social dialogue between different professional groups, & loyalty with external partners. Changes to the lives of Catholic engineers after the secularizing effects of WWI are discussed, showing that they continued to exert a moral influence on society thanks to their ideological coherence. During the economic crises of the 1970s, however, with the resulting restructuring of productive materials & increase in unemployment, the engineers' ideology was shaken. The impact of 1990s globalization is also considered, based on results of a recent study looking at engineers' perceptions of the current situation & the solutions they propose.

98S34468 / ISA / 1998 / 11709
**Grenier, Line** (Dept Communication U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-343-2073/2298; e-mail: grenieri@com.umontreal.ca]), Québecois Popular Music Matters: Conjointural Articulations of "Trancé" and "Values?".

† Examines the political, economic, linguistic, & ideological role of popular Quebecois music. As the 2-year success of the exposition, Je vous entend chanter (I Hear You Singing) demonstrates, the popularity of Quebecois music is linked more directly to social & historical realities in the province than any intrinsic - or ontological properties. Informed by Michel Foucault's analysis of a heterogeneous group of practices, discourses, & institutions that articulate relationships of knowledge & action in the musical field & in specific relationships of governing self & the sovereign, the musical practices & enhancement rituals is explored. The popular song effectively reflects status-enhancement rituals that permit the prescription of certain ways of musical being & acting & the inscription that legitimates & enhances the status of these ways of being & acting.

98S34469 / ISA / 1998 / 11710
**Grenier, Elke** (York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel/fax: 416-921-0500/736-5730; e-mail: egrenz1@interlog.com]), The Image of the Parisian Flaneuse: Feminine Transience in Theory and Practice.

† The flaneuse is increasingly a symbol in collective life that seems to make reference to the solitary woman who ambles among the city crowd. As an exemplar of modernity, the flaneuse has been grafted in recent works as an impossible sign whose signification points to the contradictory position of an anonymous single woman in patriarchy. Examined are the various feminist discourses of women in the city & their representation of the flaneuse as an expression of the domination of women in the city. The figure of the flaneuse seems to be ruled by the extremes of moral regulation, political economy, or as a restricted economy of escapism. The question presupposed by feminism, ie, the ambiguity of the French metropolis as a feminine city is discussed.

98S34470 / ISA / 1998 / 11711
**Grichchenko, Janna** (Bel State U, Minsk Belarus 220050 [tel/fax: 0172-63-23-81; e-mail: phse@telb.sbu.unibel.by]), Political Elites of Post-Soviet Space: From Global Problems to Local Decisions.

† Examines the system power crisis experienced by the Confederation of Independent States (CIS). Empirical data reflect the common tendencies of the CIS transformation process. On one hand is the globalization of the actual problems in the local-governance representatives evaluations. Economic development is considered more important than environmental problems, e.g., the consequences of the Chernobyl (Ukraine) catastrophe. Comparative analysis of local leader data reveals that the globalization of this problem has increased significantly. Thus, local levels of power easily delegate responsibility for solving this problem to the centers. On the other hand, at the highest levels, where the global character of economic problems are understood, the practice of individual decisions & local traditional approaches exists. This contradiction between global problems & attempts of the power elite to localize their solution is the main reason why CIS countries are not able to define the issue as one of a system crisis, both economic & political. It does not matter if Russia is considered traditionally as more advanced in the framework of CIS or if Belarusia is considered less advanced. The nature of this response is examined.

98S34471 / ISA / 1998 / 11712
**Griggs, Margaret & Apt, Nana** (U North London, N7 8DB England), Gender and Agriculture in Africa: The 'Expert' Neglect of Local Practice.

† Women carry the primary responsibility for food security in Africa, yet development agencies have devoted minimal resources to researching the impact of their agricultural policies & new techniques on the well-being of Africa's women farmers. The dominant focus has been on the cash crop activities of men farmers, & agricultural research & investment have largely been confined to this domain, though there is clear evidence that, in many parts of Africa, women carry the primary burden for the financing of children's welfare. While local practice is to separate male & female economic accounts, women & children are rarely the beneficiaries of the income generated by cash crops; their present well-being is founded, rather, in subsistence farming. The external expert perspective of the key development agencies continues to assume a unified household where income earned by males is shared with wives & children. As a consequence, gender-appropriate agricultural policies & services have failed to develop. Here, the evidence on local practice is contrasted with the persistence of inappropriate external expert perspectives, & recommendations are made for better gendered approaches to agriculture in Africa.

98S34472 / ISA / 1998 / 11713
**Griggs, Steven** (School Humanities & Social Sciences Staffordshire

New Social Movements and the Politics of Environmental Protest: Local Residents, Direct Action and Airport Expansion.


2. Grigoryev, Svyatoslav Ivanovich (Altai State U, Barnaul Russia 656099 [tel/fax: 7-385222-2144/3545; e-mail: grig@agous.altai.su]), Dynamic of Liberal and Anti-Liberal Views of Russian Young in Siberia in 90s.


4. Gross, Martin (Instit Sociologie Humboldt-U, D-10099 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-30-2093-4420/2094-4430; e-mail: martin.gross@rz.hu-berlin.de]), Educational Systems, Intragenerational Mobility and Perceived Social Inequality.

5. Grigoryev, Svyatoslav Ivanovich (Altai State U, Barnaul Russia 656099 [tel/fax: 7-385222-2144/3545; e-mail: grig@agous.altai.su]), Dynamics of Liberal and Anti-Liberal Views of Russian Young in Siberia in 90s.

6. Grigoryev, Svyatoslav Ivanovich (Altai State U, Barnaul Russia 656099 [tel/fax: 7-385222-2144/3545; e-mail: grig@agous.altai.su]), Dynamics of Liberal and Anti-Liberal Views of Russian Young in Siberia in 90s.
of it. It is shown that many of the theoretical issues that emerged in the debates in economic anthropology between the substantivists, led by Polanyi, & the formalists in the 1950s & 1960s had their roots in the similar arguments during the American BC of 1870s & the disputes between primitivists & modernists, especially the famous Bücher-Meyer debate.

98S34480 / ISA / 1998 / 11721
Groszmann, Dietrich (New York, U. NY 10003 [tel/fax: 212-998-8355/995-4140; e-mail: groisman@mail.soc.nyu.edu]), The Trade-Environment Linkage in the North American Free Trade Agreement.

1 In 1990, big business was a major supporter of free trade between Mexico, the US, & Canada, & the passage of a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) looked fairly certain. However, it encountered significant opposition from labor, certain businesses, consumer activists, church groups, & environmentalists. The last group, in particular (1) cited the rapid industrialization & population growth on the US-Mexico border, associated with the maquiladoras industry, as illustrative of the negative impacts of trade liberalization; (2) argued that Mexico acts as a "pollution haven" for US industries attempting to reduce environmental protection costs; (3) regarded the highly publicized 1991 GATT (General Agreement on Tariff & Trade) tuna-dolphin case as an example of trade agreements taking precedence over environmental conservation initiatives; & (4) pointed to several subsidies & sanitary & phytosanitary standards in nongovernmental organizations. Specific arguments of several nongovernmental organizations are reviewed. Defenders of NAFTA argued that economic growth would foster environmentalism, businesses in Mexico would increasingly comply with US environmental standards, & the additional revenues gained from NAFTA would allow for the purchase of environmental protection. Environmentalists succeeded in raising concerns over the trade-environment relationship; however, because the three governments agreed to an environmental side agreement, NAFTA opposition fractured & could not stop the agreement. The groups that remained opposed had relatively weak resources & limited political opportunities, & faced a public sense of inevitability toward the passage of NAFTA. While unable to stop NAFTA, environmentalists did gain a side agreement creating the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation. In addition, a commitment was made to create the Border Commission for Environmental Cooperation & the North American Development Bank to address environmental & infrastructure issues on the US-Mexico border. Though environmentalists gained some concessions, the passage of NAFTA indicates a process of trade liberalization dominated by industrial concerns.

98S34481 / ISA / 1998 / 11722
Grodzinska-Leder, Jolanta (Dept General Sociology U Lodz, PL-90214 Poland [tel/fax: 48-42-35-42-51/53-09; e-mail: zsoul@krysa.uni.lodz.pl]), Faces of Polish Poverty in the 90's.

1 The number of poor people increased dramatically in Poland in the 1990s. It is associated with the rapid industrialization & the transition to a market economy. Small social groups are used, interpreted, contested, & mobilized in the process of solving eco- logical problems. Particular attention is given to responses formulated by the social scientific community. In the interest of a comprehensive analysis of the "spectacular" nature of contemporary life has become important among them is the necessity of knowing the organizational, personnel, cultural, & material needs of the affected region before sending relief.

98S34483 / ISA / 1998 / 11724
Grubel, Ruth M. (School Sociology Kwansei Gakuin U, Nishinomiya 662-0891 Japan [tel/fax: 798-511-177/0955; e-mail: grubelink@aol.com]), Foreign Assistance for Disasters in Rich Countries: The Case of the Great Hanshin Earthquake.

1 Just an hour after the violent earthquake that devastated Kobe, Japan, on January 17, 1995, the surrounding area, offers assistance began pouring in from governments & other organizations abroad. Most postdisaster evaluations agree that government officials were poorly prepared for such a large-scale earthquake, but particular criticisms were leveled against bureaucrats who appeared to obstruct the implementation of foreign assistance. In fact, it is alleged that lives would have been saved, & homeless people's conditions restored more quickly, if certain foreign assistance had been accepted. How different is providing aid to an affluent country that still has most regions & resources available for sending personnel & needed goods? Through interviews with responsible government & non-governmental organization personnel in Japan, & examination of documents related to foreign disaster assistance, an attempt is made to analyze the impact of such assistance on a rich country. Noting the difficulties caused by offers of aid, recommendations are made for those wishing to assist disaster areas in economically developed foreign countries. Most important among them is the necessity of knowing the organizational, personnel, cultural, & material needs of the affected region before sending relief.

98S34484 / ISA / 1998 / 11725
Grueneich, Richard (School Communication Simon Fraser U, Burnaby VSA 1S6 British Columbia [e-mail: grueneich@sfu.ca]), Sport, Power and the Politics of Spectacle.

1 Briefly examines the legacy of Guy Debord's influential situationist thought on the analysis of contemporary sport. Over the past 30 years, radical critiques have begun to emerge, and the Left's ability to develop an adequate theory of spectacle in contemporary sport has been greatly hampered by the dominance of postmodern theories that detach the spectacle from any anchorage in the political economy.

98S34485 / ISA / 1998 / 11726
Guay, Louis (U Laval, Quebec GIK 7P4 [tel/fax: 418-656-2131/798-676-3121; e-mail: louis.guay@soc.ulaval.ca]), The Social Use of Science in Ecological Problem-Solving: A Comparison of Acid Rain and Climate Change in Canada.

1 Presents a model of social response to ecological problems based on a social constructivist perspective. Because no solution is brought about without incurring some costs to, or change of behavior in, some social actors, it is expected that those affected will resist & mobilize available resources to minimize the impact of new environmental policies & decisions. Science or scientific information is often contested by opposing social actors & economic interests. Empirical cases of acid rain & climate change in Canada are used to examine how public debates on ecological problem solving have developed, focusing on how scientific information is used, interpreted, contested, & integrated in social actors' positions on the ecological problem. Particular attention is given to responses formulated by the scientific community. In reviewing similar cases, discussed is the role of social institutions in enhancing or closing the debate on ecological problem solving. Institutional arrangements vary across & within countries & bear a great deal on the process as well as on the outcome of such a debate. They may indicate much of science's role in building an understanding of & in solving ecological problems.

98S34486 / ISA / 1998 / 11727
Gubina, Slavetna Alexandrovna, Vladimirovna, Ladugina Marina & Viktorovna, Yashchikovna (Russian Chemical Technological U, 125047 Moscow [tel/fax: 007-095-978-99-72/200-42-06; e-mail: berler@aha.ru]), Self-Identity, Social Genealogy and Self-
Reflection in Conflict Societies

Recent research of self- or autobiography & social genealogy, using a specially developed program, shows that this method is quite effective for self-analysis & learning of society. The method allows students to (1) establish their self-identification, learn their own place, & adopt appropriate life perspectives to approach conflict of society; (2) analyze their own lives & those of their ancestors to understand society & connections between generations; & (3) learn quality methods in the sociology conflict paradigm.

Gudaunti, Radhavandra (Government First Grade Coll, Karnataka India), Autonomy and Professionalism: Study of Indian Work Organization.

Explores implications of organizational milieu for level of professionalism among Indian executives, drawing on interview & other empirical data from 126 top executives in public & private work organizations in southern India. Following Weberian classification, work organizations are categorized as bureaucratic & patrimonial based on structural features. Findings indicate that Indian work organizations represent a blend of both types, minimizing disadvantages of extreme bureaucratization & chaotic arbitration of purely patrimonial structures. Contrary to general belief, Indian executives are found to exhibit a reasonably high degree of professionalism in their approach & management of work organizations, in spite of the conservative scale of professionalism. Further, the general assumption pertaining to negative association between degree of bureaucratization & level of professionalism in work organizations appears unfounded in the Indian context; executives operating in highly bureaucratic work structures tend to exhibit a relatively higher degree of professionalism. As such, Mertonian dysfunctions of bureaucratization need to be reexamined in the context of Indian work organizations. Results are attributed to general socioeconomic & cultural milieu in which organizations operate.

Guest, Robyn (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), Performing (Pre)forming Gender and Commodit y Capitalism: Desire and Alienation in the Service Sector Economy.

Much of the literature on the service sector focuses on a particular industry, generally large corporations, with rigid routinization, expansive deskilling, & invasive corporate policies that involve an encroachment on workers' sense of self. This focus on singular industries does not get to the heart of the matter, which is how desire drives capitalism at the level of the subject. Explored here is how eras of capitalist ideology perpetuate our most personal ends, individual actions, ethos of conduct, & even aspects of ourselves that have traditionally been held in autonomous status--our bodies, desires, & fantasies. An awareness of the mechanisms of corporate capitalism is not enough to displace their effects. It is argued that desire serves to move these signifying mechanisms, reproducing their effects, which in turn makes resistance difficult. Studies in the sociology of work have begun to focus on so-called soft skills, bringing much needed attention to new areas of vulnerability for workers in the service economy. The best of this literature focuses on the requirement of selling ourselves as part of a product, & the consequences of this on notions of subjectivity. Hochschild, in an 1983 study of airline attendants, suggested that workers whose emotions are managed by employers become alienated from their feelings; service workers have difficulty experiencing themselves as authentic selves even when they are not at work. Focus here is on the relationship between a notion of a real or authentic self & a work self & the implications of this distinction for questions of assistance to oppressive labor practices.


The last quarter of the 20th century saw the collapse of the East European, centralized, enforced, homogenized social system; capitalized modernization of the Chinese socioeconomic system; sustainable & relevant development-oriented social change in parts of the developing world; dictatorial-cum-civil-war-related social distress in other parts of that region; & experimental unification in Western Europe. These trends will play important roles of transformation in the first quarter of the 21st century. Presented under the tridimensional analytical methodology of time, space, & circumstances are the premises-perspectives, cause-effects, & being-becoming aspects of social evolution taking place in this transitional & transformational period. Also addressed are the value dynamics of this transformatory social change.

Gulbenkian, Montserrat (Center for Research Ethnic Relations U Warwick, Coventry CV 4 7AL England [fax: 1203-524324; e-mail: ersam@cs.warwick.ac.uk]), Nations without a State as New Global Political Actors.

The multinational character of the majority of the nations-states has contributed to the generation of a nationalism opposed to that instilled by Marx, i.e., the nationalism of the nation-states, eg. China, India, Pakistan, or the Basque Country. Crucial changes affecting the social, political, & economic arenas have been prompted by the widening & deepening of globalization processes. An indirect consequence of this is the unexpected & powerful emergence of nations without states as new global political actors. Explored here are the current relevance & proliferation of nationalist movements in nations without a state & implications for the future development of the nation-states. The nationalism of nations without states not only questions the legitimacy of the nation-state but also stands as a powerful element that is confronting nations without states a new & unprecedented role in international politics. This poses fundamental questions about the ways in which institutions such as the European Union could be developed to deal with their demands. The current reemergence of this type of nationalism is stressed & linked with factors transforming ways in which national identities are constructed in an era dominated by the intensification of globalization processes. Examined are the (1) different political environments in which nations without states find themselves; & (2) issues of identity, globalization, & democracy in the nations without states' movements for global recognition as political actors. Specific references are made to the eventual creation of a Europe of the Regions.

Guest, Robyn (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), Performing (Pre)forming Gender and Commodit y Capitalism: Desire and Alienation in the Service Sector Economy.

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Gulbenkian, Montserrat (Center for Research Ethnic Relations U Warwick, Coventry CV 4 7AL England [fax: 1203-524324; e-mail: ersam@cs.warwick.ac.uk]), Nations without a State as New Global Political Actors.

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tional economies by the creation of the European Economic & Monetary Union. Social policy innovation is also influenced by the arguments & pressure capacities of the different social actors that pursue the implementation of policies favoring employment creation. These policy innovations have played an introduction in recent years of a series of measures that have had the effect of modifying both welfare state provision & financing systems as well as taxes on corporations. Moreover, policy innovations intended to foster employment creation may alter competition among firms & may lead to the egress of social dumping. Here, a conceptual clarification of the term “social dumping” is presented, & debates among the main actors intervening in the decision-making processes regarding the dilemmas between “social dumping” & “catching up” strategies are discussed. A quantitative & qualitative analysis of actual reform processes & their impact on both public revenues & expenditure is reported, & factors shaping recent policy patterns, paying special attention to the influence of globalization, are assessed.

98534494 / ISA / 1998 / 11735
Guimarães da Fonseca, Elisabeth (Federal U Uberlandia, Minas Gerais Brazil), The Youth’s Vote. From the Democratic Ideal to the Civic Engagement Experience.
1 Discusses the introduction of youths political participation & right to vote, based on field research in schools of Uberlândia, Minas Gerais, Brazil, that compared two turns of the 1994 general elections & the 1996 municipal elections. The methodology included ethnographic observation & in-depth interviews. Focus is on the meaning of the vote, especially for the first time, as a democratic attitude necessary for full citizenship. Also discussed are sociability, ritual, & the voting practice itself as a sphere that has meanings beyond the political.

98534495 / ISA / 1998 / 11736
Guimarães, Antonio Sergio A. (U São Paulo, 05508-900 SP Brazil [tel/fax: 55-11-818-3716/4505; e-mail: asguima@usp.br]), Race and Class in Brazil: Politics of Discrimination, Integration and Social Mobility of Blacks.
1 Discusses the process of integration & exclusion of African descendants in Brazilian society. With the emancipation of the slaves in 1888, Brazilian citizenship was extended to all Brazil-born persons, including blacks & Creoles, & Africans won the status of immigrants. However, 100 years later, this right to citizenship is still in process; there have been important cultural, political, social, & economic barriers for blacks to overcome in a society that has maintained traits of colonial, patriarchal rule. The recent development of ethnic & racial identities in Brazil has called into question the traditional assimilationist ideal of a unique Euro-centered culture which went hand in hand with racial inequalities, & an overvaluation of whiteness. In this context, the actual political challenges confronting black Brazilians are evaluated: rights of multiculturalism, politics of identity, enforcement of individual rights, & redefinition of the merit ideal to include compensatory policies.

98534496 / ISA / 1998 / 11737
Guindon, Gilbert (U Laval, Quebec G0A 2K0 [tel: 418-822-1856; e-mail: ggguindon@fse.ulaval.ca]), Le Réenchantement de la science: le cas du mouvement transpersonnel (The Reenchantment of Science: The Case of the Transpersonal Movement). (FR) 1 Stemming from the Western sociocultural context of the 1960s & a reflection of the social transformations of religious & existential belief systems, the transpersonal movement proposes a new unified world vision called the transpersonal paradigm, a synthesis of science & spirituality. Based on a critical analysis of selected writings by prominent transpersonal figures (Charles Tart, Stanislav Grof, & Kenneth G.) close to the academic milieu, important aspects of transpersonal research are reviewed. In general, the transpersonal movement has shown lack of concern for work done in psychology or sociology of religion. Instead, the movement has chosen to speculate about the evolution of consciousness & humanity & to talk about the necessity of introducing the sacred in our lives, heading to a reenchantment of science. In doing so, the transpersonal movement may be seen as a legitimate contemporary myth about a spiritual quest, but not as a valid source of scientific knowledge.

98534497 / ISA / 1998 / 11738
1 Assumption of out-of-home employment by upper- & middle-class women is a comparatively recent phenomenon in India & has given rise to much speculation regarding its effect on marital & family relationship & leisure time activities of working women. Here, the sociological dimensions of this phenomenon are explored, examining changing leisure time activities, patterns of relationships at home & work, & problems faced by working women with reference to their home, career, & status in a sample of married, educated women teachers. Qualitative & quantitative data obtained via survey & interview confirm the conviction that new areas covering different facets of women’s lives need to be identified & studied.

98534498 / ISA / 1998 / 11739
Gunmbrell-McCormick, Rebecca A. (U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [tel/fax: 44-1926-851-903/1203-524-656; e-mail: phdrg@wbs.warwick.ac.uk]), Globalism and Regionalism: Tensions within the ICFTU.
1 Examines regional tensions in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the largest world labor federation, drawing on three case studies, 1970s-present. By setting up regional organizations for Europe, the Americas, Asia, & Africa, the ICFTU intended to channel resources for education & training programs, build trade union organization, & win over new affiliates. But the role of regional organizations in the Brussels (Belgium)-based world body was never entirely clear, & problems soon arose in relation to resources & control of regional organizations & their contribution to the policy formation of the confederation. Investigated is how the ICFTU has sought to handle the task already difficult for unions at the national level–of articulating worker interests & forming a common policy to be the basis for truly international trade union action.

98534499 / ISA / 1998 / 11740
Gunder Frank, André (U Toronto, Ontario M4W 1J8 [tel/fax: 416-972-0616/0071; e-mail: agfrank@chass.utoronto.ca]), Orient the World-System.
1 Asia was predominant in the real world economy & system until at least 1800. The Braudelian European world-economy & the Wallersteinian modern world-system arose at the peninsular Western extremity as a marginal part of & a derivative process within the development of the Afro-Eurasian (world) system. The widely misinterpreted rise of the West climbed up on Asia shoulders & only succeeded after 1800, following the decline of the East & manifested itself as a temporary shift in its center of gravity in the world from East to West. All three processes were generated by the structure & dynamic of this world-system itself & certainly not any European exceptionalism of received Marxian & Weberian theory, or even through the prior European colonial exploitation of the Americas & Africa as per the theory of the modern world-system. It is time to (re)Orient our perspective on & analysis of the world now that its center is returning full circle to Asia, & especially to Middle Kingdom China.

98534500 / ISA / 1998 / 11741
Guoyang, Shao (China Youth & Children Research Center), An Analysis of the Important Phenomena Occurring among Chinese Youth since the Founding of the People’s Republic of China.
1 Since its founding in 1949, the People’s Republic of China has gone through two periods of important social transformation–1949-1979 & 1979-present–that deeply influenced Chinese youth socialization. Youth & society are in constant mutual interaction & restriction. Youth must adapt themselves to society, but then must engage in activities of social reform to satisfy their social needs & promote social development. The difference in youth phenomena in the two periods lies in the fact that in the first period, the important youth phenomena were more passive, the only choice of most young people in unitary society, while in the second period, youth had more free choice in a society with pluralistic features, which led to social changes in China following a progressive line. Progressive social changes bring about not only increased material wealth, but progress of social life in all aspects, enabling individuals to better develop their talents.

98534501 / ISA / 1998 / 11742
Gupta, Asha (Instit Politic Sciences U Delhi, New Delhi 110005 India [tel/fax: 91-11-712575/7414104]), Poverty and Democracy–The Role of Women as a Marginalized Group in India.
1 Draws on explanatory, analytical & empirical methodology to analyze the causes of gender disparities in India, in both rural & urban areas, in terms of poverty & the various steps undertaken by the state & by non-governmental & women’s organizations to eradicate poverty in India in
general, & among women in particular. The 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts strive for providing leadership positions to millions of women in India at the grassroots level by reserving 33% of seats for women at the lowest government level. Poverty in India has to be seen not only in economic terms, but also in terms of politics & social development. Until women take an active part in the eradication of poverty on a massive scale, their equality, liberty, & dignity cannot be assured.

98S34502 / ISA / 1998 / 11743
Gupta, Subhash C. (Indian Red Cross Society, 1 Red Cross Rd New Delhi 110001 (tel/fax: 91-11-3716623/3717454)), The Culture Shock at Work Place.

- Culture shock responds to demographic changes as the population of the work & marketplace becomes more heterogeneous & "valuing diversity" gains momentum. In Canada, despite public policy urging residents to celebrate cultural differences, some employers seem to be reluctant to value diversity. Cultural clashes resulting from differences in leadership styles, communication patterns, performance appraisal, & other forms of organizational interaction have become frequent occurrences. Addressed here is the issue of working diversity in Canada, analyzing problems in implementation of public policies under the equality & equity models, which were expected to influence the management of workforce diversity in workplaces.

98S34503 / ISA / 1998 / 11744
Gupta, Subhash C. (Indian Red Cross Society, 3E rue Mollebeau Studio 71 CH-1209 Geneva Switzerland (fax: 41-22-733-0395; e-mail: gupta@ifrc.org)), Conflict or Cooperation: Chakmas and Regional Economic Pressures.

- Presents a case study of Chakma refugees in India. This group has acquired special significance because of their long stay, the lukewarm response from their home country, & the bleak economic prospects they face on their return. During their long refuge in the Chakmas, Chakmas have entered into social relationship with the local community, & there are instabilities in intergroup marriage. Other factors include their gainful economic cooperation & their building of sufficiently strong emotional ties with the community. A combination of these elements are examined to show their strong societal impacts on entrepreneurial relations in the immigrant & host communities.

98S34504 / ISA / 1998 / 11745
Gupta, Subhash C. (Indian Red Cross Society, 1 Red Cross Rd New Delhi 110001 (tel/fax: 91-11-4615382/3717454)), Lessons from Destruction: A Case Study of Earthquake in Maharashtra, India.

- The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) was invited by the government of Maharashtra, India, to participate in a reconstruction program in Laturu & Osmanabad, two districts badly affected by a 1994 earthquake. Discussed here are the problems that the IRCS & other involved parties faced in trying to implement the program. Aside from construction & engineering issues, residents resisted relocation from ancestral homes, despite the risk posed by soil type. However, the IRCS reconstruction project has been completed ahead of schedule, & the Maharashtra government has used it as a model to encourage nongovernmental & other organizations to carry out the same type of work. The IRCS project throws light on important gray areas, including the need to establish clear mem-

oranda of understanding with government, identifying the hidden strings & agendas of big donors, feeling the pulse of the injured community, & that tragedy can be property in the hands of victims.

98S34505 / ISA / 1998 / 11746
Gurin, D. (Toronto Planning Dept, 55 John St 22nd Floor Stn 1220 Metro Hall Ontario MST 3C6 (tel/fax: 416-392-8771/3821)), Housing Patterns and Prospects in Toronto.

- Examines the scope of Toronto's (Ontario) housing problem, drawing on census & other data. It was found that a strong demand for rental units will continue. There is little prospect for new rental apartment construction (irrespective of rent control abolition) since construction costs require rents higher than tenants can afford. It was also found that many households have serious housing affordability problems. Young families are leaving in large numbers to buy homes outside the city, & immigrants & migrants, mostly young renters, are moving into the city. The population is aging, & there are more nonfamily households & renters. Housing stock is being adapted to accommodate different household types than before. More nonfamily households are moving into the lower-density stock. The numbers of families with children are shrinking in the lower-density owner stock & increasing in the higher-density renter sec-
tor, & more seniors are living in houses rather than apartments. It is concluded that Toronto housing policy should (1) meet the diverse, changing housing needs through both new production & existing stock; (2) target the specific groups whose housing demand is growing the most in the city, ie, nonfamily, one-parent, lower-income, & seniors; (3) target the specific groups whose housing demand is shrinking the most in the city, ie, young middle-income owners; & (4) help meet rental needs that market forces are not fully addressing, ie, new supply & affordability.

98S34506 / ISA / 1998 / 11747
Guy, Gregory R. (York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 1P3 (tel/fax: 416-656-8323/736-5483; e-mail: guy@yorku.ca)), Global Perspectives in Sociolinguistics.

- Postwar sociolinguistic research has taken an increasingly international approach in both practice & theory. Studies of the social organization & distribution of language varieties have been undertaken in many speech communities around the world, & major conferences in the field routinely involve international participation & hear reports on research addressing a diversity of languages & societies. Graduate student training in North & South America, Europe, & increasingly in Asia, involves international exchanges & research experience. Significantly, theoretical developments in the field emphasize comparative, cross-language studies in the search for sociolinguistic universals.

98S34507 / ISA / 1998 / 11748
Guzmán Cárdenas, Carlos Enrique (U Central Venezuela, Caracas 1051 (tel/fax: 582-4840281; e-mail: carlosgun@telcel.net.ve)), Cultural/Communicational Industries, Technological Innovation and Competition.

- Draws on current theory, particularly Piero Formica's (1995) studies on information & production management, to examine the effects of rapid communication advancements on the industrial sector in a world increasingly defined by transnationalism. It is argued that telecommunication innovations have created a new technological-economic paradigm for cultural industries throughout the world. Information & knowledge between organizations has become convenient & widespread, raising the problematic issues of intellectual capital, nonmaterial assets, & intellectual technology. The growing influence of multimedia conglomerates & standardized computer software systems are discussed in terms of maintaining a functioning field of competition for world industries.

98S34508 / ISA / 1998 / 11749
Guzmán Cárdenas, Carlos Enrique (Comision Permanente Cultura Cámara, Caracas Venezuela (tel/fax: 582-4840281; e-mail: carlosgun@telcel.net.ve)), La inversion cultural en Venezuela y su problematica gerencial: no es lo financiar la cultura en sé, que financiar una politica cultural (Cultural Investment in Venezuela and Its Problematic Administration: It Is Not in Financing a Culture, but in Financing Cultural Policies). (SPA)

- Discusses connections between the economic crisis occurring in Venezuela since 1982, the state's attempt to oversee national cultural development since 1972, & tensions between private cultural/artistic establishments & public cultural foundations.

98S34509 / ISA / 1998 / 11750
Guzmán Cárdenas, Carlos Enrique (Comision Permanente Cultura Cámara, Caracas Venezuela (tel/fax: 582-4840281; e-mail: carlosgun@telcel.net.ve)), La inversion cultural en Venezuela y su problematica gerencial: no es lo financiar la cultura en sé, que financiar una politica cultural (Cultural Investment in Venezuela and Its Problematic Administration: It Is Not in Financing a Culture, but in Financing Cultural Policies). (SPA)

- Uzbek, Galina (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering, 17 Lavrentiev Prospect Novosibirsk 630090 Russia (tel/fax: 7-383-2-35-44-25/55-80; e-mail: guzovz@iaeie.nsc.ru)), Time Balance Changes and Women's Use of Their Right to Rest.

- Demonstrates the effect of economic changes on Russian rural women's leisure behaviors, opportunities for rest, & possibilities for individual growth. These possibilities are related to changes in basic proportions in the aggregate balance of time put by rural population into different spheres. Before the reforms, women agricultural workers had the least free time. Reduced working time in the public sector led to increased leisure time, although only in winter, a conclusion based on data from Novosibirsk oblast (1993/96) & from time-budget studies of the rural population conducted in the mid-1970s, 1980s, & 1993/94. Findings show a notable increase in unpaid labor in the 1990s vs previously, mostly due to women's higher contribution to homework & household farm production. Under acute lack of money, more time is spent by women on cooking & related activities, & less time is now spent in community organizations & on self-education. The character of leisure is now more of a passive-reproducing character. According to the 1996 findings, more women than men work to the point of exhaustion, which 10% saw as the reason for health deterioration. In view of the current social detachment...
among rural people, local self-government authorities should reinstate traditional integrating behaviors & create new ones for women’s involvement in nonstate community organizations, mutual aid, & different creative activities. The individual growth of women & children would also be facilitated if greater funds were allocated to training programs that would allow rural people to acquire different work & cultural skills during their leisure time.

98S34510 / ISA / 1998 / 11751

Haav, Kaarel (Free Enterprise Inst Tallinn Technical U, EE-0038 Estonia [tel: 372-6356-346; e-mail: khaav@netexpress.ee]), Hierarchy versus Partnership: A Framework for Research and Reform in Business and Education.

Develops a broader theoretical framework for comparative organization research in both business & education, & tests it in the case of Estonian educational administration. The framework starts from Oliver E. Williamson’s (1975) theory, which distinguishes two main social institutions in the economy: the market & the hierarchy; these are considered as a thesis & an antithesis, & their synthesis is the partnership concept. The new framework is contrasted with some models in education. The political (hierarchy) & market (partnership) models by John Chubb & Terry M. Moe (1990) may well be interpreted in the new framework. The main conclusions concern the evils of hierarchy & the virtues of partnership in educational governance in transitional countries such as Estonia. A variety of data indicate that the hierarchy concept enables the Estonian hierarchy to hide, justify, & legitimate privileges. A formal imitation of Western laws, structures, & indicators enable the concealment of the real stagnation in education. The partnership concept enables recognition of the real situation & implementation of a mechanism of improvement. Thus, the alternative concepts of hierarchy & partnership are powerful tools in the struggle between corporate & educational interests.

98S34511 / ISA / 1998 / 11752

Haavio-Mannila, Elina (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland [tel/fax]: 358-9-191-23960/23967; e-mail: HAAVIOMA@valt.helsinki.fi)), Types of Love and Sexual Life Style in Finland, Russia and Estonia.

On the basis of sexual autobiographies collected in the 1990s (N = 166 from Finland, 38 from Estonia, & 44 from St. Petersburg (Russia)), thematic interviews (N = 28 from St. Petersburg & 30 from Finland), & survey data (N = 2,250 from Finland & 2,076 from St. Petersburg), five major types of love stories can be distinguished: searching, one great love throughout life, devitalized marriage, consecutive relationships, & complementary or parallel relationships. Men more often than women have parallel relations, while women tend to have consecutive relations. The other styles are not significantly related to gender. Sexual scripts were more restrictive in the former Soviet Russia & Estonia than in Finland, where the sexual revolution & the adoption of new contraceptive methods in the 1960s-1970s liberated sexual behavior & equalized gender roles. However, the sexual liberalism of the 1917 Russian Revolution left some marks on sexual behavior that are more pluralistic than in Finland. The feeling of passionate & mature love seems to be fairly universal, but cultural context has more influence on sexual behavior in practice.

98S34512 / ISA / 1998 / 11753

Hadas, Miklos (Budapest U Economic Sciences, H-1093 Hungary [tel/fax]: 36-1-217-03-27/51-72; e-mail: szoc_hadas@pegassus.bk.hu)), Football, Social Identity and Modernization in Hungary in the Twentieth Century.

In Eastern Europe, football is a public affair—the affair of peripheric small states afflicted by the complex of marginality & subordination. In the interwar period, football was the symbolic expression of cultural superiority over imical neighboring countries & of equivalence, with Western civilization set as the model. After WWII, it was a political tool to symbolize the superiority of socialism over capitalism. Here, the changing sociohistorical functions of Hungarian football are analyzed, focusing on the permanent features of the two main clubs often maintained across several political regimes, & their adjustments to varying political climates & constraints. The rivalry between the two football clubs, MTK & Ferencváros, which began at the end of the last century, is an indicator of the competition between Jews & Germans for assimilation in Hungary. The incessantly changing composition of their social bases, supporting political forces, & the contents of meaning & identity in 20th-century Hungarian football are outlined.

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Hadas, Miklos (Dept Sociology Budapest U Economic Sciences, H-1093 Hungary [tel/fax]: 36-1-217-03-27/5172; e-mail: szocz_hadas@euler.bk.hu)), Faces of Modernity: Masculinity Represented.

Analyzes how men have been represented in different groups of films, 1988-1998. The following analytical units are constructed: films having the (1) greatest market success in the US, (2) greatest market success in Europe, (3) highest aesthetic recognition in the US, & (4) highest aesthetic recognition in Europe. It is argued that, in the US, both in aesthetically & economically rewarded films, men have been constructed, even at the end of the period, according to the modern myth of the masculine "lonely cowboy." At the same time, in the films prized in Europe, men, in both types of products, have been shown as determined by values, dispositions, & behavioral patterns traditionally classified as feminine. It is also argued, however, that, in the globalized, international film industry, the gap between aesthetic & market stakes & distinctions has been diminishing.

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Haddad, Tony & Beaujot, Roderic (Dept Sociology Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2 [tel/fax]: 519-661-3606/3200; e-mail: Haddad@soci.uwo.ca)), Change and Constancy in Canadian Husbands and Wives Contributions to Earning and Caring: An Analysis of Time Use Survey Data in Canada in 1986 and 1992.

Presents results of two national surveys on time use undertaken as part of the 1986 & 1992 General Social Surveys in Canada. Analysis focuses on a comparison of the time spent in paid & unpaid work by married/cohabiting men & women in 1992. Examined are (1) the extent to which husbands are increasing their participation in domestic labor relative to their wives’ time in employment-related activities; & (2) whether time expenditure in earning & caring activities, by both sexes, is democratizing.

98S34515 / ISA / 1998 / 11756

Haddad, Leslie (CULCOM U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QT England [tel/fax]: 0044-181-9854510; e-mail: Leshadd@sol.com)), The Experience of the Mobile Phone.

Reviews recent European research on mobile telephony that explores the early years of adoption, covering the varied European patterns of diffusion & responses to the technology. Studies also consider problems arising around the mobile phone’s use at a stage when the technology is still being incorporated into people’s daily routines. It is suggested that issues around mobile telephony may not simply settle down to a more stable pattern. All technologies are potentially technologies in transition; eg, in one of the envisaged futures, mobile telephony competes with fixed-line telephony & becomes part of a move to giving phone numbers to people rather than places. Hence, these studies also allow reflection on such scenarios where personal mobile telephony becomes universal.

98S34516 / ISA / 1998 / 11757

Hadj-Moussa, Ratiba (Queen’s U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6 [tel/fax]: 613-545-6000/2824; e-mail: rhm@post.queensu.ca)), Identité diasporique ou l’affirmation de la subjectivité (Diasporic Identity versus the Affirmation of the Subjectivity).

Most studies of the relationship between media & immigration have been undertaken from the perspective of representation. Here, an effort is made to examine this relationship with a focus on how first-generation immigrants construct their identities through the production of a counterdiscourse about the dominant images & representations of them. To account for the rationalizations & identity strategies that support this discourse, studied were a population of Muslim women living in the West that, because of the threat of terrorism by radical Islamic organizations, is particularly subjected to being “Othered.” This Otherness is expressed from unique positions based on neither territory nor country of adoption, but oscillate between the two, making both ineffectual. Another space then emerges, a new carrier of discourse & practices, that calls for the rethinking of public space & how it is formed by the media.

98S34517 / ISA / 1998 / 11758

Hadjijostandi, Joanna (U Texas Permian Basin, Odessa 79762 [tel/fax]: 915-552-2362/2374; e-mail: hadjiostandi...@utpb.edu)), Multiracial Families and Children in Urban U.S.

The question of racial categorization is still at the forefront of US policies & society, despite observations that the various races of humankind are markedly more similar than dissimilar. Contemporary dis-
Discussions over the possibility of a new legal racial category of mixed race have stirred strong feelings from many, especially in the ranks of social scientists. It is also a matter of tremendous importance for people who come from "mixed" families & who are often concerned about their legal, cultural, & ethnic identity. Social scientists are just beginning to address the question of mixed-race people's identity as such, & offering divergent opinions about its ramifications. Research & personal experience—as a Greek growing up in Egypt & as the mother of multiracial children—motivated the examination of issues faced by children of diverse racial & ethnic backgrounds & possible prospects for change. Studying the mixing of races requires an understanding of scientific & pseudoscientific theories, several of which are discussed here. The study of intermarriage became central in this research, the primary topic of which is mixed-race children. Research questions regarding the identity of inter racial children are discussed.

Haider, Saraswati (Centre Study Social Systems Jawaharlal Nehru U New Campus, New Delhi 110067 India (tel/fax: 011-91-6867617/6866711)), Gender Sensitivity and Housing Policies in Developing Countries in the 21st Century.

Critiques the concepts of "empowerment of women" & "gender equality," which ordinarily underpin the demand for adequate housing for women in developing countries, stressing that the concepts are patriarchal & need to be replaced by the concept of "human rights," destined to be hegemonic in the 21st century. The concept of "gender sensitivity" to girdle not only the consciousness of the being, role, & standpoint of women, but also of men as well as their interrelationship. Human rights & gender sensitivity are used to demonstrate how the concepts will undergird housing policies in 21st-century developing countries. Discussed are why current housing policies in developing countries make women invisible, & are gender blind, & how the lacuna can be filled.

Haita, Anne (Nordic Inst Asian Studies, Leifsgade 33 DK-2300 Copenhagen S Denmark (tel/fax: 45-32-54844/962530; e-mail: anneh@nias.dk)), The Highest and Emptiest Skyscrapers in the World: Asian Cities and the Rise and Fall of Economies.

The most salient feature in modern Asian cities is the silhouette imitating the North American corporate city. The highest skyscrapers & the most lavish shopping malls in the world today exist in Asian cities, where they are embedded in the old Chinese, Malay, colonial, & Indian city structure. This was a striking contradiction at the time when the rise of Asian economies launched an attack against Western values, & remains so today as crisis hits the Eastern globe. In Shanghai (People's Republic of China), the vacancy rate is 40%-70%, new skyscrapers stay empty in Bangkok & Tokyo, & in Singapore development companies have overvalued 40% of their value. In some Asian countries, the reason for the crisis was excessive development, & the cure will be the freezing of future projects. Studied here are the role of the property sector & the effects on the built environment of the rise & fall of Asian economies.

Haiman, David S. (U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109 (tel 734-647-8806; e-mail: dhaiman@umich.edu)), Housing as a Means of Community Led Investment: Limited Equity Cooperatives.

Argues that limited equity cooperatives, a communal form of affordable home ownership, can be designed to address the economic & social barriers that prevent low-income residents from engaging in community-led investment—defined as money used by neighborhood residents to improve their immediate physical &/or social environment. The emphasis is on local residents determining priorities for investment. This type of self-determination yields many benefits, including resident empowerment & avoidance of gentrification. However, there are barriers to this type of investment. Residents of low-income neighborhoods frequently do not have the money, experience, & skills necessary for investment. Consequently, funds are leveraged by outside agencies, who may or may not have the best interests of the community in mind. Limited equity cooperatives, however, can address these barriers & pave the way for community-led investment. The economic & communal design of the housing can provide the necessary financial equity, skills, & experience for investment. When particular attention is paid to resident involvement, training, & support, this housing form can be designed as part of a strategy to reinvest in low-income communities.

Haines, Erica V. (Dept Social Policy U Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU England (tel/fax: 191-222-7487/7497; e-mail: erica.haines@ncl.ac.uk)), Knowing and Representing the Child in Assisted Conception: Old Ideas and New Challenges.

Explores the possibilities for understanding both the notion of the child & the social relationships filtered through the process of infertility treatment. Throughout the history of infertility treatment, the child has been constituted as a domain in which the discourses of others (clinicians, social workers, parents, policymakers, social scientists) have been pronounced, constructing the child in its own image, eg, as a successful outcome of treatment, a vulnerable being in need of welfare & protection, & as expression of certain family values. Examination of this history provides valuable insights into the processes of the social construction of childhood. However, it reveals as much about understanding of the mundane world of childhood in general as it does its "exotic" culture in assisted conception because they are mutually constitutive.

Haji Omar, Abdul Hafidz (Faculty Health Queensland U Technology, Brisbane Q4059 Australia (tel/fax: 07-3255097/38649890; e-mail: a.hajomar@student.qut.edu.au)), The Influence of Culture and Post-Colonialism on Muslim Athletes: A Case Study of Elite Malaysian Muslim Commonwealth Games 1998 Athletes.

In an analysis of the influence of culture & postcolonialism on Muslim athletes, a review of the literature indicates that the Holy Quran, Hadith, & Sunnah, which act as the main references for Muslims, encourage them to be involved in sport competitions. However, studies by Sfier (1985) & others demonstrate contradictory values faced by Muslim athletes in sports. To clarify this issue, a qualitative case study was conducted on 32 elite Malaysian Muslim Commonwealth Games 1998 athletes (16 males & 16 females), accompanied by a historical analysis of sport in the precolonial, colonial, & postcolonial era. Islam was utilized as the theoretical basis of the research in conjunction with the Quran, Hadith, & Sunnah. Focus is on the cultural elements in sport that can lead to issues that are contradictory from an Islamic perspective (eg, rules of the game, social interaction in sport, sport as a commercial product, contact sport, violence, deviance). Results indicate that these athletes faced problems, particularly when they went overseas for training & competition, which affected their performance. Guidelines & recommendations for future Muslim athletes are developed.

Hak, Durk Huijte (Dept Sociology, Grote reznestr 31 NL-9724 hh Groningen Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-50-363217/3836226)), On Explaining Conflicts and Splits in Congregations. A Rational Choice Model.

A model on congregational conflicts is developed, based on insights derived from a variant of the paradigm of rational choice. The causal model is hypothesized to be applicable both at the level of the national & local congregation. The model is substantiated by data from a Dutch town where the number of denominations rose from 3 to 13 during the 1960s as a result of both national & local disputes.

Haldemann, Verena (U Moncton, New Brunswick E1A 3E9 (tel/fax: 506-858-4527/4508; e-mail: haldemv@umoncton.ca)), Social Link, Autonomy, and Aging.

The social exchange approach to aging rests on the premise that the rules of exchange are very much the same through all markets: ie, the exchange of things of equal value between independent partners in a perfect market structure. Here, ideal-typical circuits of social exchange with specific rules are postulated: (1) the marketplace, where things are valued in terms of exchange; (2) in trade, where things are valued in terms of use; (3) gift circuit, where things are valued in terms of social link; & (4) the state-sponsored circuit, where things are valued by their link to citizenship. It is proposed that elderly individuals, within the limits of time & space (context), make decisions & tend to exchange their resources in those circuits that they see as most adequate to their situation. Strategies of help-seeking of the elderly reveal strategies of autonomy that are understood in this conceptual framework, which admits various kinds of reciprocating & does not impose balanced exchange as a dominant criterion for autonomy. The argument is based on analysis of 180 tape-recorded interviews discussing help seeking in a specific critical situation, conducted with individuals, ages 65-90, in Moncton, New Brunswick, & Montreal, Quebec.
halford, susan J. & leonard, pauline C. (dept sociology & social policy u southampton, highfield so17 1bj england [tel: 01252-592572; fax: 0173-593859; e-mail: sjh3@soci.iiot.ox.ac.uk]), new heavens, new worlds? identity, gender and profession in a changing health service.

presents ongoing research that interrogates processes of organizational change in national health service hospitals in the uk, and how these articulate with gender & individual identities. focus is on the relationship between changing cultural identity of hospitals as organizations & changes in the personal identities of doctors & nurses. the role of gender in relation to these changes is highlighted. broader theoretical debates are outlined, methodology is elaborated, & preliminary conclusions from the data are offered.

halfpenny, peter (centre applied social research u manchester, m13 9pl england [tel/fax: 44-161-275-2493/2514; e-mail: peter.halfpenny@man.ac.uk]), modelling the questionnaire design process.

describes a long-term project that developed a computer-based system to support the questionnaire designer. called a questionnaire writing environment, the system will provide context-sensitive interactive assistance to the human designer planning & writing a questionnaire, which will be better because the system will monitor unfolding designs & by assessing them against models of the questionnaire design process, will offer continuous informed feedback. a precondition of developing the system is to model the questionnaire design process in such a way that it can be embodied in a computer system. challenges faced in producing such a model are described. it is argued that a rule-based expert system is unachievable, but a writing environment is a realistic goal, provided the knowledge base is modeled & deployed in a flexible & open-textured manner.

hall, budd (ontario instit studies education, 252 bloord st west toronto m5s 1v6 [e-mail: bhall@oise.utoronto.ca]), roots and wings: challenges to participatory research at age 25.

draws on 25 years' personal experience working on participatory research in africa, latin america, asia, & canada to examine the origins of participatory research in tanzania elsewhere in africa & a number of contemporary case studies concerned with harm-reduction among drug users & "green job" creation at the community level. also, feminist & anarchist challenges to participatory research are discussed. the future of theory & practice is considered.

hall, edward C. (open u, milton keynes buckinghamshire MK7 6AA england [tel/fax: 044-1908-654497/4488; e-mail: e.c.hall@open.ac.uk]), embedding employment: process in employment practice in the body.

the rise in part-time working, temporary working, & insecure contract employment in the UK has been associated with the rise in importance of presentation & personal skills & the culture of employee self-management. it is argued that what is of greatest interest now is how happens in the employment process rather than whether a person is employed. contending that the body can be thought of as a process, rather than as a representational form, an evolving material entity, the site of everyday social & biological practices & processes, & the focus of a person's self-identity, employment is reconceptualized as embodied, ie, the involvement of a person's bodily process in the process of employment. drawing on interviews & nonparticipant observation with employees in sites of a major british retailer, it is shown how thinking of employment as embodied can develop a better understanding of the realities of flexible employment in the 1980s UK. it is claimed that employment is an inherently cultural practice, & theories of embodiment are a productive way of accessing this practice.

hall, robert T. (west virginia state coll, institute 25112 [tel/fax: 304-766-3047/5186; e-mail: hall@oscar.wvsc.edu]), the sociological critique of ethics: the science of morality and the search for the good society.

draws on durkheim, wundt, schmoller, hobhouse, weber, marx, sumner, bosz & levy-bruhl to examine the critique of ethics developed by the so-called "sociological school of moral science" at the beginning of the 20th century that precipitated the break between sociology & philosophy. the sociological critique charged that philosophers had conceived ethics as a deductive from which a whole system of moral judgments could be drawn. in opposition, the sociological school conceived of moral judgments as a historically changing set of social norms, implying that morality would have to be treated as a social institution, & the method of deduction would have to be replaced by an acknowledgment of moral pluralism. the classic philosophical critique of the sociological school was g. e. moore's argument that one could not derive moral judgments ("ought" statements) from assertions of fact ("is" statements). the sociological perspective was subsequently charged with relativism—a condemnation around which philosophers have rallied for the better part of the century.

hall, tom & chase-dunn, christopher K. (dept sociology depauw u, greencastle in 46135-0037 [tel: 812-339-6496; e-mail: thall@depauw.edu]), paradigms bridged: institutional materialism and world-systemic evolution.

despite the postmodern disparaging of totalizing theories, many social scientists continue the effort to construct & test theoretical explanations of long-term, large-scale social evolution. the authors (1977) have recently contributed to this literature by formulating a theoretical research program based on a reconceptualization of the world-systems perspective for understanding the rise of the contemporary global system with ever wider regional intersocietal systems. it is contended that world-systems, not nations, have always been the relevant units in which processes of structural reproduction & transformation have occurred; thus, a single model has been formulated for explaining the changing scale & nature of world-systems over the past 12,000 years. the different major strands of social science that were brought together in the authors' theoretical formulation are discussed, & the problem of how institutional inventions, especially the emergence of states & capitalism, altered the operation of the basic model is reviewed.

hall-martin-lewis, walter (values technology, 2924 conifer ct napa ca 94558 [tel/fax: 707-257-8158/8318; e-mail: martin@values.com]), systems thinking and human values: towards understanding the chaos in organizations.

examines how human values measurement & systems thinking principles can become a part of a sociocybernetic system for understanding chaos in organizations. how tools & methodologies might be used to help make sense out of the complexity in the modern organization is discussed. core issues include decision making, organizational culture, & the usefulness of effective values measurement techniques & their applicability in a sociocybernetic framework. links are made between values & organizational structure & process. discussion is centered around how specifically & practically use both individual & organizational values to transform organizations toward a more effective & efficient reality.

hallén, gunilla (dept child studies linköping u, s-58183 sweden [tel/fax: 46-13-284074/28290; e-mail: gunha@tema.liu.se]), to be, or not to be. absurdist & humouristic descriptions as a strategy to avoid idyllic life stories, boys write about family life.

draws on a study of 141 pupils, ages 13-14, who wrote & made drawings on their future family, focusing on the boys' stories. their narratives are seen as reflecting the boys' ways of exploring a male identity through their main character. most took the opportunity to write about dreams of an adult life with freedom, competencies, & personal resources, but also with relationships & obligations for family members. narratives of boys who wrote about odd or egocentric persons & used absurd ingredients & elements of the science-fiction genre are analyzed, & it is argued that the detached & humorous style allows for writing about maleness without entering into familiarity. humor is the organizing principle in the lives of young men in school, distancing themselves from women & teachers & joining the escapist macho world or the eccentric culture of the dropout.

hallebone, ERICA l. (dept social science & social work royal melbourne inst technology, victoria 3001 australia [tel/fax: 03-9660-3151/1087; e-mail: erica@rmit.edu.au]), the new gambling culture and gender: a case study in the australian leisure experience.

describes a qualitative sociological study on the personal meanings of...
female gamblers in Melbourne, Australia, focusing on non-English-speaking women & analyzing their work, leisure, & gambling experiences in a context of community, traditional beliefs, gender pressures, & personal identity construction processes. It is set against a structural theoretical background comprising recent considerations of the conditions of modernity & postmodernity: eg, Anthony Giddens's reflexivity, ontological insecurity, & threat of personal meaningfulness of individuals; Jürgen Habermas's insight into the need for integration or partnership of system & lifeworld rationalities; & Ulrich Beck's perception of risk distribution inversely related to social class.

At the end of the 1980s, Montreal, Quebec, implemented a policy of overviews the work of Canada's francophone sociologists on the theme of whether there is a need for new actors & new means to social integration. By exploring the meanings of social movement or interest organizations among the socially excluded, insight is provided into the dominant & the dominated cultural schemata. An analytical framework is presented for studying the concrete patterns of relationships that such organizations may develop with better-positioned actors & emerging social movement organizations of two inferiorized categories: (1) organizations of people in economic hardship &/or who live on public cash benefits; & (2) organizations of travelers. Two sets of dyadic aggregates are compared to analyze how authority & legitimacy relations affect organizational efforts. Differences in cultural tools & available resources are analyzed & in reactions from others lead to differences in the social mobilization. Nevertheless, the organizational efforts seem to have common traits that refer to structural parallels or homology between their social positions. The development, characteristics, success, & failures of such organizations in question are related to the practical logic of welfare regimes.

The perceived or de facto overload of the welfare state raises the issue of whether there is a need for new actors & new means to social integration. By exploring the meanings of social movement or interest organizations among the socially excluded, insight is provided into the dominant & the dominated cultural schemata. An analytical framework is presented for studying the concrete patterns of relationships that such organizations may develop with better-positioned actors & emerging social movement organizations of two inferiorized categories: (1) organizations of people in economic hardship &/or who live on public cash benefits; & (2) organizations of travelers. Two sets of dyadic aggregates are compared to analyze how authority & legitimacy relations affect organizational efforts. Differences in cultural tools & available resources are analyzed & in reactions from others lead to differences in the social mobilization. Nevertheless, the organizational efforts seem to have common traits that refer to structural parallels or homology between their social positions. The development, characteristics, success, & failures of such organizations in question are related to the practical logic of welfare regimes.
The health sector in Russia remains one of the most neglected areas of the economy, and the conditions for those working in it have deteriorated significantly. The work of the medical profession came under attack in the perestroika years & is now being further challenged with organizational changes & increasingly inadequate resources & pay. On the one hand, there is a shift away from centralization to individual responsibility for health care; seen clearly through the transition to insurance medicine; doctors are now individually responsible for their own health & also for that of their patients. On the other hand, doctors are faced with material resources inadequate to fulfill this responsibility. Based on 1996 research with female doctors in Voronezh, Russia, the attitudes toward pay, working conditions, & organizational changes are examined in the wider context of the relationship between the medical profession & the state. The majority of Russian doctors are women, thus, their experiences must be understood in this gendered context.

Hampson, Keith N. (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario MSS 2G8 [tel/fax: 416-978-0250/7162; e-mail: khampton@chas.utonto.ca]), New Sociological Research Technologies: Toronto’s “Wired Suburb” Project.

The “Wired Suburb” project, currently in progress at the U of Toronto (Ontario), involves an investigation of the intersections between a wired residential community currently being built in suburban Toronto. This neighborhood is unique in that it has been equipped with a series of new in-home communication & information technologies that include high speed Internet access & a local community network. The investigation’s data-gathering plans required a two-wave in-depth survey of all adults of the approximately 450 households & of a similar control group in a nonwired community. For those respondents with Internet access, the survey was administered over the World Wide Web. For those with a PC but without Internet access, the survey was administered through Disk-by-Mail interviewing. Those without a PC were delivered a laptop that was used to complete the survey over the necessary time period. Results of the premove survey are used to explore both the benefits & pitfalls of the computer-interviewing methods used, including problems encountered during data collection, coding, & analysis. To further examine survey bias that may result from computer-assisted interviewing techniques, results from both the wired & control samples are compared with existing survey results from other studies using more traditional survey methods.

Exotic dance (eg, stripping) is a lightning rod for cultural conflicts in US society. In 85+ US localities, groups are at loggerheads over the First Amendment, debating (1) whether exotic dance is artistic expression & (2) whether exotic dance is speech. Videotapes of exotic dancers, current or former dancers, & private professionals, promoters, community groups, & citizens—examined. Addressed is the issue of relations between communities & societies that are more complex & more conflictual than ever. Moreover, political conflicts—such as with relation to cultural, technical, & ethical components of action—that surfaced on these occasions can be seen as mirrors of collective values, which are distinctive markers of local social life.

Harris, Hugh (U Illinois, Springfield 62794-9243 [tel/fax: 217-766-6646/7279; e-mail: harris.hugh@uis.edu]), Ethnocultural Conflicts: The African Context.

Since the end of the Cold War, instruments of ethnocultural conflicts within nations such as terrorism, genocide, ethnic cleansing, & separatism have claimed scores of lives, caused casualties, & created refugees in the millions. The spillover effects of these conflicts, in addition to the human tragedies, are potentially the fuse for wider wars between neighboring countries. This reemergence of ethnocultural conflicts within nations indicates the urgency to understand the conditions for these conflicts. Examined here are the prospects for peace & democracy in African countries that have been, or are, embroiled in ethnocultural conflicts, hypothesizing that these prospects are likely to hinge not on the suppression of assimilation, but the management of ethnocultural pluralism. Ethnocultural power sharing, or consociational federalism, represents the best prospect for the management of ethnocultural conflicts.

Harriss, Janet C., Dewar, Robert M., Kwon, Sun Yong & Clifton, Robert T. (Dept Exercise & Sport Science U North Carolina, Greensboro 27412 [tel/fax: 910-334-3031/904-334-2328; e-mail: jcharriss@uncg.edu]), NFL Football on Television: Glimpses of American Hegemonic Masculinity.

Textual analyses of televised NFL (National Football League) games point to a variety of themes focusing primarily on hegemonic masculinity: male bodies as tools, weapons, & objects of gaze (Trujillo, 1995); clothing & gear that accentuate an ideal male physique (Jirose, 1996); objectification of male bodies through instant replay (Morse, 1983); competitiveness, asceticism, success (winning), aggression, violence, superiority to women, & respect for/compliance with male authority (Sabo & Panepinto, 1990); brute force, violence, & machismo (Duncan & Haapasalmi, 1995). Examples of TV portrayals of other male sports serve to broaden these insights. Here, analyses of four 1993/94 NFL games revealed the following themes tied primarily to hegemonic masculinity & bound together within the overall theme of striving to win & winning: performance excellence; bodily excellence; rough physicality, violence, pain, & injury; objectification; affiliation; & expressiveness. Ways in which these support & extend the findings of earlier research are examined.

Harrison, Deborah & Gaila, Friars (U New Brunswick, Fredericton E3B 5A3 [tel/fax: 001-506-453-3595/4788; e-mail: harrison@unb.ca]), Woman Abuse in Military Families.

Using the first results of a Canadian study, “The Armed Forces’ Response to Woman Abuse,” being conducted by a 21-person multidisciplinary team of academics, practitioners, & military members in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, & Ottawa (Ontario). Influenced by the feminist methodology of institutional ethnography, interviews are being conducted with (1) single & married women & men, service providers who work on, or near, selected military bases; & (2) general & program administrators at National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa. The special problems of military women abuse survivors are structurally similar to the special problems of the abuse survivor who lives in a rural area, is disabled, or is an immigrant. In each case, the
abuser has relatively high social credibility, & the abused person is dependent on the abuser & isolated from social support systems. Examples are presented to elaborate on these themes in the military context. Existing knowledge of the relationships between military culture & woman abuse in military families is summarized as well.

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98S34547 / ISA / 1998 / 11788
Harrison, J. Richard (U Texas Dallas, Richardson 75083-0688 [tel/fax: 972-883-2569/2799; e-mail: harrison@utdallas.edu]), The Concept of Simulation in Organizational Sociology.

Examines computer simulation research by considering how this methodology has been used in organizational sociology. Simulation requires the researcher to explicitly model how a system changes over time, focusing on key system elements & processes as a simplifying heuristic. It imposes the theoretical rigor of formal mathematical modeling & is analogous to mathematical proof, in that simulation outcomes are inevitable consequences of the model's assumptions. Simulation is appropriate for (1) examining the behavior of complex systems (involving the interaction of multiple processes) when empirical studies are not feasible because of observation or measurement problems or protracted processual time scales & (2) assessing the implications of complex theoretical models that are analytically intractable. Preferably, simulation models are either based on empirical research or produce testable predictions. Examples of simulations of organizational cultural transmission, organizational political dynamics, organizational decision making, organizational growth, top management team demography, industry strategic group emergence, & competition between populations of organizations illustrate.

98S34548 / ISA / 1998 / 11789
Harrison, Julia D. (Anthropology Dept Trent U, Peterborough Ontario K9J 7B8 [tel/fax: 705-748-1441/1613; e-mail: jharrison@trentu.ca]), Thinking about Tourists. The meanings of tourism are explored, drawing on a study of a group of Canadian tourists to examine elements of their "consumption" of the experience. Also discussed are themes of intimacy, aesthetics, & the personal mapping of the global landscape that they consume.

98S34549 / ISA / 1998 / 11790
Harrison, Michael I. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Bar-Ilan U, 52 100 Ramat-Gan Israel [tel/fax: 972-3-5341133/5355991; e-mail: harrim@mail.biu.ac.il]), Can Exposure to Competition Transform Public Organizations? European Attempts to Revitalize Hospitals through Market Mechanisms.

Assesses attempts to transform public hospitals in GB & Sweden by exposing them to market competition. In both nations, political, organizational, occupational, & technical forces ultimately combined to thwart the attempts of governmental policymakers to generate vigorous competition among care providers. Where limited competition did emerge, it helped focus attention to clinical care but failed to produce most other anticipated effects. Moreover, introduction of competition had unanticipated consequences, deemed undesirable by stakeholders.

98S34550 / ISA / 1998 / 11791
Harrison, Michael I. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan IL-52900 Israel [tel/fax: 972-3-5318691/6350995; e-mail: harrim@mail.biu.ac.il]), Professional Power and Health System Reform: Hospital Physicians in Germany and the Netherlands.

Employs an institutional approach to account for the effects of (1986-1996) national health system reforms on the professional privileges of hospital physicians in the Netherlands & the Federal Republic of Germany. Initially focusing on cost containment, the reforms gradually broadened to envision far-reaching strategic transformations of the organizations responsible for providing health care. Impacts of these top-down reforms on physicians depended on both the substantive policy thrusts of the reforms & on the ability of physicians & other policy actors to influence implementation. Substantial differences appeared between countries in the capacities of physicians to resist or divert these strategic changes that threatened their professional privileges. Examined are forces that help account for these differences in professional power: outcomes of past struggles between physicians & the state; physician alliances with political parties & other political actors; professional organization & differentiation; professional mobilization at the national, sectoral, & local levels; terms of employment; legal & normative support for open resistance to governmental mandates; & physician control over the flow of information to governmental regulators.

98S34551 / ISA / 1998 / 11792
Härs, Agnes (Inst Polit Science Hungarian Academy Sciences, H-1024 Budapest [tel/fax: 36-1-316-59-40; e-mail: h819harr@ella.hu]), Sociological versus Economic Approach of International Labour Migration.

Explores whether it is necessary to control the international migration of labor, & if so (1) why is it so difficult, (2) what rationales & principles should be considered, (3) why is every attempt to differentiate desirable from undesirable migrants unsuccessful, & (4) who are these aliens, & what makes them desirable/undesirable? In countries with open borders & market economies: foreigners were an important element in the labor market of the host country, & migration policy was one—albeit often a heavily debated—tool for manipulating the process. However, migration is rooted deeply in the traditions of the sending country, as rich sociological & anthropological literature suggest. Here, an attempt is made to outline an economic approach to recent migration in Hungary, focusing on the demand, but also on the sociological & anthropological background of supply, of migrant labor. Restrictions set forth by the state on labor migration, & whether these are influenced by economic rules, are considered.

98S34552 / ISA / 1998 / 11793
Hartman, John (Dept Sociology Columbia U, New York NY 10027 [e-mail: jhartman@beast.socology.columbia.edu]), Convergence and Divergence in the World Economy.

Different researchers have offered a series of monocausal explanations for the Taiwanese miracle in the world economy: aid transfers, exports, military spending, education, land reform, & foreign investment. A somewhat different approach is taken here, viewing development as the result of a complex combination of factors, rather than a single causal agent. An important outcome of the analytical perspective is to make plain the rarity of economic development, which is consistent with the observed development record. A second, related result, is to provide an empirical basis for calling into question social science theories of international convergence.

98S34553 / ISA / 1998 / 11794
Hartmann, Jürgen E. (Dept Tourism Dalarna U, BorLaenge Sweden S-78188 [tel/fax: 46-23-778934/050; e-mail: jba@du.se]), Leisure and Work: From Antagonism to Symbiosis.

In line with classical sociological theories, work & leisure have been perceived as antagonistic patterns of human life. The formal structures of working life, taxations systems, & society, as well as the value system, have been based on the productive but alienating role of work, while leisure was seen as a compensating force that allowed for a free disposition of time & activities by the individual. Recent observation of the changing roles of work & leisure in postindustrial societies shows an increasing trend to combine work & leisure activities whenever possible. Data from longitudinal study among young Swedes are offered as illustration. Sociological theories of Norbert Elias (individualization), Niklas Luhmann (communication), & Anthony Giddens (social practice) support a growing diversification in the relation of work & leisure in contemporary societies.

98S34554 / ISA / 1998 / 11795
Hartmann, Petra (Inst Soziologie Christian-Albrechts-U Kiel, D-24118 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-431-837734/3467; e-mail: hartmann@soziologie.uni-kiel.de]), Panel Mortality and Research Validity.

Panel designs, essential in theory testing, are made problematic by panel mortality. To the extent that panel mortality relates to demographic characteristics, it affects the representativeness of a sample for description purposes. If panel mortality relates to substantive variables of a study, it may also affect the results of hypothesis testing. First-wave panel samples can be assumed to obey the same selection mechanisms as first-time assessment panels if, standard representative sampling procedures are employed. This is not true for consecutive waves, because participating in the first wave provides the respondent with detailed information about the topic of the study & the time required for participation, thereby introducing an additional selectivity. Election studies are quite suitable for research on panel mortality because they often employ a panel design, & usually incorporate the same concepts. Here, behavioral information about participation in later waves is used to study panel mortality based on secondary analyses of first-wave respondents of German election studies, highlighting the effects of mortality on substantial variables, their interrelations, & the validity of empirical results.
Although rational choice theory allows for a straightforward development of a dynamic explanatory model, its empirical test with panel data may produce rather misleading results. Here, secondary analyses of data from German election studies are used to show that such a model might be seriously affected by panel mortality; as the number of waves in which respondents participate rises, the intention to vote decreases, while associations with some of its predictors decrease. An explanation can be found in the theoretical framework. Elections & election surveys are characterized by the fact that the individual impact of one's participation is almost nonexistent. Persons perceiving their subjective influence as low are objectively are rather likely to abstain from both. Thus, empirical tests of dynamic models employing long-term survivors of election panel studies are probably relying basically on those for which the model is least valid.

According to gender-sensitive labor market studies, processes of professionalization & social closure, in relation to women, are closely connected. Here, mail questionnaire data from 763 graduates of the German Sport U in Cologne are drawn on to (1) characterize the various careers of university graduates in sport sciences, & (2) determine if there is a gendered vertical &/or horizontal segregation of the careers & the labor market. Results indicate that only about 50% of the graduates managed to find employment in the field of sport. As expected, gender segregation of fields of employment & hierarchies were found, & only partly attributable to different aspirations & choices of specialization in terms of studies.

After the "linguistic turn" in philosophy & the social sciences, it has become commonplace to understand theory as a particular kind of social practice. By conceptualizing the social world & its phenomena, they are reconstructed. Whereas the ensuing analysis of the "social languages" embodied in texts & institutions alike has opened promising new routes for better understanding of the activity of theory, there has not yet been a corresponding modification of the concept of practice. If the consequence of this turn are to be taken seriously, what is needed now is a dialectical inversion of its insights in the form of a "socioeconomic/political turn," accepting that social practices & institutions must be analyzed & understood as sedimented, embodied, & solidified forms of theory that have taken on their own dynamics. Hence, there are no practices or institutions resistant to a modifying & reconstituting theoretical grasp, although understanding of the ideas & theoretical fragments constitutively interwoven with a particular practice or institution might not be adequately understood. Therefore a new ideological (or "idea-logical") analysis of the theoretical, cultural, & normative patterns that underlie the developments & practices of contemporary economies & societies might be the predominant task of social theory. In this way, a new concept of the double-reflexivity of theory & practice develops: they are two interdependent levels of a social reality constituted by interpretative construction.

Uses interviews & time-use diary data to explore the daily activity patterns as defined by location, time of day, duration, & social contact, of 312 men with spinal cord injury living in the community. The injured sample is compared with data on a comparable sample of males living in the Ontario metropolitan area, drawn from the Canadian 1992 General Social Survey time-use module. Persons with spinal cord injury are likely, compared to the general population sample, to be at home. However, they are also less likely to be engaged in long-duration (1+ hour) activities. This finding contradicts the expectation that those with spinal cord injury would be more likely to engage in long-duration activities in the course of the day, because it is such activities that, at least for the general population, yielded greater satisfaction.

References

Hartmann, Petra (Instit Soziologische Christian-Albrechts-U Kiel, D-24118 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 431-880-4377/3467; e-mail: hartmann@soziologie.uni-kiel.de]), Rationality and Panel Mortatility: An Exemplar.

Harvey, Jean (School Human Kinetics U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 [tel/fax: 613-562-3800/5149; e-mail: jharvey@uottawa.ca]), Globalization and Sport: Views from Current Political Economy.

Hartmann-Tews, Ilse (Instit Sportsoziologie German Sport U, D-50927 Cologne [tel/fax: 49-0221-4982-377/819; e-mail: I.Hartmann@hrz.shs-koeln.de]), Professionalisation and Gender Hierarchies.

Haslam-McKenzie, Fiona M. (Edith Cowan U, Churchlands Western Australia 6018 [fax: 61-8-92738254; e-mail: F.McKenzie@COWAN.EDU.AU]), The Nature of Rural Community Infrastructure and the Interrelationship between Social and Economic Viability of the Central Wheatbelt in Western Australia.

Harvey, Andrew S., Pentland, Wendy, Smith, Terry & Walker, Janet (Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3 [tel/fax: 902-420-5676/5129; e-mail: Andrew Harvey@Stmarys.ca]), Activity Patterns: Still Being in Motion with Spinal Cord Injuries. 

Havens, Betty, Hall, Madelyn & Chipperfield, Judith (U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3E OW3 [tel/fax: 204-789-3427/3905; e-mail: havens@umanitoba.ca]), Changes in Structures of Families in Their Later Years.

Hasegawa, Koichi (Dept Sociology Tohoku U, Aoba-Ku Sendai 980-8576 Japan [tel/fax: 81-22-279-2963; e-mail: hasegawa@sal.tohoku.ac.jp]), Global Climate Change and Japanese Nuclear Policy.

Harvey, Jean, et al (1996) a theoretical model for empirical analyses of sport & globalization was outlined that delineated globalization processes at work in four major areas: economics, political, cultural, & social. Here, some of these issues are revisited, focusing on recent work on globalization using a political economy approach. Specific lines of inquiry include (1) Are we in a globalizing modern world, entering into a postmodern world, or in a new global age (Albrow)? (2) How does recent regulation theory consider the new international division of labor (Lipietz)? (3) How do these trends affect sport & how is sport contributing to them?
Two important lessons were learned from the Kobe, Japan, earthquake after the Kobe earthquake suggests that it be recognized that the losses about the treatment they received. A review of recovery measures taken everything they could to support the recovery processes of victims for the emergency management capability became one of the most important issues occurred, resulting in insufficient emergency response. Thus, increasing awareness & knowledge about mitigation is an indispensable part of urban earthquake disaster management.

Using recent nationally representative survey data from the US, GB, Norway, the Netherlands, West Germany, East Germany, & Japan, investigates gender differences in levels of scientific knowledge concerning environmental issues & their consequences for attitudes toward environmental protection policies.

Traces the development & promotion of the information society concept in Japan, & relates it to the historical & social context of its emergence & transformation. Content analysis of information society reports, late 1960s-mid-1990s, demonstrates the elasticity of the concept & identifies several key components that have become intertwined as the idea has matured. Rhetorically, information society has always been intimately associated with quality of life in Japan, but there has been wide variation in how this has been defined; as rhetorical tools information society documents are shown to provide important information on the ideals, values, & aspirations of the Japanese. In addition, links between the information society & industrial policy in Japan have been traditionally very strong. Explored is the close relationship between rhetoric & practice &
the ongoing translations between the two in this context. Illustrating the translation of information society reports into concrete government policies & initiatives, it is argued that, as policy documents, & to the extent to which their recommendations have been implemented, the reports have been influential in shaping the society the future of which they predict.

98834569 / ISA / 1998 / 11810

Heaton, Lorna, Rogers, Everett M., Hall, Bradford J., Haner, Michael, Bedell, LisaAnne & Schroeder, Karen (Dept Communication & Journalism U New Mexico, Albuquerque 87131-1171 (tel/fax: 505-277-1879/4206; e-mail: lheaton@unm.edu)., Technology Transfer from University-Based Research Centers.

11Explores the role of research centers at the U of New Mexico (Albuquerque) in the process of technological innovation & technology transfer, identifying eight dimensions of effectiveness: (1) technology transfer; (2) training & placing former graduate students ( & staff) in outside employment; (3) total budget; (4) research productivity, measured in number of publications; (5) staff size; (6) length of existence; (7) director's role; & (8) number of involved departments. Self-administered questionnaire & interview data from members of 6 research centers were used to examine communication patterns, finding that the most effective research centers tended to be the largest ones in terms of budget & staff. Interdisciplinarity & age are not highly correlated to effectiveness. The director also plays a key role in determining its effectiveness.

98834570 / ISA / 1998 / 11811

Heiskala, Risto (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (tel/fax: 358-9-191-23912/23967; e-mail: risto.heiskala@helsinki.fi), Theorizing Power.

11Attempts to develop a synthetic conception of power based on Max Weber's, Talcott Parsons's, & Michel Foucault's writings, first bridging the so-called resource theories of power (Weber, Parsons) & the structural approach (Foucault), & then doing this in the form of a conception that works well on both macro- & microlevels. Four theories are discussed: (1) Weber's distributive approach. (2) Parsons's collective approach, (3) Foucault's structural approach, & (4) developed here, a neostucturalist approach. These approaches can be ordered on a scale on which the complexity of analysis increases as one moves from (1) through (2) & (3) to (4); the selection of an appropriate level of analysis in an empirical study is a practical issue relative to the aim of the study. The types of analyses characteristic of the more complex levels are illustrated via a discussion of the problem posed by big case comparison in historical sociology (level 3) & everyday conversation (level 4), including comments on phenomenological sociology & conversation analysis.

98834571 / ISA / 1998 / 11812

Heitlinger, Alena (Trent U, Peterborough Ontario K9J 7BS (tel/fax: 44-0-171-417-0407/0566; e-mail: heitlinger@tavinstute.org)), Group Feedback Analysis and Participation.

11In a discussion of participatory research methods, it is noted that some methods involve a degree of participation greater than that used in questionnaires, tests, or even standard interviews, eg, participant observation, case studies, & action research. The involvement of subjects has a number of objectives & hypothesized advantages. In general, participation improves the quality of research. These two approaches are distinct, although action research provides a bridge between them. Group feedback analysis is described here as a special form of action research called "research action" (Heitlinger, 1997), Carefully designed analysis consists of three stages; several advantages are highlighted: validation through the judgment & experience of the client system, supplementing quantitative data with ethnographic material, & learning about the dynamic aspects of a previously static area of research (from synchronic to diachronic). The method is illustrated with a research program on organizational participation that started with an inquiry into the nature of senior management decision making & has continued over 2 decades to include the extent of influence sharing among all levels of employees.

98834574 / ISA / 1998 / 11815

Heller, Frank (Centre Decision Making Studies Tavistock Inst, 30 Tabard Square London England EC2A 4DD (tel/fax: 44-0-171-417-9345; e-mail: sari@bgmail.bgu.ac.il), Nurse-Manager & Citizenship: Interdisciplinary Research.

15In a discussion of the term nurse & nursing are deconstructed & redefined, showing that traditional ideas of the profession & the "semi professions" & the prevailing feminist takes issue with several unexamined assumptions of both Western sociology of the professions & the "semi professions" & the globalist feminin approaches to caring work.

98834575 / ISA / 1998 / 11816

Helman, Sara (Dept Behavioral Sciences Ben Gurion U Negev, Beer-sheva 11-84015 Israel (tel/fax: 972-7-4672-054/932; e-mail: sarih@bgumail.bgu.ac.il), Jewish-Palestinian Inter-Group Dialogue and the Strengthening of National Discourse.

11Examines the terms of dialogue between Jewish & Palestinian citizens in Israel, arguing that their fundamental macrolevel, sociopolitical inequality cannot be overcome in a microlevel simulated environment of group dialogue. Based on interpretative analysis of observation & transcripts of dialogue among 8 Jewish & 8 Palestinian students in a university, it is demonstrated that, while the setting may be in the public sphere, it is by no means a free one. Discourse analysis reveals that power relations between Jews & Palestinians are replicated in the encounters. Jewish students tend to essentialize Palestinian identity, & this essential identity is seen as an obstacle to access into a univocal Israeliness promoted by Israeli Jews. Palestinian students are required to give up their national identity to access Israeliness in general & equal citizenship in particular. This process brings Israeli Jews to an awareness of national discourses & identity. Palestinian students try to de-essentialize Israeli identity & reformulate it on alternative grounds, eg, equal citizenship. The process of dialogue & negotiation over identity & recognition discloses difficulties in articulating identity vis-à-vis the majority & fears of losing uniqueness & particularity. It is concluded that, although personal friendships may be formed during the dialogue, the intergroup encounter does not create collective commons interests, but rather, emphasizes each group's collective identity & different interests & goals.
Everett Hughes's Indian Summer (1968) is an early classic of institutional sociology. Hughes generally considered an insightful study of the dynamics of ethnic relations & industrialization, specifically vis-à-vis Quebec in the 1930s. Here, it is argued that the work is equally important for its contribution to the study of social class. In the course of applying his interpretive institutional ecology theoretical frame of reference to the industrialization of Quebec in the 1930s, Hughes developed an approach to the study of class that, by focusing on the ownership & control of economic resources & power, presaged later developments in sociology, political economy, & dependency theory.

Three main value dimensions were constructed: humanism, individualism, & traditionalism. Significant gender differences were found. Girls valued more environmental issues, boys more technologies & science. Rural youths valued humanism & equality more than urban young people. The attitudes & values of the majority were, however, contradictory. Young people had a flexible value world. Results are discussed in the framework of postmodernity, enlarging Ronald Inglehart's materialistic & post-materialistic value framework, & are compared with Eurobarometer findings from other countries.

Value shifts are occurring among Finnish young people that need to be addressed by youth policymakers. Results are evident in the sports field, of concern is the (1) forms of patronage provided by political parties to national governing bodies of sport & local governments; (2) processes through which clientelism operates; (3) imprints of changes in political control of central government on the clientelistic framework; & (4) reasons for the continued existence of this form of relationship in a (post)modern context.
11Mexican migration to the US has undergone a great transformation with significant implications for gender politics particularly in societies such as Australia where state-centric feminist strategies have been central to the project of seeking equality of women in both the private & public sectors, including education. Of particular significance is how accountability structures & processes have mutated in response to perceived imperatives to steer rather than row the good ship nation-state through the stormy waters of the global marketplace. Explored here are issues surrounding the politics of accountability in the context of a negligent state & private sector largely indifferent to matters of gender equity. Examples are drawn from the Australian experience but, if globalization theorectists are correct, they should have broader applicability.

11Globalization has contributed to a weakening of the nation-state, with significant implications for gender politics particularly in societies such as Australia where state-centric feminist strategies have been central to the project of seeking equality of women in both the private & public sectors, including education. Of particular significance is how accountability structures & processes have mutated in response to perceived imperatives to steer rather than row the good ship nation-state through the stormy waters of the global marketplace. Explored here are issues surrounding the politics of accountability in the context of a negligent state & private sector largely indifferent to matters of gender equity. Examples are drawn from the Australian experience but, if globalization theorectists are correct, they should have broader applicability.

11Data obtained via in-depth interviews with 50 women, ages 22-50, in Mexico City; this is particularly the case of Mexican migration to the US; new industrial restructuring, a transformation that has greatly diversified the social & geographic composition of Mexican migration & has turned migrants & their communities at home & abroad into relevant political actors. The political importance is reflected in the growing intervention of the Mexican state in the process of migration, eg, in terms of the passage of legislation allowing for dual nationality.

11Explores ethnographically (via interviews with teachers, mothers, & children & observations) children at social risk in Monterrey, Mexico, to identify possible difficulties in their school performances. Compared are the perception & the use of space & time of two child populations categorized by cultural & socioeconomic status. Space & time, deemed as structuring dimensions of everyday life, are shown to contribute to the stigma of poor children.

11Research draws on 1977-1997 longitudinal data from 150 Swedish speakers & couples & in effects of own & spouse's earnings on women's specializations to examine collective language patterns in the bilingual city of Vasa, Finland. Although the demographic changes have not been large, the social pressure on the Swedish-speaking minority is obvious. There is a growing number of bilinguals in the minority group & their flexibility to use the majority language (Finnish) in public has grown. When it comes to voluntary associations & private domains, the usage of Swedish is still very important. On the individual level, how a diglossic situation appears can be followed.

11Analysis is outlined, & its function in human medical consultations is distinguished from its uses in veterinary contexts. Discussed here are distinctive & protodiagnostic comments that physicians make in the course of examining patients. The nature & function of this kind of commentary is outlined, & its function in human medical consultations is distinguished from its uses in veterinary contexts.

11The data is still relevant for a growing number of bilinguals in the minority group & their flexibility to use the majority language (Finnish) in public has grown. When it comes to voluntary associations & private domains, the usage of Swedish is still very important. On the individual level, how a diglossic situation appears can be followed.

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eastern MA who have chosen to be single mothers are used to develop a typology demonstrating the factors leading to, & consequences of, differing combinations of economic & social support for such childbearing. Examples of middle-class families for their children is a central goal for the mothers that determines how & why mothers construct specific strategies to complement their "one pair of hands" based on resources they develop: some have financial resources & a deep network of support, others have one or the other or neither. Despite variation in resources, all the women seek ways to tip the balance of work & family in favor of mother-time & in the process of developing individual solutions, activate broad kin & community networks.

98S34592 / ISA / 1998 / 11833
Hertz, Ruth (U-Gesamthochsule Siegen, D-57065 Federal Repub-
lic Germany), Do Female Judges Change the Courtroom? A Case Study from Germany.

# A case study examines whether women judges make a difference in the German courtroom, exploring how women might change the law's method, system, & language by relying on their own experiences. Do women understand & interpret law differently from men? Changes in the definitions of rape & murder in German law suggest this. Do women listen to & hear other kinds of knowledge than men? Interrogations by female judges in courtrooms could suggest a shift in legal definitions on events of everyday life.

98S34593 / ISA / 1998 / 11834
Herszog, Hanna (Dept Sociologie Tel-Aviv U. Ramat-avil IL-69978 Israel [tel/fax: 972-3-549/4941/7842; e-mail: hherzog@sprint.tan.ac.il]), Gendering the Social Agenda: Discourse in Atlantic Europe.

# The term post-Zionism, like postmodemism, has acquired a variety of definitions & uses; an attempt is made to unearth its genealogy. The point of departure is that, just as postmodernism does not construe the end of modernism, but refers to diagnoses of developments that have sprung from it which include a radical critique of modernism), post-Zionism should be perceived through the same prism. Post-Zionism has adopted two key aspects of the postmodernist discourse: the end of the grand narratives & persuasive insights. These two attitudes have opened a public space for critical voices from various quarters, including women's. Although some of the voices are anti-Zionist, others urge a different interpretation of Zionism. The central hypothesis is that, as the Zionist discourse is addressed, a range of women's voices arise. There is no single feminine voice, certainly not an organized, representative group of all women. The voices that are given visibility are determined by the dominant order, but at the same time they compete with or criticize one another. From a modernist perspective, this absence of political cohesion has a disabling effect on the possibility of fomenting direct political change. It is argued here, however, that the plethora of voices has a catalytic effect on the modernist discourse: it makes the dominant agenda from various angles, & this ultimately obligates the creation of a new & diversified agenda.

98S34594 / ISA / 1998 / 11835
Hesthaek, Anne-Dorthe (Danish National Instit Social Research, Hertgen Trolsgade 11 DK-1052 Copenhagen [tel/fax: 45-33-48-08-00/33; e-mail: adh@smai.dk]), Parenthood in Scandinavia: Dual-Earner Parents between Tradition and Modernity.

# Based on concepts from modernization & lifemode theory, data collected through qualitative in-depth interviews from dual-earner Scandinavian families with preschool children are drawn on to explore the degree to which they are marked by tradition vs modernity concerning parental roles. Results support the hypothesis on cultural diversity. Parents with the wage-earner lifemode are the least marked by modernity & most committed to tradition, while those having the career-oriented lifemode are the most committed to modernity. The employed cannot be conceived uniformly; some seem to be rather tradition bound, while others are as committed to modernity as career-oriented parents. Empirical & theoretical implications of finding latent traits of tradition in a society that fundamentally considers itself modern are discussed. Questions for further research include the following: (1) How do children experience growing up in tradition-bound modern families? (2) What are the long-term consequences of a modern/tradition-bound adolescence? (3) How does modernization theory explain the latent traits of tradition?

98S34595 / ISA / 1998 / 11836

# The current debate over the economic viability of small-scale agriculture in Sri Lanka alternates between liberal & interest group politics. While liberal economists argue that small producers do not deserve to survive unless they adapt to market forces, the defenders of small producers argue that they should be protected by the state as they are the often victims of powerful interest groups such as urban traders & transnational firms. The latest agricultural policy framework of the Sri Lankan government (1995) fails to transcend this polarity & is trapped between the two seemingly irreconcilable positions. Demonstrated here is how the problem of rural peasant agriculture can be resolved by moving beyond pure economic rationalism & locating it in a social market framework in which rural producers are treated not just as commercial agricultural producers, but also as citizens with equal rights & opportunities. This would enable the state to remove various handicaps & disadvantages so that rural producers could enjoy a reasonable standard of living independent of subsidies. Empowerment of rural inhabitants would enable them to effectively deal with public officials, trades, & urban services providers who often exploit them in diverse ways.

98S34596 / ISA / 1998 / 11837
Heydebrand, Wolf (Dept Sociology New York U, NY 10003 [tel/fax: 212-998-8354/995-4140; e-mail: heydebrand@socgate.soc.nyu.edu]), The Analytic Necessity of Social Networks for Theorizing Institutions.

# Social networks are argued to be the analytical opposite of social institutions, such that one cannot be fully understood & theorized without the other. Processes of institutionalization & deinstitutionalization as well as deserialization & desublimation require conceptual recourse to the emergent relational, & translocal nature of networked structures. Elements of social network theory thus become relevant to conceptions of evolutionary or revolutionary institutional change; processes of mergers & schisms in organizations or of decentralization & dissolution in strategic business networks; political theories of federations; & neohumanist or anarchist theories of associations or organizations. Strategic social networks range from governance & policy networks to interfirm strategic alliances & are also found in corruption & crime. Their current importance derives from their key role in the institutional transformation of markets, states, politics, & law. Here, pertinent examples from Eastern Europe, the European Union, & the US are explored.

98S34597 / ISA / 1998 / 11838
Hicks, D. Emily (San Diego State U, CA 92182 [tel: 619-702-9409; e-mail: marquesa@aznet.net]), The State, the Citizen and Affective Labor in the Borderlands: Towards a New Theory of Value.

# It is hypothesized that a new kind of use value can be found by analyzing transnational & maquila workers. In Labor of Dionysus (1994), Michael Hardt & Antonio Negri discuss the notion of "affective labor." Their argument is extended to speculation about the maquila worker. In an analysis of (1) theories of the state, (2) new definitions of citizenship, & (3) Hardt & Negri's concept of affective labor, focus is on three studies of the state: one informed by a feminist perspective, another that studies the state in relation to the nation in multietniche societies, & the notion put forward by Hardt & Negri. It is concluded that (A) transnational workers, due to their bicultural lives, & technoscientific workers in nurturing fields can stimulate theorizing about a new theory of value; & (B) this new theory of value is seen in the community-building that is creating communities that do not respect national boundaries.

98S34598 / ISA / 1998 / 11839
Higuchi, Naoto, Sung, Won-Chel, Nakazawa, Hideo, Kado, Kazu-
nori & Mizusawa, Hiromitsu (Faculty Social Sciences Hitotsubashi U, Kanagawa 243 Japan [tel/fax: 81-462-47-8901; e-mail: vyw030435@nif.lvserver.or.jp]), The Dynamics of Local Politics and Collective Action Repertoire: The Case of Postwar Japan.

# Examines the relationship between political opportunity structures & repertoire of collective action, bringing the Japanese experience into social movement theory. The concepts are operationalized & a matrix model that divides political opportunity structures into two aspects--institutional resource & cultural scheme--is formulated. Building on this matrix, the interaction between local politics & environmental protest in postwar Japan are analyzed, focusing on which repertoire of collective action has the largest impact on the local political opportunity structure in each period. It is suggested that repertoires of collective action can be regarded as a function of the quantity of available resources & degree of resonance.

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Although researcher information needs are being met increasingly, an analysis of societal aging in countries such as Sweden going pension reform debates of Germany in 1989, which became effective in 1992, it was assumed to base decision making in health-related questions on facts & numbers by OLAP; (4) provide interactive access by “data mining”; (5) combine with related publications; (6) allow downloading for further analyses; (7) support unprecise questioning; & (8) induce active client-provider communication. Here, the results of the sociocybernetic approach to providing information on health-related problems & resulting user reactions are described, measured by continuously questioning clients by standardized on-line questionnaires. Results suggest ways to deal with health care & how to integrate technical information systems into the ongoing systems processes of daily communication & life, both at the level of professionals & at large. The goal is to base decision making in health-related questions on facts & well-informed public support.

Referring to the concept of gender in the social sciences debate about flexible specialization, results seem to negate common notions that physicians with urban background attain better professional status. However, required traits such as age, span of medical career, social origin, & educational attainments appear to be significantly associated with level of professionalism. Findings are discussed as functions of the general sociocultural & professional milieu in which physicians operate.

Based on an empirical inquiry into the extent & determinants of democracy in Indian unions, this attempt is made to develop & operationalize indices of democracy in union organizations, keeping in view the indices employed in previous studies. Institutional & situational variables are tested for their implications for the extent of democracy in Indian unions in a study of 52 trade unions. Results reveal that the "iron law of oligarchy," assumed to be operating in unions, is not a universal rule: some 33% of unions are operating with a high degree of democracy, & another 33% with a moderate degree. Further analysis reveals that, outside leadership & politicization of union movement, the unique traits of Indian unionism have a dampening effect on the democratic tendencies in unions. In addition to the extent of democracy, the components of the scale of union democracy are also viewed in light of explanatory variables.

Examines perceptions of nurses concerning their profession & work conditions, focusing on issues of equality between the sexes, based on interviews with female & male nurses. Findings suggest that female nurses are satisfied with their profession & think their salaries are appropriate. Male nurses, however, think their salaries are low. Female nurses do not understand the nature of sexual equality.

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Explores the relation between passenger environmental attitudes and choice of modes of transportation in everyday life, drawing on interview data from 120 respondents, ages 18-60, in two urban areas in Norway. The supply of public transport is good in the areas where the respondents live. The respondents were asked about their environmental attitudes in general, & about their attitudes toward use of transport modes & of transport policy measures. The attitudinal variables are seen in relation to behavioral variables concerning choice of transport modes & location choice for various activities. Travel mode & perception of environmental problems & attitudes toward transport policy measures are related. Car users see road traffic as less serious for the environment than people using other transport modes. They are also less positive toward measures that benefit public transport, & walking & cycling. Some 50% of car users use alternative transport modes. They choose the car because it is more convenient, it saves time, & they think the alternatives are bothersome. A relation is found between environmentally friendly behavior on the transport area & other areas of everyday life.
In 1853, Harriet Martineau brought the sociological positivism of Auguste Comte to the English-speaking world with her two-volume translation & condensation of Comte's *Cours de Philosophie Positive* (1830-1842). Martineau's active concern with sociology began with her essays (1820s) on scientific thinking & her introduction to the ideas of Saint-Simon in 1830. Martineau, enthusiastic about the presumptive promise of Comtean positivism, nevertheless, rejected a number of Comte's premises. In particular, she was repelled by the ideas of a total social system, a dominating & static language, & a unitary culture & opinion. Martineau's dedication, objectivity, & care in producing this foundational version of Comte's sociological magnum opus contrasts with her restraint regarding public critique of Comte. More importantly, this instance leads to a clearer understanding of Martineau's position on positivism. She was committed to sociological knowledge based on empirical investigation & fact as well as to the critical role of theoretical interpretation. Here, Martineau's epistemology, particularly in relation to 19th-century positivism is outlined.

Takes a new approach to welfare state restructuring by focusing on professions—a key instrumentality of the welfare state & by looking sociologically at health care, a major sector of welfare state service provision. It is argued that there has been a major change in occupational control in the health sector as evidenced by changes in the social function & status of physicians. This change has occurred despite & because of the failure of privatization to contain costs, & has made physicians—a major provider of health care in the welfare state—an agency of cost control & reformation. The analysis draws on an ongoing study of the medical profession/health care in the Czech Republic, noting how this trajectory fits larger trends in the US & Western Europe.

Looking at tourism in the context of global cities theory, this case study compares international tourism to Harlem (New York City) in the 1920s vs the 1990s & asks the following questions. How & to what extent does global cities theory apply to the emergence of tourism to Harlem in the 1920s? & does this form of provision, which has been heightened by fiscal retrenchment. The analysis draws on an ongoing study of the medical profession/health care in the Czech Republic, noting how this trajectory fits larger trends in the US & Western Europe.

The Altruist's Dilemma. 1 Explores the "assurance game solution" to problems of public goods provision, where altruistic preferences allegedly make actors willing to contribute to the provision of public goods. A benevolent world is modeled that is populated solely by altruists who can invest in a finite set of altruistic projects, which result in the provision of public goods. The set of investment opportunities open to the altruists of this world is not, however, exhaustive. To use scarce resources to do the maximum good for others, the individual rational altruist will invest only in altruistic projects that other altruists will not cover. Since the benevolent world does not exhaust every altruistic investment opportunity, each altruist hopes that other altruists will finance all the investments available in the benevolent world, & saves his or her own resources to invest in altruistic projects that do not form part of the benevolent world's set of investment opportunities. Investments made by other altruists are public goods, on which the individual rational altruist will attempt to ride free. The provision problem will therefore be a chicken game. Accordingly, it is concluded that, even in a world populated solely by altruists, it is unlikely that sufficient contributions will be made for the provision of public goods.

In the context of the severe recession in Finland, 1991-1994, examined a new approach to welfare state restructuring by focusing on professions—a key instrumentality of the welfare state & by looking sociologically at health care, a major sector of welfare state service provision. It is argued that there has been a major change in occupational control in the health sector as evidenced by changes in the social function & status of physicians. This change has occurred despite & because of the failure of privatization to contain costs, & has made physicians—a major provider of health care in the welfare state—an agency of cost control & reformation. The analysis draws on an ongoing study of the medical profession/health care in the Czech Republic, noting how this trajectory fits larger trends in the US & Western Europe.

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Explores two critical aspects of regime formation: the roles of race & nonprofit organizations. If broad governing coalitions are to be created in large US cities, they will almost certainly need to be multiracial in nature. Formal political leadership is often in the hands of minority politicians, but economic leadership remains firmly in the hands of whites. However, the role of race is much more complex than this division would suggest. Race (at least its sociological & political significance) is often an important divide in the minority community itself. African American mayors continually struggle with balancing the demands of low-income minority constituents (who elected them) & white economic elites (who are critical coalition partners). The process by which minority mayors deal with this conflict is discussed in terms of nonprofit organization impact on efforts to build functioning, governing coalitions. Some claim that nonprofit organizations can provide a framework on which political leaders can build a multiracial governing coalition. The validity of this claim is investigated via the experiences of two large nonprofit organizations, New Detroit & Detroit Renaissance (MI). Created in the aftermath of severe civil unrest in the city in the late 1960s, they have the overt mission of aggregating local resources to meeting the problems of the city. As such, they provide important insights as to the potential & limits of nonprofit organizations in local governance.

Data from the Spanish Sociodemographic Survey for 1991 & the National Child Development Survey for GB are drawn on to examine women combine work & family & the extent to which family policies facilitate working mothers, focusing on the relationship between family formation & economic independence & how family & household strategies are adopted to provide child care support for working mothers. The experience of a cohort of women in their early 30s in 1991 are compared with reference to the timing of family formation & its relationship with women's employment history, & current employment position is related to family formation & household strategies, modeled as an ordered multinomial logistic regression with three categories in the response variable: full-time work (independent), casual or part-time work (dependent), or no paid work (dependent). Analysis takes into account parental characteristics, whether either parent is currently living in the respondent's household, educational qualifications, age at first childbirth, marital status, & the presence of a partner in paid work. Comparisons reveal how culturally defined gender roles influence women's employment opportunities in two contrasting European contexts.
The information society puts information at an ever more central place in the lives of people, organizations, and societies. This creates new risks and vulnerabilities & provokes a quest for the protection of human rights & fundamental freedoms. Government's proactive functions, including emergency response & disaster resilience, but are below their potential because of Japan's economic position & associated level of safety. Telecommunications, property insurance, and self-insurance through personal saving are examples of services that contribute to disaster resilience, but are below their potential because of Japan's economic position & associated level of safety. Telecommunications, property insurance, and self-insurance through personal saving are examples of services that contribute to disaster resilience, but are below their potential because of Japan's economic position & associated level of safety. Telecommunications, property insurance, and self-insurance through personal saving are examples of services that contribute to disaster resilience, but are below their potential because of Japan's economic position & associated level of safety. Telecommunications, property insurance, and self-insurance through personal saving are examples of services that contribute to disaster resilience, but are below their potential because of Japan's economic position & associated level of safety. Telecommunications, property insurance, and self-insurance through personal saving are examples of services that contribute to disaster resilience, but are below their potential because of Japan's economic position & associated level of safety.
highly educated males who have well-paid, full-time jobs. The selection mechanisms seem to support a certain group of males to assume the positions of power, & obliged women & other social groups to lower positions. Here, in ethnographic case studies of three organizational units within a volunteer umbrella organization called the Norwegian Confederation of Sports, a strong correlation between gender & age is found: female members are about 15 years younger than their male counterparts. Focusing on the selection mechanisms by which this occurs, explored are (1) What kinds of criteria are used in the selection of candidates? (2) Who are the gatekeepers & who has power to define the qualifications for holding senior leadership positions? (3) What kind of power relations & procedures seem to predict the outcome?

98S34631 / ISA / 1998 / 11872
Huang, Hui (Rowan U, Glassboro NJ 08028 [tel/fax: 609-256-4500/4976; e-mail: hhuang@sinica.edu.tw]), Social Transformation and Cultural Production: The Case of Modern China.
Social transformation in the People's Republic of China exhibits a complex interplay of cultural struggles & class conflicts & has been marked by both a ruthless search for cultural visions & radical changes in social practice. Contrary to the Marxian premise that culture reflects practice, the Chinese case reveals that cultural production not only guides, but also legitimizes, social practice before it is actually put into action. The appropriation of Western culture by different social groups in China contributed to the disintegration of the traditional state & a re- structuration of the Chinese society in the Western model. Meanwhile, as a result of the radicalism in the search for a solution to Chinese problems, modern China has been tortured by decisions to choose among different versions of Western culture & make swift changes from one model to another.

98S34632 / ISA / 1998 / 11873
Huang, Min-Hsiung (Instit European & American Studies Academia Sinica, Nankang Taipei Taiwan 115 [tel/fax: 886-2-2789-9390/2782-7616; e-mail: mhhuang@sinica.edu.tw]), Cognitive Abilities and the "High IQ" Occupations.
Richard Herrnstein & Charles Murray (see abstract 95c02104) suggest that those who have top IQs have become more concentrated in "high-IQ" professions, eg, accountants, architects, college teachers, computer science, dentistry, engineers, lawyers, mathematicians natural scientists, physicians, & social scientists. Due to the intelligence demands of these professions, Herrnstein & Murray suggest that 50% of the persons in them have IQs of 120+. After first critiquing their view that the top IQ decile has become rapidly more concentrated in high-IQ professions since 1940, several data sets are used to test the hypothesis that 50% of the persons in these professions have IQs of 120+ & the hypothesis that there is a growing concentration of the cognitive elite in high-IQ occupations over time.

98S34633 / ISA / 1998 / 11874
Huang, Zhijian (No 25 Xian Huan Beilu, Beijian 10081 Peoples Republic of Public China [tel/fax: 86-1-68421144/68466893; e-mail: cyde@cpublic3.bta.net.cn]), Changing Consumption Patterns of Contemporary Chinese Youth.
The People's Republic of China has experienced an exciting & fast economic development; & the standards of material & cultural life have greatly improved since the 1980s. During the course of modernization, many kinds of deviant consumption have emerged in the younger generation. How to avoid deviant consumption & develop reasonable consumer lifestyles is a new issue for China's maturing socialism & youth.

98S34634 / ISA / 1998 / 11875
Huggins, Martha K. (Dept Sociology Union Coll, Schenectady NY 12308 [tel/fax: 518-388-6008/374-1508; e-mail: Hugginsm@union.edu]), Brazilian Police Violence: Legacies of Authoritarianism in Police Professionalism--A Study of Torturers and Murderers.
Interviews with 14 police torturers &/or murderers from Brazil's military period (1964-1985) disclosed three types of arguments in their discourse justifying past violence: (1) citing professional demands of policing; (2) blaming individuals, either perpetrators or victims; & (3) diffusing responsibility onto vague sociocultural "situation" or seeing it as necessary in a general all-encompassing "just war." In these categories, respondents attribute advanced an implicit moral calculus about different torture situations: acceptable; excusable; but not wholly acceptable; & unacceptable. Torture was morally "acceptable" when carried out by trained & rational (ie, "professional") police under the direction of a "rational" superior &/or with a clear knowledge of torture limits. Under such circumstances, torture could be used for fighting a "just cause" or interrogating "bad" victims. Torture was "unacceptable" if carried out for no apparent reason, without self-defense, or for dishonor.
In the moral middle ground--"bad cops," or the "system," or "society" demand torture--were the police with no option but to carry out such violence. Rs' discourse helps make past behavior legitimized by Brazil's war against internal subversion-compatible with new postauthoritarian ideological, legal, & organizational realities. Thus, Rs' accounts are negatitated by different versions of Western culture & make swift changes from one model to another.

98S34635 / ISA / 1998 / 11876
Humphrey, Michael (U New South Wales, Kensington 2052 Australia [e-mail: M.Humphrey@uaw.edu.au]), Truth, Identity and the Ab- ject: Nationalising Fragmented Identities through National Reconcili- ation?
Explores the relationship between identity, abjection, & the project of reconstructing national space & identity, focusing on the cultural legacy of political violence; fragmentation & polarization of identities as ethnic, sectarian, & racial, & strategies to reconstitute national space as inclusive. The movement from silence to voice & the implications for realizing national social reattachment & identification are examined, taking the example of truth commissions as a forum to create an adjusted national narrative identity through testimony. It is argued that there are inherent tensions in this process that oscillate between confession & testimony-between revealing & creating truth. In this context, also considered is the extent to which aspirations for reimaging national space & identity can be translated into viable political projects that transcend the lived realities of contemporary identity. Because contingencies of recognition & social transience have led to highly fragmented experiences of identity & the constant sense of living identity as an exilic performance, it is questioned whether national identities can be reconstructed in these projects for national reconciliation, or whether a postnation state lies ahead.

98S34636 / ISA / 1998 / 11877
Hungerbuhler, William, Breckner, Roswitha & Olk, Thomas (Instit For Developing Studies Martin Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, D-06110 Halle/Saale Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-345-552-3825/7062; e-mail: hungerbuhler@pedagogik.uni-halle.de]), Agents of Their Own Cause. Active Actors and Persisting Problems.
The current discussion of social inequality & social policy in the reunified Federal Republic of Germany reflects three major conceptual shifts: (1) from macro (structural) to micro (interactional) levels of society & inequality, with a new focus on actors' perspectives, orientations, & strategies; (2) from static to dynamic aspects of social inequality; ie, from vertical class structures & horizontal life style differences to a biographical perspective; & (3) from individuals seen as victims of structural inequality, trapped in vicious circles of marginalization or exclusion, to active & resourceful actors. Immediate consequences for social policy include a new awareness of the range of individual & collective resistance to social policies with regard to inequality & a concern for the individual's potential. Relevant findings of the European Union project Sostris are presented, drawing on detailed case material from narrative-biographical interviews conducted in eastern Germany. A specific aspect of societal transformation in eastern Germany can be seen in the gap between biographical and required orientations & the newly established social & political system. It is shown, how a specific type of case, this leads individuals to engage in lines of action which remain unsuccessful in the context now prevailing. These findings are discussed with regard to processes of biographical reconstituation as means of social change & conceptual & practical consequences for social policy.

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Hunkelevaard, Beatrix (U-Gesamthochschule Bergische Wuppertal, D-4213 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0202-439-3290/2431, e-mail: lungerla@uni-wuppertal.de), Production of Childhood by Parental Time Investment.

† Constants & variations of parental time investments in children are shown in a study on parents' advisors published in Germany, comparing descriptions of the 1970s with those of the 1980s, when the aims of self-determination & equality were considered with older ones. Rather than focusing on actual time use, highlights are instructions given by experts & moralists who pass decisive definitions of childhood & must therefore be seen as multipliers. How instructive proposals for parental time use define & shape childhood is demonstrated in a deconstructive way.


† In the lack of valid estimates of the scale & character of local homeless populations, methodological issues surrounding the measurement of homelessness are examined, & two alternative estimates provided of the scale of homelessness across the Welsh Districts, 1981-1993. The first estimate is based on a technique devised by B. Davies (1968), which uses the socioeconomic & personal characteristics of homeless households to estimate the incidence of homelessness among all households in the same locality possessing these same characteristics. The second estimate uses multivariate analysis to examine the relationships between structural & behavioral causes of homelessness & the level of homeless applications & utilizes the predicted level of homelessness generated by the statistical model to provide a new estimate of homelessness levels in each location. The size & spatial distribution of homelessness in Wales based on official homelessness statistics & alternative homelessness estimates are compared. The new estimates indicate that both size & spatial distribution of the homeless population in Wales is significantly different to that portrayed by the official homelessness statistics.

Hurtado, Samuel (U Central Venezuela, Caracas 1051 (tel/fax: 6621370/6931054; e-mail: garciae@camelot.rect.ucv.ve), Reciprocity and Matrilineal Logic in the Venezuelan Family.

† In Venezuela, the question “What use is a husband?” must be answered taking into account the matrilineal logic of family relations. In general, the husband-wife relationship is characterized by a positive valuation of the woman & a negative one of the man. The matrilineal theses of his blood, in other words, assigned greater importance than the wife, & implies a particular family relationship in which the stability of marriage is absent, but the family is not in crisis. The function of the woman is to fulfill the sexual role, & that of the man is to provide the family sustenance. The husband receives the wife as concession, not as property. The offspring provide evidence of machismo & expression of maternity. The husband does not form part of the filiation or of the hard family structure, but only of the descent or of the peripheral family structure. When a sister is given to a man as his wife, she is not altogether lost. If the husband does not fulfill his obligations, she can be recovered & given to another husband-concessionary. The corollary is that if the sister is not altogether lost, then the status of wife is not complete. The core of the family comprises of a group of women with the man marginalized. However, the man has multiple diffuse & often clandestine family relationships (connected marginally to various families). This leads not to family crisis, but reinforces the matrilineal structure in which all of “my women” are “my mothers.”

Hutchison, Peter B. (1904-1000 Beach Ave Vancouver British Columbia V6E 4M2 (tel: 604-683-1713), Harriet Martineau and the Unitarian Connection.

† Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.com.

† One of the most important things sociologists need to know about Harriet Martineau (1802-1876) is the fact that her family were leading lights in a community of Unitarians in a manufacturing center in northern England. Both this geographical location & religious affiliation have a significance not immediately apparent. Here, Martineau's intellectual links to prominent thinkers are outlined, including Joseph Priestly, Erasmus Darwin, Margaret Fuller, & James Martineau (her Unitarian brother). Her contributions to the concept of necessarianism, & to the Monthly Repository (an important Unitarian journal), are also reviewed.

Husain, Fatima O'Brien, Margaret (Faculty Environmental & Social Studies U North London, N5 2AD England (tel/fax: 171-607-2789/753-5763; e-mail: fhusain@unl.ac.uk), South Asian Muslims in Britain: Faith, Family and Community.

† With increased movement across national boundaries, fundamental problems have surfaced in the construction of society & the structuring of families. In the context of Pakistanis in GB, the importance of faith, family, & community continues to be a challenge in a secular & highly individualistic society. Migration, initially of men & then of women & children, ended to some extent the influence of the extended family in structuring family affairs. Economic hardship led to fewer resources being sent home to Pakistan & a concentration on creating family structure & community in GB. The difficult economic situation also led to the entry of women into the workforce, & a reevaluation of their role in society. In the attempt to create a community in GB, a renewed emphasis has been placed on religion, encouraged by an aspiration to create a globally homogeneous Muslim community by politicoreligious groups. At a social level, the new definition of British Muslim increases the focus on families, & particularly on issues surrounding women & children. Family relationships, with a particular focus on female behavior, have been modified, highlighting the plight of women & children in a secular context that places no emphasis on religious values & codes of moral conduct. It is argued that the creation of a single Muslim identity is dangerous, in that it ignores minority groups in Islam. This fixing of identity, faith, & family values according to a certain Muslim perspective silences dialogue & removes all elements of regional cultures.

Hussain, Tarek Mahmud, Dharmalingam, A. & Smith, John F. (Health Development & Policy Program U Waikato, Hamilton 2001 New Zealand (tel/fax: 07-8583496/8562158; e-mail: tmh6@serv.waikato.ac.nz), Incidence of Diseases among Children and Utilisation of Child Health Services in Bangladesh.

† Data from the 1993/94 Bangladesh Demographic & Health Survey are used to investigate the determinants of child health & utilization of child health services, considering the effects of women's education & physical autonomy. Two types of childhood illness—diarrhea & fever with cough—are analyzed & use of three types of child health services—medical services for diarrhea & fevers with coughs, & use of oral rehydration salt for diarrhea—are considered. Multivariate logistic regression shows that incidence of fevers with coughs (37%) was higher than diarrhea (12%) among children under age 3, of whom only 21% & 24% (respectively) received medical treatment; 70% of all children with diarrhea were given oral rehydration saline. The major determinants for childhood morbidity were mothers' education, religion, & place of residence, & lower incidence for both illnesses was found among children of women with secondary or higher level education vs those with no education. Women's higher education & autonomy had strong positive effects on the utilization of child services, though magnitude of these effects varied by the type of service used. It is interesting to note that few years of schooling (less than secondary) do not make women behave differently from women with no schooling at all.

Hutcheon, Pat Duffy (904-1000 Beach Ave Vancouver British Columbia V6E 4M2 (tel: 604-683-1713), Harriet Martineau and the Unitarian Connection.

† Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.com.
Anthony Giddens's structuration theory is understood as essentially a theory of social action; he claimed (1979) that "orthodox sociology is an intentional entity that is understood as having the importance of national borders & intensifies competition, cities become progressively delocalized, producing a new urban paradigm that emphasizes global action, market awareness, & entrepreneurship. Four major conclusions emanate from the impact of globalization on cities in developed, rising, & less-developed economies. (1) Cities recognize that government can facilitate economic development by lending or gratuitously investing public money for the construction or modernization of their infrastructures. Government can also lure development capital from abroad by lowering the cost of private investment, as well as alerting domestic private enterprises to potential customers or business opportunities abroad. (2) Cities should capitalize on their natural advantages, which government can enhance through zoning, by establishing special districts & transportation linkages & by targeting public investment. (3) Because the most important component in city building is the human factor, labor unions, nonprofit organizations, & profit-oriented enterprises should collaborate with government in carrying out vocational & technical education. (4) Dissimilar types of cities should establish relationships to avoid destructive competition, create regional development banks & entrepreneurial & labor pools for the promotion of economic growth, & conduct & share research on public policy formulation & evaluation.

Huang, Jinlin (Dept Sociology Tunghai U, Taiwan [e-mail: hjl@e867.tune.edu.tw]), The Power of the Grotesque and the New Life Movement, 1934-1937. The New Life movement that launched Chiang Kai-shek in 1934 has intended consequences of action in structuration theory. Two points of view are sometimes stated about the movement, as a process of construction of one's story with all the resources of action as well as a process of construction of one's story with all the resources of action in the context of consumer society is discussed. As globalism reduces the importance of national borders & intensifies competition, cities become progressively delocalized, producing a new urban paradigm that emphasizes global action, market awareness, & entrepreneurship. Four major conclusions emanate from the impact of globalization on cities in developed, rising, & less-developed economies. (1) Cities recognize that government can facilitate economic development by lending or gratuitously investing public money for the construction or modernization of their infrastructures. Government can also lure development capital from abroad by lowering the cost of private investment, as well as alerting domestic private enterprises to potential customers or business opportunities abroad. (2) Cities should capitalize on their natural advantages, which government can enhance through zoning, by establishing special districts & transportation linkages & by targeting public investment. (3) Because the most important component in city building is the human factor, labor unions, nonprofit organizations, & profit-oriented enterprises should collaborate with government in carrying out vocational & technical education. (4) Dissimilar types of cities should establish relationships to avoid destructive competition, create regional development banks & entrepreneurial & labor pools for the promotion of economic growth, & conduct & share research on public policy formulation & evaluation.
The hypothesis that the low level of university completion is due to low occupational returns to university degree in Italy is tested. Also considered is the hypothesis, proposed by Breen (1997), that educational continuation choices are determined, in part, by subjective probabilities of success in the selected course of study. According to this theory, low graduation rates in Italy would result from class differences in the perceived probabilities of successful graduation & consequently, in the expected occupational returns of doing so. Data drawn from the 1985 Italian Mobility Survey are used to model the effects of attendance & completion of various educational levels on the occupational prestige score of first job. Consistent with previous research, it is found that university degrees yield high occupational returns. This, in & of itself, should have led to high, rather than low, rates of university attendance & completion by Italians. That it does not is probably due to the high risk that the academic route entails. For all but the top social classes, the probability of university success is found to be extremely low, & the expected occupational returns (computed as the product of the return of a degree & the probability of obtaining it) of a degree are very small.

Therefore, for most people, university would not be a rational choice.

Ibrahim, Jibrin (Inst Federalism, route d'Englisberg 7 CH 763 Granges-Paccot Switzerland [tel/fax: 41-26-3008162/3009724]), Militarism and Social Conflict in Nigeria.

Addresses the impact of militarism on Nigerian society, & in particular, how militarism has been breeding pathological forms of social conflict in the country. It is argued that military rule has impacted negatively on society by generalizing its authoritarian values, which are, in essence, anti-social & destructive of politics. Politics in this sense is understood as the art of negotiating conflicts related to the exercise of power. Militarism has succeeded in permeating civil society with its authoritarian & centralizing values associated with the formal military institution. More importantly, it has played a major role in spreading "lumpen" values of violence, & brutality in social interactions, especially on the ethnic, communal, & religious terrains. The dramatic escalation of violence & brutality in the various types of social relations in the country are reviewed. The breakdown of social relations in communities that have experienced a long history of peaceful relations before the 1990s is emphasized.

Ibsen, Bjarne (Instit Sport U Copenhagen, DK-2200 Denmark [tel/fax: 45-35320861/870; e-mail: b.ibsen@dhi.dk]), Sport and the Welfare Society: The Development of Sport between State, Market and Civil Society.

This analysis of the connection between sport & the development & nature of welfare society has its background in the theories regarding the division of welfare society between state, market, & civil society, each of which has certain rationales, functions, & dominating actors & resources (e.g., Wolfe, 1989). In most of these theories, voluntary organizations, which are the dominating organizational form in sport, are part of civil society, but newer theories place the voluntary organizations in the space between state, market, & civil society (e.g., Evers, 1990, & Pestoff, 1995). Analyses here are based on (1) historical studies of the institutional development of sport; (2) quantitative investigations of voluntary, municipal, & commercial sport organizations; & (3) quantitative investigations of children & adults in different types of municipalities in Denmark. Preliminary analyses reveal that (A) The organizational pattern in sport is increasingly a mix of the three rationalities (with a growing number of municipal & commercial sport options), (B) The relations of sport with the public sector differ greatly from those of the social areas that are traditionally regarded as a public service in the Danish welfare model. (C) The development of a more heterogeneous organizational pattern is closely linked with the development of new styles, but simultaneously has a positive effect on the extension of sport to groups who formerly did not engage in sport.

Iglic, Hajdeja & Relj, Veljko (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, 1000 Slovenia [tel/fax: 386-1/6183-118/1682-339; e-mail: Hajdeja.iglic@guest.arne.si]), Privatization of Social Sciences: Social Networks and Coalition Formation in the Public and Private Health Care Sectors.

Examines the effect of institutional change—the shift from redistribution to privatization—on the politics of coalition formation. Coalitions are seen as a result of a political process in which various actors attempt to muster additional political power through cooperation, cooption, & adoption of common strategies. The potential for such cooperation & coalition formation in the health care domain changes dramatically with privatization of health care services, which alters the social relations among major actors in the system—health care providers, patients, financial organizations, & the state. Focus is on three aspects of changing social relations among these actors: competition, dependency, & similarity of interests. A social network approach is used to study these relations, examining the egocentric networks of a random sample of 1,200 health care providers in Slovenia, working in either the public or the private sector, to see how they relate to other actors in the system & assess their potentials for cooperation & coalition formation.

Iglic, Hajdeja & Relj, Veljko (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, 1000 Slovenia [tel/fax: 386-1/6183-118/1682-339; e-mail: Hajdeja.iglic@guest.arne.si]), Privatization of Social Sciences: Social Networks and Coalition Formation in the Public and Private Health Care Sectors.

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Deals with the relationship of the members of the Finnish trade union movement are divided between two clearly different orientations among their members, 1994/1995. It is shown that the members of the STTK, age does not differentiate between collective & individualistic orientations, while among members of the AKAVA, the strongest collective orientation is found among young members, whereas older members have a more individualistic orientation. Female white-collar workers exhibit a more collective orientation than their male counterparts, while, in the STTK, the situation is the opposite. Further, in the case of the SAK & AKAVA, employment sector is an important factor in the collective orientation of the members. In all central organizations, marginalized workers (part-time workers & those with short-term employment contracts) & the unemployed have a stronger collective orientation than those in steady & full-time employment. On the one hand, individualization advances in areas where collectivism has, so far been dominant, eg, in the working class. On the other hand, the so-called new wage laborer groups, eg, different groups of white-collar workers, have only recently begun to experience those characteristics of paid labor that originally introduced collectivism into the working class.

Participation of female convicts in existing rehabilitation activities was examined for its effects on convicts' relationships with inmates as well as postrelease social, cultural, & economic relationships. Rehabilitative goals are proposed, focusing on restoration of the law-abiding population.

| 98S34665 | /ISA/1998/11900 | Ilmoh, Massa (U Helsinki, FIN-00014 Finland (tel/fax: 358-9-191-7773/7764; e-mail: ilmo.massa@helsinki.fi)), Ecological Modernization: An Ecohistorical Perspective. |
| 98S34665 / ISA / 1998 / 11902 | Ilmoh, Massa (U Helsinki, FIN-00014 Finland (tel/fax: 358-9-191-7773/7764; e-mail: ilmo.massa@helsinki.fi)), Ecological Modernization: An Ecohistorical Perspective. |
| 98S34665 / ISA / 1998 / 11903 | Ilmoh, Massa (U Helsinki, FIN-00014 Finland (tel/fax: 358-9-191-7773/7764; e-mail: ilmo.massa@helsinki.fi)), Ecological Modernization: An Ecohistorical Perspective. |
discourses toward Korean residents & discourses of Korean residents in their ethnic education movement, with focus on the 24 Apr 1948—“Han-shin Education Struggle,” perhaps the most serious clash, which occurred when the Japanese government ordered the closing of ethnic "Fingerprinting schools. The discursive configuration of this event is compared with that of the 1980s—“Fingerprinting Rejection Movement,” & the changes in the relationship between Japanese society & Korean residents are discussed.

In a discussion regarding biographical research, based on an interview with a migrant woman laborer named Hülya, focus is on the following points: (1) the reconstruction of sedimented life experience in Hülya's account & the relationship to what is thematized & emphasized by her; (2) the biographical work of dealing with expectations & demands on her as a cheap, temporary, speechless work slave in contrast to her self-perception, & in the course of her biographical work, through an analysis of biographical reflexivity that might be specific to biographical processes of migration; & (3) the suggestions for the interpretation of biographical interviews through insights gained in the course of group discussions having to do with the combination of resources of the group members, eg, their respective contextual & situated knowledge.

Defends the hypothesis that the philosophy of language of Ludwig Wittgenstein & Martin Heidegger, through the notion of form of life, can provide an adequate description of social systems as autopoietic. It is contended that social systems are autopoietic, & as such, the key question becomes the unity of social autopoiesis. It is further supposed that the path to understanding this is through language. It is argued that the expressive view of language is primordial, & that the designative role of language presupposes the former. From an expressive point of view, the Wittgensteinsian notion of "form of life" becomes the focal point for understanding social forms as autopoietic. In & through languaging, a very subtle & intricate interweveness between human interlocutors come about, a structural coupling that is the fundamental condition for existentially meaningful social interaction. It is argued that languaging forms of life become complex & sophisticated landscapes of socially significant meaning-making linguistic practices that are shaped & reshaped in & through everyday conversations: conversations that "fold" me/us into the form of life, but also, at every point, (re)form it.

In the context of the SOSTRIS research, biographical methods were used to examine unemployed technical college & university graduates. Many aspects of graduate unemployment appeared identical in Southern European countries, specifically the relationship to the labor market & the family that appeared in the narrations of graduates. Three main issues that appeared to determine unemployment status in Greece are outlined: the family, labor market attitudes & values, & career selection. Family ambitions & strategies for their children have to be understood as a critical background to the behavior of young people in the labor market, with the value placed on education not being linked to career development, but being seen as an achievement conferring social status in itself—hence the creation of increasing numbers of highly qualified graduates with no work experience who wait for a socially commensurate job while being supported by their families. While the Greek family appears to be a supportive nest for its members, illustrated by the fact that graduates did not express emotional stress arising from their unemployed status, it can also be the trap that inhibits its members from achieving independence & individuation.

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Analyzes, with the value placed on education not being linked to career development, but being seen as an achievement conferring social status in itself—hence the creation of increasing numbers of highly qualified graduates with no work experience who wait for a socially commensurate job while being supported by their families. While the Greek family appears to be a supportive nest for its members, illustrated by the fact that graduates did not express emotional stress arising from their unemployed status, it can also be the trap that inhibits its members from achieving independence & individuation.

Examinations of language presupposes the former. From an expressive point of view, the Wittgensteinsian notion of "form of life" becomes the focal point for understanding social forms as autopoietic. In & through languaging, a very subtle & intricate interweveness between human interlocutors come about, a structural coupling that is the fundamental condition for existentially meaningful social interaction. It is argued that languaging forms of life become complex & sophisticated landscapes of socially significant meaning-making linguistic practices that are shaped & reshaped in & through everyday conversations: conversations that "fold" me/us into the form of life, but also, at every point, (re)form it.
social order, developed by two thinkers in basically different ways, yet sharing a concern with the question of nation building & a propensity for a unified view of society. Bohdan Kistiakowski (1868-1920), educated in Kyiv; Berlin & Heidelberg, Germany, & Strasbourg, France, was influenced originally by Karl Marx, but changed his views studying under Simmel, Windelband, & Weber. Viacheslav Lypynsky (1882-1931) presents a completely different biographical picture. Educated in Kyiv, Kraków, Poland; & Geneva, Switzerland, Lypynsky's writings manifest an influence of Sorel, Pareto, & Le Bon. Kistiakowski showed a strong interest in the methodological issues of social science; Lypynsky expressed little concern with methodology, but took pains to develop a sociopolitical theory that would have practical implications. However, a common historical, sociopolitical context is reflected in Kistiakowski's concern with the possibility of maintaining human rights in the socialist context & Lypynsky's concern with the character of nation-building elites. Both thinkers left a legacy that only now can be more adequately discussed & evaluated.

98S34673 / ISA / 1998 / 11914
Isasiw, Wsevolod (Dept History U Toronto, Ontario MSS 1A1 [e-mail: isasiw@chass.utoronto.ca]), Minority Challenge to Majority Identity: The Case of Multiculturalism in Canada.
† In the past 25 years, Canadian policy has recognized minority identities. Reactions to this policy by sectors of mainstream society indicate that ethnic minority identities present a challenge to majority identity & cultural hegemony. Here, evidence is presented characterizing the nature of this challenge, & it is analyzed as a form of symbolic threat. A theory of symbolic threat to majority identity is developed.

98S34674 / ISA / 1998 / 11915
Ishikawa, Akira (4-4-25 Shibuya Shibuya-ku Tokyo 150 Japan [tel/fax: 81-349081115/54050782; e-mail: ishikawa@ipeb.sopea.ac.jp]), Apptosis and Management Sciences (Accounting).
† Explores the concept & process of apoptosis, which connotes a positive removal of cells that are no longer necessary, & pursues the possibility of applying the concept & its mechanism to the area of management sciences, ie, management accounting. Also considered is how to build a management (accounting) system that really contributes to the growth of a firm by identifying the dead ground. Possible future directions for management (accounting) research are discussed.

98S34675 / ISA / 1998 / 11916
Ishii, Tsunetaka (Shoji Information Sciences, 265 Japan [tel/fax: 81-43-263-4675-7707-2601; e-mail: ishii@rsch.tuis.ac.jp]), A Thematization of the Postmodern Situation-Sociological Theory in a New Key.
† On the societal level, a totally new tendency characterized by three concepts: desire, Other, & nature. Movements on both these levels manifest the postmodern situation, a novel comprehensive conceptualization that allows one to grasp a wholly new orientation in the worldly reality of modern society. In the perspective of modern society, to understand this situation, one should focus on a basic idea-information & consumption. Asserting the need for fundamental modification in sociological theory, outlined are (1) eight thesis on the end of modernity, (2) a schema of the postmodern situation; & (3) a theory on information & consumption. The aim is to restructure, in a radical way, a modernist-oriented sociological theory into a genuinely contemporary one that corresponds to present-day worldly civil society.

98S34676 / ISA / 1998 / 11917
Iskra, Tatiana (International Inst Regional Local Studies, PL-02787 Warszawa Elegii 29 Poland [tel/fax: 48-22-641-2656/6443-3537; e-mail: iskra@hsn.com.pl]), The Design of the Democracy and Local Governance Data File: Multiple Levels within and across Countries and Time.
† Presents an international data file selected from nearly 500 variables based on interviews with targeted local political leaders in random samples of localities & cities in 25 countries. The file is designed for analysis of individual leaders from all countries & in specific countries; of localities & regions in countries; & regions that cut across country boundaries, including groups of countries. It is also organized for similar data on the leaders in the same localities for two points in time (ie, 1991/92 & 1995/96) for nine former-communist countries in Central & Eastern Europe. The countries range from Western Europe to Asia & include the US. The 50 variables cover the democratic values of leaders, their perceptions of their localities, & reports on their political activities.

98S34677 / ISA / 1998 / 11918
Islam, Safiqul (Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, 66 Mohakhali C/A Dhaka 12), Macro-Economy of the Social and Economic Changes in Rural Bangladesh under the BRAC Program.
† Despite the fact that Bangladesh finds herself in the category of the least developed of the less developed countries in the world, many positive social changes have taken place in rural life with respect to employment, income generation & distribution, satisfaction of basic social need, etc. Here, a macroeconomic & sociological study of the transformation of rural Bangladesh under the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) program analyzes the principles & premises & cause-effects aspects contributing to such change. Certain modelic approaches are put forth.

98S34678 / ISA / 1998 / 11919
† Observations in Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, & Georgia & field research & observations in 21 African countries underpin a discussion of how traditional social structures (eg, chieftancy, professional castes, domestic slavery, clan hierarchy) continue to influence interethnic relations & political stability. Almost all ethnic groups in different regions of the former USSR retained their traditional ethnic cultures & institutions, despite 70 years of Soviet rule. The growing feeling of ethnic identity & a tendency to maintain ethnic specificity increased significantly, & ethnonationalism acquired more aggressive forms. Revival of nationalism leads to an ever-growing ethnic awareness. Many multiethnic states consider ethnocultural factors in the formulation & implementation of the principles of national policy, & multiculturalism has become more popular.

98S34679 / ISA / 1998 / 11920
† In the transportation service, technological transformations in the workplace allow the labor to be accomplished with gestures that are not visible. This new topology is discussed, drawing on 1985-1994 survey data from 42 transportation workers. The worker's task of moving the product has been characterized by a lack of materiality of the work product. His work is not only unproductive, but has become virtual, & now, invisible. Service is analyzed by trying to "look at" these invisibilities; the gestures as well as the conditions.

98S34680 / ISA / 1998 / 11921
Izquierdo, A. Javier (Facultad Sociología U Madrid, E-28006 Spain [tel/fax: 91-398-7057/7634; e-mail: jizquie@sun.umed.es]), Corporaciones globales, mercados integrados y regulación estatal: el caso de la banca universal (Global Corporations, Integrated Markets and State Regulation: The Case of Universal Banking). (SPA)
† Analyzes the recent rise to prominence of universal banks as one core social actor in contemporary global capital markets. The set of organizational & technological innovations—from mortgage securitization to junk bonds, interest rate swaps or foreign exchange options—copyrighted during the last 20 years by such firms as Deutsche Bank, Citigroup, ABN Amro, or Crédite Agricole, has reshaped economic competition & political regulation in financial markets. Recent neoclassical financial economics has characterized universal banks as business organizations integrating three of the seven distinctive economic functions performed by financial systems in modern capitalist economies: (1) transforming deposits into loans (the terrain of traditional commercial banking); (2) pooling credit resources to finance corporate capital investments (the business of traditional investment banking); (3) providing liquidity insurers to equity stock investment (the narrow area of stock exchange specialists & brokers). It is suggested here, however, that universal banks can be studied in an alternative sociological framework in which, instead of ah-
historical functional substitutes for natural laws of utility maximization, financial institutions are provisory historical results of the alliance between different styles of social action. In this light, universal banks emerge at the crossroads of very particular species of applied academic research, public policy reforms, & tactical elite adaptations.

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Izzo, Francesca (Via Paolo Emilio 32, I-00192 Rotia Italy [tel/fax: 06-3215507/671324]), The Process of European Unification and Women's Civic Activism.

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Explores the historical achievement of Europe's political unification & the construction of supranational, social, economic, & political institutions. Such institutions are the only ones capable of democratically governing the new globalization processes & of safeguarding, via innovation, the European civilization pattern. In this process, which witnesses the crisis of old statal/national forms & the growth of new institutions, gender citizenship constitutes an essential element. The ultimate decline of the patriarchal family & the distinction between public & domestic domains, with the concomitant "sexual contract" governing it, represents an important aspect of the modern statal/national sovereignty crisis. Demonstrated is how the full recognition of female citizenship, based on the equality-difference principle, constitutes a fundamental contribution to postnational democracy or "cosmopolitan governance."

98S34682 / ISA / 1998 / 11923

Jacobi, Pedro Roberto (School Education U Sao Paulo, 05508 Brazil [tel/fax: 55-11-825-4409; e-mail: pjacobi@synnet.way.com.br]), Environmental Movement in Brazil, Social Representation and Complexity in the Articulation of Collective Practices.

In the context of the Brazilian environmental movement, explored are the role represented by multiplication of engaged social actors, its practices in the deliberative instances, & possibilities directed toward a commitment to sustainable development. Main concepts are related to social articulations & coalitions that react against a growing perception of a "risk society," as defined by Ulrich Beck. The present dynamics of the movement is characterized by a multisectoral configuration, composed of socioenvironmental groups, social movements, & entrepreneurial groups underpinning a proposal of sustainable development; however, the movement as whole suffers from a lack of integration between the different social actors, representing an important loss of terrain vis-à-vis the more predatory actors.

98S34683 / ISA / 1998 / 11924

Jacobs, Brian (Staffordshire U, Stoke on Trent ST4 2DE England [tel/fax: 01782-294856/760; e-mail: BJacobs@staffs.ac.uk]), Ambiguity in Networks and Partnerships in Economic Development.

Economic development & urban regeneration networks & public-private partnerships in Europe & the US display organizational ambiguity, yet they also represent hierarchy in private sector relations with government. "Fuzzy" networks often evolve top-down management models in the most innovative programs. Here, experiences in Pittsburgh, PA; Rotterdam, Netherlands; & Birmingham, England, are drawn on to present a bureau-political model used in a larger project covering these three cities.

98S34684 / ISA / 1998 / 11925

Jacobs, Mark (George Mason U, Fairfax VA 22030), Take Music for Example: A More Productive Move from Sociology to Cultural Studies.

The mutually wary move from sociology to cultural studies has generated more heat than light. Ambiguities surrounding core concepts relating to culture, which should serve as openings to expanded understanding, often act instead to reinforce ideological defenses. A fuller appreciation of the dialogic, metadisciplinary foundations of truly interdisciplinary research is needed to foster a more productive dialogue between sociologists of culture & scholars of cultural studies. With illustrative focus on the topic of music, an attempt is made to contextualize the move hoping to promote dialogue instead of disputation, cultural analysis instead of ideological dogmatism. Various theories as to how music helps shape identity are scrutinized. These competing claims not only refer to different types of music, but also embody forms of argumentation framed by radically divergent sets of semantic presuppositions, reflecting different- but entirely plausible-choices of authorial voice, ontological perspective, method, & intention. By identifying these differences, a rhetorical basis is presented, not just for ordering these diverse claims, but for bringing them into dialogue with one another-refining areas of ambiguity, & creating possibilities for reciprocal insight among proponents of opposed positions.

98S34688 / ISA / 1998 / 11927

Jagodzinski, Wolfgang (Instit Applied Social Research U Cologne, Greinstr 2 0-50939 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-221-470-4508/5169; e-mail: jagodzinski@wiso.uni-koeln.de]), The Determinants of Institutional Trust in Advanced Democracies.

The empirical findings on institutional trust in advanced democracies are ambiguous. It has been consistently shown that institutional trust in established & stable democracies is much higher than in former socialist countries or new democratic systems. The findings suggest that trust in general, & institutional trust in particular, are essential for the functioning of democratic institutions. From this perspective, the more or less steady long-term decline of institutional trust in many advanced societies must appear as a symptom of a crisis. Here, however, it is argued that this interpretation in many instances is inadequate. There are no general causes for the decline of institutional trust. Rather, changes in trust are caused by institutional performance, the changing definitions of the roles & functions of the institutions in contemporary societies, changes in clientele & memberships, among other reasons. An attempt is made to indirectly test these assumptions empirically by means of comparative survey data.

98S34689 / ISA / 1998 / 11929

Jain, Ranjana (Behind Medical Coll, Jaipur 302004 Rajasthan India), Patterns of Leisure among Child Labourers: The Indian Context.

Theoretical debates about civil society have turned to the concept of multiple public spheres as a way to recognize the oversights & omissions inherent in those debates that assumed the existence of a single public sphere. Presented here is a critical intervention into the debates that looks through the prism of racial crisis & the media, drawing on a larger project that compared news coverage of the Watts (Los Angeles, CA) crisis of 1965, the Rodney King crisis of 1991/92, & the O. J. Simpson affair & considered them in the context of the historical development of the African American & mass-circulation press. Two general findings are discussed: (1) The African American press was the strongest historically during the period of forced residential segregation & mainstream press neglect. (2) The mainstream press inclusion of more African American voices & issues has not altered the form in which racial crises become part of larger narratives of civil society & nation. Findings present challenges for single-public as well as multiple-public normative visions of civil society.

98S34686 / ISA / 1998 / 11927

Jacobson, Rodolfo (U Texas, San Antonio 78249-0653 [tel/fax: 972-226-0336; e-mail: jak4@airmail.net]), Language Alternation: The Third Kind of Codeswitching Mechanism.

Recent studies suggest that some codeswitched utterances may not be analyzable on the basis of matrix & embedded language sentences because the two participating languages play equal roles in the unfolding of the message. Evidence from Spanish-English & Malay-English (Jacobson) & Moroccan Arabic-French (Bentahila, Davies) reveals that the potential balance between the two participating languages can occur at several levels, i.e., the lexical, morphosyntactic, discourse, & interactive levels. If the notion of equality can be shown to exist also in other language pairs, it might be worth formalizing this occurrence of language alternation as a third kind of mechanism used by bilinguals with a high level of proficiency in both languages in the sense that one may determine how this mechanism varies from the other two strategies in which Language A functions as matrix language & Language B as embedded language, or vice versa. New evidence gained from Malay-English data illustrates not only the equality between the two languages in mixed discourse, but also the sociocultural implications for this kind of language balance in situations where a new national language joins hands with an international language in the conveyance of messages.

98S34687 / ISA / 1998 / 11936

Jain, Ranjana (Behind Medical Coll, Jaipur 302004 Rajasthan India), Patterns of Leisure among Child Labourers: The Indian Context.

Most studies on leisure have tended to ignore the patterns of leisure among children, particularly in developing countries. Examined here are the patterns of leisure among child laborers in urban settings. Leisure
patterns differ among girls & boys based on the type of occupations in which they are engaged. Patterns of leisure among child laborers & children who are not working are also compared.

98S34689 / ISA / 1998 / 11930

James, Allison, Christensen, Pia & Jenks, Chris (Centre Social Study Childhood U Hull, HU6 7RX England [tel/fax: 0044-1482-46-5713/6366; e-mail: a.james@cas.hull.ac.uk]), Problems and Perspectives for the Temporality of Childhood: The Case of School Transition. ❧ Explores issues in & around childhood as a life-course category through consideration of how children experience time passing in their everyday lives at home & school, particularly how different issues of time arise in relation to spatial movement between different sites of socialization & social experience. Focus is on children (age 11) in England undergoing the transition between primary & secondary schools when, it is argued, issues about time take on a particular poignancy. It is suggested that the move from one school to another, with its new temporal demands, instigates corresponding changes in other social spheres (eg, home & leisure sites). Examined is how children's time use reflects & refracts notions of their changing competence & maturity & the extent to which strategies of successful time management in other social spheres play a part in facilitating successful school transition, which, as noted in the literature, is often conceived & experienced by children as a time of stress. Ethnographic data on children living in urban & rural areas are used to investigate differences in temporal practices during school across social & geolocal locations, emphasizing the relationship between age & social competence through its marking out of the different skills that children of similar age display in their strategies for & organization of time. In turn, this relates to broader theoretical conceptions that posit a plurality of childhoods over the life course.

98S34690 / ISA / 1998 / 11931

Jang, Yeong-Hee (Dept Social Development Seoul Development Inst, San 4-5 Yejiang-dong Jung-ku South Korea 100-250 [tel/fax: 82-2-726-1036 [1993]; e-mail: yjhang@www.sdi.re.s]), Changing Directions of Korean Housing Policies: From Quantity to Quality. ❧ Directions of housing policies seem to be in transition in South Korea; the Seoul metropolitan government has attempted a shift toward quality-oriented policies by employing a minimum housing standard concept from supply-oriented policies that have been maintained for the past 30 years. Here, after reviewing outcomes of past housing policies, the concept of a minimum housing standard as a new indicator for low-income housing policy in Seoul is introduced. Housing conditions of low-income housing residents using the minimum standard are emphasized along with future policy directions. Population & housing census data for 1990 & 1995 & 1997 survey data from 3,000 households in Seoul are used for the analysis. While demonstrating considerable improvement of housing conditions, it emphasized that the government should concentrate its resources on resolving low-income housing problems, considering human rights aspects.

98S34691 / ISA / 1998 / 11932

Janicka, Krystyna (Institut Philosophy & Sociology Polish Academy Sciences, PL-00-132 Warsaw [tel/fax: 48-22-926-9948/7822]), The New Neglect of Old: New Traits of Poverty. A Case of Poland. ❧ Examines the process of pauperization in Poland, which has gained new dimensions as a result of systemic transformation & threatens members of various social categories. The indices of poverty in contemporary Poland are presented to address the question of opportunity, its unequal distribution as well as its social & psychological determinants. Drawing on nationwide urban surveys supplemented with data from a representative sample of a metropolitan city, it is argued that pauperization as an important dimension of the social condition is not merely relevant to underdeveloped countries, but also for societies undergoing systemic transformation. It is recommended that traditional approaches to the study of social stratification include pauperization as an integral element.

98S34692 / ISA / 1998 / 11933

Jassie, Jacques P. G., De Graaf, Paul M. & Kalmijn, Matthijs (Dept Sociology U Nijmegen, NL-5500 HE Netherlands [tel/fax: 024-361-3028/2399; e-mail: J.Jassie@mailbox.kun.nl]), Religious Homogamy and Divorce in the Netherlands, 1974-1994. ❧ Addresses whether a religiously mixed marriage is less stable & has a greater probability to end in divorce than a homogamous marriage. Statistical data on all official marriages & divorces in the Netherlands, 1974-1994, are analyzed to ascertain whether & when a marriage ended in divorce. Besides the question of whether religiously mixed marriages have higher divorce rates, investigated is whether this differs between marriages in their initial phase & those of 5+ years duration. Also explored is whether religious denomination of either spouse has an impact on likelihood of divorce.

98S34693 / ISA / 1998 / 11934

Janssen, Susanne (Dept Art & Culture Studies Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-10-408-2443/3729; e-mail: janssen@kew.dok.eur.nl]), The Making and Mediation of Cultural Classifications: An Analysis of the Coverage of the Arts in the Dutch Press 1965-1995. ❧ Even though systems of cultural classification present themselves as enduring, they are products of human action, continually subject to selection & change. At a given time, certain categories of cultural goods tend to be regarded as highly legitimate; they are assigned a place in the curricula of educational institutions, become the subject of national cultural policy, & receive extensive news media coverage. Other categories may go further down or gradually rise on the cultural ladder. Since the 1960s, such a rise can be observed for film, photography, & pop music. An important role in the process of cultural classification is played by critics & other agents whose job it is to make (quality) assessments with respect to the supply of cultural products. Considered here is the classification of various kinds of aesthetic products & practices by critics & other agents involved in the daily press. Drawing on data from the coverage of the arts in Dutch newspapers, 1965-1995. To gain a further understanding of the process of cultural classification & the coverage received by various cultural goods & activities since the 1960s, attention is paid to changing patterns of cultural consumption in the Netherlands due to changes in the social characteristics of the readerships served by the newspapers involved.

98S34694 / ISA / 1998 / 11935

Jasso, Guillermín (Dept Sociology New York U, NY 10003-0831 [tel/­fax: 212-998-3865/995-4140; e-mail: jasso@is3.nyu.edu]), Immigration Criteria, Immigrant Delectivity, and Adjustment Dynamics: Evidence from the U.S. New Immigrant Survey. ❧ Explores some unanswered questions concerning US immigrants & migration, including changes in the skill composition of entry cohorts over time, how many immigrants return to their home country, the transition between legal & illegal statuses, the effects of current immigration flows on future immigration entitlements through family reunification provisions, the contributions of immigrants to the economy, & their adaptation. Preliminary findings are reported from the New Immigrant Survey pilot study based on baseline & follow-up interviews of immigrants admitted to permanent residence status in 1996 (July & Aug). The pilot study is the first step in a multihorizon longitudinal survey of new legal immigrants to the US & their children based on probability samples of Immigration & Naturalization Service administrative records. Cost-effectiveness issues of the survey's design are discussed.

98S34695 / ISA / 1998 / 11936

Jasso, Guillermín (Dept Sociology New York U, NY 10003-0831 [e-mail: jasso@is3.nyu.edu]), Constructing a Justice Index: Framework and Two Indexes, with Theoretical and Empirical Illustration. ❧ Develops a framework for constructing justice indexes, measures that quantify the amount of perceived injustice in a society & thus enable comparisons of the amount of injustice across societies & over time. Two families of justice indexes are presented. The first distinguishes between unjust underreward & unjust overreward. The second combines both underreward & overreward into a single type of injustice. The two may be characterized along two dimensions: whether the justice index counts the injustice assessments of all members of a society, & whether it counts only injustice assessments made by individuals about their own situation (reflective justice assessments) or also assessments made about others' situations (nonReflective justice assessments). Empirical illustrations present estimates of reflective versions of the two indexes in a large, 13-country microdata set that provides information on respondents' assessments about the justice of their own earnings in 1991/92. The main findings are (1) perceived injustice was markedly greater in societies undergoing the post-1989 economic transition than in the West; (2) Western countries were more similar to each other than were Eastern countries, suggesting variability among the latter in stage of economic & political development; (3) perceived injustice was mean-led in all countries; & (4) inequality was too high, relative to inequality in the just income distribution, in only 5 of the 13 countries.
98S34696 / ISA / 1998 / 11937
Jayalakshmi, D. (Dept Sociology U Madras, Chepauk Chennai India 600005 [tel/fax: 91-44-567887/566693 e-mail: djaya@unimadernet.in]), Mainstreaming Women in Irrigation Management: The Case of Water Resource Consolidation Project in India.
† In the wake of globalization, the Water Resource Conservation Project (WRCP) has evolved in India with the financial assistance of the World Bank. It primarily aims at optimizing the irrigation system performance towards sustainable development & higher productivity. To understand the realization of this goal, the World Bank seeks to strengthen irrigation management through decentralization & participatory irrigation management. Acknowledging the significant role of women as stakeholders in irrigated agriculture, there is a need to engage the mainstream agenda of the WRCP. Empirical data collected from agency officials & farm women are drawn on to analyze (1) gender issues to be addressed in irrigation management & (2) development of a gender-sensitive framework to ensure that women receive their equal share of the benefits.

98S34697 / ISA / 1998 / 11938
Jayaraman, Raja & Jayaraman, Mythili (Dept Sociology U Western Sydney, Macarthur Campbelltown New South Wales 2560 Australia [tel/fax: 046-20-3142/28-5385]), Indigenous Women and Their Struggle for Equality in the National and Global Context.
† Critically examines the place of indigenous Australian women in both the traditional aboriginal society as well as in the wider Australian social structure today, & analyzes issues of the social inequality of indigenous people in general. Particular focus is on areas of social disadvantage, eg, health & housing, that indigenous women face, looked at in the context of local, national, & global processes. Also considered are fundamental human rights issues, eg, land rights, affecting the indigenous population as a whole & women, in particular.

98S34698 / ISA / 1998 / 11939
Jádano, Alex V. (Etzel St 6/1, Jerusalem IL-97854 Israel [tel/fax: 972-225814126; e-mail: aljadank02@luckynet.co.il]), Principles of Evolutionary Sociocybernetics: Theoretical and Methodological Analysis.
† Describes general ideas that characterize an "evolutionary" version of sociocybernetics that takes into consideration (1) the struggle of society against entropy; (2) both statics (structures & functions) of society & its dynamics, ie, socioevolution conceived as antagonistic development that makes it possible to understand better also the social statics from the same angle of fighting against entropy; & (3) not only humans (& other biological elements of society), but also technology as a necessary non-biological component & a new means of society's struggle against entropy. This new theory demands that any social scientific research be founded on the general methodological principle that the most profound interpretation of any social phenomenon (at least, sufficiently essential) has to explain in its direct or indirect role in the struggle of society (and any of its subsystems) against entropy. From this general principle may be inferred others, ie, an evolutionary (antistatical) approach & antiantropocentrism, which negates an identification of society with humans, & vice versa, & social relationships with human relations.

98S34699 / ISA / 1998 / 11940
Jeffremovas, Villia (Dept Geography Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6 e-mail: AG471@freenet.carleton.ca), Identity, Tourism and Local Control: The Case of the Sagada Igorot of Northern Luzon.
† Local control over tourism is often considered a panacea that allows ethnic or tribal minority peoples to avoid the detrimental effects of tourism, but this perspective does not interrogate the impact of locally controlled tourism on class, gender, & identity, or vice versa. Here, considered is the history of tourism in Sagada, northern Luzon (Philippines), examining how local identity & control have shaped tourism. Implications for local class, gender relations, & identity are discussed.

98S34700 / ISA / 1998 / 11941
Jegede, Ayodele Samuel (U Ibadan, Oyo State Nigeria [tel: 0234-2-8104485; e-mail: Library@ibadan.ac.ng]), Whose Opinion Matters Most on Adolescents' Substance Use in Nigeria.
† The role of significant others on adolescent substance use in Ibadan (Nigeria), interviews were conducted with 500 students in 10 secondary schools. Peer group influence was the major factor pushing most adolescents into substance use, followed by pornographic films, comic novels, & magazines. Most parents of substance users are not aware of their children's use, even at the crisis stage. Substance use is more common among children of long-distance traders, artisans, & commercial drivers than of those engaged in other occupations. They organize themselves into cliques of occultism. Males use substances more than females, & female users are usually friends of male users. Children of parents with stable jobs receive better parental care than those without problems, & thus, are less likely to use drugs. There is a need to enlighten parents to monitor the activities of their children more carefully.

98S34701 / ISA / 1998 / 11942
Jegede, Ayodele Samuel (U Ibadan, Oyo State Nigeria [tel: 0234-2-8104485; e-mail: Library@ibadan.ac.ng]), The Notion of 'Were' in Yoruba Conception of Mental Illness.
‡ Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@csenet.com
‡ Yoruba conceptions of mental illness are narrower in focus than Western conceptions. The notion of were refers to the manifestation of mental disorder, & defines mental illness from the terminal point of view. This has implications for both help-seeking behavior & social interaction. Data are drawn from 10 key informants, all traditional healers, living in Ibadan, the capital city of Oyo State (Nigeria) or in a Yoruba community. Results show that the Yoruba classify mental illness into three categories—Were Amutorunwa, Were I ran, & Were Afife. Onset of mental illness is usually observed in the patients' wild behavior, & help seeking commences at this crisis stage. Usually, mental illness has a negative stigma, & were is a derogatory concept of abuse. There is need for appropriate mental health education, better diagnoses, prevention efforts to avoid the terminal stage of were.

98S34702 / ISA / 1998 / 11943
‡ Analysis of relevant literature suggests that systems theory has enjoyed longevity in the social sciences, though often unacknowledged. Following its heyday in sociology, economics, political science, & related subdisciplines in the 1940s & 1950s, & linked through regional science (1950s & 1960s), the systems idea was inherited by planning & urban design in the 1960s & 1970s. The overlapping of structural-functionalism, structuralism, functionalism, neofunctionalism, & system across disciplines is recognized. Comparative analysis of key concepts includes equilibrium, maximization-minimization, activity/interest, lattice matrix, semilattice structure & systemic planning. It is concluded that the once-dishonored systems thinking persists in sociology (environmental sociology, risk assessment), & continues as heritage in planning (transportation, urban health services); accordingly, systems is a sociology-planning connection bridge.

98S34703 / ISA / 1998 / 11944
Jensen, An-Magritt (Dept Sociology & Political Science Norwegian U Science & Technology, N-7505 Dragvoll [tel/fax: 47-73-59-0267/1564; e-mail: anmagritt.jensen@sv.ntnu.no]), Children's Families: Consensual Unions and the Invisibilization of Parental Break-Up.
‡ Per Norwegian public statistics, 50% of children are born outside of marriage, of which 11% are born to single mothers. However, statistics have difficulties in registering consensual unions, both at the onset (when the child is born) & at parental breakup. The 1996 Children's Families survey revealed that about 5% of children are born to a single mother; when combined with the 1988 Children's Families survey, family changes can be followed, employing children as the unit of observation, from the 1970s. This implies that consensual unions can be followed from their very start. The surveys reveal a two-three times higher risk of parental dissolution among children born in consensual unions vs those born in marriage. Further, while divorce accounts for almost all parental dissolution in the 1970s, 60% of children born in the 1990s who experienced parental dissolution were born in consensual unions. As a result, divorce statistics over a decreasing share of total family dissolutions that children experience; ie, an invisibilization of family dissolution, an important living condition for children, is occurring. Research in these matters is confronted with two challenges: (1) in privileging parental living arrangement over marital status, family dissolution is ignored; & (2) focusing on divorce & assuming that it represents all family dissolutions, on the other hand, denies differences between children born in marriage & consensual unions.
Human attitudes have been changing according to the qualitative features of the knowledge acquired and the role of such knowledge in the context of modern society and its main sources. In-depth analyses of various aspects of this evolution are presented, with a focus on the challenges faced by educators and scholars, especially in the light of current sociocultural trends and the potential for a new, more natural human dynamics. Many human intentions are, in fact, natural, and the evolution of an extended utilitarianism, disregarding the impact of such knowledge on the society in which we live. The micropraxis of alienation is conceptually divided into the manner in which work itself is organized to the praxis of humanized patterns of socioeconomic organizations. The praxis of alienation has two conceptually distinguishable elements-macro- and micropraxis. The macropraxis of alienation includes the socioeconomic formation in a given context & the concomitant industrial relations processes in which direct producers experience alienation from work (alienation-in-work). Determined by the praxes of alienation & disalienation of direct producers, the objective of industrial relations management would be to orient its structures & processes to the praxis of humanized patterns of socioeconomic organizations.

Changing the Canadian Citizenship Regime: Two Models for the Future?

Post-1945 federal government efforts in Ottawa, Ontario, to establish a pan-Canadian citizenship regime-in which individuals would have a direct relationship with the federal government, despite the fact that constitutional responsibility for social policy belonged to the provincial governments-have died. Following a number of decisions by the government to retreat from involvement in the social policy realm, new space has opened for the provinces to experiment with their own regimes of social rights. Here, too, such experiments are compared: (1) The government of Quebec seeks to reorganize access to income security & work in ways that recognize the importance of the third sector, or nonprofit social provision. (2) The government of Ontario's politics privilege for-profit & market forms of social provision, as well as voluntary action. Whether either of these models will prosper remains an open question. Nonetheless, they each provide evidence that the former citizenship regime no longer exists, & the future is one of competition about different ways of organizing relations among states, markets, & communities.

Examine modalities of industrial relations management in terms of inherent contradictions in employer-employee relations & the praxis of the direct producers. The interpretation of praxis in terms of historical dialectic phases can be taken as a basis for conceptualizing the management of industrial relations from a humanist perspective, which can be conceptualized as a function of three interrelated processes: the praxis of (1) alienation of direct producers, (2) disalienation, & (3) humanized patterns of socioeconomic organizations. The praxis of alienation has two conceptually distinguishable elements-macro- & micropraxis. The macropraxis of alienation includes the socioeconomic formation in a given context & the concomitant industrial relations processes in which direct producers experience alienation from work (alienation-in-work). Determined by the praxes of alienation & disalienation of direct producers, the objective of industrial relations management would be to orient its structures & processes to the praxis of humanized patterns of socioeconomic organizations.

Examines modalities of industrial relations management in terms of inherent contradictions in employer-employee relations & the praxis of the direct producers. The interpretation of praxis in terms of historical dialectic phases can be taken as a basis for conceptualizing the management of industrial relations from a humanist perspective, which can be conceptualized as a function of three interrelated processes: the praxis of (1) alienation of direct producers, (2) disalienation, & (3) humanized patterns of socioeconomic organizations. The praxis of alienation has two conceptually distinguishable elements-macro- & micropraxis. The macropraxis of alienation includes the socioeconomic formation in a given context & the concomitant industrial relations processes in which direct producers experience alienation from work (alienation-in-work). Determined by the praxes of alienation & disalienation of direct producers, the objective of industrial relations management would be to orient its structures & processes to the praxis of humanized patterns of socioeconomic organizations.
implement them in accordance with profit-making policies, claiming that such actions will increase welfare everywhere, though not caring whether such increases occurs. Most managers, scientists, practitioners, & business people, believing that this kind of affairs ought to be the main source of changes in human life, organize their respective performances according to business trends, failing to recognize the emergence of rather large & undesirable side effects generated by technological actions. It is necessary now to use creatively the social knowledge of the cultural heritage to conceive & implement actions that challenge the controversies of civilization, bearing in mind that it might require renewing many cultural assumptions or even reject cultural incongruities, toward building a cultural humanism, ethically, ecologically, & ethnologically oriented.


1. Research on the future of particular groups of people is increasingly difficult because of the impact of side effects generated unconsciously by two kinds of human actions: (1) independent technological advances in the domains of transportation, communication, & data processing; & (2) evolvement of successful financial & economic business toward globalization of local & national economies, which is leading to the interdependence of mankind's survival prospects at the dawn of the third millennium appear catastrophic: more than one billion humans live in miserable conditions; several species have become extinct because of pollution or destruction of their habitats; many living beings are members of endangered species; & the health of Earth seems to be increasingly affected. It is argued that the future of life on Earth is in danger of being seriously altered because of actions conceived & put into practice since the end of WWII, when powerful & rich governments decided to improve their economies through research & development policies aiming toward export of technological facilities. Such policies have been unilateral & motivated to develop innovative actions through multidisciplinary involvement.

2. The World Society has arisen recently as most human societies have conquered & implement actions that challenge the controversies of civilization, bearing in mind that it might require renewing many cultural assumptions or even reject cultural incongruities, toward building a cultural humanism, ethically, ecologically, & ethnologically oriented.


1. Western expansion in terms of the evolution of societal systems has determined the trajectory of prevailing civilization, which has fostered a worldwide crisis comprising (1) globalization of misery, though elites claim that the future of humankind ought to be the outcome of the global economy; (2) destruction of conditions needed by Gaia for increasing & improving biodiversity, though "successful" entrepreneurs argue that priorities should be given to technological actions & species troubles & increase their profits faster; & (3) extinction of flora & fauna, which is disregarded before the "magnificent" perspectives that offer the assumed advances of biotechnology. Aspects of civilization, already under the influence of such globalization, are now "evolving" rather paradoxically, because the dynamics rarely account for ecological, ethological, & ethical values. Here, it is contended that alternatives for a successful globalization should be founded on developmental paths based on bio & cultural diversity, making it possible to build a green, blue, & humane economy in every community. Such a goal can be reached if most professionals learn to perform locally while being globally minded & if they are motivated to develop & support innovative actions through multidisciplinary involvement.

Joas, Hans (John F. Kennedy Instit Free U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-30-839-2702; e-mail: hjoas@zedat.fu-berlin.de]), Decline of Community in Germany and the U.S.?.

1. Explores community decline & communitarianism by comparing the US & the Federal Republic of Germany at (1) the semantic level of different meanings & connotations of the term "community" in the two cultural traditions; (2) the level of sociological theorizing, on which can be identified national differences in conceptualizing processes of community decay; (3) the empirical level, for which data are presented from a comparison of Robert Putnam's US study with the German situation.

Joas, Hans (John F. Kennedy Instit Free U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-30-839-2702; e-mail: hjoas@zedat.fu-berlin.de]), Pragmatism-Its Inspiration and Heritage.

1. Delineates the importance of the US philosophical school of pragmatism for the sociological tradition in the US & Europe. Whereas it is easy to show clear traces of the influence of pragmatism in the Chicago school & symbolic interactionism in the US, it is more difficult to describe & explain the attractiveness of pragmatism for social theory & sociology in Europe. Such an explanation is provided, based in part on experience.

Joas, Hans (John F. Kennedy Instit Free U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-30-839-2702; e-mail: hjoas@fu-berlin.de]), Democracy and Differentiation.

1. Will democracy fall prey to the ongoing processes of functional differentiation? Or should these processes be seen as a necessary prerequisite for the survival of democracy? Can the direction & character of differentiation processes be democratized? Whereas the idea of a democratization of differentiation was developed in Joas's "The Creativity of Action" (1996 (see abstract 9706225)), here, insights are incorporated from a pragmatist perspective on technology to better understand the problem of democracy today.
In the context of labor market pressure, unemployment, & rising higher education costs in Europe, evaluation methods of & approaches to the construction of evidence must be developed, using the experiences of a research project, EVALUE. Introduction of new diplomas, didactic reforms, closer cooperation with local economic actors in research & curriculum development are all signs of more intensive cooperation between universities & employers. Student organizations often take initiatives to track the career paths of university graduates. Further, universities are generating demand in different segments (mostly in services) of their local labor markets, & in underdeveloped regions, important factors of social & cultural development are at work. The multiplicity of actors (eg, employers, unions, labor market services, & representatives of local politics) interested in closer cooperation with universities is examined.

% 98S34719 / ISA / 1998 / 11960
Jobes, Patrick C. (U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia [tel/fax: 02-67-732-139/733-748; e-mail: pjjobes@metz.une.edu.au]), Victimization in the First and Third Worlds: A Comparison of Victimization in Australia & Pakistan.
% This analysis on victimization seeks to (1) establish an initial, albeit exploratory, empirical foundation for examining crime as a social problem, particularly victimization as a problem in rural Punjab, Pakistan, drawing on interview data from 160 households; (2) examine the importance of gender in the deviantly, specifically, whether & how gender & poverty in rural areas are associated with social problems, crime, & victimization; (3) determine whether instruments developed in First World settings are appropriate for studying poverty, social problems, & crime in the rural Third World, considering the methodological interpretation of information generated through instruments; (4) compare victimization in rural Punjab & Australia, finding significant differences in type & frequency of crimes; & (5) apply theories of social disorganization, social control, & conflict to such differential findings, both in social categories & cross-nationally.

% 98S34720 / ISA / 1998 / 11961
Johansson, Eva & Andersson, Lars (National Defence College, Jarnvagssten 6 S-65225 Karlstad Sweden [tel/fax: 46-5414-9839/9840; e-mail: eva.johansson@hhs.mil.se]), Experiential Assessment of Factors Affecting Morale in Swedish Peacekeeping Forces.
% Utilizes observation & survey data, including open-ended comments, to build a working model of experiential factors that may influence morale for Swedish soldiers deployed to Bosnia. Both external, environmental factors & internal factors are considered. Based on this working model, recommendations for morale & tools to maintain & maintaining morale in peacekeeping deployments are considered.

% 98S34721 / ISA / 1998 / 11962
Johansson, Magnus (Dept Technology & Social Change Linköping U, S-58183 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-0-13-282954/284456; e-mail: magjo@tema.liu.se]), Information Society Rhetorics in Sweden.
% By studying the development of “computing rhetorics” in Sweden, it becomes clear that arguments directed toward extended use of information & knowledge to propagate the information society in the 1990s are very similar to the arguments used to computerize the Swedish state administration in the 1960s. But in the hyped 1990s debate, there are certain traits that question whether information technology has become a rhetoric for the future or ism. The high symbolic value tied to computers & information technology has made the rhetoric used to sell these very explicit. Here, this discourse, the language, & arguments used is, explored, focusing on implications for the formulation of a “rhetoric of technology.”

% 98S34722 / ISA / 1998 / 11963
Johansson, Stina N. (Tema Instit Linköping U, S-58183 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-13-282818/281843; e-mail: stijo@tema.liu.se]), The Gendered Physiotherapy—A Swedish Case-Study.
% In the context of the flip-flopping gender domination of Swedish physiotherapy, mail questionnaires were sent to around 1,100 physiotherapists (77.5% response rate) in 1996 seeking male-female differences in professional strategies, focusing on two questions regarding power structure in the workplace & relation to the professional knowledge base. Arguments for both tendencies toward masculinization & feminization will be discussed, along with vertical vs horizontal strategies used to reach profession autonomy. Some findings support the idea of a male-female difference in professional strategies & vertical & horizontal cooperation strategies. The state—which is an important actor in Scandinavian societies—& the health care system as a whole are discussed.

% 98S34723 / ISA / 1998 / 11964
Johansson, Sune (Dept Political Science & Public Management Odense U, DK-5230 M Denmark [tel/fax: 45-65572215/66192577; e-mail: sjo@busieco.ou.dk]), Life between Actor and Structure.
% Explores the social construction of technology, or rather its political construction. Discussed are implications for the SCOT theory, as developed by Wiebe E. Bijker, when applied to the study of the use (implementation) of information technology in Danish municipalities, arguing that the SCOT theory is unable to stand alone as the conceptual framework regarding processes (identified in the interplay between actors) of developing & introducing a given technology. Elements of new institutionalism in the fields of political science & sociology are suggested as theoretical solutions to the paradox presented by Bijker (1995), ie, a wish to enhance democratic control of technology while knowing that it is impossible to control technological development because of complex & ever-shifting power relations at play when technology is constructed.

% 98S34724 / ISA / 1998 / 11965
Johnson, Berit (Norwegian U Sport & Physical Education, N-0806 Oslo [tel/fax: 47-22-18-57-51/23-42-20; e-mail: Berit@brage.idrettshst.no]), Some Epistemological and Methodological Issues Related to Being a Female Researcher in a Male Prison.
% Epistemological & methodological issues concerning being a female researcher studying men in a male-dominated setting are discussed in the context of conducting a qualitative study, involving fieldwork & in-depth interviewing, of male prisoners’ experiences with physical exercise in a prison. The analysis is located between gender & power, where the women, which are feminist/profeminist, on men, explicitly gendered, & can be done by men & women, separately or collaboratively. A female researcher in this genre is researching & writing in relation to another object, ie, men. Her study on men will differ from a male researcher’s study on men, because the male researcher is doing a study in relation to a similar object (Hearn, 1997). Epistemologically, in the context of a male prison, this raises the question of whether it is possible for a female researcher to produce knowledge about incarcerated men & their relationship to sport. Methodologically, it raises the question of how gender relations between the female researcher & male prisoners influence the research setting & process.

% 98S34725 / ISA / 1998 / 11966
Johnston, Corrine W. (Hamilton-Wentworth District Health Council, 1 Margaret St Ste 3 Hamilton, Ontario L8P 1C3 [tel/fax: 905-570-1441; e-mail: johnston@hwdhc.memonster.ca]), Community-Based vs Professionally-Based Health Care: History, Politics, and Alternative Paradigms in Ontario.
% Ontario’s community health centers are community-based organizations that provide primary health care using interdisciplinary teams. Health is considered in a broad social context, & services emphasize health promotion & illness prevention. Staff, including physicians, are salaried, & all centers are governed by incorporated, nonprofit, community boards. Throughout their history, the role of such centers in Ontario’s health care systems has been variously perceived by different groups. Government interest in the alternative arose as a consequence of their potential cost-saving features. Consumer groups have viewed them as an opportunity for active participation in health delivery & a vehicle for comprehensive & integrated health care. In contrast, physicians have conceptualized them as alternative models of funding & organizing health care that directly challenge their entrepreneurial privileges & autonomy. The development of community health centers in Ontario is chronicled here as an outcome of these competing interests.
& exclude national aspirations from political discourse. It is argued here that the actions of Estonian citizens & citizen groups should not be analyzed through the lens of Western collective action theory. These were not "outsiders" or "members of oppositional movements" disputing the state of the nation, but rather that cooperation and conflict were managed through normative understandings of the terms. The concept of contention in repressive regimes takes different forms, often subterfuan, duplicitous, & derivative of a very different organization of daily social life & civil society, the split between public & private life, & the restriction of opportunities for success & advancement outside the party-state. The development of Estonian national opposition is examined by tracing the expansion of groups within the contours of civil society permitted by the Soviet state. Focus is on different experiences of political generations regarding personal & organizational opportunities for the expression of national identity & preservation of national culture. Analysis is based on 80 in-depth biographical interviews conducted with a sample of nationalist & cultural activists in Estonia that spans the 50 years of Soviet occupation & represents age cohorts that faced variable opportunities & constraints. The national movement did not emerge into forms recognizable to Western social movement theorists until the mid-1980s. Emphasis is on patterns of opposition as they were expressed by the organization of civil society & quotidian social life prior to mass mobilization.

98S34727 / ISA / 1998 / 11968
Johnston, Hank & Mueller, Carol (Dept Sociology San Diego State U., CA; 92182-4423 [tel/fax: 619-673-0376/8402; e-mail: hank.johnston@sdsu.edu]), Collective Action Repertoires in Repressive States.

1 To explore the repression-mobilization nexus, forms of collective action in repressive states are reviewed, focusing on East German & Estonian interwar data to propose that different collective action repertoires exist in repressive political contexts. Examples are alternative forms of collective action, eg, (1) the creation of "free spaces" carved out of official organizations; (2) oppositional speech situations created according to the interests of different social groups & relations of power; & (3) the use of more diffuse political phenomena such as mass emigration, rumor, vandalism, sabotage, & cross-national communication. These are all essential elements of oppositional challenge in repressive regimes but remain undertheorized, because they are less relevant in Western democracies.

98S34728 / ISA / 1998 / 11969
Johnston, Josee (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2M7 [tel/fax: 403-488-5447/492-7196; e-mail: josee@compustorm.ub.ca]), Labelling the Zapataista Uprising "Postmodern": Playful Theorizing or Covert Orientalism?

1 Examinations of implications of journalists & academics labeling the Zapataista rebels & Subcommandante Marcos "postmodern." Does this label bring greater understanding of indigenous struggles in Chiapas, Mexico, or does it provide validation for Western theoretical concepts without offering new theoretical interpretations of the situation? It certainly might be tempting to label the Zapataista uprising postmodern for those jaded by unsuccessful socialist models of change, the term suggests the presence of something new, different, & exciting. However, it is argued that labeling the EZLN uprising postmodern implies a normative evaluation; in reality, the label makes covert, uninformant judgments that substitute for rigorous empirical & historical analysis. It is contended that calling the EZLN postmodern is, at best, an example of sloppy empirical work & at worst, indicative of Orientalism packaged in a new, more sophisticated postmodern bottle.

98S34729 / ISA / 1998 / 11970
Johnston, Michael (World Bank Resident Mission, Beijing People's Republic China), An East Asian Response to Their Unemployment Crisis by the Chinese Government.

1 From 1993 to 1997, 10,000,000 workers were laid off from state- & collectively owned enterprises in the People's Republic of China. According to estimates by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, another 10,000,000 will be laid off in 1998. In response to this employment crisis, the Chinese government has been developing a "Re-Employment Project." Here, the origins of this project are traced, noting its similarities with labor market policies in other East Asian countries. Possible beneficial & adverse consequences of the project for the Chinese labor market are discussed, drawing on neoclassical economics theory, as well as sociological theory of embeddedness & political science theory of civil society.

98S34730 / ISA / 1998 / 11971
Johnston, Sean F. (U York, Heldington Y01 5DD England [tel/fax: 44-1904-432963/432986; e-mail: sfj2@york.ac.uk]), Professionalising the Chemical Engineer in Britain.

1 According to Andrew Abbott (1988), dynamics of professions hinge on interpersonal disputes between occupational groups; interprofessional claims over professional tasks motivate & shape subsequent organizational developments, & survival is promoted by tactics adopted by practitioners to strengthen their claims to authority. The case of chemical engineering, which became one of the "big four" engineering professions after World War II, supports Abbott's key claims while illustrating the importance of the local context on historical development. The full complexity of professional life was to be found in the workplace, rather than in the legal or public domains. Rivalries were played out at chemical plants & drafting offices between chemical engineers, industrial chemists, & chemical technologists, in universities, between faculties of chemistry & engineering, & on government allocation boards during WWII, where chemical engineers were threatened with extinction by nonclassification. Here, drawing on archival research & interviews, survival strategies of British chemical engineers as professionals are explored, & their continuing need for repositioning in an evolving ecology of professions is discussed.

98S34731 / ISA / 1998 / 11972
Jokinen, Pekka (Dept Sociology U Turku, FIN-20014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-2-3336320/3335080; e-mail: pekka.jokinen@utu.fi]), The Discourses and Practices of Eco-environmental Modernisation. The Case of Finnish Agri-Food Policy-Making.

1 Basic features of ecological modernization are identified, eg, assumed synergy between environmental protection & economic development, change in techniques of environmental policy making, & opening up of policy-making practices. Focusing on environmental policy & politics, the Finnish agrienvironmental issue is analyzed in terms of ecological modernization. Examined is whether the internationalizing forces of environmental politics, eg, the European Union, have affected integration of national agricultural & environmental policies. Also investigated is whether new models & instruments of agrienvironmental policy making have transformed & restructured traditional interest coalitions of policy making. Based on analysis of interviews with environmental policymakers & documentary material, it is found that the Europeanization process has strongly affected the position of agricultural policy actors in Finland, producing a policy reorientation as well. However, agricultural & environmental policy discourses still seem to contradict each other in several respects. Implications for the applicability of the ecological modernization & policy network approaches are discussed.

98S34732 / ISA / 1998 / 11973
Jokisch, Rodrigo (U Iberoamericana Mexico [tel/fax: 49-30-852-6544/8593605; e-mail: rjokisch@compuserve.com]), The Form of Society-From the Point of View of the Theory of Distinctions. Towards an Integration of the Concepts 'Action', 'Communication' and 'Institution' as an Example for One Form of Sociological Modernization.

1 In the production of sociological theories, a tendency exists to prefer a single sociological category to observe society. Three main categories play an important role as regulative observational directives: action, communication, & decision. As a theoretical mode of sociological observation, the concept of action is used either as a concept of society in itself or as a concept of social facts. As a concept of communication, it is shown that concepts such as action, communications, & decision belong to the distinc-

98S34733 / ISA / 1998 / 11974
Jokisch, Rodrigo (U Iberoamericana Mexico City, Mexico DF 01012 [tel/fax: 43-30-852-65-44/96-30-67; e-mail: rjokisch@compuserve.com]), Some Problems with Niklas Luhmann's Theory of Social Systems. Observations from the Point of View of the Theory of Distinctions.

1 Some problems with Niklas Luhmann's theory of social systems. First, it is suggested that the "theoretical maneuver" of Luhmann's...
“asymmetrical” use of George Spencer Brown’s logical-mathematical theory is not sufficiently complex to explain the constitution of social systems. Proposed is adding a symmetrically formed distinction to such an analysis in another and in Luhmann’s use of the semantics of action: for Luhmann, action is actually a form of social communication. It is suggested that the semantics of action be taken in a more operational sense. Luhmann asserts that the “human being” does not belong to society. It is proposed here that the human being should be seen as the “starter” of what, in the end, becomes society. Also questioned is Luhmann’s understanding of communication as either, spoken &/or written. It is contended that the communication processed in society is foremost nonverbal &/or nonwritten.

98S34734 / ISA / 1998 / 11975
Jomma-Raad, Wafa (Groupe Maghreb Méditerranée, 142 bdv Berl Chier F-75017 Paris France), Les Problèmes d’intégration régionale dans le monde Arabe: l’exemple syro-libanais (Problems in Regional Integration in the Arab World: The Syrian-Lebanese Experience). (FRE)

% Drawing on a study of Syrian-Lebanese integration, factors favoring & hindering the rapprochement between Arab countries are explored. After situating this problem in the framework of the current Middle Eastern crisis, Lebanese & Syrian forces motivating this current integration process are examined, & their potential for integration is evaluated.

98S34735 / ISA / 1998 / 11976
Jones, Frank L. (Research School Social Sciences Australian National U. Canberra 0200 [tel/fax: 61-02-6249-3066; e-mail: f.l307@coombs.anu.edu.au]), Diversities of National Identity in a Multicultural Society: The Australian Case.

% Over the past 50 years, Australian immigration policy has moved from an assimilationist doctrine of Anglo-conformity, in which non-British settlers were expected to adopt the Australian way of life, to an explicit policy of multiculturalism that accepts & respects the cultures & traditions of newcomers. In the context of an overriding & unifying commitment to the basic institutions of Australian society. Citizenship is now available to immigrants who have lived in Australia for at least 2 years & meet other basic conditions (eg, ability to speak & understand basic English). In the population at large, however, there is a range of understandings. Exploring here are the behavioral & attitudinal consequences of beliefs about Australian identity among four broad groupings of Australians—domestic nativists, literal nativists, civic nationalists, & moderate pluralists—drawing on data from the 1995 International Social Survey Programme & the 1996 Australian Electoral Survey.

98S34736 / ISA / 1998 / 11977
Jones, Gill & Jamieson, Lynn (Centre Family Research U Cambridge, CB2 3RF England [tel/fax: 01223-334512/0574; e-mail: gj201@cam.ac.uk]), Families Paying the Way: Transfer of Cultural and Other Forms of Capital to Young Migrants.

% Many young people leave rural areas where they grew up to take advantage of the greater opportunities for education & employment afforded by larger cities. It is argued that outmigration is not only a response to rural disadvantage, but often follows intergenerational patterns of migration as the “starter” of what, in the end, becomes society. Also questioned are better able to transfer cultural capital to migrant children than are families with more stable & localized histories. Focus here is on access to both cultural & other forms of capital for young people leaving a rural area of Scotland & those who stay in the area, considering the effects on young people whose migration paths are not paved with family support. Data are from the Scottish Young People’s Survey & follow-up in-depth interviews in 1995 with young people who had been in secondary school in the Scottish Borders, & further interviews in 1996 with some of their parents.

98S34737 / ISA / 1998 / 11978

% Offers a cross-cultural comparison of young people’s views on distributive justice in the context of differing national levels of modernization, drawing on 1995 questionnaire data from students in Australia, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Russia, Sweden, & the US (total N = 6,000 respondents, ages 14-18). Focus is on the Swedish case, exploring why quite a few young people, having grown up in such a democratic society, are critical of democracy. Ways that adolescents in different countries interpret the social contract, ie, the relationships between individual citizens & their societies, are examined, along with their notions of what constitutes “a good citizen.”

98S34738 / ISA / 1998 / 11979
Jorge, Wirley Jerson (UNESP, Jaboticabal Brazil), Evaluation of the “Rural Credit Programme for the Brazilian Agrarian Reform”: Period 1986-1995.

% Rural credit has a prominent position in agrarian reform in Brazil. It can be deduced from the government account to the PROCERA institution exiguities in regard to operational norms & specific credit resources to ensure effective implantation of settlement projects. Within these parameters, the PROCERA has a remarkable educational character. It became one of the main tools in the economic & social development of settlements, 1986-1995. Reported here are studies conducted in settlements located in 10 different Brazilian states: socioeconomic evaluation of the program & investigation of technical & productive peculiarities of each region, attempting to coordinate their objectives with technical, administrative, & bureaucratic practices that could be more efficient, flexible, & directed toward emancipation of rural settlements through increasing production & productivity.

98S34739 / ISA / 1998 / 11980
Jost, Gerhard (U Economics & Business Administration Vienna, A-1090 Austria [tel/fax: 43-1-31336-4743/707; e-mail: Gerhard.Jost@wu-wien.ac.at]), Biographies of Managers: Signs of a Postmodern Self?

% Latent structures of sense were investigated in 11 managers (born 1936-1949) by analyzing occupational biographical interviews using reconstructive procedures, especially strategies of objective hermeneutics (Oevermann, Ulrich) & phenomenologically oriented biographical analysis (Rosenthal, Gabriele). The managers worked in top positions or on the second management level of large- & medium-scale enterprises. One important conclusion is that managerial careers are governed by the interplay of (self-)discipline & flexibility. In light of the emergence of symptoms of the postmodern subject, postmodern discourse is used to discuss, apart from epistemological assumptions & the debate about (anti-)realism, how far generalized descriptions & different constructions of the postmodern self are applicable to the biographies of the managers studied.

98S34740 / ISA / 1998 / 11981
Jouravlev, Irina (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Leningradsky Prospekt 14 137259 Moscow [tel/fax: 095-719-0840/0740]), Environmental Attitudes of Russian Youth.

% Examines environmental attitudes of Russian youth via two studies, drawing on survey data from 1,931 adults, ages 18-64, & 1,104 students, ages 14-16 (1996). Analysis reveals that youths (under age 30) were more worried than older people (ages 50+) to take part in ecological action in the form of tax hikes & other financial support, sacrifice of comfort, & personal responsibility. As to ecological behavior, 82% of teenagers gave an affirmative answer to a question regarding litter. However, only 3% take part in ecological organization activity; but this index shows only limited affiliation of ecological organizations. The results suggest that Russian students have directions for ecological action but realization seems inhibited by problems in the family, school education, & mass media activity.

98S34741 / ISA / 1998 / 11982

% The recent discovery of BRCA1 & BRCA2 genes & the subsequent development of molecular tests for breast cancer susceptibility have already found some applications in clinical practice, despite uncertainties with respect to the impact of these tests to the optimal management strategies of mutation carriers. Here, the social acceptability of these predictive tests & of the available preventive measures (mammography, chemoprevention, prophylactic ovariectomy, mastectomy) is evaluated, based on a multicentric survey conducted in Marseille, France, Manchester, England & Montreal, Quebec, of women (Ns = 147, 92, & 125, respectively) consulting to learn about their risk of breast cancer. Focus is
on subjects’ (Ss’) perception of the theoretical acceptability of the various preventive measures. The highest acceptability was observed for mammography; 87.9% of Ss would find this examination acceptable before age 40, when chemo-prevention would be favored by 58.5%. In the case of preventive surgery, ovariectomy would be accepted by 18.5% of Ss before age 40, & 43.8% would find it acceptable at ages 40 or 50. Preventive mastectomy may be a favored option for 15.7% by age 40 & by 17.2% at ages 40 or 50 only. Prophylactic surgery would be considered profoundly unacceptable for 17% of the respondents for ovariectomy & for 37% for mastectomy. Overall, the French consultees seem to be the most reluctant to prophylactic surgery. Cultural specificities are clearly evident.

98S34742 / ISA / 1998 / 11983
Jung, Yook Sang (Dong Guk U, Jooong Gu Seoul South Korea 100-715 (tel/fax: 02-922-9085/9040)), The Problems of Crime Reporting Practice in Korean Mass Media: Implications for Criminal Justice System.

Frequently, the Korean mass media report verdicts for minor to severe offenses & often file false reports to the populace & distress the justice system. Here, evolution of report practices by the Korean mass media is traced, plans to improve them, thus assisting overall justice practice, are presented.

98S34743 / ISA / 1998 / 11984
Jureidini, Ray (Dept Sociology Monash U, Clayton Victoria 3168 Australia [tel/fax: 61-3-9903-2971/2993; e-mail: Ray.Jureidini@arts.monash.edu.au]), Palestinian Labour, Border Closures and the Peace Process.

The output of integrated food production systems must be marketable if consumers engage in practices that preserve culturally distinct food. The degree to which consumers preserve the culturally distinct food is a function of the extent to which these foods are being produced in these expanding regional food systems. Examined in detail are the rise of globalizing Asian transnational food companies & their contribution to the regionalization of food structures. The data are from a symposium on private corporation & the future of East Asian food systems, with participants from the People’s Republic of China, Japan, South Korea, & the US.

98S34746 / ISA / 1998 / 11987
Kabele, Jiri (Faculty Social Sciences Charles U, XR-11000 Prague 1 Czech Republic [tel/fax: 4202-2449145/24227950; e-mail: kable@fsv.cuni.cz]), A General Interpretation of Transition in the Czech Republic (1989-1993).

The fundamental change in the Czech Republic since Nov 1989 are shown as a transition brought about by the interplay of the drama of the erosion of the old regime with that of the birth of a new order. The old order was partly dismantled, & society found itself in a transitional anomic, which made it possible to gradually build a new order. This transi-

tological view sees transition as a provisional state constructed by many different acting persons (individuals, groups, communities & organizations) & characterized by a rich dynamics of social problems, together with an unbalanced & changing distribution of gains & losses. Resulting conflicts become part of the universe of myth where these conflicts are considered a series of crises-tests that push the society indirectly from the old order to the new. The originally open transition comes to a close when the participants cease to see the current events as provisional. The main task then becomes consolidation or normalization of the new order, enforcement of its regime, & coping with the formerly provisional arrangements, which were, in many ways, “justified” by the apparent anomy.

98S34747 / ISA / 1998 / 11988

Sketches six crucial phases of the history of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie: (1) 1909-1919, the end of the Wilhelminian era, which, at the same time, was the foundation phase of this scholarly organization; (2) the Weimar Republic, 1919-1933, which was to become the phase of academic institutionalization of German sociology; (3) 1933-1945, National Socialism’s domination of the German academic system, with sociology playing a specific role during this time; (4) 1945-1968, different academic systems established in the two German states, again with sociology playing a somewhat more prominent role than other disciplines; (5) 1968-1989, West German sociology’s greatest quantitative expansion, while East German sociology was slowly reemerging; & (6) postreunification, distribution of the West German concept of sociology in East German universities & recent trends to partake in the project of an “European sociology.” The tension between attempts to formulate a concept of academic sociology specific to German traditions, a sort of indigenous version of German sociology & attempts to partake in an universal understanding of academic sociology are used as a guide.

98S34748 / ISA / 1998 / 11989
Kaffes, Georges (Military Academy Evelynon, Vari Attiki Greece [tel/fax: 01-897-0226/0232; e-mail: kaffesg@alpha1.sce.gr]), La Nécessité de l’enseignement de la sociologie aux academies militaires: l’exemple grec (The Necessity of Teaching Sociology in the Military Academy: The Greek Example). (FRE)

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Sociology has been taught at the Greek Military Academy since 1960. Today, teaching sociology is even more necessary than ever before for the following reasons: (1) In 1997, Greece ratified the Treaty of Schengen & has participated as a full member; for the Greek Army, this means the Greek frontier is also a European frontier. (2) Since 1993, women have been accepted in the Greek Military Academy. (3) After the collapse of the socialist bloc, the humanitarian & social role of the Greek Army has been strengthened with its presence in the Balkans. (4) The humanitarian role of the Greek Army has widened with its participation in UN peacekeeping forces. (5) In Greece, nonmilitary use of the army is very important (eg, extinguishing fires & providing relief services for earthquakes & other natural disasters). All these points enforce the argument that the teaching of sociology in the Greek Military Academy is more vital because of the broader social role future officers will be playing.

98S34749 / ISA / 1998 / 11990
Kahane, Reuven (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Hebrew U, Mount
In contemporary postcolonial societies characterized by rapid urbanization and industrialization, it is argued that young people are becoming a unique age group that undergoes dual processes of passage. On the microlevel, young people pass from childhood to adulthood; on the macrolevel, they experience rapid social and cultural transformations that are often intense and, at times, overwhelming. Consequently, ambiguous patterns of passage are likely to develop.

In particular, though the actual status of young people has strengthened because of their adjustment to social change, their normative position has often remained subordinate, and they are often perceived, both by themselves and by adults, as largely reliant on the decisions of their parents. Complicating the situation still further is the shortage of youth associations or mechanisms to institutionalize their new position. As a result, young people often face a high degree of tension without possessing coping mechanisms.

In contemporary postcolonial societies characterized by rapid urbanization and industrialization, it is argued that young people are becoming a unique age group that undergoes dual processes of passage. On the microlevel, young people pass from childhood to adulthood; on the macrolevel, they experience rapid social and cultural transformations that are often intense and, at times, overwhelming. Consequently, ambiguous patterns of passage are likely to develop.

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education from 200+ to under 40, & (4) delegation of authority from state to institutions. Also discussed are changes at the U of Oslo & sociology as an educational enterprise.

98S34757 / ISA / 1998 / 11998
Kaltenborn, Karl-Franz (Medical Center Methodology & Health Research Philippus U, Marburg D35032 Federal Republic Germany (tel: 49-6421-31600; e-mail: Kaltenbo@mailer.uni-marburg.de)), Internet and the Open Society--A Case Study of the Impact of the Internet on Legal Reform (Kindschafstsech, Children Act) & Family Systems.
† Analyzing the role of the Internet for the legal reform of the Kindschaftsrecht (Children Act) in the Federal Republic of Germany, explored its impact on democratic institutions (eg, legislative procedures) & societal reality. Examination of Internet information material concerning the Children Act reform & interviews with information providers reveals the Internet to be (1) an unlimited information & knowledge space & (2) a medium for communication & organizational purposes of institutions, political parties, & interest groups. Actors on the Internet do not represent the diversity of the societal spectrum engaged in the discussion on the Children Act reform, but rather, demonstrate the prevalence of male interest groups & the predominance of political power; information offered is selective & filtered by their interests. While the impact of the Internet on the legislative process should be regarded as just one influential factor in the complex scenario of legislation, information concerning the development of political changes & values concerning divorce, familial role, child participation & protection in parental separation or divorce. Although, from a technical perspective, the Internet could improve information dissemination & democratic processes by building a forum for equal communication & participation, in fact, findings indicate that it reflects societal inequality.

98S34758 / ISA / 1998 / 11999
Kalugina, Zemfira (Instit Economics, Novosibirsk Russia), Paradigms of the Agrarian Reform in Russia.
† Considers the main directions, results, & causes of the failures of agrarian reform in Russia, based on sociological surveys conducted in Siberia, 1990-1997, & a literature review. Attention is drawn to paradoxes of reformation: expansion of small commodity production, destruction of work motivation, & failure of agrarian economy capitalization. Focus is on three segments of the Russian agrarian economy in the current period of reforms: collective, private, & part-time. The reorganization of collective farms is assessed on the basis of economic & social criteria. In the segment of privately run farms, explored are trends & factors as well as the farms' social bases, constraints, & causes of slow growth. Part-time farming as a specific segment of the agrarian economy is based on cooperative use of resources & labor & cooperation with collective farms. Detected are factors facilitating or impeding further development of part-time farms & their transformation to privately run full-time farms. In conclusion, a vision of the Russian model of agrarian relations is proposed based on national traditions, historical experience of the country, & real assessment of the legislative, social, & economic bases that predetermine rates, scales, & depth of agrarian transformations.

98S34759 / ISA / 1998 / 12000
Kamala, Bhala Kumar (Rly Junior Coll, Lalaguda Secunderabad Andhra Pradesh India 500017; tel/fax: 00-91-40-7018804/244830; e-mail: nou@auuni.ren.nic.in), Globalization: The Perils for Vulnerable Groups.
† Argues that champions of globalization & liberalization ignore the interests of the nonelite masses of developing countries as well as vulnerable, unorganized, & least-heard groups, eg, women, farmers, tribals, & the rural. Industrialization has negatively impacted many who are not properly integrated into a nation's production process. Ecological degradation, displacement, & hard living conditions are causing unforeseen suffering, especially for women of poorer sections. Despite hard labor, they are not well-fed & suffer most from anemia & malnutrition. Contending that globalization will worsen this situation, scale data from 79 social scientists are used to examine their impression of the adverse impact of globalization on social life, in general, & women, in particular. An overwhelming majority of respondents expressed concern regarding globalization's negative effect on both.

98S34760 / ISA / 1998 / 12001
Kamenetsky, Mario (PO Box 352530, Palm Coast FL 32135 [tel/fax: 904-446-9727; e-mail: mkamen@aol.com]), Religion as Seen from the Perspective of Consciousness Studies.
† Jean Gebser, the German-Swiss cultural philosopher & consciousness studies scholar found that humankind is moving beyond rationality to a more integrative, harmonizing consciousness. Under these new structures, humankind is slowly trying to reunite what the rational structures have divided, transforming conflicting antinomies into useful polarities. It is an attempt to bring together instinct & reason, feelings & intellect, individual & family, the economy of societies & the economy of nature's environments. Under these emerging structures, religion is trying to re-link humans & nature, but at a much more evolved level than the oneness that existed under the archaic consciousness, or the ways of dealing with nature of magic & mythic societies. Under new structures, religion will use the magic & myths of the past to bring poetry to the necessary rationality of everyday life. Rituals will facilitate people's understanding of the unity of the human race & its oneness with nature beyond the diversity of cultures & natural environments. Religious books will be seen as descriptions of the path that humankind followed, not as commands for walking to the future. Religion will rely less on outside controlling institutions & much more on inner spiritual work. Teilhard de Chardin anticipated this religious transformation & some modern theologians (eg, Christian Matthew Fox, Buddhist Dalai Lama, & Jewish Arthur Waskow) are already discussing pathways to a religion adjusted to new integrative, harmonizing structures of consciousness.

98S34761 / ISA / 1998 / 12002
Kazarevsky, Mario (PO Box 352530, Palm Coast FL 32135 [tel/fax: 904-446-9727; e-mail: mkamen@aol.com]), Consciousness and Cultural Diversity.
† Culture may be defined as the set of values, beliefs, & behavioral patterns recorded by a society in the subconscious of its members' consciousness. Seminar studies by the cultural philosopher Jean Gebser (1905-1973) & his followers show how this set affects the works of the conscious mind, influencing perception of nature & society, decisions on how to act on them, & how to reconcile the diversified social commands with universal & invariant human needs. Initially, humans were guided solely by nature, slowly moving to wakefulness through the magic, mythical, & rational stages of consciousness evolution. In the process, a multiplicity of cultures were created, & the sense of unity & oneness with nature were lost. Humans are now transitioning through a new evolutionary stage, gradually & often chaotically moving to a new structure of consciousness that Gebser described as "integrative." These new structures of consciousness are leading to rediscovery of unity & oneness at a refined level of reasoning, while they were only instinctively & intuitively felt at human (Gebser's ever-present) origin. This emerging integral view of human nature is bound to produce changes in the organization & management of households, enterprises, & economies.

98S34762 / ISA / 1998 / 12003
Kane, Anne E. (U Texas, Austin 78712 [tel/fax: 312-471-1122/4586]), Identity Construction and Nationalism: Cultural Theory and Method in Explaining the Nexus in Ireland.
† Examines how the process of identity construction contributes to processes of nationalism: the drive for independence, symbolic struggles over the meaning of the nation & who belongs, & nationalization of the state according to the claims of a core national group. Comparative-historical work on nationalism, theoretical work on identity, & the author's work on the late-19th-century Irish Land War strongly suggest that nationalist construction in a major social group has a decisive influence on the broader processes of national identity formation & nationalism. Explained is how the Irish tenant farmers became Ireland's "nation-forming class" by explicating how the identity structure, which they began to construct during the Land War, became so socially diffused as to define, in a major way, the course of Irish nationalism & nation building. Connected both theoretically & empirically through ritual, narrative, myth, & discursive competition is a process of agrarian identity construction on the Irish independence movement, the symbolic struggle over what nation meant to people in Ireland, how that struggle produced a particular structure of nationalist meaning, & how a particular symbolic configuration of nationalism that emerged in the late 19th century, heavily influenced by a reconstructed agrarian identity, informed 20th-century free state policy.

98S34763 / ISA / 1998 / 12004
Kanezaki, Ryozo (Faculty Culture & Education Saga U, Saga City 840 Japan [tel/fax: 0952-28-8361; e-mail: kanezaki@cc.saga-u.ac.jp]), Studies on Sport Involvement and Commitment in Japan: Results and Issues.
11 Reviews the few studies on sport commitment that have been conducted in the US & Japan, highlighting measurement issues. In 1992, Kanekaze studied students' sport participation & continuation using the concept of commitment. Kanezaki & Hashimoto (1995) borrowed instruments from Curry & Parr (1988) & studied sport commitment among youths. In 1997, Kanekaze also investigated sport commitment & sport involvement among adults using a new commitment scale. In the 1992 & 1995 studies, the validity of the scale was verified as well as the explanatory model for continuation of sport behavior among adults. However, the scale used was only one of the various commitment scales. Reported here is a 1997 study that tried to verify the validity of the new commitment scale & analyze the factors affecting the formation of sport commitment in Japanese adults.

Kanas, Olli E. (Dept Social Policy U Turku, SF-20014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-2-333-5643/5093; e-mail: olli.kanas@utu.fi]), The Ants and the Grasshopper: Popular Attitudes on Deservingness in Australian and Finnish Social Policy.

1 Data from representative mail surveys conducted in 1995 in Australia & Finland (Ns = 1,600 & 1,300 respondents, respectively) are drawn on to analyze the extent to which public opinion is impacted by the "ant & the grasshopper" effect as described in Aesop's fable; ie, to what extent is the general public willing to give social benefits to busy & hardworking ants vs the lazier grasshoppers (representing the deserving & undeserving poor, respectively). Results show that respondents in both countries are willing to give substantially higher social protection to ants, ie, unemployed through no fault of their own vs grasshoppers (unemployed who voluntarily quit their job). Data indicate that there are certain differences in the legitimacy of merits/social security benefits. Those benefits attached to hard work & contributions paid are more popular than benefits related to income & wealth. In Australia, 85% of the respondents accept benefits diversified according to number of years worked & 83% according to contributions paid, while not more than 50% favor benefits related to claimant income. In Finland, the figures are 83%, 73%, & 45%, respectively. Moreover, those who have never had the possibility to enter the labor market (because of handicap) are regarded to have a right to social benefits that are significantly higher than entitlements to pure grasshoppers, the general public will not let the grasshoppers starve either.


1 In his turn-of-the-century study on poverty in York (England), Seebolt (1988) observed that poverty is cyclically dependent on a family's stages of life. An attempt is made here to determine the extent to which Rowntree's poverty cycles are still apparent in different OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development) countries, combining income data from the Luxembourg Income Study & the Social Statistical Yearbook. Project to investigate changes since the mid-1960s in single countries & to compare trends between nations. Focus is on the success of various sociopolitical solutions, particularly family policy & pension security, in eliminating poverty at different stages of life. Finland & Sweden are representatives of the so-called Nordic welfare states; the Federal Republic of Germany & the Netherlands represent the Central European countries; & Australia, Canada, GB, & the US represent the so-called liberal welfare state regime. Analysis demonstrates that improved social policies in all countries have had effects on poverty cycles. In most countries, the young have replaced the old as the lowest income group. Persistent poverty of the latter years is gone, while passing poverty of early adulthood has arrived. In many countries, the cycle of poverty has flattened out, & the life stages are no longer significantly different. Some systematic differences, however, remain between countries. High poverty rates among families with children continue to be an Anglo-American problem & improvements in this area have been only marginal.

Kanas, Olli E. & Palme, Joakim S. (Dept Social Policy U Turku, SF-20014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-2-333-5643/5093; e-mail: olli.kanas@utu.fi]), Professionalisation through Social Closure in the Arts.

1 Building on the idea of artists as workers & art as collective action, the artist is seen as a normal socioeconomic actor who aims to improve his or her position through occupational politics. Focus is on attempts at social closure in the arts, eg, the use of formal qualifications or union membership as barriers of entry. The possibility & desirability of professionalizing the arts in the manner of law or medicine are discussed. It is argued that closure is difficult to achieve in the arts, depending on the art form & the cultural-political context. Certain questions are also raised regarding its effects on the quality or variability of artistic production. The analysis makes use of various theories of social closure, including Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social fields, & draws on data from a project on the status of artists in Finland.

Kashio, Naoki (Group sociology religions & laicism, 56-61 rue Pouc'h, Paris 15. (tel: 33-1-40-25-10-94; e-mail: naoki.kashio@iresco.fr)), Japanese New Religious Movements and Sect Polity in France: Two Case Studies on Suyko-Mahikari and Sokai-Gakkai.

1 The interaction of sect/religion policy with two new Japanese religious organizations is discussed. As a result, the role of state in the preservation of tribal culture is also addressed.

Karttunen, Sari (Unit Media & Culture Statistics Finland, FIN-00022 Helsinki [tel/fax: 358-9-1734-2963/3264; e-mail: sari.karttunen@stat.fi]), Professionalisation through Social Closure in the Arts.

1 Building on the idea of artists as workers & art as collective action, the artist is seen as a normal socioeconomic actor who aims to improve his or her position through occupational politics. Focus is on attempts at social closure in the arts, eg, the use of formal qualifications or union membership as barriers of entry. The possibility & desirability of professionalizing the arts in the manner of law or medicine are discussed. It is argued that closure is difficult to achieve in the arts, depending on the art form & the cultural-political context. Certain questions are also raised regarding its effects on the quality or variability of artistic production. The analysis makes use of various theories of social closure, including Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social fields, & draws on data from a project on the status of artists in Finland.
rural population is linked to the deagriculturalization of their employment & an enlarging tendency toward unemployment, underemployment, flexible employment, & combination between agricultural & non-agricultural employment. Consequently, the construction of a healthy sociodemographic situation of Greek countryside has had significant impact on family farming & rural/peripheral labor markets, & is evident in changing family roles, shifts in the gender division of labor, increasing flexibility of family labor, use of external cheap nonfamily labour, & farm restructuring. The newly formulated characteristics of employment in rural areas, in general, & family farm employment, in particular, in Greece is examined, drawing on sociodemographic data from the Population & Agricultural Censuses as well as the Agricultural & Labour Surveys. The effects of the European integration processes & the increasing incorporation of peripheral labor markets into the wider economy are considered.

98S34771 / ISA / 1998 / 12012
Kaspersen, Lars Bo (Dept Political Science Aarhus U, DK-8000 C Denmark [tel: 45-89-42-12-88]), How a State Became Democratic as an Unintended Consequence of Warfare and Military Reforms: The Case of Denmark.

1 Denmark offers an interesting case of state-formation or nation-building processes in Europe, demonstrating a direct relationship between violence, war, & the rise of democracy. It is argued that the development of democracy & the introduction of a liberal constitution in Denmark must be seen in close connection to Denmark's geopolitical situation & a number of "cold" & "hot" wars during the 17th-19th centuries. As a result of external threats, a struggle took place between the king & the landed gentry during the late 18th century, which led to a new military reform that allowed the king to conscript peasants to create a larger, more efficient army. To conscript the peasant, he had to accept peasants as freeholders with certain civil & political rights. The last step was the introduction of the general conscription with the liberal constitution of 1849, which paved the way for a general set of rights & obligations for all men. Wars & threats of wars were decisive aspects of the development of the democracy in Denmark. Inspired by Carl Schmitt it is demonstrated how a "state of expectation" (warfare) resulted in a democratic outcome, but as an unintended consequence of a reorganization of the state & the military to maintain the domain of sovereignty.

98S34772 / ISA / 1998 / 12013
Katsumata, Masanao (Coll Nursing Nagoya City U, 466-0811 Japan [tel/fax: 81-52-852-4641; email: gppm-km@asahi-net.or.jp]), Re-Reading Max Weber's "Collected Essays on the Sociology of Religion".

Max Weber's essays, "The Economic Ethics of the World Religions," which critically studied the Orient, have been conventionally read from the standpoint of a prior reading of "The Protestant Ethic & the Spirit of Capitalism." As a result, these articles have been considered as circumstances late 18th century, which led to a new military reform that allowed the king to conscript peasants to create a larger, more efficient army. To conscript the peasant, he had to accept peasants as freeholders with certain civil & political rights. The last step was the introduction of the general conscription with the liberal constitution of 1849, which paved the way for a general set of rights & obligations for all men. Wars & threats of wars were decisive aspects of the development of the democracy in Denmark. Inspired by Carl Schmitt it is demonstrated how a "state of expectation" (warfare) resulted in a democratic outcome, but as an unintended consequence of a reorganization of the state & the military to maintain the domain of sovereignty.

98S34777 / ISA / 1998 / 12014
Kattakayam, Jacob John (Dept Sociology U Kerala, Trivandrum 695581 India [tel/fax: 471-448502], Support System for the Elderly—An Intergenerational Study in Kerala, India.

1 Analyses the support system of the elderly in Kerala, in India, in the context of changing social circumstances. Primary data collected in Thriruvananthapuram identify three types of support for the elderly: (1) primary—family & peer groups; (2) secondary—other relatives & neighbors; & (3) tertiary—religious & medical systems. It also inferred that support systems are culturally conditioned. Results are interpreted using the theories of Cumings & Henry, Alfred R. Radcliffe-Brown, & Talcott Parsons to understand the concept of support system relative to the elderly population.
11 Addresses questions about cultural value, especially on the dichotomy of high seen as the positive pole in the bipolar disposition of high-cultural discourse with low-cultural aesthetics in which traditional low culture is qualitatively in a theoretical frame of discourse analysis. Comics tradition of the economy of value or the rules of the field are not questioned. This is not the sole ground for the construction of comics' value. A legitimation in accordance with the classical economy of cultural value, but legitimate culture. It may be stated that comics are legitimate in a Changed Welfare State: The Case of Sweden.

1 Gender differences in cultural consumption in Sweden are examined, employing an extensive set of cultural consumption items to offer a sensitive measure of differences in cultural tastes. Two different kinds of explanations for these differences are tested: (1) those that focus on the link between gender & class & maintain that gender differences are, in fact, class differences; & (2) those that grant an autonomous role to gender. The effects of both class position & gender on cultural consumption & the extent to which these factors are independent of each other are investigated, based on data from a 1993 national survey in Sweden. Previous studies conducted in the framework of class analysis assumed the primacy of class in determining cultural consumption & tastes. It is interesting to see how the association between class, gender, & cultural consumption is organized in a society with high class mobility rates, a relatively egalitarian economy, & high rates of female labor force participation.

Kauranen, Ralf (Dept Sociology U California, Berkeley 94720 [tel/fax: 1-510-704-0997/642-0659; e-mail: kauras@soares.berkeley.edu]), Cultural Consumption, Class and Gender in a Changed Welfare State: The Case of Sweden.

The Legitimation of Comics as Art-Questions of Cultural Value.

In Lithuania, the national physical education & sport subsystem was formed when (1) physical education was recorded into school programs as a compulsory discipline; (2) educational institutions created physical preparation standards that were often ideologized & had military tones; (2) an independent system designed to train physical education & sport specialists was formed in the higher education system. The first two characteristics became evident immediately after the restoration of Lithuanian independence (1920-1924), when the national education system was formed. The independent training of physical education specialists started when higher courses of physical education were set up (1934). During the Soviet period (1940-1990), the following stages regarding the development of a physical education subsystem in the education system can be distinguished: (A) in the 1950s, the creation of a public sport schools network with the aim of a positive engagement of pupils & the preparation of a sport reserve; (B) in the 1960-1970s, the establishment of a physical education subsystem infrastructure-approximately 80% of all secondary schools have their own sport halls & stadiums; (3) in the early 1990s, the establishment of compulsory physical preparation normatives in the graduating classes; & (D) in the late 1980s, the filling up of the subsystem with qualified physical education specialists-92% of physical education teachers & 75% of coaches have higher education diplomas in physical education. During the 1990s, many social changes took place in Lithuania. The two main aspects of the subsystem modernization process are identified: (a) extensive, which is when compulsory social interactions are being extended; eg, the Lithuanian Physical Education & Sport Law foresees three compulsory physical education activities in all educational institutions; & (b) intensive, which is defined by the internal differentiation of the subsystem.

The Stages of the Transition in Ukrainian Science: Results of the Sociological Analysis.

Reports the results of the project, Problems of the Transformation in Science System of Ukraine, started in 1996 in the context of transition to market-oriented methods of economy management. In the conditions of subsequent economic crisis, Ukrainian scientific & technological potential has been hurt by funding cuts. Official statistics, expert & researcher estimates, interviews, & direct observation were used to distinguish three stages: (1) 1985-1991, from the start of perestroika until proclamation of Ukraine's independence, which sped up nationalization trends in Ukrainian science; (2) 1991-1993, marked by creation of the formal conditions for "framing" Ukrainian science; & (3) 1993-present, featuring the spreading of changes initiated earlier. In addition to state budget cuts, reduction of contracts from industry along with incredible boost of overhead costs in educational institutions, & higher costs of research staff followed by unprecedented growth of hidden unemployment, indicate that national science is on the brink of resource exhaustion; its survival is in doubt.

Kavaiche, K. G. (People's Coll, Marathwada 431602 India [tel/fax: 91-246-235788]), Problems of Leisure in Indian University Curriculum.

Reviews problems involved in leisure studies at Indian universities, eg, knowledge about the concept of leisure among intellectuals; leisure management; leisure & employment; value-oriented leisure; job opportunities & relation to tourism; & games, culture, music, & other traditional forms of leisure. Analysis reveals trends toward traditional disciplines in sociology papers & alienated behavior of teachers toward new studies, leisure utility, & employment. New means of leisure & dominance of five forms of leisure—TV, alcohol, tobacco, sex, & games--vs traditional means (eg, intercommunication, countryside recreation, cultural coordination, arts, & visits to pilgrimages & arranged leisure) are discussed.
Sport Involvement, Exercise Identity and Quality of Life of Middle and Senior-Aged Participants at the National Sports and Recreation Festival in Japan.

1 Investigates the quality of life of middle- & senior-aged sports participants on the basis of their sport involvement & exercise identity factors, using data from 543 male & female participants in four different sports—gate-ball, tennis, ten-pin bowling, & ground golf—at the 10th National Sports & Recreation Festival in Okinawa, Japan, in Nov 1997. Questionnaires—the Life-Satisfaction Index—A scale (LSI) developed by Neugarten & the Exercise Identity scale created by Anderson—were distributed to team representatives of each sport & were collected at the completion of the tournament. The mean score of the total LSI was 11.82, while the Cronbach’s alpha coefficient was 0.779. Results indicated that girls’ exercise identity factors, as well as physical & fitness conditions appeared to be more reliable than quantitative variables.

98S34785 / ISA / 1998 / 12026
Kay, Joanne (U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-931-2122; e-mail: kay@magellan.umontreal.ca]), Extreme Sport, Gender and Risk.

1 Theoretically examines the notion of risk in extreme sport & the implications that it represents for gendered participation. The developing extreme sports now appear to constitute a male sports culture reminiscent of that of earlier traditional sport. This new realm, which seeks to count

98S34786 / ISA / 1998 / 12027
— the Uralic language family. Its southern dialects are slowly disappearing through the southern cone of Latin America, as governments seek to reduce expenditures on state-sponsored pay-as-you-go pension programs & replace them with private, individually capitalized savings plans. Outlined here are recent policy reforms & their potential distributional impact. Domestic policy debates over privatization are also reviewed, & the process of globalization & the specific role of international economic & political factors & their impact on domestic policy debates are examined. Specific patterns of political mobilization in Argentina, Brazil, & Uruguay are compared. The extent to which these reforms constitute “social dumping” is considered.

98S34787 / ISA / 1998 / 12028
Kazakевич, Olga A. (Insti Linguistics Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 103009 [tel/fax: 7-095-290-5268/0528; e-mail: kazak@iliing.rsmsu.ac], Northern Selkups, Their Language and Identity.

1 The Selkups, an indigenous minority people of Russia numbering 3,612 persons according to the 1989 Census, are dispersed over a large area of Western Siberia between the Ob & Yenisei Rivers. Selkup is the only living representative of the southern subgroup of the Samoyed branch of the Uralic language family. Its southern dialects are slowly disappearing & are now spoken only by some elderly. The situation with the northern dialect is much better, but still no cause for rejoicing. Described here is an expedition to the Krasnoselkup district, where the majority of the Selkups live, organized in 1996. To assess the linguistic situation, 1 month was spent gathering data, recording folklore texts, interviewing people using a questionnaire to obtain information on mother tongue & second language, attitude toward children learning & using the ethnic language, evaluation of native-language competence, & sociodemographic attributes. Practically all the Selkups in the Krasnoselkup district recognized Selkup as their mother tongue, though not all of them really speak it; in many cases, such recognition is just a badge of identity. The language situation differs from settlement to settlement. In small villages where Selkups constitute the majority of the population, Selkup is still widely used, whereas, in larger villages with the bulk of the population formed by newcomers from different parts of Russia, Selkup is rarely spoken even in purely Selkup families. All Selkup-speaking Selkups are bilingual, with Russian as their second language. In Selkup speech of all generations, code switching & mixing are quite common.

98S34788 / ISA / 1998 / 12029
Kazimierska, Kaja (Insti Sociology U Kedz?, PL-90131 Poland [tel/fax: 48-42-56-26-05; e-mail: kajakaz@krysia.uni.lodz.pl]), Migration Experiences and Changes of Identity. The Analysis of Narration.

1 Analysis of a narrative interview with a Turkish woman living in the Federal Republic of Germany. It has been considered to examine the process of identity changes influenced by the narrator’s migration experiences. The process has at least two contexts. One refers to the cultural roots of the narrator; new experiences have changed her self-image of being a woman. The other is connected with the narrator’s life course; the narration shows how a naive girl has become an adult & independent woman. Being a woman is defined with the help of categories belonging to Western culture. Therefore, the process of migration is connected with losing culturally influenced ways of describing narrator identity. As a result, the Turkish woman has become a stranger in her homeland & remains a stranger in the country of migration. The narrator’s biographical work on this problem is analyzed.

98S34789 / ISA / 1998 / 12030
Keating, Tom P. (La Trobe U Albury/Wodonga Campus, Victoria Australia 3690 [tel/fax: 0260583-783/777; e-mail: T.Keating@aw.latrobe.edu.au]), The Role of Leadership in the Management of Post Disaster Recovery.

1 Contemporary approaches to recovery following disaster stress the importance of community management of recovery processes. While this approach has been critical in the reformulation of the approach to disaster management in the state of Victoria, Australia, & has led to a dramatic improvement in recovery outcomes, it masks the real difficulties associated with the provision of leadership during the subsequent reconstructive phase. As a result, the process of migration is connected with losing culturally influenced ways of describing narrator identity. As a result, the Turkish woman has become a stranger in her homeland & remains a stranger in the country of migration. The narrator’s biographical work on this problem is analyzed.
11Explores whether society's economic goals—particularly income security, economic growth, and satisfying employment—are better served by government or private ownership in the free market or transforming countries.

Kelley, Jonathan & Sikora, Joanna (Research School of Social Sciences Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601 [tel/fax: 61-6-297-2957; e-mail: Kelley@international-survey.org]), Class and Attitudes to Private and Public Ownership in Economy in Free Market and Transforming Countries.

Kelley, John R. (U Illinois, Urbana 61821 [tel/fax: 217-352-3801/244-1935; e-mail: jr-kelly@uiuc.edu]), Generations: Has Leisure Studies Entered a New Age?

Kelly, John R. (U Illinois, Urbana 61821 [tel/fax: 217-352-3801/244-1935; e-mail: jr-kelly@uiuc.edu]), Generations: Has Leisure Studies Entered a New Age?

Kelley, Jonathan & Sikora, Joanna (Research School of Social Sciences Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601 [tel/fax: 61-6-297-2957; e-mail: Kelley@international-survey.org]), Class and Attitudes to Private and Public Ownership in Economy in Free Market and Transforming Countries.

Kelley, John R. (U Illinois, Urbana 61821 [tel/fax: 217-352-3801/244-1935; e-mail: jr-kelly@uiuc.edu]), Generations: Has Leisure Studies Entered a New Age?

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Kelley, John R. (U Illinois, Urbana 61821 [tel/fax: 217-352-3801/244-1935; e-mail: jr-kelly@uiuc.edu]), Generations: Has Leisure Studies Entered a New Age?
tion of how households cope with these changes, it is suggested here that conventional approaches to flexibilization of labor markets are not useful in understanding current restructuring. It is argued that the combination of high unemployment & the legacy of a sharply racially segmented labor market under apartheid is reinforcing a dual labor market. An increasingly polarized labor market is emerging, consisting of a growing number of marginalized workers, side by side with a core workforce consisting of black & white workers in firms able to adjust to the changing imperatives of an increasingly globalized economy. Policy initiatives being taken by South Africa's first democratic government & its social partners to deal with the consequences of such structural changes are examined.

98S34797 / ISA / 1998 / 12039

Kantor, Jeffrey (John Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218), Military Participation, Inequality and Economic Growth: Andreski Was Right.

In 1954, Stanislav Andreski hypothesized that relatively high per capita levels of military participation (military participation ratio) would have a negative effect on inequality. This argument is tested with an empirical cross-national examination of the effect of the per capita level of military participation on inequality, 1930-1990. It is found that a relatively high military participation rate has a negative effect on inequality, but a positive effect on economic growth, though it is partially mediated by the negative effect of inequality on economic growth. It is argued that these effects of increased military participation are the result of increased income & educational opportunities afforded to military personnel.

98S34797 / ISA / 1998 / 12040

Kernic, Franz (National Defense Academy, Stiftsgasse Za A-1070 Vienna tel/fax: 43-1-52161-40423/17105; e-mail: a8003858@unet.univie.ac.at), The Austrian Experience in Preparing Warriors for Peace.

1. Focuses on the Austrian experience in preparing soldiers for UN peacekeeping operations in the former Yugoslavia, drawing on survey data from Austrian UN soldiers compiled 1996/97 before & during deployment to that area. The main issues addressed are (1) the organizational culture of the Austrian contingent; (2) the preparation of the soldiers for the mission from a sociological point of view (negotiation skills, intercultural communication, cultural appreciation); & (3) the soldiers' experiences in this complex cultural environment.

98S34800 / ISA / 1998 / 12041

Kersting, Norbert & Sperber, Jaime (Instit Politikwissenschaft, D-35032 Marburg Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-6421-28440/8991; e-mail: kersting@mailer.uni-marburg.de]), Urban Citizenship and Poverty in the Third World.

1. Questions of local political identity, political legitimacy, & limitations of the rising expectations among the urban poor in developing countries are explored, drawing on a comparative survey regarding local politics in metropolitan & smaller urban areas in Brazil, Chile, Ivory Coast, & Kenya. Analysis of participation in urban social movements & neighborhood groups shows that aspects of subsidiarity & communautarism are evident even among the urban poor. Assessment of local self-help depends on the specific values of the urban poor, their resources, & the local political-institutional background of each country. Under what, on the whole, are very precarious living conditions, there exists a generally high level of local self-help initiatives among the majority of respondents. Contrary to prevailing pessimism, findings indicate a realistic limitation of the aspirations & democratic, mostly local, government-oriented political actions of the urban poor in the Third World.

Kester, Gérard (Global Participation Development Programme, 15 Schuttertoehoflaan NL-3832 GP Leusden Netherlands [tel/fax: 33-494-71472/2217]), "Participatory Social Research Has Surplus Value..." A Plea for More Trade Union-University Cooperation.

1. Discussed is that participatory research as social research conducted jointly, in all phases of the research process, by independent academic researchers & (representatives of) the social structures concerned. The main postulate is that participatory research, apart from increasing practical relevance, can also increase the validity & reliability of scientific research & institutional relevance. Reference is made to a long-term international comparative research project on the development of democratic worker participation in Africa, conducted in the framework of intense trade union-university cooperation. Research validity was enhanced through systematic involvement of trade union policymakers & educators in the elaboration of research questions & subsequent conceptualization & operationalization. Reliability was increased by the active role trade unionists played in carrying out the research (eg, access to workplaces, greater employee confidence). The practical value for policy-making, for education of different target groups, & for action, appears to be formidable, & the theoretical "surplus" value of such participatory research can be demonstrated also. In conclusion, a plea is made to increase participatory social research, which, apart from its practical impact, can add scientific value.

98S34801 / ISA / 1998 / 12042

Khamdohova, Janna (Kabardino-Balkarian State U, Nalchik Russia [tel/fax: 007-86622-73650/73492; e-mail: jane@pluton.klib.nalchik.su]), The Dynamics of Way of Life and Interaction of Neighbour Cultures.

1. It is hypothesized that, when destroyed & devalued political ideological & economical regulators ruin once-favorable interethnic relationships, relationships formed as a result of long-interacting neighbor cultures act as a stabilizing social factor. Evidence is drawn from the experience of preventing an interethnic conflict in Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, situated in one of the potentially most explosive regions of Russia.

98S34801 / ISA / 1998 / 12043

Khan, Masood Ali (Indian Council Social Science Research Osmania U, Hyderabad 500007 Andhra Pradesh India [tel: 91-40-7018756], The Hyderabad and Malayalee Migration to Middle East-Cultural and Economic Dimension.

1. Compares the influence of migration on people in Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) & Kerala, India. In recent past, these two states have experienced the diaspora of people who migrate to Gulf countries for employment. Discussed here are the socioeconomic effects of this diaspora & the Gulf oil boom both in India & abroad. An attempt is made to identify factors that prompted people in both states to migrate. Focus is on the influences of migration on the development of economy & society of Hyderabad & Kerala.

98S34804 / ISA / 1998 / 12045

Kharchenko, Irina I (Instit Economics/Industrial Engineering, 17 Lavrentiev Prospect Novosibirsk 630090 Russia [tel/fax: 7-3832-35-4425/5580; e-mail: kharchen@ieic.nsc.ru]), High School Students Plan Their Future: Changes in the 1990s in Western Siberia.

1. The introduction of market relations in Russia changed drastically the social conditions in which young people make occupational & educational post-high-school plans. Examined here are changes in high school students' educational & occupational aspirations, value orientations, & motives of choice, based on two sociological surveys of school leavers (in grades 9 & 11) in Novosibirsk oblast, western Siberia. Responses of 1,680 students in 1990 & 800 in 1996 show that most decided to continue full-time study right after graduation, but not to find a job. The differentiation in students' intentions depended on the community of residence; more urban respondents planned to attend college or university, & aspiring professions prestigious. Occupational choice was motivated more by opportunity for individual success. Rural students were generally less ambitious in their plans then their urban contemporaries, but in comparison with 1990, a growing number of rural school leavers in 1996 aspired to white-collar occupations & wanted to live in urban places.

98S34805 / ISA / 1998 / 12046

Khashan, Hilal (PSP America Beirut, Lebanon [e-mail: hilkhash@aub.edu.lb]), Islamic Revival and Modernity.
Aims to demonstrate that Islamic revival represents a natural, almost spontaneous, reaction to conditions of underdevelopment, based on data from a random sample of 1,000 Muslims in Lebanon. The notion is advanced that any revival is primarily benign, & that radicalism is an erratic, unrepresentative trend of Islam today. The failure of the secular model for development in the Arab world has paved the way for the emergence of religious groups. It is contended that Islamic groups (1) are reform oriented; (2) aim at reasserting Islam as a source of identity; (3) are decisively nonpolitical & can work well with the government, & (4) are not anti-Western.

Khshan, Hilal (PSPA Dept American U Beirut, 850 3rd Ave New York NY 10022-6297 (e-mail: hilkhassh@aub.edu.lb)), Western Fears and Muslim Grievances.

The spectacular rise of political Islam in recent years has caused unprecedented fears in Western societies, mainly European, about potentialities of radical Islamic movements for subversive activities in their societies. Westerners seem more inclined to contain political Islam than to account for reasons behind its genesis. Radical Islamic groups are essentially the product of underdevelopment, the legacy of Western colonialism, & a general societal malaise, as is demonstrated here. Understanding the underlying factors behind the rise of political Islam & rectifying them with Western help will preserve Western societies' stability & peace & lay out the basis for mutually rewarding transactions between them & their Muslim neighbors.

Khattha, R. U., Malik, P. S., & Malik, Saroj (Chaudhry Charan Singh Hart Ayagra, Jatana Passage, U, Hisar 125004 India (tel: 091-01662-31171-73; fax: 091-01662-34952; e-mail: hau@rae.ren.in)), Socio-Economic Causes and Consequences of Child Labour in India—An Unequal Development.

Based on 1996/97 primary data from 30 child laborers in Hisar, Harayana, India, it was observed that about 97% belonged to scheduled & backward castes, & 90% were ages 10-15; the majority of their parents were below the poverty line. About 70% of their parents were just literate, & none well educated. Factors leading to child labor were reported as low parental income, unemployment, paternal alcoholic addiction, & lack of permanent income sources. Major reasons behind school dropouts included study-labor involvement conflict, no tutorial support at home, dubious peers for males, & sibling care responsibilities for girls. The wages of female child laborers were lower than their male counterparts; the majority were underpaid & worked 10+ hours a day. It is argued that education should be compulsory for all children; their parents should be provided with gainful employment; family planning & female literacy should be & encouraged equally among families of all castes & religious communities; & government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, & cooperatives should help identify, rehabilitate, & educate child laborers.

Khelfaoui, Hocine (CREAD, Cité Ibn Khaldoun 35B8 Boumerdes Algeria (tel/fax: 213-2-82-03-85/81-17-97)), Effet de la fonction étatique sur la construction de l'identité professionnelle des ingénieurs en Algérie (The Effect of State Functions on the Construction of Engineers' Professional Identity in Algeria). (FRE)

Recently & linked to state policies of education & recruitment started at independence. Algerian engineers showed signs of strong dependence on the public centralized action. This influence was present in the constitution as a professional group until the emergence of the enterprise as economic autonomous actor. Since then, the engineer is confronted with the choice of being an agent of the state or of the enterprise, two functions not always easy to reconcile. Analyzed is the impact of state functions vs enterprise functions on the construction of the professional identity of Algerian engineers.

Khmelko, Valeriy Yevhenovych (Mohyla Academy U Kiev, Ukraine 254070 (tel/fax: 380-44-263-3568/3458; e-mail: khmelko@kiis.kiev.ua)), Regional Ethnocultural and Political Cleavages in Ukraine.

In 1994, the first parliamentary elections in independent Ukraine demonstrated sharply contrasting patterns of regional support for the left- & right-wing parties in the east & west of the country. An even more marked manifestation of political polarization between the east & west came in the second round of the 1994 presidential elections. Data from official electoral bodies & 1993, 1994 & 1997 national representative surveys of the Kiev International Inst of Sociology (N = 1,737, 2,711 & 3,482 adults, respectively) are used to explore the relationships between an electoral polarization, political orientations, & ethniccultural cleavages along territorial lines. Analysis of regional-level data shows that there are the strongest relationships between supporting of the left- (or right-) wing parties & the definite national-political orientation of voters, & between the national-political orientation of voters & their ethno-linguistic identity as Ukrainian-speaking Ukrainians, Russian-speaking Ukrainians, or Russian-speaking Russians.


It is estimated that there are about 50,000 Bangladeshi migrant workers in Singapore. Considered here is the politicoeconomic background of this labor migration & the current conditions of the migrant workers, various aspects of their everyday life, their adjustment, & the role of informal groups as a support system. Data are drawn primarily from interviews with Bangladeshi workers in Singapore.

Khonder, Habibul H. (Dept Sociology National U Singapore, 119260 Singapore (tel/fax: 65-874-6110/777-9579; e-mail: Habib@nus.edu.sg)), Democracy and Well-Being in Selected Asian Countries.

Unstructured interviews & discussions are drawn on to examine conceptual issues concerning the quality of life, particularly well-being, in Bangladesh & Singapore, arguing that well-being could be understood in the context of both social capital & democracy. Following Robert Putnam's proposition that declining social capital undermines democracy, it is posited that social capital, in turn, is being weakened by a variety of politicoeconomic forces in the developing world, & the weakening of social bonds affects the quality of life adversely. The viability & sustainability of democracy is also affected by declining social capital, thus undermining general well-being. Also, how different societies respond to these challenges is explored.

Khonder, Habibul H. (Dept Sociology National U Singapore, 0511 Singapore (e-mail: Habib@nus.edu.sg)), Role of Science Policy in Singapore's Development.

Argues that appropriate science policy can play a catalytic role in the development of countries trying to catch up with the developed nations. Drawing on the experience of Singapore's development, it is argued that forward-looking leadership & a rational policy framework with regard to the development of a science & technology enterprise played a crucial role in its development. Careful planning & successful implementation of various strategies paid off in terms of a viable science-technology structure that secures Singapore's development even in times of regional uncertainties. A relevant issue is sociological knowledge on policy & processes.

Khonder, Habibul H. (Dept Sociology National U Singapore, 119260 (e-mail: habib@nus.edu.sg)), Between Globalization and Marginalization: Predicament of the Emigré Sociologists.

Argues that immigrant sociologists are faced with double marginalization by (1) the host country because of their immigrant/outsider status & (2) their country of origin because of their expatriate status, particularly the longer they remain away. As a result, it is argued that immigrant sociologists feel comfortable proposing sociological theories with close affinity to theories of globalization, globalism, etc, ie, their own dislocation is often mirrored in their theoretical choices. Emigré sociologists are products of the processes of globalization, which, in turn, becomes the object of their study.

Kidd, Bruce (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 2W6 (tel/fax: 416-978-7943/4384; e-mail: kidd@phe.utoronto.ca)), Human Rights in Sport.

The year 1998 marks the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN. In the field of sport, governments & influential nongovernmental organizations, eg, the International Olympic Committee, have applied the ideals of the Universal
Declaration to their activities, grafting them onto the traditional moral claims of sport (i.e., the "level playing field") in such documents as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Charter of Physical Education & Sport & various statements of athletes/participants' rights & social equity. Here, the nature of campaigns for human rights in sports & progress toward their realization are assessed in the context of intensifying globalization & commercialization, the activism of athletes & social movements, the transformation of international politics in the wake of the fall of the Soviet model of state socialism, & other recent social changes/interventions, drawing on the insights of recent scholarship.

Kiku, Koichi (Dept Sport Science Nara Women's U, Nara City 630 Japan [tel/fax: 742-20-3347; e-mail: kiku.ko@cc.nara-wu.ac.jp]), The Changing Sociological Knowledges of Sport in Japan. Discusses future topics in sport sociology from the viewpoint of the sociology of knowledge, while clarifying the post-WWII trends in sport sociology in Japan & their relationship with the social structure. Historically, sport sociology in Japan has been influenced by the sociology of physical education. The study of physical education & sport sociology describes the influences of politics, economics, & society on physical education & sport. From the viewpoint of the sociology of knowledge, this came about due to the mass production of university graduates & scholars who majored in physical education because that subject has been compulsory in the universities since WWII. In general, these individuals had little interest in theoretical perspectives. With physical education no longer a compulsory subject in 1991, however, the establishment of a theoretical & methodological approach to sport sociology began to appear. In addition, the Japan Society of Sport Sociology was founded in 1991 & has been contributing to the development of sport sociology. For sport sociology to develop in the future, it will be necessary to bring together the subtle differences in methodology & approaches of the physical education scholars & the new theory-oriented scholars.

Kim, Byung-Kwan (Dept Sociology Ajou U, Suwon 442-749 South Korea [tel/fax: 82-331-219-2781/2195; e-mail: bkkim@madang.ajou.ac.kr]), Social Inequality and Perception of the Quality of Life in Korea. Discusses the relationship between the degree of social inequality & perception of quality of life in Korea, discussing patterns & degrees of social inequality during the period of rapid industrialization & its impact on quality of life. Data from a 1996 national survey are used to examine the relationship among the objective position in the map of social inequality—measured by social class location—subjective perception of social inequality, & perception of quality of life in global, domain-specific measurement. Findings indicate that objective & subjective aspects of social inequality strongly affect perception of quality of life in Korea.

Kim, Hyun Sook (Dept Sociology/Anthropology Wheaton Coll, Norton MA 02766 [tel/fax: 508-286-3657/3640; e-mail: bhkim@wheaton.wheaton.edu]), Sexualized and Ethnicized Body Politics in the Transnational Era. The globalization creates solidarities & conflicts that cross ethnic & national boundaries. Transnational & regional migration, activated by the mass production of university graduates & scholars who majored in physical education because that subject has been compulsory in the universities since WWII. In general, these individuals had little interest in theoretical perspectives. With physical education no longer a compulsory subject in 1991, however, the establishment of a theoretical & methodological approach to sport sociology began to appear. In addition, the Japan Society of Sport Sociology was founded in 1991 & has been contributing to the development of sport sociology. For sport sociology to develop in the future, it will be necessary to bring together the subtle differences in methodology & approaches of the physical education scholars & the new theory-oriented scholars.

Kim, Joung-Im (Dept Communication U Hawaii Manoa, Honolulu 96822 [tel/fax: 808-956-3340/5589; e-mail: joungim@hawaii.edu]), Strength of Ties and Network Accessibility. Network data collected in India in 1985 as part of a UN-sponsored pilot project on interpersonal communication networks at the acceptance & continuance of family planning practice, & from graduate students in two different departments in a US university, are drawn on to discuss the importance of the concept of network accessibility in (Kim, 1986) in elaborating Mark Granovetter's (1973) strength of weak ties argument at the dyad level; (2) examine the empirical relationship between two different measures of tie strength—closeness & frequency of communication; & (3) determine whether any empirical distinctions can be made between these measures in their relationships with network accessibility for testing the strength of weak ties hypothesis at the dyad level. Network accessibility is characterized by the structure of personal networks of dyadic partners (or dyadic personal networks), especially their nonoverlapping parts. For each dyad, network accessibility can be measured from both directions: if the network accessibility provides inputs to theoretical linkages in the strength of weak ties hypothesis, then a rationale for the negative relationship between tie strength & instrumentality.

Kim, Keong-il (Academy Korean Studies, Songnamsi Kyonggi-do 463791 Korea [tel/fax: 82-342-709-7563/2246; e-mail: keongil@aks.co.kr]), The Universal/Particular and the Time/Space in Colonial Knowledge. Considers such issues as how history & social sciences, if they exist, were formed during the colonial period of Korea, what impact Japanese knowledge had on the shaping of colonial knowledge, & how the broad range of academic movements emerged, especially after the 1930s, in colonial Korea. Several trends of, or inclinations toward, both extremes of the universal/particular could be discerned in attempts to establish modern knowledge in the colonial period; eg, nationalist thought & Marxism. These cases, show how the attempt to synthesize the universal/particular was frustrated in colonial situations & what repercussions this dilemma had for the time/spaces of the colonial knowledge was still deeply felt in Korea's contemporary social sciences. Their effort to achieve "the middle" & their ultimate frustration under colonial domination indicate the need for caution in temptations of both universalism & particularism & for serious analysis of the problem of time & space.

Kim, Myung-Soo (U California, Los Angeles 90024 [tel/fax: 310-208-5205; e-mail: mskim@han.org]), Ethnic Stratification in Japan. Explores ethnic stratification in Japan, comparing 1995 data from the Social Stratification & Social Conscious Survey about Koreans in Japan & Social Stratification & Social Mobility Survey in Japan. Via orthodox socioecconomic achievement models, a latent structure on ethnic inequality is revealed, underpinning a hypothetical proposition: Koreans in Japan have faced educational meritocracy, & maximizing family & informal intraethnic network resources, they have achieved equal status as Japanese. Kim, Keong-il (Academy Korean Studies, Songnamsi Kyonggi-do 463791 Korea [tel/fax: 82-342-709-7563/2246; e-mail: keongil@aks.co.kr]), The Universal/Particular and the Time/Space in Colonial Knowledge. Explores ethnic stratification in Japan, comparing 1995 data from the Social Stratification & Social Conscious Survey about Koreans in Japan & Social Stratification & Social Mobility Survey in Japan. Via orthodox socioecconomic achievement models, a latent structure on ethnic inequality is revealed, underpinning a hypothetical proposition: Koreans in Japan have faced educational meritocracy, & maximizing family & informal intraethnic network resources, they have achieved equal status as Japanese.

Kimmel, Michael (State U New York, Stony Brook 11794 [tel/fax: 516-632-708/8203; e-mail: mkimmel@datalab2.sles.sunysb.edu]), The Invisibility of Masculinity in Classical Sociological Theory. Examines several key concepts in sociological theory from the perspective of the invisibility of masculinity. Examines the invisibility of or invisibility to masculinity in the pantheon of classical sociological theory & subjects them to a feminist analysis. It is argued that, because gender is a structure of power, masculinity remains invisible as a mechanism of privilege. Thus, although the works in the canon seem to be about people—the falsely gendered man—they are, in fact, deeply gendered works; ie, those such as Karl Marx, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, & Alexis de Toqueville were writing about what happens to men under certain historical circumstances: capitalism, bureaucracy, industrialization, democracy. Also explored are ways in which these theorists viewed women's subjectivity as a problem to be explained away—by reference to a lack of rationality, rationality, or subjectivity itself—and thus maintained women's exclusion from the public sphere. Considered is the work of a few exemplary classical theorists, eg, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, W. E. B. Du Bois, & Georg Simmel, who saw through the false generic man to develop theoretical foundations for a critique of masculinist social theory at the turn of the century.

Kinealy, Christine (Instit Irish Studies U Liverpool, L69 BBX England [tel/fax: 01704-549169/01695-57997]), Parsimony and Pragmatism: The Response of the British Government to the Irish Famine. Explores the actions & policies of the British government during the Irish Famine (1845-1852) in terms of how a disaster of this magnitude could have taken place in the jurisdiction of the wealthiest empire in the world, a country neighboring the imperial center. The question of entitlement, food & other forms of relief is also examined. Comparisons are drawn with the official response to food shortages elsewhere in the British Empire.
Exploring the architectural, urban, & spatial forms in which new transnational regimes are regionalized & constituted (mobile) transnational cultures & their relation to (fixed) transnational spaces are conceptually examined. The latter are understood as comprising various components, ie, their discursive construction & representation, the realm of the real, the spaces of writers constructing representations, etc. The diachronic culture of the nonresident Indian exemplifies a transnational cultural material. From the magazine, India Today, are drawn on to examine representations of "international," "world-class" residential property constructed in the suburbs of Indian cities in the name of nonresidents. It is argued, inter alia, that, while concepts of transnational culture & space are legitimate categories, how they are produced, represented, & consumed is to be understood only in relation to historically site- & culture-specific spatial conditions.

The work of Henri Lefebvre has long exercised a strong, if often indi
critical but persistent commitment to a heterodox (open & critical academic practice,

While the growing interest in Lefebvre has enriched urban studies in-

1) Addresses the causal linkages of attitudinal determinants of employee turnover in Thailand, based on survey data from 408 Thai public service sector engineers. Findings reveal that turnover intention is significantly, & inversely, related to job satisfaction, organizational satisfaction, & organizational commitment. Results of path analyses suggest the hypothesis of tripartism; (1) the disorganization thesis, which predicts a general delay of tripartition; & (2) the path-dependency hypothesis, which argues that regulation in society is contingent on a country's established institutions & traditions. Since these contingent settings differ across countries, the second thesis expects wage regulation to diverge-in contrast to the disor-
ganization thesis, which makes a convergence argument. Also examined is the economic performance of different wage arrangements in transition to alternative forms of wage regulation, including whether effective tripartite concertation requires certain supportive institutional arrange-
ments that enhance its governance capacity.

In an era of expanding provision of higher education & rapid economic change, the social status of the credentials provided by universities has become problematic. On both the educational & labor markets, there are problems of mismatch between demand & supply. Current explanations of edu-
cation & employment in European & Nordic countries are linking to schools to work. Both the education & the labor market are crowded by consultative agencies & experts collecting & transmitting information, testing potential employees, & acting as brokers of open positions. They operate within the public labor market rhetoric, emphasizing flexible & low organization & new industries that are supposed to solve the gradu-
ate employment problem. Here, it is assessed how well this rhetoric cor-
responds to the realities of working life. The functioning of the system encom-
possessing the transition process is described, with attention to the correspondence between formal certificates & titles & the formal hierarchies & division of labor, & the relationship between the various knowl-
edge & skill requirements of the work process & what is learned in the school. Also considered is the role of the state as the legitimactor of the educational titles & the responsibility of the institutions of higher educa-
tion for the actual employment of their graduates.

It is now widely accepted that war was the primary cause of the growth of the domestic & foreign sectors in early modern Europe, & that the increasing taxation re-
quired to pay for it often triggered revolts that affected the timing & form of the development of the state. Although the general contours of the relationships between war, taxation, & revolt are fairly clear, & sev-
eral impressive qualitative studies have documented aspects of the causal dynamics in particular cases, a systematic quantitative analysis of these central components of early modern state making is still lacking. To help fill this gap, a quantitative analysis is provided of the relationship be-
 tween war, taxation, & revolt in France, 1514-1789.

In an era of expanding provision of higher education & rapid economic change, the social status of the credentials provided by universities has become problematic. On both the educational & labor markets, there are problems of mismatch between demand & supply. Current explanations of edu-
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tion for the actual employment of their graduates.

Kitt, Bernhard & Traxler, Franz (Institut Sociology U Vienna, A-

Kiyinen, Osmo (Research Unit Sociology Education U Turku, Hämenekatu 1 FIN-20014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-2-333-5178/6524; e-mail: oskivi@atu.fi]), Transition from School to Work: Tightening Bond-Broadening Perspectives.

Kivinen, Osmo & Ahola, Sakari (Research Unit Sociology Education U Turku, Hämenekatu 1 FIN-20014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-2-333-5178/6524; e-mail: oskivi@atu.fi]), Causes and Consequences of the Growth of the State: War, Revolt, and Taxation in Early Modern France.

Kivinen, Osmo & Ahola, Sakari (Research Unit Sociology Education U Turku, FIN-20014 Finland [tel: 358-2-333-5878; e-mail: kivinen@u.washington.edu]), Writing Transnational Space: Fantasy, Imagination, and Reality in the (Non-Resident) Suburbs of India.
oskivi@utu.fi), Pathways to Success and Failure. The Role of Education in Social Mobility.

Traditional modeling of mobility tables is extended by introducing an extensive data set from the Finnish Longitudinal Census, which is used to analyze how certain well-known effects, such as the origin-occupation inheritance effect or the education-occupation merit-selection effect, are actually produced in different social fields. To locate the paths to success & failure, various different fields of education & gender differences in the educational choices are examined. A conceptual framework adapted from Raymond Boudon treats mobility as a part of the processes whereby social opportunities are produced & reproduced. According to the model, inequality of social opportunity is a function of inequality of educational opportunity, social inheritance, & merit selection. In the educational system, social background is effective through a series of eliminating processes. Those from the working class, eg, who have managed to climb up the educational ladders, have gained a surplus of cultural capital that guarantees them relatively good standing in the processes of merit selection & allocation of social positions. The role of social inheritance plays only a minor part in the formation of the inequality of social opportunity, although it is significant in relative terms.

Klein, Uta (Instit Soziologie U Münster, D-4400 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0049-251-8323191/8323193; e-mail: uklein@uni.muenster.de]), "Our Best Boys." Military and Gender in Israeli Society.

It is contended that the military is the main agent of Israeli society shaping gender roles, constructing masculinity as a military masculinity & thus, being the main source of maintaining gender inequality. A case study of Israeli society is presented to examine how militarism & war affect women & men differently. Both men & women are conscripted, making Israel unique. This uniqueness not only has led to the myth of the woman soldier fighting shoulder to shoulder with her male comrade, but also has served as a role model for several armies around the world. Focus is on showing how national duties are gendered in times of conflict & war & how times of conflict sharpen the split between gender. After presenting the historical roots of the central role of women (Zionist movement & masculinity) & the Israeli-Arab conflict as an actual source, military service is described as a rite of passage to masculinity in Israeli society. The impact on gender roles in both the public & private sphere is analyzed in conclusion.

Klein, Harald (Institut Sociology Friedrich Schiller U Jena, D-07740 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-3641-945-543/542; e-mail: klein@ifsws.soziologie.uni-jena.de]), Text Analysis of Data in the World Wide Web.

This interpretation opens up the way to a new comprehension of conscious experience, as being the center of perceptions & inner experience. In this setting, it is pointless to assign states of being to objects of the world. What possibly could be assigned states when using the state space approach are model entities & nothing else. In this approach, terms like properties, objects, systems, truth, & universe lose their objectivity; they reduce to collective conscious agreements—bare paradigms in the Kuhnian sense—& natural & social sciences. Impulses, perceptions, imaginings, & inner feelings, are nothing more than subjective facts to be treated at the same level of experience; it is just the choice of concepts, tools, & measuring sticks that make the difference.

Klein, Juan-Luis (Montreal HEC 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/6784; e-mail: Klein.Juan-Luis@uqam.ca]), Territory and Innovation in the Urban Environment: The Case of Montreal.

As the result of two important factors—economic globalization & local community mobilization—Montreal, Quebec, has experienced important socioeconomic transformations. Focus here is on spatial & industrial patterns that have emerged from these transformations since 1980. After first introducing economic & demographic data on the Montreal region, discussion turns to the notion of an "outside materialistic reality" which characterizes recent North American metropolitan development. Focus then shifts to the rise of high-technology & related industries in suburban areas & the fall of low-technology & unskilled manpower-based industrial sectors in the inner city. The community-based reaction to the structural dualization caused by these processes in the central districts is examined. Community mobilization is creating a bottom-up socioeconomic development approach. A conceptual framework is proposed to understand the role of community global development; it is based on important notions such as identity, territorial consciousness, partnership, & sociocapital capital. Globally, the case of Montreal shows the possibilities & the limits of some of the new North American metropolitan restructuring strategies in a world shaped by postmodernity & post-Fordism.
Leisure Activities and Integration of Turkish Families in Two Cities in the Netherlands

1. Data on the leisure behavior of Turkish families in Arnhem and Enschede, Netherlands, are used to investigate how these ethnic minority families spend their free time and how they use the available facilities. Also explored is the extent to which Turkish families adopt cultural elements of Dutch society in their leisure behavior. Most Dutch families indicated that they seek integration in Dutch society at a local level. After three generations, however, Turkish people appear to remain predominantly oriented toward their own cultural group. Leisure of Turkish families is strongly related to gender differences. Although respondents express a need for more social contact in the community, they experience insupportable behavior from their Dutch neighbors. It is remarkable to notice that the sociospatial differences between Arnhem and Enschede hardly differentiate the Turkish experiences. The availability of some leisure & recreational facilities (e.g., a park, playground, or Turkish coffeehouse) make some difference.

98S34839 / ISA / 1998 / 12080
Kloeze, Jan Willem Te & Hoog, Kees De (Centre Recreation & Tourism Studies Wageningen Agricultural U NL-6703 B Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-317-482762/482166; e-mail: jan-willem.tekloeze@recr.rpv.wau.nl]), Between Freedom and Commitments: The Post-Modern Family Discovered. Sociological Research 

2. Explores the family, upbringing, & leisure in the Netherlands, drawing on structured interview data from 331 mothers with at least one child, age 0-18, in the southern towns of Arkel & Kedichem. Research is compared to studies conducted in 1960 & 1972. Findings indicate the existence of three family types in rural areas: the modern Western (contemporary: traditional), transitional, & postmodern, with its subtle leaning toward the value of leisure. The general family typology demonstrates that, in the late 1980s & early 1990s, 21% of the families were characterized as modern Western (traditional), 64% as transitional, & 15% as postmodern. Viewed from the family leisure typology angle these %s show up as 54%, 34%, & 12%, respectively, because the family leisure typology scores are more conservative than the general family typology. The themes under the general family sociological denominator deal with opinions on sex-specific task division, independence in the marriage relation, the marriage institution, & motherhood. In terms of leisure opinions were sought about task division in leisure time, definition of leisure time, togetherness in leisure time, freedom given to the partner, sex-specific leisure time upbringing, importance of TV & games, & child autonomy during free time. Results are examined against the background of individualization, emancipation, & technological advancement & discussed in terms of moral responsibility, pure relationship, the morphogenetic vs the morphostatic family, & the associative vs the hyperindividualistic family.

98S34840 / ISA / 1998 / 12081
Kluver, Jürgen & Schmidt, Jörn (U Gesamthochschule Essen, Federal Republic Germany 45117 [tel/fax: 0201/183-3241/3240; e-mail: juergen.kluver@uni-essen.de]), The Geometry and Dimensions of Social Systems

3. In sociology, geometrical concepts are mainly used metaphorically, yet it is possible to apply the mathematical concepts of geometrical space & dimensions to social fields. Demonstrated here is that the concept of mathematical dimensions can be introduced into social systems theory: The dimensions of social systems, ie, societies, are defined as the different levels of social differentiation, ie, social segments, social strata, & functional social subsystems. A computer model is constructed to analyze the consequences of social differentiation in a space of three dimensions. The model is a (stochastic) cellular automaton that is changed by the influence of recent municipal policy models from the West (born mostly out of fiscal stress) is examined. The initial low level of urban services, to which these models were applied, caused a rapid decline in the urban quality of life. It is concluded that the semblance of a theoretical vacuum in postsocialist urban research is due to an ideological, ie, teleological, concept of transition toward a specified capitalist model.

98S34842 / ISA / 1998 / 12083
Knoll, Thomas L. (Dept Social Science Halmstad U, S-30118 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-35-16-7100/7264; e-mail: Thomas.Knoll@iub.hhs.se]), The Stigmatization of Unwed Motherhood: An Anomaly of Late Modernity.

4. Voluntarily single-parenting women deserve to be appreciated as pioneers of late-modern family life, but instead, they & their children are not only driven into poverty, but are constructed as a social problem in a way designed to elicit popular disapproval. As a sociological phenomenon, the discrimination & disparagement of single mothers in a late-modern environment appears as a manifestation of countermodernization & the impossibility of inventing workable solutions of these very contradictions. Here, utilizing empirical research & recent sociological theory on late-modernity, an attempt is made to understand the stigmatization & socio-economic discrimination of female heads of household as manifestations of a complex countermodern inability to appreciate & support their creative innovations. Explanations are sought in two related areas: (1) frustration over the psychological & social price of individualization that late-modern society exacts from its members, particularly when freedom of choice is enforced rather than chosen, & (2) class-related interests (part of which are euphemized as market requirements).

98S34843 / ISA / 1998 / 12084
Knottenius, J. David & Berry, Phyllis (Dept Sociology Oklahoma State U, Stillwater 74078-4062 [e-mail: jdk2307@mvs.ucas.okstate.edu]), Spartan Society: Structural Ritualization in an Ancient Social System

5. Various historical sources are drawn on to examine the social processes involved with the preparation & training of male youth ( & young adults) for adult citizenship in Spartan society, 600-371 BC. A theory of structural ritualization focusing on group dynamics, ritualization, & multilevel structural processes is utilized to explain how dominant ritualized practices of Spartan society were perpetuated through youthful actors (Knottenius, 1997). Classical Sparta possessed a unique structure in the Greek world; it was a state-run social system dedicated to the development of all free male citizens as military warriors.
Contributing to the economy (good order or, more generally speaking, way of life) was the condition of hoomoi, which referred to the equal (pote) status of citizen-warriors, especially their common way of life. The core distributed characterizing these actors (Spartan social arrangements) were (1) social harmony, unity, & homogeneity (equality) of group members; (2) hierarchical distinctions & disciplined obedience to authorities & the state; (3) deceptiveness, secretiveness, & an opportunistic orientation (especially in regard to techniques of domination, militarist activities, & propaganda); & (4) aggressiveness, competitiveness, & a warrior ethos. These characterizations were embedded at age 7 exposed them to an array of ritualized practices that fostered the development of these Spartan qualities. By full adulthood, these attributes had become routinized aspects of their personal & social lives. It is concluded that these factors—salience, repetitiveness, homologousness, & resources—played a key role in the ritualization processes that generated actions, relations, & structures similar to those occurring in the larger social milieu. Results provide the basis for a subsequent comparative analysis of structural ritualization in the Greek city-state of Athens during the same period time.

98S34844 / ISA / 1998 / 12085
Knowles, Caroline (U Concordia, Montreal Quebec H3C 1M8 (fax: 514-848-4539; e-mail: Knowles@vax2.concordia.ca)), Personal and Public Maps of Empire.
† Examines the organization as a framework for participation with focus on possibilities for employees to impact the development of integrative information technology. Information technology systems integrate functions & processes. The traditional organization is embedded and outside the system. The latest trend in which young workers are embedded at age 7 exposed them to an array of ritualized practices that fostered the development of these Spartan qualities. By full adulthood, these attributes had become routinized aspects of their personal & social lives. It is concluded that these factors—salience, repetitiveness, homologousness, & resources—played a key role in the ritualization processes that generated actions, relations, & structures similar to those occurring in the larger social milieu. Results provide the basis for a subsequent comparative analysis of structural ritualization in the Greek city-state of Athens during the same period time.

98S34845 / ISA / 1998 / 12086
Kobayashi, Karen Midori (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Simon Fraser U, Burnaby British Columbia V5A 1S6 tel/fax: 604-291-3166/5799; e-mail: kobayas@sfu.ca), The Nature of Support in Older Parent-Adult Child Relationships in Japanese Fami-
lies.
† Explores intergenerational support systems in later life by examining the nature of support from adult children to older parents in Japanese families, using semistructured, face-to-face interviews from a random sample of 100 older nisei (second-generation) parent-adult sansei (third-generation) child dyads. Focus is on the provision of emotional, service, & financial support. Results of the logistic regression analyses indicate that nisei koh koh has a significant effect on children's provision & frequency of emotional support but no effect on financial or service support. Parent's health & socioeconomic status however, are found to have significant effects on financial & service support provision. Child's availability is also a major determinant of financial support. Findings are discussed in terms of the traditional family system & the changing contract across generations.

98S34846 / ISA / 1998 / 12087
† Compares three regulatory regimes in the tobacco economy in Turkey since 1862, arguing that changes in tobacco regularities reflect changes in the perceived role of the state in the economy, as well as changing patterns of integration of the Turkish economy into global markets. The period, 1862-1925, was a period of peripheral integration, where the tobacco econom-
ym was controlled by the Regie Cointeresse de tabacs de l'Empire Ottomans, a consortium controlled by various foreign banks. The period, 1925-
1980, was the era of nation-state formation & import substitution industrialization, during which the Turkish state monopolies were the sole regulatory agency. The tobacco economy grew through state subsidies, while the domestic market continued to serve as the suppliers of foreign tobacco manufacturers in the export market. The post-1980 period, especially after 1986, was the era of neoliberalism, export promotion industrialization, & intensification of global integration. The national monopoly in tobacco was abolished & the transnational corporations began to produce foreign cigarette brands in Turkey. Different patterns of concentration & differentiation among producers & corresponding changes in the dominant forms of production & integration to the markets are examined in conclusion.
11Explores demographic, economic, housing, sociological influences on the availability of children to live with an older mother. Results show that age & eldest-status of middle-aged husbands have large positive effects on coresidence with their mother, while their wives' eldest daughter status (being the oldest among daughters without brothers) has a negative effect. A higher income (expenditure) level, nonowned housing, & living in the Tokyo metropolitan area tend to discourage coresidence with an older mother. Results show strong effects of economic & social policy measures, aiming at intergenerational support for older persons because of the changing demographic & economic context.

11In Russia, the indigenous nations of the North Caucasus speak languages belonging to different language groups (eg, Karachay, Cherkessian, Kabardinian). Close relations between some peoples—the Karachaya/Balkars and the Abasins—the "title" nations (ie, the Abasins & Nagays) that are dissatisfied with the lower functional level of their languages as compared to "title" nation languages (eg, Karachay, Circassian, Kabardinian). Close relations between some peoples—the Karachays/Balkars & the

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98S34852 / ISA / 1998 / 12093
Kojima, Hiroshi (National Instit Population & Social Security Research, 1-2-3- Kasumigaseki Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-0013 Japan [tel/fax: 81-3-3595-2987/3591-4821; e-mail: h-kojima@so.ipss.go.jp]), The Emergence of a Scholarly Network.

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98S34857 / ISA / 1998 / 12098

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98S34855 / ISA / 1998 / 12096
Kokuygin Nurse, Lydia M. (Inst Sociol Russian Academy Sciences, U1 Krzhizhanovskogo Moscow 117258 [tel/fax: 7-095-903-2489/719-0740; e-mail: lyudmilianurse@compuserve.com]), Being Young: An Age or a Position? (Conceptual Analysis of Young People in a Society: Russia and Britain).
Cherkess/Kabardins—who use the same languages in different republics, improve their functional positions. There are 11 official languages (including the "new literarity") in Daghestan, where the linguistic situation also has some peculiarities. Analysis of language life of the North Caucasus may help to understand some aspects of the vitality of ethnic minority languages.

Semistructured questionnaire data from 3,081 respondents are drawn on to measure the impact of the Games on the degree of ethnocentrism & nationalism among residents of Lillehammer, Norway, which hosted the XVII Olympic Winter Games in 1994, & in the general Norwegian population from 1989 to 1994. Given the goals of the Olympic Games & the values they are said to promote, one would expect a reduction in ethnocentrism & increased tolerance toward people from other cultures. However, the results here showed a short-term effect in the opposite direction. The population in the host city became more ethnocentric than they had been in the years before. The spectators visiting the events were significantly more ethnocentric than the general Norwegian population. The Olympic Games seem to promote nationalism instead of mutual understanding.

Consequences of the Olympic Games on the Host City Residents' Value Systems

5 Sport spectators' value systems & attitudes toward sports were compared with those of people not interested in sports (total N = 3,700), drawing on questionnaire survey data. It was predicted that sports spectators, assessed through a two-item index, would identify more with their respective in-group & would give more preference to the values that foster & maintain group cohesiveness than would those not interested in sports. The results support the hypothesis. Sports spectators gave higher priority to values like good manners, politeness, obedience, honesty, & loyalty. Those not interested in sports valued more tolerance, unselfishness, & imagination. Further, sports spectators rated attributes like popularity, sense of humor, high income, & fame as primarily important for people as individuals, & they were more positive toward competition, were more ethnocentric, & valued more their membership of the in-group.

Mutual Understanding and Internationalism or Ethnocentrism and Nationalism?

6 Presents the results of fieldwork carried out in four marginal settlements each in Brazil & Kenya. Data were collected via quantitative methods of political culture research as well as qualitative in-depth interviews with local leaders. In spite of all the differences between Brazil & Kenya, & despite the democratization, clientelist patterns of action remain the most rewarding for the urban poor in both countries. In Brazil, democratic structures of interest representation have become institutionalized. However, it is found that effectiveness in voicing the interests of the urban poor is limited. In neither country has democratization affected a substantial change in political participation of the urban poor. Dissatisfaction with politics & political institutions does not transform into protest actions. The urban poor choose their courses of action according to what they believe may be efficient in the short or medium term. As a result, they prefer clientelist exchange patterns. Democracy is not the value to the urban poor; they expect an outcome from it. If an outcome can be achieved more successfully by clientelist structures, those prevail.

Towards Biographical Research of State Socialism: Some Notes on Methodology and Theory

7 Addresses methodological & theoretical problems related to biographical studies on state socialism, arguing that such research tends to promote a view of state socialism that constructs ordinary people as those oppressed by, coping with, & resisting a political regime, which is construed as something that intervenes in ordinary life. Biographical researchers studying the world of informal networks & private life under the surface of the official institutional order, however, often speak of this as the true reality of state socialism. State socialism is thus presented as a regime based on person-to-person relationships that remove impersonal rules & public institutions. Thus, it is shown that biographies can reveal different views of state socialism. In this light, a research project was conducted, based on a combination of the biographical approach & so-called actor-network theory. In this project, communist power is viewed not as something that intervenes in ordinary people's lives, but rather, something that is (re)produced by & through ordinary people's lives. It is not something that explains, but rather, something to be explained. Biographical accounts provide rich & interesting empirical data for such a purpose.

Development of environmental movements in Finland is discussed from the conceptual perspective of the field, which seeks special structural features. Features include (1) the remarkable role of the old, established nationwide Finnish Assoc for Nature Conservation; (2) centrality of local environmental conflicts in certain periods; & (3) recent emergence of radical ecocentralist groups of young (particularly animal rights) activists. Reasons behind these national features are considered.
Behavior in Growth Coalitions and Industrial Districts.

Two research topics, the urban growth coalition & the industrial district, having respectively dominated the fields of urban politics & industrial economics during the past 20 years, are discussed jointly as examples of the new of governing in the public & private sectors, respectively. This new way stresses cooperation instead of competition & has resulted in collective behavior. In the urban growth coalition, public & private parties are cooperating to formulate & implement a local economic development policy, whereas in the industrial district, entrepreneurs & business people join forces to innovate & remain competitive in the global market space. To explain & possibly to influence the development of these highly successful & industrial instruments, it is important to understand the actors' motivation behind participation. After discussing the conceptual frameworks of the urban growth coalition & the industrial district & the problems related to collective behavior, focus shifts to another factor that they have in common--their regional character. In both cases, collective behavior is characterized by a strong regional or even local bias. To look into this geographical aspect, the concepts of "embeddedness" & "place attachment," drawn from the fields of socioeconomic & economic sociology, are examined. It is hypothesized that a person's place attachment--i.e., rational, normative, or affective relationship with the physical, cultural, or social aspects of the immediate surroundings--will influence willingness to participate in an urban growth coalition or industrial district.

Kooistra, Daphne H. (Faculty Policy Sciences Nijmegen U, NL-6500 HK Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-24-361-30-54/18-41; e-mail: d.kooistra@bw.kun.nl]), Place Attachment in Industrial Districts; Its Importance for Innovation and Economic Growth.

Industrial districts, tightly knit & integrated networks of regional production, are characterized by a high level of innovation & flexibility of production. They are also highly localized; i.e., production & innovation take place in a region usually specialized in a limited number of products. Here it is explored whether geographical particularities of the districts have influenced the development of this type of regional specialization, & the motivation of private actors to develop this type of collective behavior. After describing the characteristics & advantages of production & innovation in an industrial district in the so-called "third Italy," discussion shifts to the role of "place attachment," & its importance in explaining collective behavior. It is hypothesized that a person's place attachment--i.e., rational, normative & affective relationship with the physical, cultural, &/or social aspects of immediate surroundings--will influence his or her willingness to participate in the industrial district. Understanding the geographical aspect, or in this case, the place attachment of local private actors, also gives insight into whether the concept is transferable.

Korac, Maja (Center Feminist Research York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel/fax: 601-416-9635697/7365416; e-mail: m.korac@yorku.ca]), Women, War Violence and Women Organizing: The Case of Post-Yugoslav States.

Taking the context of recent wars in post-Yugoslav states as point of departure, patterns of violence against women are explored, arguing that ethnic nationalism as a social phenomenon engenders a kind of structural violence with gender-specific implications. Examined is how gendered militarization of ethnic nationalism is used to justify different forms of abuse of women, relating to reproductive rights & domestic violence. The issue of political exploitation of militarized violence against women, wherein abused women are used by their nation-states to gain more power in the struggle for nationalistic expansion, is addressed, & how women organize against violence, war, & ethnic nationalism is discussed.


The main objective is to verify a hypothesis about increased sex-role inequality under global restructuring in post-Soviet societies. The present research is of an expansive, antievolutionary, bifurcation type working toward lowering women's socioeconomic status & deeper sex-role inequality with male dominance. Data drawn from state statistics & a social study of economic activities of women conducted by the Dept of Sociology of the Institute of Economics of Novosibirsk, Russia, 1997/98, found that the main factor limiting the activity of self-employed women in this sphere is objective conditions, primarily the absence of civilized market space (imperfect legislature, crime, political instability in the country) rather than the women's subjective (social-psychological or status-related) characteristics.

Korvel, Pirjo K. (Dept Education U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-9-7084842/4844; e-mail: pirjo.korvela@helsinki.fi]), Home--How the Families Construct Home with Their Everyday Activities.

Although home in society has a cultural & historical background, it is argued that every home is constructed by individual families themselves. Here, video data collected 1996/97 on three Finnish families for a period of 1 week, supplemented by interviews with parents about the family history & stimulated recall-interviewing, are drawn on to explore how they construct "home" by their own actions. Studying home & everyday activity in families from the action research perspective challenges traditional ways of studying families, household work, & the interaction between family members at home. Analysis includes the kinds of actions family members do, & what kinds of discussions they have, in the following events: getting ready in the morning, leaving home in the morning, returning home, retiring for sleep, & spending time at home.

Koser, Khalid (School African & Asian Studies Sussex, Falmer Bexhill BN1 9QN England [tel/fax: 44-1273606755/620662; e-mail: K.Koser@sussex.ac.uk]), Experiencing Migration Control: 32 Iranian Asylum Seekers in the Netherlands.

Data obtained during in-depth interviews with 32 Iranian asylum seekers in the Netherlands are drawn on to examine how migration control was experienced by migrants. Following the construction of a typology of current asylum policies in Europe, & classification of their impacts on migrants, three themes common to the experiences of asylum seekers are explored: (1) loss of control over the migration process, highlighting the role of smugglers in the decision to migrate & the choice of destination & adaptation in the host society; (2) the experience of migrating out of a social context, & the way that many asylum seekers are isolated from potentially supportive social networks; & (3) the identity crisis experienced by many asylum seekers, associated particularly with their criminalization.

Koski, Leena (Dept Sociology U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland [fax: 358-13-251-2714; e-mail: leena.koski@joensuu.fi]), Changes in the Divinity of the "Inner Me" in the Educational Morality in Finland.

Examines the ideals of morally competent individuals in Finnish education, focusing on the historically changing core of the human being & how it has been constructed in pedagogic thought during this century. In the 1960s, traditional Lutheran Christian morality was withdrawn from its place as a legitimate moral order of judging individual morality. The new moral ideals were attached to an order of harmonious social relations (friendship, mutual understanding, tolerance, etc), the ideals of a modern welfare state. Consequently, the "inner me" in education was not defined or considered to exist as a meaningful entity; moral competency was seen as social competency. A shift toward constructivistic pedagogy has taken place in educational thought. In the process of developing new curricula, rethinking basic aims & morality in education was held as a primary concern. The interpretation of constructivism applied to education gives a new definition of a human being to be created within the educational process. The ideal individual consists of some traditional Christian ideals, applied to a contemporary society. The "inner me" is rediscovered, created from ideas consistent with New Age ideology. The relative character of knowledge & morality creates a new relation between an individual, knowledge, morality, & the knowing self. The role of effective & purposeful education is simultaneously self-directed & cooperative. Moral competence is connected with good self-esteem, which realizes the "inner me," placed in the center of the moral order, where, in Lutheran Christianity, God used to be. The social bindings & consequences of this new sacred core are compared with Lutheran Christian ideas, based on a review of pedagogical literature, research reports, elementary readers, & other texts.

Koski, Pasi & Heikkala, Juha (Dept Social Sciences U Jyväskylä, FIN-40351 Finland [tel/fax: 358-14-602-037/301; e-mail:
kosi@pallo.yu.fi). Towards a Centerless Physical Culture: The Case of Finnish Sports Federations and Associations.

- Fundamental societal & cultural changes have led to the reorganization of Finnish physical culture. The 1990s have marked a transition from (neo)corporatist arrangements to a centerless physical culture. The operative space of Finnish sports federations & associations it, the relations between various organizations & the conception concerning these relations has changed. The most significant feature of these changes is the power vacuum. When the former central sports federations were united, the new Finnish Sports Federation took a whole new role in Finnish physical culture: that of a service organization. Thus, there is no clear hierarchical center of power & control, & the actors & organizations in Finnish physical culture have to learn new ways of interacting with one another. Here, based on empirical data, & a review of the writings of Jürgen Habermas, Niklas Luhmann, & Helmut Willke, it is argued that the most important new way of interacting is communicative action; even if & because the various federations & associations in Finnish physical culture have differentiating organizational structures & operative logics, the need for communicative coordination of various activities is imperative. Because there is no single hierarchical formula to operate in Finnish physical culture, the only way to maintain a more or less coherent organizational structure & a corresponding identity is to communicate, to have numerous meetings & negotiations, formal & informal. However, it is noted that, in a centerless physical culture, the maintaining of a coherent organizational structure is a constant interplay between integrative & disintegrative forces.

Kosminsky, Ethel Volkzon (R. D. Antonia de Queiroz 532/91, São Paulo 01307-010 Brazil [tel/fax: 55-11-2599267]), "This Is a Tree. This Is the Sun, the Moon. This Is a Lot of War." The Use of Children's Designs in Sociology.

- Examines poor children, ages 9-12, who are interned in public & religious institutions in São Paulo & Marília, Brazil, drawing on interviews with them & institutional reports to verify if children's designs of their families & homes, combined with reports about their designs, might reveal their opinions about their families & the institutions where they live. Findings reveal that some children, who refused to draw families because they had suffered family violence, designed houses as a means to express their problems, others who had suffered street violence drew violent scenes, & some drew ideal families to fulfill their dreams. The family was important to all the children; they wanted to be adopted, or to return to their own families, although they often acknowledged that living in the institutions provided food & shelter that were otherwise lacking. The family ideal was shared by social workers & the religious staff who cared for the children.


- The experience of Eastern European Jews who immigrated to Brazil & the US at the turn of the century are compared, using the author's maternal family, the Feldman, as a case study to show how two family branches adapted economically, socially, & culturally into two very different societies. Cross-cultural methodology focuses on immigrant work experience, the relationship between Jewish immigrants & other ethnic groups, & development of Jewish religious & communal organizations in the two countries, & the Feldman's involvement in them, based on life history interviews with the second generation. Both branches of the Feldman family preserved their ethnic identity despite their assimilation into the new societies. Eastern European Jewish immigrants encountered more difficulties improving their social status in the US than in Brazil.

Kosonen, Pekka (U Helsinki, SF-00140 Finland [tel/fax: 358-9-1912668/1912388; e-mail: pekka.kosonen@helsinki.fi]), The Impact of Globalization and Global Actors on Small Welfare States.

- Recent welfare reforms are influenced by economic liberalization & global competition, but also by the way these processes are interpreted & handled by various actors. Here, 10 small countries are compared using data on the degree of internationalization, employment, & social benefits, demonstrating that growing internationalization is associated with changes in employment & social policy. Denmark, Finland, Ireland, & New Zealand are examined in detail, concentrating on the role of economic globalization & global actors behind their economic & welfare reforms in the 1980s & 1990s. No one-to-one relation between openness & decisions made in employment & social policies is observed; rather, this relation depends on various actors & interpretations.

Kosyaya, Tatiana Ya. (Novosibirsk State Academy Economics & Management, 56 Kamenaya St Russia 630016 [tel/fax: 314-862-639/2470; e-mail: kosyaya@wuecona.wustl.edu]), The Formation of the Social Group of Entrepreneurs in Russia: Institutional-Dynamic Aspect.

- Attempts to characterize the process of formation of a social group of entrepreneurs in Russia, 1986-1997, based on the following qualitative methods: (1) participant observation, involving interviews with entrepreneurs & local government officials in Novosibirsk & Nizhniy Novgorod, 1992-1997; (2) content analysis of mass media materials, official documents, & federal & regional laws & regulations; & (3) content analysis of primary & secondary interviews & surveys conducted with entrepreneurs in Moscow & other Russian cities, 1987-1997. It is concluded that the transformation of social institutions (eg, private property, criminal social institutions, institutions of small business support) defines stages of the process of interest, because it dictates how the status of entrepreneur is achieved, which influences prevalent ways of obtaining initial capital & therefore, defines the mix of the types of initial capital at every stage. The basis for differentiation among entrepreneurs is the method by which the status of entrepreneur was achieved; this method depends on the individual's status in the Soviet/post-Soviet etatokrat corporative system of social institutions.

Kosyaya, Tatiana Ya. (Novosibirsk State Academy Economics & Management, 56 Kamenaya St Russia 630016 [tel/fax: 314-862-639/2470; e-mail: kosyaya@wuecona.wustl.edu]), The Formation of the Social Group of Entrepreneurs in Russia: Institutional-Dynamic Aspect.

- Attempts to characterize the process of formation of a social group of entrepreneurs in Russia, 1986-1997, based on the following qualitative methods: (1) participant observation, involving interviews with entrepreneurs & local government officials in Novosibirsk & Nizhniy Novgorod, 1992-1997; (2) content analysis of mass media materials, official documents, & federal & regional laws & regulations; & (3) content analysis of primary & secondary interviews & surveys conducted with entrepreneurs in Moscow & other Russian cities, 1987-1997. It is concluded that the transformation of social institutions (eg, private property, criminal social institutions, institutions of small business support) defines stages of the process of interest, because it dictates how the status of entrepreneur is achieved, which influences prevalent ways of obtaining initial capital & therefore, defines the mix of the types of initial capital at every stage. The basis for differentiation among entrepreneurs is the method by which the status of entrepreneur was achieved; this method depends on the individual's status in the Soviet/post-Soviet etatokrat corporative system of social institutions.

Kotani, Kanji (Faculty Information Science Kure U, Japan 724-0701 [e-mail: kotani@endo.kure-u.ac.jp]), E-Boat Movement as a Social Experiment for Green Sports.

- Describes the E-boat movement as a social experiment in Japan, exploring its meanings & possibilities. E-boat is the abbreviation for Exchange-boat; the "E" also stands for ecology, enjoyment, earth, & education. E-boat came from a practical use of dam lakes by the people living near or around these lakes in 1988. They gathered, argued, proposed hypotheses, did some experiments, & tried to reach some consensus. They then developed their original boat as a tool for reactivation of farm or mountain villages, exchange between upper & lower reaches of the rivers, & learning about the natural environment. They named this E-boat & attached much meaning to it. Now, everywhere in Japan, national E-boat meets have been held, many people, regardless of age & ability/disability, are enjoying E-boat. Through E-boat, participants find festivity, own culture, originality, & nature, aspects once lost through modernization & industrialization. This new type of sports is termed "green sports."

Kovach, Imre (Hungarian Academy Sciences, H-1051 Budapest), Failure of Agriculture, Rural Exclusion and the European Integration.

- The failure of agriculture plays an important role in rural exclusion in Western & Eastern European countries. In the European Union (EU), the proportion of the agricultural labor force shrank to under 5% in the early modernized countries & under 10% in other regions. Rural problems can no longer be taken as solely agricultural. However, EU member states' rural regions face new challenges as the consequences of globalization of food industries, new agricultural migration, decreasing rural populations, ruralization & urban migration to villages, alternative forms of rural activities, pollution, & preservation of rural tradition & landscape. The EU does not have an effective regional or rural policy, &
one consequence is that the rural population has been segmented, & the lower social classes have started to be excluded & will not be able to join the postmodern or informal society. The exclusion of the postsocialist rural population & the agricultural transformation will be a more dramatic feature than in the EU member states. In East-Central Europe, 150 million people live in rural settlements, 25%-40% of the population. Privatization & rural settlement, as well as the spread of family farming, are taking place under unbalanced conditions of the development of parliamentary democracy & in the midst of an overall economic recession. Since 1989, gross agricultural production has decreased by 20%-30%, & this failure has resulted in new segmentation of agricultural & rural society. Analysis focuses on the consequences of rural exclusion in agricultural production, the agricultural labor force, & food consumption in the time of the formation of new European integration.

Kovács, László & Arpad, Antal (Babes-Bolyai U, Budapest H-1202 Hungary), The Shift of Ethnic Proportions in the Transylvanian Frontier, 1930-1980. Presents migration data from the 1910-1992 Censuses of the 10 largest cities in Transylvania, highlighting its potential reasons, consequences, & future perspectives. Focus is on ethnicity in the multiculture, Transylvania that is now part of Romania, but formerly belonged to Hungary or Austria-Hungary, & independent principalities. The effects of the readjustment of frontiers, industrialization, & the increasing globalized society on the ethnic % of migrants are assessed. Analysis shows that the % of Germans, Jews, & Hungarians decreased drastically; this is attributed to (1) emigration to their homeland; & (2) assimilation policy during communism; (3) lower inclination of raising children reported to the Romanian majority; & (4) powerful inner migrations after WWII from the villages & other regions of Romania. In spite of the migration process's slowing down & emigration's moderation, Transylvania is about to lose its multicultural character, which would be a big loss for Europe.

Kovatcheva, Siyka K. (Paisii Hilendarski U Plovdiv, BG-4000 Bulgaria [tel/fax: 359-32-44-88-90/43-35-18; e-mail: siyka@ulcc.uni-plovdiv.bg]), The East European Transition in the Life Experiences of the First Post-Communist Generation. Explores youth transitions in transitioning societies, drawing on comparative survey data from young unemployed & self-employed in four East European countries. Both groups are products of the social transformation of the region, representing successes & failures of reforms. How is the transition reflected in their life experiences, & what are their perspectives on it? Both have similar family & educational backgrounds but already distinctive labor market careers. The self-employed have established their companies & are heading toward financial & professional success. The unemployed prefer to wait for a friendlier labor market rather than settle in available unfulfilling jobs. Support comes from such traditional institutions as families & friendship circles rather than from modern agencies, eg, the state & nongovernment organizations.

Kovitz, Marcia R. (Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8 [tel/fax: 514-457-6610/4730; e-mail: m.kovitz@alcor.concordia.ca]), Military Technology, Masculinity, Power and Women's Resistance. Presents the theoretical underpinnings & salient findings of an interdisciplinary study into gender transformations in the Canadian Forces at the end of the millennium. It is demonstrated that novel insights can be gained by studying the military as a gendered technological system of orchestrated, lethal violence, by setting this system into comparative perspectives that examine the interconnections between the social organization of bellicosity & gender construction in small-scale societies & in those of the "civilized" past. These cross-cultural & historical comparisons lead to expanding the usual gender focus of oppositions between men & women to include the contradictions between the unity of masculinity as fostered by the military & the disparities in power between men in arms. These comparisons also lead to problematizing the structural mechanisms & processes of engendering & sustaining bellicosity in Canadian Forces combats, both of which echo the authoritarianism of an archaic past at odds with contemporary conditions of democracy. Considered in conclusion are ideological & practical reasons why women soldiers are more likely to resist military authoritarianism than their male counterparts.

Kramer, John M. (Political Science Dept Mary Washington Coll, Fredericksburg VA 22401-5358 [tel/fax: 540-654-1495/1482; e-mail: jkramer@mwcwg.mwc.edu]), Political Corruption in Post-Communist Russia: The Corruption of Public Trust. Pervasive political corruption in Russia has had a corrosive effect on public trust in the honesty & integrity of government officials in general, & of those elected to lead the polity in particular. For example, public opinion polling data indicate that only 9% of Russians believe that honesty is a characteristic attribute of president Boris Yeltsin, & only 11% attribute honesty to Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin. Such attitudes enormously complicate Russia's quest to establish a democratic polity based on the rule of law & the principle that public officials exist to implement the legal & not to engage in self-aggrandizement. Here, based on analysis of personal interviews, a comprehensive review of the relevant Russian & foreign-language literature & public opinion polling data, political corruption in Russia is examined in terms of scale, types, & causes, as well as efforts to combat it. It is concluded that political democratization & economic marketization, while surely constituting no panacea to eradicate official venality, represent the sine qua non for effectively combating political corruption.

Krasilchikov, Victor (Russian Independent Inst Social & National Problems, Moscow), Russia after Systemic Change: Negative or Post-
tive?

1. Efforts for achieving a social transformation from a centralized & enforced homogenized socialist system to the Western neomarket economic system, without passing through a proper social democracy, have dominated the process of the society & economy of the disintegrated Russian Federation. Former rigid communism in the name of socialism, with its market, has led to the downfall of these three important trends functioning & countering each other in the ongoing process. This transition will last at least 2 decades more, into the 21st century, & no one can be sure which trend will be accepted eventually. However, whichever trend does succeed in exercising more influence on the society & economy will undoubtedly adopt principles & elements from the other two. Focus here is on the path of the transition process in contemporary Russian society.

Krattli, Inga (Coll Humanum, CH-8867 Niederurnen Switzerland [tel/fax: 0041-55-610-28-44/11-35; e-mail: docuswiss@spectravw.ch]), Communication, Cybernetic Management and Virtual Dynamics in a Globalized Society-Multidimensional Controlling and the Impact on Corporate Culture.

Studies communication, cyberspace, & social theory, attempting to theorize the available observations on digital technologies, cyberspace, & virtual realities so that resulting knowledge could be applied to controlling socioeconomic systems. Avatars, indirect communication, pseudoscience masquerading, simulation, & pseudoreality are keywords that require a distinctive definition & application to human time-/space-oriented social reality. Cyberspace worlds raise a catalogue of questions on the organizational multilevel hierarchy of human beings. An individual's consciousness & capability to memorize is challenged by digital immortality; human memory is no longer identical & in synchronicity with its digital storage capacities. Thus, a phenomenon is subjected to different ontological layers of perception, striving to recognize the umbrella system. Systems sciences are challenged to provide the analytical tools for complex problem solving, ie, survival in an increasingly abstract scenario. The possibilities that are offered by cybernetic management are evaluated as a globalized method of networking in the mind age & controlling an organization's functions.

Krattli, Inga (Coll Humanum, CH-8867 Niederurnen Switzerland [tel/fax: 0041-55-610-28-44/11-35; e-mail: docuswiss@spectravw.ch]), The Role and Power of Ritual in the Evolution of Social Movements.

1. Presents an anatomy of ritual & its relevance with regard to the enactment of social movements in a cross-cultural historical context. Ritual is the physical activation of a symbolically experienced reality that permeates individual lives & society: humans interact with the environment through ritually structured expressions. Ritual works through symbols, & symbol-making capacity specifically marks humanity. In the course of social evolution, all cultures have used ritual & symbolization to deal with the unpredictability of life. Originally cultic ceremonies in primitive cultures, rituals served as outlets or enactment of mutual actions, closing the gap between the unknown & reality, thus providing a bridge between the human psyche & body. Repetitive displayed behavior patterns with the purpose of aligning intense emotions lead to enactment & broad acceptance of values systems. Due to its manipulative nature, rituals serve to exert power & control. Various forms of ritual are used to foster attention—eg, rhythmic, repetitive stimuli generate a high degree of sensation by coordinating & synchronizing physical & mental processes—& to generate a sense of personal bonding, unity, & oneness with a group.

Krattli, Inga (Coll Humanum, Im Planggl Chi-8867 Niederurnen Switzerland [tel/fax: 0041-55-610-2844/1135; e-mail: docuswiss@spectravw.ch]), Cybernetic Management and Virtual Dynamics in a Globalized Society: Multidimensional Controlling and the Impact on Corporate Psychology.

Current studies on cyberspace & social theory are drawn on to apply knowledge about digital technologies, cyberspace, & virtual realities to controlling socioeconomic systems. Avatars, indirect communication, pseudoscience masquerading, simulation, & pseudoreality are keywords that require a distinctive definition & application to human time-/space-oriented social reality. Virilio's "aesthetics of disappearance" & the "negative horizon," Bachelard's "poetics of space," & Michi Kakus "hyperspace" raise questions on the organizational multilevel hierarchy of humans. An individual's consciousness & capability to memorize is challenged by digital immortality. While Gutenberg's invention of the printing press took the dimension of time from human memory, digital technologies bereave this memory of its spatial reference. Human memory is no longer identical or in synchronicity with its digital storage capacities. Thus, one phenomenon is subjected to different ontological layers of perception. An such scientific discovery opens the door to new questions & each theory is merely one further step in the continuity of change, systems sciences are challenged to provide the analytical tools for complex solving, ie, survival in more & more abstract scenarios. Evaluated here are the possibilities offered by cybernetic management as a globalized method of networking in the mind age, creating identity, & controlling organizations' as well as individuals' functions.

Kravchenko, Nikolay S. (Instit Tectonics & Geophysics, Kim Yu Chen 65 Khobarovsky 680021 Russia [tel/fax: 42-33-26-65; 76-84; e-mail: tectonic@itig.kharobovsk.su]), The Role and Power of Ritual in the Evolution of Social Movements.

The process of modernization can be seen as a process of changes in the situation of institutional risks & individual responsibility. Russia's reinstallation & behavior. On the one hand, young women often showed extreme care & concern for their body, but on the other, 25% of respondents smoked, 20% reported serious problems with alcohol, 25% already had some experience with drugs, 33% of young men & 25% of young women reported regular con-
From the perspective of biographical narrators, & through analysis of their family histories & dynamics, transcending a single lifetime, demonstrated are (1) how closely individual & family histories are interwoven; & (2) how the dialectic between the individual, familial, & wider sociopolitical realms is reflected in the process through which meaning is created in the family dialogue. Inspired by the life stories of 3 East German women-grandmother (age 77), mother (age 49), & daughter (age 28)-psychological & sociological concepts are combined in discovering patterns & themes of this specific family system. The continuation of a family (history) beyond each generation-formed by telling, retelling, & keeping secret select family experiences-is shown to be the process through which generational characteristics are transmitted. The inner dynamic of this process, however, cannot be equated with its outward manifestations. Creation of meaning generations happens far from voluntariness or accident by connecting systematically past, present, & future to shape an individual life story embodied in a transgenerational family (history).

Kreker, Simone & Vierzigmann, Gabriele (Humboldt U, D-10099 Berlin Germany [tel/fax: 49-30-20-93-4347-40; e-mail: skreker@rz.hu-berlin.de]), Between Generations-Family Dynamics and Discourses on Biographical Accounts.

Krisher, John (Dept Sociology Columbia U, New York NY 10027 [tel: 212-932-1098; e-mail: jdk21@columbia.edu]), Election Affinities: Union Symbolism and Organization in the Fight against Workfare in New York City.


Krishnamurtby, J. (U Federal Santa Catarina, Florianópolis Brazil 88040-970 [tel/fax: 55-48-331-9405/231-9751; e-mail: krishckse@eth.uzc.de]), Problems of Democratization and Social Movements in Latin America: Interfaces and Limitations of Regime Analysis and Cultural Studies.

Krisbnan, Parameswara (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 [tel/fax: 403-492-5234/1196; e-mail: p.krishnan@ualberta.ca]), Political Demography of Caste in Modern India.

Krishnan, Parameswara (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 [tel/fax: 403-492-5234/7196; e-mail: p.krishnan@ualberta.ca]), Political Demography of Caste in Modern India.
The activities of the setting & (2) describe & analyze the interaction patterns in light of existing sociological investigations to guide a further study. Interviews with clients & staff from a pilot study based on 2 months in a community care setting suggest that interaction processes among mental patients in community care settings are structured by certain social norms, & social interaction seems to take place on different levels; these norms & levels are tentatively discussed.

Concerns regarding the marginalization & lifestyles of people with enduring mental health problems have increased recognition of the need to create conditions in which mental health patients are given access to social relationships in a way that promotes their positive interaction with the environment & helps them establish a distinct social identity. In 1991, the Danish government funded the development of housing & leisure facilities for patients with severe disabilities in psychiatric inpatients. A qualitative sociological study undertaken to monitor utilization of this investment was based on a model that empowered service users to have an active role in the research as triggers for learning. The User Participation in Quality Assessment model emphasizes an approach based on social & action-oriented & bottom-up service evaluation as an alternative to the top-down-oriented management models developed in the private sector. The study's major aims were to clarify users' perspectives of the services offered & their attitudes toward the professional mental health staff involved. Results showed that the mental health staff tended to be concerned with the stressors generated by the needs & goals of the civil servants & politicians, on the one hand, the needs & wishes of the service users, on the other.

The objectives of mental health promotion differ somewhat from primary prevention of mental illness. Mental health promotion constitutes part of general health promotion & aims at enhancement of awareness, self-confidence, communication, & general coping skills, through relations & stress management. In contrast, primary prevention of mental illness concentrates on identification & alleviation factors leading to high incidence of mental illness, such as stress, & knowledge about preventive measures in general. Secondary prevention, in contrast, is concerned with coping with specific adverse factors & situations; & support for those at risk. It is impractical to promote better mental health through advocating profound changes in the society. However, improvement of mental health can be achieved by strategies aimed at the general population, employees of large enterprises; & secondary, tertiary, & special population groups, eg, helping professionals. This will require organization & funding mental health promotion activities at local, regional, state, & federal levels, as well as training & providing personal & material resources to front line workers. Effectiveness of mental health promotion programs can be evaluated only on a long-term basis, which should not preclude their implementation. Ongoing evaluation should assess progress, outreach, & cost of various activities & their acceptance by those at whom they are aimed.

The Russian-language speech of the older generation has always been marked by strong symbolism & strict compliance with norms, compared to that of the younger generation, which is full of innovations & somewhat negligent toward norms. However, the socioeconomic changes that have taken place during the last 10 years have brought changes in the language behavior of all generation groups, along with ideological variations. Age-related & ideological differences exhibit obvious isomorphism due to the fact that older & middle-aged groups both had difficulties in adapting to the new economic order. Their nostalgic sentiments for the past account for the fact that their political vocabulary is reminiscent of the language of the former ruling ideology. Youth, who more easily absorb new social values, have adopted a new ideological vocabulary. Based on the transformation of society & the political & social atmosphere, young people's language has undergone profound changes; traditional values & expressions of political orientation, language reference groups have also changed. Representatives of older age groups, including public politicians & TV commentators, make extensive use of youth jargon.

Kubiak, Anna (Instit Philosophy & Sociology Polish Academy Sciences, ul Nowy Swiat 72 Plac Staszica PL-00330 Warsaw [tel/fax: 48-22-826-99-48/71-81; e-mail: akubiak@ifsipan.waw.pl]), New Spiritualities in Late Modernity. Religiosity in New Age circles is explored, showing the different forms & dimensions of this new spirituality. The very notion of spirituality is used for more ambiguous, fragmentary, relative, & implicit forms of religion. Examples are provided, mainly from Poland & the UK, following modern & postmodern trajectories in this popular religiosity. Questions are raised about categories of sacram & profanum, & about consequences of detraditionalization. The radical changes in categories of space & time are analyzed in light of cultural globalization. Changes in new religiosity are interpreted in the context of the sociological debate on religion & late modernity/postmodernity. The notion of implicit religiosity is discussed with reference to the data presented.

Kuezi, Tibor & Lengyel, György (Budapest U Economic Sciences, H-1093 Hungary [tel/fax: 361-2175-172; e-mail: szoc-lengyel@pegasus.bke.hu]), The Spread of Entrepreneurial Inclination in Eastern Europe. Reports a comparative survey conducted in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Russia, & Yugoslavia to explore attitudes toward entrepreneurship in the period of transformation. The strata of potential entrepreneurs was also investigated. Logistic regression models confirm that neither prudential nor nomenclature factors are as important in the explanation of
Discusses the fear of “social dumping”—defined as industrial outsourcing to low-wage countries without social security nets—by primarily East & Southeast Asian countries that exists in advanced Western societies, based on data collected by international organizations & a reading of the international business press during the most recent crisis in the region. Focus is on the fear of social dumping & the prospects of social development in this part of the world. Attention is given to social policy & welfare state development, considering whether these countries follow earlier developments in this area, & the US model of market economy vs the European model of the welfare state. Also examined is whether new & innovative aspects have emerged in the early stage of welfare state development in East & Southeast Asia.

Kucheln, Steffen M. & Bamberg, Sebastian (Instit Political Science U Giessen, D-35394 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-641-99-23050/23059; e-mail: Steffen.M.Kucheln@sowi.uni-giessen.de]), The Impact of Ideological Beliefs in a Two Step Model of Rational Action. In the context of rational choice theory, empirical research shows only small direct effects of the theoretical role of ideological beliefs after controlling for situational constraints & incentives. These results may be a consequence of inadequate modeling. As an alternative, a two-step model of rational action is proposed. First, feasible alternatives & criteria to choose between them are determined; these criteria are applied in the second step. It is assumed that ideological beliefs have a strong direct impact in the first step only. In an empirical application of the model, investigated is the impact of environmental consciousness on travel mode choices of students. Results confirm the hypotheses: students with high environmental consciousness use different criteria than students with lower environmental consciousness.

The Impact of Ideological Beliefs in a Two Step Model of Rational Action.

Kuenzi, Jeffrey J. (Office Institutional Research Smith Coll, Northampton MA 01063 [tel: 413-585-3045; e-mail: kuenzi@smith.smith.edu]), Self-Selection and Location Choice among Puerto Rican Migrants in the United States and Puerto Rico. Offers original empirical & methodological contributions to the study of migrant self-selection with a conditional logistic regression model of location choice among Puerto Rican migrants. Data from the 1990 U.S. Census and a substantial amount of human capital selectivity across migrant destinations. These data are brought to bear on two approaches to migrant self-selection prominent in the economic & sociological literature over the past decade. The former, based on labor market reward structures, is shown to have little explanatory power with regard to selectivity, while the latter approach, which emphasizes social networks of migration, receives strong support. It is concluded that these networks encourage negative selectivity with respect to migrants’ educational attainment.

Kugel, Samuel A. & Lysova, M. Yu. (Natural Science & Technology History Institut Russian Academy Sciences, Universitetskaya nab. 5 St. Petersburg 199034 Russia [tel/fax: 812-312645/5308676; e-mail: root@kugel.spb.su]), Russian University Science in a Changing Soci.
Complete paper available from Sociology Express. Prepaid orders: 98S349/5

Kulananganih, Sri (Brawijaya U, Malang East Java Indonesia 65146 tel/fax: 62341-355010/361675), Model for Women Empowerment to Support the Development of Agro-Industry in East Java: Facing Globalization.

Like other Assoc of Southeast Asian nations members, Indonesia is anticipating a greater role for agroindustries in contributing to foreign exchange earnings & minimizing unemployment. Agroindustrial development will require establishment of sound small-scale industries supported by skilled human resources. Women in Indonesia have been involved in agroindustry since ancient times, & many products processed as home industry could enter the international market. However, problems in scaling up the production capacity must be addressed. The starting point is the empowerment of human resources using participatory methods in each stage of production. In an integrated delegation control, improved manufacturing practices were established within 1 month. After 2 years, production capacity could improve from 10 to 60 tons per year & could boost the export market. A model for the empowerment of women, transfer of technology is introduced. Practice principles & integrated sustainable social development, particularly for women, are reviewed.

Kumar, Krishan (U Virginia, Charlottesville 22903 tel/fax: 804-924-6522/7028; e-mail: KK2D@virginia.edu), The Englishness of English Social Theory.

English social theory, at least since the 17th century, has been shaped by the peculiarities of English social development, including such ideas as the Whig interpretation of history & the fortunate legacy of parliamentary government. In the 19th century, these ideas were incorporated in evolutionist & progressiveist philosophies. Addressing what happens when such philosophies are discredited, it is argued here that 20th-century English social thought has responded once more by stressing the positive & negative characteristics of the privatization process. Also, the positive & negative aspects of the empowerment of human resources using participatory methods is relevant.

Kumalaningsih, 8ri (Brawijaya U, Malang East Java Indonesia 65146 tel/fax: 62341-355010/361675), Comparative Analysis of Federalism and Ethnic Conflict in Ethiopia and Nigeria.

Explores the concept of federalism in terms of its ability to unite diverse nationalities (ie, political cultures) in the context of the colonialism-independence transition. Focus is on Ethiopia & Nigeria to see if their political climates are characterized by a federalism that is forced or a manifestation of the people's will. The experiences of these two states will be considered to evaluate the development of the struggle of the Oromo nation for the right of self-determination in Ethiopia & polarized relations between Hausa, Ibo, & Yoruba Nations in Nigeria. Also discussed are mechanisms to bring peace & democracy, eg, in the form of referendum democracy. Application of such standard democratic mechanisms can deter the kind of protracted war that occurred in Eritrea (Ethiopia).

Kumtakar, Prerna & Vishwashidalya, Rani Durgawati (Jabalpur U, 482001 Madhya Pradesh India tel/fax: 91-0761-311237/314298), Assessing the Training Needs of the Women Leaders in the Panchayati Raj Institution (Local Self Government)--A Case Study in Central India.

Assesses the training needs of the elected women leaders in the Panchayati Raj Institution (local state government). It is felt that their involvement & participation in planning & designing the curriculum could help in drawing out a suitable need-based training program leading to their empowerment. The study was conducted in two blocks, 8ri & Bargi, in Jabalpur district, Central India. Sixteen Panchayats were selected at random, & 68 women leaders at all levels were interviewed. Findings revealed very good indications & suggestions given by the women leaders for designing location-specific & need-based curricula for their training. One marked feature is that women at the grassroot level are eager to take up leadership but are awaiting a strong support for their own development to take up this responsibility effectively.

Kuniko, Fujita & Hill, Richard Child (Hiroshima U, Naka-Ku 730 Japan tel/fax: 011-81-824-24-7244/7221; e-mail: kuniko@law.hiroshima-u.ac.jp), Local Politics in Japan's Developmental State.

It is argued that urban politics in Japan is characterized by confrontation between two multi-class alliances with different goals & strategies: (1) an alliance among big companies, private sector unions, central state bureaucracies, & the ruling party around centrally coordinated, nationally focused economic growth goals; & (2) an alliance among public sector unions, local government employers, professional groups, community organizations, & opposition parties around local autonomy & quality-of- life goals. After explaining why this is so, focus shifts to organizational realignments of the two alliances over time, including environmental movements in the 1970s & pressures for government decentralization in the 1980s & 1990s.

Kunz, Jennifer (Dept Behavioral Sciences West Texas A&M U, Canyon 79016 tel/fax: 806-651-2597/2601; e-mail: jkunz@mail.wtamu.edu), Cross-Cultural Similarities and Differences in the Self-Esteem among Children from Divorced and Intact Families.

Offers a metaanalysis of 32 studies that compared general self-esteem, self-concept, & the social self-esteem of children from divorced homes with those from continuously intact homes. Overall, findings indicate that children from divorced families have lower self-esteem than other children; white & older children also had lower self-esteem, as did smaller samples & lower-class children. Studies conducted in the 1960s & 1970s & those that used interviews reported lower self-esteem than studies conducted more recently & those using questionnaires. There was no significant difference between matched & unmatched samples. Non-US samples reported lower self-esteem than US samples, & effect sizes were more positive for educational samples. Conclusions & implications...
focus on the interaction of the family with the extended family, neighborhood, & community in a cross-cultural perspective. The issues of the effects of divorce on children are discussed in a social environmental context, with specific suggestions offered for individuals who work with children, emphasizing cross-cultural similarities & differences among families.

98534924 / ISA / 1998 / 12165
Kupferberg, Feivel (Aalborg U, DK-9270 Denmark [tel/fax: 45-96-35-80-80/98-15-32-99; e-mail: fk@i4.auc.dk]), The Nursing Profession From Denmark, Professionalization and Individualization. ¶ The dominating strategy of Danish nursing leaders—to accomplish the full recognition of nursing as a profession in the sense of monopolizing a particular “esoteric knowledge”—has been accepted, if not by society at large, then by student nurses, who enter their work roles expecting to be respected as such. Individuals believe themselves to be the rationalized view of nursing fits individualization trends of late modern societies in the sense that patients are no longer defined as mere objects for medical treatment but as active subjects, partly responsible for their own health careers. However, nurses also insist on being treated as individuals with their own lives, rejecting a reduction to their occupational role. This creates a strong tension between the “common” nurse & nursing leaders who feel their professionalization strategies to be undermined by these less than fully committed nurses. Here, this issue is investigated via biographical interviews with young nurses in northern Jutland in cooperation with the regional trade union for nurses.

98534925 / ISA / 1998 / 12166
Kurasawa, Fuyuki (La Trobe U, Victoria 3083 Australia [tel/fax: 61-3-9479-2690/2705; e-mail: FKurasawa@latrobe.edu.au]), In the Shadow of the Other: Durkheim on the Modern and the Primitive. ¶ Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8893. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cfrenet.com ¶ The interplay of primitiveness & modernity in Émile Durkheim’s thought is examined, focusing on the operations of the anthropological imaginary in European social theory. To accomplish this, four key themes in Durkheim’s writings are analyzed: the emergence of sociology, individualization, secularization, all of which are argued in the context of a perceived moral crisis afflicting modern Europe. Concern is not so much with the accuracy of Durkheim’s portrayals of indigenous societies, but rather with what appears to be a more fruitful question: Why has primitiveness been constructed & represented by Durkheim in certain ways, & how does this influence his understanding of European society? These issues are related to Durkheim’s anxious modernism, arguing that he relies on the symbolic image of the primitive to arrive at an interpretation of the modern condition in late-19th- & early-20th-century Europe.

98534926 / ISA / 1998 / 12167
Kurasawa, Fuyuki (Dept Sociology & Anthropology La Trobe U, Bundoraora Victoria 3083 Australia [tel/fax: 61-3-9479-2690/2705; e-mail: FKurasawa@latrobe.edu.au]), Primitiveness and the Death of the Sacred: The French School of Sociology and the Parisian Avant-Garde. ¶ Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8893. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cfrenet.com ¶ Traces an intellectual thread running from Émile Durkheim, Marcel Mauss, & Lucien Lévy-Bruhl to the avant-garde circles that formed in Paris during the interwar period (Artaud, Bataille, Breton, & Cuilleron). It stems from the widely shared anxiety in late-19th- & early-20th-century Europe about the crisis & decline of modernity, brought about by the murdering of the sacred in society. A fully desacralized European modernity is-overwhelmingly experienced as loss, impoverishment, & exhaustion vis-à-vis what precedes it or lies beyond its borders. In turn, this prompts a quest for the primitive, the non-European Other, which still lives in an enchanted world. These ideas are pursued along three axes that represent diagnoses of modern Europe held in common by this disparate group of thinkers: growing rationalization produces demagification, which in turn results in anomic. Throughout, the interplay of civilized & primitive is undermined, arguing that the modernity with the sacred in primitivism is coupled with a critique of modernity, or a desire to flee a disenchanted modernity for an enchanted condition of primitiveness.

98534927 / ISA / 1998 / 12168
Kusa, Zuzana (Instit SocioIogy, Klemensova 19 81364 Bratislava Slovak Republic [tel/fax: 07-326-321; e-mail: sociolog@sou.savba.sk]), Extraordinary and Ordinary in Life History Narratives (Social Construction of Exceptionality). ¶ Presents a comparative analysis of life-history narratives from members of economically & socially marginalized families collected in the Social History of Poverty project in Hungary, Poland, & Slovakia. Analysis focuses on the narrative construction of the categories of “ordinary” & “extraordinary” & using them in self-description (or identity construction). Emphasis is on an analysis of common beliefs (or collective representations) used in this process. The underlying hypothesis that collected life-history narratives can be seen as a trial to prove one’s inclusion into social majority & distance oneself (& one’s family) from the “deviant” label is discussed.

98534928 / ISA / 1998 / 12169
Kusakabe, Kyoko (Asian Instit Technology, Bangkok 10501 Thailand [tel/fax: 66-2-524-5671/6166; e-mail: hsp59468@ait.ac.th]), Women’s Participation in the Market: A Case of Women Entrepreneurs in the Changing Economy of Cambodia. ¶ Cambodia has experienced two periods of economic liberalization: (1) in 1979, when it ended its rule by the Democratic Kampuchea, during which time all private property on market activities were allowed & (2) in 1989, when the transition to a market economy began in earnest. Interview data gathered in 1997 on the lives & perceptions of 254 women retailers during this critical period attempts to determine whether & how this transition affected them. Secondary focus is on these woman’s sense of success & factors leading to that sense. It was found that the existence of the market itself gave these women the opportunity to support themselves & their families. Their feeling of success stemmed from being a major supporter of the family. For some, however, the rapid opening of the economy to large foreign capital forced them into the market, thus threatening their sense of success.
of Post-Soviet Social Space: Peculiarities Compared to Social Transformations in the West.

1 Investigating particularities of the Eastern Europe social transformation, focusing on the Ukrainian experience & drawing on 1990s empirical data on changes in urban class structure. Comparison of East-West social situations illuminates general meanings of global processes, clearly distinguishes contrasts, & possibly, allows revision of the degree of such concerns. Transition has hastened post-Soviet societies' move away from "false modernity," converging general civilizational tendencies that structure modern social spaces. The general civilizational process cultivates sociocultural factors for social differentiation; but simultaneously, it is unique. Compared to the West, transformation of social space in Ukraine is characterized by spontaneity & is unbalanced & contradictorily. Criteria of social stratification are analyzed, eg, property ownership & employment.

98534932 / ISA / 1998 / 12173
La Porte, Todd M. & Van Eeten, Michel (Faculty Technology/Communications U Technology, NL-2800 GA Netherland; fax: 31-15-278-6439; e-mail: T.M.LaPorte@sepa.tudelft.nl), Information Society Plans and Critiques: Governments and Parliaments in Arenas of Rhetoric.

1 Takes as a starting point government plans for the information society in the UK, Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, & the US & evaluations of these plans by technology assessment units attached to parliaments. Demonstrated are the underlying institutional, political, economic, & cultural elements that influence the rhetoric associated with the plans & affect parliaments' assessment of it. Thus, the connection between rhetoric & policy making is revealed, & a view of government & parliamentary debate in forging national policy outcomes about the information society is privileged.

98534933 / ISA / 1998 / 12174
Laaksinen, Helena Tuulikki (U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland (tel/fax: 358-3-215-6950/6080; e-mail: hla38094@uta.uta.fi), Economically Inactive Population in Analysis of Social Stratification. Social Class, Exclusion and Underclass.

1 Addresses a growing problem in analyzing societal stratification: the position of economically inactive people. Traditional class analysis views the economically inactive population’s position by their former position or by relation to some family member who is economically active. However, their position & life chances differ from that of their proxy classes. The main argument follows Weberian concepts: life chances, social closure, & exclusion. The underclass debate is viewed as a form of social closure. To analyze the position of economically inactives, they should be allocated to groups according to their social status, which is dependent on their relation to the means of social security & their relation to the labor market. Economically inactive people can be divided into three subgroups: students, retired, & unemployed. Compared to each other, these groups are, obviously, in a different status situation in relation to social security & the labor market. Research in this field should analyze these situations & identify possible subgroups.

98534934 / ISA / 1998 / 12175
Laaksinen, Helena Tuulikki (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology U Tampere, FIN-33101 Finland (e-mail: h338094@uta.fi)), Age as a Stratification Factor in Society—Excursion to Exclusive Practices, Citizenship and Age Stereotypes—Finish Case.

1 Taking age, rather than social class, as a starting point, it is shown that the greatest number of economically inactive people are under age 25. Finland serves as a case in point, but the problem of youth unemployment is not unfamiliar to other countries. Focus is on changes in social citizenship rights, which are currently under attack. Comparisons are made to other age groups & to changes that have taken place in Sweden. The main thesis is that youth is used as an excuse to cut off welfare & to use forceful measures to make people earn their citizenship rights. Official statistics & legislative materials support the analysis.

98534935 / ISA / 1998 / 12176
Labelle, Micheline (Dept sociologie U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8 (tel/fax: 514-987-4385/4638; e-mail: labelle.m@uqam.ca)), Les Nouvelles Dimensions de la citoyenneté: une lecture transculturelle de l’expérience d’immigration (The New Dimensions of Citizenship: A Transnational Reading of the Experience of Immigration). (FRE)

1 The dismemberment of traditional political units in Western societies is examined, addressing questions about the authorization of public space & the roles of the diverse categories of individuals & groups within this space. Globalization has generated a dynamic in which immigrants are making political & cultural actors in multiple systems, a dynamic that is manifested in associative actions undertaken by minority groups in urban environments. The transformation of cities into new postcolonial spaces is discussed, as are the immigrant goals of integration, recognition, representation, & human rights. The creation of new symbolic transnational spaces by immigrants is examined, focusing on the Haitian diaspora in North America.
in two different social milieux (high & low economic status), one group being involved in organized sport, & the other not being physically active. Main results show social class differences in the logic underlying quitting physical activity as well as in maintaining participation in physical activities. Quitting sport, starting tobacco use, & having bad eating habits also appeared to be a means of constructing gender & social identity.

Describes a study of 275 adolescents, ages 14-18, that focused on the connections between social adaptation, music, & suicidal behavior. Suicidal subjects on such variables as integration & social adaptation, familial, & nonfamilial sources. Because time sharing refers to time spent between several employers, it involves new objective institutions & subjective aspirations that demand attention. Whereas the managing group used to be traditionally attached to its wage-earner status, time-sharing manages & places themselves in a contradictory wage-earned professional or worker relation. Time sharing, because of its plural shape, can induce a paradigm change. Robert Castel (1995) uses the term of "destabilization of the stable ones" as a source of analysis for changes in the wage-earning sector. For managers, time sharing is a source of explanation for this disintegration process, & this reorganization transforms management functions so that managers seem to lose qualification. The problem is to know if their status, career, & even identity reproduce or transform themselves, or if, on the contrary, elements formerly used as references have clashed for the benefit of a totally new status. Yet, this rapprochement &/or rupture can be perceived as being part of a destroying/building process of identity, in which intermixing the two forms of work through time sharing would be a transitory phase of social & working status, of identity. Time sharing implies a new building of the manager's representation toward the company but also of the company toward the manager; management is being replace by expertise.
& adults revealed the practices by which age-based distinctions were produced. It also resulted in a revisiting of practical & methodological implications of the new childhood approaches & their focus on children’s peer culture. Is it possible to avoid an exclusive (and thus from an anthropological perspective, misleading) focus on children when one works in an environment in which child-adult distinctions are continuously produced as key identity markers? Further, the process of recollating a personal & intellectually oriented history worked as the primary methodological tool, opening up routes to sensations & practices that brought a clearer understanding of what it might be like to be a child. It is argued, however, that this “remembering method” rests on an illusory notion of childhood experience being universal or “natural,” which feeds on a more general (modern Western) notion of the child as a decontextualized or preschool being.

It is argued that Nike’s corporate colonization of the female body has both articulated & accompanied the postfeminist, neocorporative, & nostalgically liberal ideological moments in the “American” imaginary. Deconstruction of two important 1997 Nike advertisements—one profiling the “If you let me play” social philosophy, & the other promoting the Nike P. L. A. Y. initiative—illustrates how Nike came to dominate both the “American” postmodern’s semiotic & social, while critically assessing the contextual implication of such domination. These ads are linked to Nike’s global strategies, proposing that any hypothetical benefits derived by upper-class US women from Nike products are inevitably obtained at the expense of Third World women, thus defeating & attesting to the paradoxical nature of Nike’s social concern. Ways that the neocorporative American imaginary has enabled Nike to position itself as a producer of not only advertising but also discourses of truth, deviance, & normalization, are also delineated.

Gender differences in health are examined using 1994 data from the Finnish Survey on Living Conditions & the British General Household Survey. Differences were analyzed across a number of health indicators, with special reference to differences over the life course. Several potential determinants of these differences, eg, socioeconomic status, marital status, mental status, & region of residence, were examined. The results revealed that, in both countries, women’s health tended to be poorer than that of men, but usually the differences were small. For some health indicators, there was no female excess. Health perceptions limiting long-standing illness showed different gender patterns in the two countries: British women perceived their health as slightly poorer than men, whereas Finnish women perceived their health as slightly better. In contrast, Finnish women were more likely than men to report a limiting long-standing illness, whereas the gender difference in GB was negligible. The social determinants included in the analysis did not have any significant effect on observed gender differences. Further analyses showed that gender differences in health vary across the life course in broadly similar ways in the two countries, but gender differences in GB & Finland show contrasting patterns for different health domains. While a female excess is found for many health indicators, for older people, a male excess is likely for more severe health problems, but not for disability.

It is argued that it is unreasonable to separate business security from personal security, to discuss business security as if it always be the case of historical knowledge, because it fixes the debate in time; so, although language is the medium by which the social can be understood, language in use cannot be made transparent. Reinhard Koselleck’s conceptual history is proposed as a daring—opposing more traditional analysis of concepts—and pragmatic-in avoiding airy philosophical considerations of what is real & what is not, etc-approach.

Modern migration theory has attached importance to the decision making of individuals & households as they attempt to improve their standard of living. Here, an attempt is made to extend the application of the satisfaction-balance model to international migration decision making. Through comparison of different demographic approaches in migration decision making, human decision rules for international migration are specified. The cost-benefit migration model assumes that migration is usually purposive behavior. Macrolevel data using country as the unit of analysis suggests that people’s migration decisions should be based on the ratio of the relative value of moving abroad to the relative value of staying. Also discussed is how emotions, values, beliefs, preferences, & social norms affect international migration decision-making behavior.

The relation between nationalism & the hierarchical ordering of gendered & sexualized bodies through an analysis of the production & ideological construction of nationalist discourse in the “homeland/native place literature” of early-1970s Taiwan. Situating the production of this discourse in the socioeconomic context of Taiwan’s integration into the global capitalist system with the establishment of the world’s first export processing zone in Kao-hsiung & the entry of multinational corporations into the country, examined is how understanding economic integration as Taiwanese neocolonial development generates a nationalist discourse grounded in a hierarchical ordering of rural & urban spaces mapped onto gendered & sexualized bodies. Representing rural spaces of the neocolonial nation in this discourse is the overworked, sacrificing mother whose body is exhausted by her sons’ demands for her to support the Westernized urban lifestyle. Representing rural spaces of the Westernized woman working with foreign corporations, whose sexualized body signifies the corruption, decadence, & immorality of Western materialism. With such an ordering of gendered bodies representing the domination & exploitation suffered under neocolonial development, the homeland literature advances a nationalism that invests power in the reversal of this order with a return to Chinese moral traditions. The “re-ordered” order of the nation places at the top of the moral-political hierarchy benevolent family patriarchs who take care of sacrificing mothers in the rural hometown & maintain control over sexualized & Westernized bodies of urban women. It is argued that such an order constitutes an ideological resolution of the perceived threat to masculine authority in modernity as loss of national control under neocolonial development.

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Develops a societal approach to analyze the knowledge/competence value allowing labor to relocate in areas where it was more scarce. Globalization has intensified this; during the past 20 years, about 20 million workers, mostly from Asia & Africa, have migrated to the Middle East in pursuit of work. Personal interviews are drawn on to give a complete picture of immigrant women workers in eight host countries—their living & working conditions, the socioeconomic impact of female migration on the existing patriarchal system. The hardships & hazards associated with working in domestic services in an alien country are outlined. To challenge the forces of globalization effectively, a rethinking of women's ability to work in a global environment is essential. A reshaping of policy initiatives at the national & international levels alone would ensure the safety & rights of women migrants.

Compares the politics of identity & an earlier theory of the social self developed by George Herbert Mead & other Chicago school scholars. Chicago school of sociology. The social self envisons the possibility & desirability of publics in which communication spans putative differences. This has now been realized through the institution of a system of individual contracts that is creating a battleground as unions resist the individualization of class relations & demands for new flexibilities in wages & working-time arrangements. Asian export processing zones' corporate tax-break incentives have led to a reduction of corporate tax rates in Australia, which has now recognized the social welfare dimensions of the historic compromise. This situation is not static; contradictions are emerging in the system of authoritarian class relations in Asia. The prospects of the emergent independent labor movements that are challenging unilateral interventions are analyzed. The international links that these new movements are forming & the new strategies that are evolving are evaluated in the light of their potential to consolidate working-class power in the region. Erik Olin Wright's contention that globalization & technological change make it hard to be optimistic regarding the prospects for working-class struggles over associational power for class compromise needs to be qualified. It is concluded that the impact of globalization is contradictory in this regard. Certainly, the points Wright raises in Working Class Power, Capitalist Class Interests, and Class Compromise (forthcoming) reflect significant structural change. However, his focus on technological change, growing heterogeneity, inequality, deepening dualism of labor markets, & the increasing vulnerability of all workers to job loss reflects the impact of globalization in the developed economies. Large-scale mass production in the newly industrializing societies of Asia has created objective conditions conducive to solidarity in the employed workforce. Further, the vulnerability that Wright refers to has become the central feature of all workers' struggles. Asian labor movements & new strategies that are evolving are focused on the transnational link of unions in shipping, airlines, & communications systems in campaigns against attacks on trade union power. These strategies have already met with success in Australia.
Discussed & tested is an extended model of social stratification that in-
zist the traditional sports club, with its reliance on vol-
 situations (characterized as either central or peripheral). Beyond the
in the living conditions, attitudes, perceptions, & value preferences
an attempt is also made to identify the conditions for & pitfalls of an
integration of conventional theories with perspectives on new
r the identification & classification of groups of people in similar structural
identifying the objective positions, the model aims at explaining & pre-
characterize traditional masculinities. Labor market & workplaces
important in understanding why male gender roles have changed so
little. Analysis reveals ambivalences & contradictions between men's &
are important in understanding why male gender roles have changed so

Survey data collected at 11 workplaces (N = 1,105 respondents), sup-
plemented by qualitative interview data, are drawn on to analyze father-
hood in Finland on three levels: (1) how different patterns of fatherhood
as forms of masculinities are constructed on the level of institutions, (2)
attitudes toward combining work & family life. Attitudes toward combining work & family
in general at different workplaces are quite positive & understanding
are, however, less secure than women about acceptance & support in
taking family into account when negotiating work arrangements. Indi-
vidual career compromises of men & fathers' participation in the family
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vidual career compromises of men & fathers' participation in the family
daily life are explored.
11Classical fascism, rooted in 19th-century critiques of the shallowness
of politics, was a doctrine that valorized the complete control of a society by a political party, which not only controlled the judiciary, but maintained power through naked coercion and control of a society by a political party, which not only controlled the judiciary, but maintained power through naked coercion and control. As Georg Lukács would suggest, bourgeois critique of domination. As Georg Lukács would suggest, bourgeois critique of domination, with an inherent logic of domination & control, & ideological sources of difference.

11The renewal of capitalism sustains itself in the symbolic production of social exclusion. The educational apparatus, playing a relevant role in ideological hegemony, is subject to neoliberal reforms, the application of which adopts particular shapes in poor countries. On the basis of this assumption, the contradictory character of educational reform implementation is analyzed, identifying three core meanings that reveal its excluding character: (1) Inversion of sense wherein the new pedagogical discourse creates the illusion of the democratization of knowledge while imposing new mechanisms of social discipline. (2) Old forms of discrimination incarnate in new processes of territorial appropriation of social duality; schools become nets of class division segmentation, being involuntary associates of social exclusion. (3) Teachers' work conditions forwarded by educational reforms contradict their ideological nature, causing exacerbation of mechanisms of alienation, which are frequently displaced by production of alternative sense.

11Examines the family not only as a real group, but also as a representation, based on oral history research exploring how people of different social classes represent family group & its role in Brazilian society. Life stories obtained from women of different social classes in São Paulo reveal the existence of particular lifestyles determined by social origin. Results show that upper-class women tend to base their personal identity on their extensive family, whose history is seen & cultivated as a myth. Those in the middle & lower classes, however, view the family as a nucleo one, whose history is built in the present; personal identity has its basis in the occupational trajectory of the individual. Changes in Brazilian society over recent decades are observed.

11Prácticas escolares y exclusión social en las políticas educativas neoconservadoras (School Practices and Social Exclusion in Neoliberal Educational Policies). (SPA)

11The distinct epistemological implications that the "critical political regime & the dynamics of power" has psychological discourse are examined. The perspectives that are opened by what can be called provisionally postmodern sociology are addressed. This plan is located in a double analytic move: on the one hand, the sociocultural dynamics of the postmodernization of social practices are comprehended; on the other hand, the theoretical propositions that have comprised the principal readings of this period are analyzed. This sociology, which has substantially transformed old concepts & methods, is outlined in terms of its future implications.

11Lanz, Rigoberto (U Central Venezuela, Caracas 1050-A [fax: 11-582-753-972]), La sociología que viene/pensar después de la posmodernidad (The Sociology That Is Coming/Thinking after Postmodernity). (SPA)

11Globalization and Cultural Identity. (SPA)

11Modern Fascism. (SPA)

11Classical fascism rooted in 19th-century critiques of the shallowness of modernity, became a response to capitalist contradictions, immiseration, & alienation in the early 20th century. Fascism was a doctrine that valorized the complete control of a society by a political party, which not only controlled the judiciary, but maintained power through naked coercion and control of a society by a political party, which not only controlled the judiciary, but maintained power through naked coercion and control. As Georg Lukács would suggest, bourgeois critique of domination, with an inherent logic of domination & control, cannot put humanistic insights in cybernetic frameworks.

11The distinct epistemological implications that the "crisis of paradigms" has for sociological discourse are examined. The perspectives that are opened by what can be called provisionally postmodern sociology are addressed. This plan is located in a double analytic move: on the one hand, the sociocultural dynamics of the postmodernization of social practices are comprehended; on the other hand, the theoretical propositions that have comprised the principal readings of this period are analyzed. This sociology, which has substantially transformed old concepts & methods, is outlined in terms of its future implications.

11Discuss the specificity of the political regime & the dynamics of power struggles in the context of New York as a world city. Focus is on the relationship between the institutions of the urban polity & the social movements that have originated since the late 1960s, with an explicit purpose of empowering a constituency defined on the basis of ethno-national &/or panethnic identities defined as "Latino" &/or "Hispanic." Both social & political movements for racial justice, community control, & immigrants' rights are examined. In interpreting these movements, a general map is drawn of the power structures of the city in terms of the regime of governmentality, the ensembles of racial & class inequality, & the articulation of forms of citizenship (political, economic, cultural) with social & political identities. Analysis focuses on the particularity of New York as a political entity, at the same time that it is framed in its global, national, regional, & diasporic (ie, translocal) spatiotemporal co-ordinates &/or power map & political culture. Social movements are problematized in relation to their ethnonational, generational, class, gender, locational, & ideological sources of difference.
The process of change in telecommunications in Brazil, based on the first case of deregulation in the country, which took place in Porto Alegre, Brazil, when the socialist Workers' Party first took office in 1989. Such an experience was aimed to revolutionize the local government by stimulating the direct political participation of the poor layers of the population. The objective was to extend democracy by overcoming the limits of representative democracy not only by incorporating social segments traditionally excluded from social, economic, and political participation, but also by broadening the nature of that participation, in the sense of integrating the popular sectors in the political-administrative decision-making process.

Examines the experience of Participative Budget implemented in Porto Alegre, Brazil, by the socialist local government that took power in 1989. Such an experience was meant to revolutionize the local government by stimulating the direct political participation of the poor layers of the population. The objective was to extend democracy by overcoming the limits of representative democracy not only by incorporating social segments traditionally excluded from social, economic, and political participation, but also by broadening the nature of that participation, in the sense of integrating the popular sectors in the political-administrative decision-making process.

Before its decline, Southeast Asia had a highly prosperous period (1450-1680), attributed to a dense network of merchant communications. This network, which was exploited toward the end of the 19th century by foreign powers, is currently reemerging as a result of collective will to self-determination. The formation of the Assoc of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is described. As with the Mediterranean region, the labor-intensive regional rebirth must balance the divergent interests of the states in the region with those of the larger world powers (Japan, US, the People's Republic of China, & Russia). Because of its successes in growth & stabilization, Southeast Asia is being targeted by Japan, in spite of its record as an untrustworthy, disdainful ex-colonial power.
It may seem natural to resort to descriptive & theoretical categories. Analyses of discourse analysis of 1997/98 data from about 60 temporary workers regarding lone parent research, one school is primarily focused on the career path, amount of assumed responsibilities, & individual perceptions of working condition. Among the dimensions covered is an analysis of the link between working conditions in which temporary workers find themselves & consequences on their personal, social, & professional lives. The predominant ways of conceptualizing welfare state regimes in terms of "decommodification" or "male breadwinner" regimes are problematic & discussed, using lone parents' boarders as a case to raise relevant questions about how welfare states are clustered into regime typologies. An Epistemological Problem. (FRE)

\[\text{98S34984} / \text{ISA} / \text{1998} / \text{12225}\]
Larsen, Jörgen Elm (Dept Sociology U Copenhagen, DK-1361 K Denmark [tel/fax: 3532266/35323940; e-mail: joergen.elm.larsen@sociology.ku.dk]), J. \text{Lone Parents—How Do They Work and Care in Different Welfare State Regimes?}.*

\[\text{98S34985} / \text{ISA} / \text{1998} / \text{12226}\]
LaRue, Andrée, Mercier, Lucie, Malenfant, Romaine & Vézina, Michel (Centre santé publique Québec, 2400 d'Estimauville Beauparlant GPG 2K8 [tel/fax: 418-666-7000/0684; e-mail: alarue@cspq.qc.ca]), J. \text{Temporary Workers: Meaning of Work and Mental Health.}

\[\text{98S34986} / \text{ISA} / \text{1998} / \text{12227}\]
Laruelle, François (U Paris X, F-92001 Nanterre France), J. \text{La Mediterranee comme recherche, une school is primarily focused on the character of images created by the media. The traditional perspective on transition reflects economic & political realities in terms of Westernization, power relations, divisions of income, success in business, & opportunities for upward social mobility are central to a focus on winners & losers. The meaning of transition from this perspective is "catch-up of the West." The postmodern perspective is a result of rapid globalization, transmitted by contents & codes of the media. The key concepts of this approach are individual autonomy & freedom of self-expression. Indifference toward traditional norms, national values, or competitive ambitions are cultivated by this type of cultural evolution. The myth of social commitment & a holistic conception of social disaffiliation, which contrasts greatly with a technocratic & psychiatric understanding of madness.}

\[\text{98S34987} / \text{ISA} / \text{1998} / \text{12228}\]
Lauristin, Marju (Dept Journalism U Tartu, EE-2400 Estonia [tel/fax: 372-465185/465440; e-mail: marjulau@ut.ee]), J. \text{Contradictions of Post-Communist Society.}

\[\text{98S34989} / \text{ISA} / \text{1998} / \text{12230}\]
Lassergnas, Isabelle & Oué, Jean (Dept Sociology U Québec, Montréal H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/46381; e-mail: Genealogie et transformation de l'intervention communautaire au Québec dans le camp de la santé mentale et conceptions de la maladie mentale (Genealogy and Transformation of Community Intervention in Quebec in the Area of Mental Health and Conceptions of Mental Illness). (FRE)

\[\text{98S34990} / \text{ISA} / \text{1998} / \text{12231}\]
Lauristin, Marju (Dept Journalism U Tartu, EE-2400 Estonia [tel/fax: 372-465185/465440; e-mail: marjulau@ut.ee]), J. \text{Cultural Contradictions of Post-Communist Society.}

\[\text{98S34992} / \text{ISA} / \text{1998} / \text{12232}\]
Lauristin, Marju & Oué, Jean (Dept Sociology U Québec, Montréal H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/46381; e-mail: GG)

98S34992 / ISA / 1998 / 12232
Lassergnas, Isabelle & Oué, Jean (Dept Sociology U Québec, Montréal H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/46381; e-mail: G)

98S34992 / ISA / 1998 / 12232
Lassergnas, Isabelle & Oué, Jean (Dept Sociology U Québec, Montréal H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/46381; e-mail: G)

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98S34992 / ISA / 1998 / 12232
Lassergnas, Isabelle & Oué, Jean (Dept Sociology U Québec, Montréal H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/46381; e-mail: G)
Law, Alain (Dept Sociology Trent U, Peterborough Ontario K9J 7B8 [tel/fax: 705-388-1164/1213; e-mail: alaw@trentu.ca]), Surfing the Welfare Net: Constructing Surfing Sub-Cultures as 'Dole Busters'.

Analyses the administrative & media construction of Australian youth surfing subcultures in the early 1970s as anti-working class. The work of Clause Off on contradictions of the welfare state & that of Michel Foucault on technologies of moral discipline & liberal governance are used to interpret the history of the administrative categorization process used to discipline members of Australia's surfing subculture. Disciplinary discourse, enacted in administration of unemployment benefits & amplified in the press, created identities of deviance in contradiction to the unemployed-working-class subject, morally idealized in administrative procedure. Not only were 'surfies & hippies' an object of discipline, but working-class youths were made to police themselves at a time of high unemployment to serve the Australian state's liberal view of the labor market.


Between 1973 & 1983, Argentina experienced both the highest & the lowest levels of popular participation in collective life—from social(fit) dream to fascist nightmare. These were accompanied by many changes on the social & individual levels, as well. An attempt is made to search for memories in relation to changing values, attitudes, beliefs, & senses, especially those related to the genocide in Argentina, & then the change from a military dictatorship to a formal democracy. It is necessary to recover the memories of sorrow to understand what happened to the dreams for brotherhood, justice, peace, & laughter.

Le Gales, Patrick, Faisttein, Susanne & McDowell, Linda (Centre national de la recherche scientifique, 10 rue de la Chaise F-75007 Paris France [tel: 33-1-4549-53-16; e-mail: patricklegales@compuserve.com]), Urban Research and IJU RR: Suggestions for the Future.

Derived from an IJU RR policy statement is an opportunity to start a debate on urban research. Some key questions are put forward: What does critical urban research mean today? How should links be made between some revised political economy tradition & some interesting avenues in postmodernist & cultural studies research? How are globalization & changes in capitalism in urban research analyzed, changing scales of collective regulations worked on, a critical social science understanding of new technologies & cities developed, & the restructuring of politics & policies worked on? IJU RR will build on a more open, pluralist political economy perspective to engage in dialogue & address issues raised. These perspectives to understand cities & regions & their development has much to say to mainstream social sciences.

Le Gales, Patrick & Goldsmith, Michael (CEVIPOF, 75007 Paris France, 01-45-49-53-16; e-mail: patricklegales@compuserve.com), European Regions and Cities and Globalization.

Reviews some of the main trends of economic globalization affecting European regions & cities, as well as some of the impacts changing the nature of local politics as a result of the process of European integration. Responses of localities to these twin pressures for change are considered. Consequences of these changes, eg, conflicts likely to be felt in European cities & regions, are addressed.

Le Goff, Jean-Louis (GRIS U Rouen, F-76130 Mont Saint Aignan France [tel/fax: 33-02-35-14-61-05; e-mail: lego@epere.unio-rouen.fr]), French title not provided (Transfers of Technologies and Systems of Work—International Comparisons).

(FRE).

In light of rapid technical & technological transformations that stimulate new management possibilities, eg, production software systems of group work, international experiences (in the nuclear, electronic, telecommunications, & automobile sectors) in Latin America & Eastern Europe are used to show the difficulties of new management in terms of technical & work culture changes. The process of integrating different systems is analyzed with respect to the appropriability capacities of technical workers based on the ability to work together.

le Grand, Carl & Tahlin, Michael (Dept Sociology Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden [tel: 46-8-612-5580; e-mail: clegrand@sociology.su.se]), Job Mobility and Earnings Careers.


Ledeneva, Liudmila (Russian Academy Science, Nakhimovsky Prospekt 47 117418 Moscow [tel/fax: 095-332-44-59/310-70-71; e-mail: Lol@unicocfr.rssi.ru]), Attitude to International Migration among Russia's Intellectuals.

In the late 1980s-1990s, international intellectual migration & the emigration of highly skilled young & middle-aged workers from Russia has become a steady process. Findings are presented from two questionnaire surveys of Russia's intellectuals conducted (1) in Russia (as a donor country) in 1992/93 among potential migrants, & (2) in France (as a Western recipient country) in 1995/96 among actual migrants. Judging from their migratory intentions none of the intellectual emigrants plans to return to Russia. Reasons for this unwillingness include professional considerations; the problem of psychological & professional readjustment in Russia after the change of its political & socioeconomic orientation; lack of affection for Russia; French or other foreign spouses; secondary & higher education obtained in France by children of the emigrants; & the higher comfort of living abroad.

Lee, Aie-Rie (Dept Political Science Texas Tech U, Lubbock 79409 [tel/fax: 806-742-3121/0850; e-mail: uqlee@ttacs.ttu.edu]), Stability and Change in Korean Values.

Uses 1982 & 1990 World Value Survey data from South Korea to investigate the extent to which social values persist &/or change & how they influence political attitudes. It is contended that the erosion of support for authoritarian political institutions & practices begins with changes in exposure to new (modem) ideas & ways of life; level of education in this process is the most powerful measure in explaining value changes. Yet, age is almost equally important in predicting value changes, because there has been a significant discontinuity in lifestyles between younger & older generations in Korea. Hypothesized is that both the generational cleavage & educational level increase so-called liberal values, argued to be positively related to political interest & efficacy & negatively linked to institutional support. Further, libertarian values may be directly associated with higher levels of support for protest action & Left issue positions. It is found that authoritarian-libertarian values, albeit diminished in 1990, sharply partition Korean society largely along the lines of age & education, the former becoming more important in the later period; differences in these values are found to be strongly related to contrasting political action.

Lee, Richard E. (Fernand Braudel Center Study Economies/Historical Systems/Civilizations State U New York, Binghamton 13902-6000 [tel/fax: 607-777-2250/4315 e-mail: rlee@binghamton.edu]), Imagining the Future: Constructing Social Knowledge after "Complexity Studies".

Subproposed opposition to the "techno cultures" antonym—the ordered-lawlike, factual/expository sciences vs the chaotic/anarchic, impressionistic/ poetic humanities—has accompanied the development of the structures of knowledge over the past 500 years & been especially pronounced from the humanities pole at various times over the past 150 years. Development of complexity studies in the social sciences is crucial—especially, order-in-chaos (strange attractors), order-out-of-chaos (dissipative structures), pathological functions & natural forms exhibiting noninteger dimensions (fractal geometry)—have, since the 1960s, led to a fundamental questioning of the naturalized, taken-for-granted premises of legitimate knowledge, its objectivity, precision, prediction. In tandem with developments in the humanities, this has opened...
up issues of what is & is not thinkable &, therefore, doable in the present conjuncture of crisis & instability. Choice really matter in reconceiving the relationship between knowledge production & politics, structure & agency, order & anarchy, economy & chance, & truth & power. Resolu-

tion of these heretofore mutually exclusive, but tacitly accepted, visions through negotiation & compromise cast within relations of power may now be rethought in terms of the ethical imperative of scholarly partici-
pation in the transformation of the social world, conceived as the active social event of imagining possible futures.

98S35000 / ISA / 1998 / 12241
Lee, Sangmin (Dept Sociology U Texas, Austin 78712-1088 [tel: 512-
471-8366/1748; e-mail: salce@mail.utexas.edu]), Cross-National
Comparability of Research Variables: A Comparative Study of Inter-
locking directorates in the U.S. & Korea
† Focuses on interlocking corporate relationships in the US & Korea using interlocking
directorates as an indicator. However, if the study is developed as a
cross-national comparative study, a new situation is likely to be encoun-
tered; ie, if the indicator (interlocking directorates) cannot be reliably
identified in a comparison country, the study will suffer from the compara-
ibility problem. For example, Korean corporations do not have a system of
interlocking directorates, as they are recognized in the US. In this
case, how does the researcher conduct cross-national comparative analy-
ses of intercorporate relations? The need to introduce an alternative
approach, if a new indicator appropriate for another party can be drawn,
is illustrated. It is also hypothesized that if another important mechanism
must exist in Korea, then the mechanism is a kinship relations-intermarriage among business leaders or between political
elites & business leaders. Results provide limited support for the fact that
the mechanism of kinship relations in Korea serves the function of inter-
locking directorates as they exist in the US.

98S35001 / ISA / 1998 / 12242
Lee, See-Jae (Catholic U Korea, Seoul), Global Environmental Re-
gimes and Korea's Difficult Compliance.
† Explores the difficulties faced by Korea's rapidly developing, semi-
peripheral economy, now under direct attack from the world money mar-
ket & global environmental regime. Korea's compliance with the global
environmental regime will seriously contradict its high economic growth
policy. Its rapid economic growth could not have been achieved if it had
to pay very much for environmental industries, eg, steel & iron, automo-
biles, shipbuilding, & petrochemical industries, which deplete resources
& create pollution. Per the International Monetary Fund bailout, Korea
also has to repay an immense amount of debt & interest every year, &
it has to earn foreign currency by boosting exports again. For rapid indus-
trialization, it is imperative for Korea to massively consume fossil
fuels, compounding resource depletion/pollution problems. Conse-
quences of these dual demands from the world market & the global envi-
ronmental regime will be serious setbacks for the domestic environment
& people's lives. Korea's strains on energy consumption can be mitigated
to some extent through restructuring its industries to highly technologi-

cal & knowledge-intensive ones, & restructuring institutions for educa-
tion, communication, & science & technology development. However, a
global response to these problems is needed, along with an alternative
framework to explain global domination in environmental & economic
terms.

98S35002 / ISA / 1998 / 12243
Lee, Su-Hsin (Feng Chia U Taichung Taiwan [e-mail:
shiee@fchu.tw]), The Leisure Experience of Chinese Theater App-
preciation.
† Traces the development of the three types of modern Chinese
theater-traditional Chinese opera, folk opera, & modern drama. Drama,
especially Western-style, is becoming one of the popular leisure experi-
ences for Chinese people. Theater is a place where actors can exchange their feelings & experiences. The leisure experience benefits of
dramas are explored, drawing on structured questionnaire data from au-
diences to analyze the interrelationships among their social background,
motivations to visit the theater, style of drama, & theater experiences.
Results showed that the (1) experience of drama could give the audience
comparative, spillover, & pure relaxation along with aesthetic feelings; (2) experience differed according to the audience social back-
ground; (3) audiences at traditional Chinese opera & modern drama
showed significant differences in their theater experience.

98S35003 / ISA / 1998 / 12244
Lee, Suni (Ajou U, Suwon 442-749 South Korea [tel/fax: 82-2-401-
2780/2195; e-mail: sunilee@madang.ajou.ac.kr]), Marital Status,
Gender, and the Quality of Life in Korea.
† Explores the effects of marital status & gender on the subjective quali-

ty of life in Korea, drawing on national scale data from 955 married or
single adults. Results indicate that gender is a stable predictor of the
quality of life regardless of one's marital status; men are better off than
women. Being married appears to affect the level of general happiness
positively. Analyses with other measures of quality of life suggest, how-
ever, that the effect of marital status is moderated by gender; for men,
being married negatively affects the quality of life, while the effect is pos-
itive for women. This latter finding is the opposite of what had been re-
ported in some US studies. Results are highly indicative of inequality &
the division of labor based on gender & changing expectations.

98S35004 / ISA / 1998 / 12245
Lee, William K. M. ( Lingnan Coll, Tuen Mun Hong Kong [tel/fax:
852-26167202/8917940; e-mail: leew@ln.edu.hk]), Women's Em-
ployment in Colonial Hong Kong: Implication on Women's Role after
1997.
† In Hong Kong, 1981 & 1991 census data show working women are dis-
proportionately underrepresented in higher-status occupations; despite
general improvement in educational attainment, women are still une-
qually paid. Their role in the workplace is still impeded by their familial
role. Hong Kong women's continuous subordination in the workplace lies
in the domination of the Chinese patriarchal family in industrial Hong
Kong. Women experience institutional discrimination insofar as other in-
stitutions & the public at large subscribe to culturally entrenched prejudg-
diments & discriminatory practices against women, indicating a future
status quo.

98S35005 / ISA / 1998 / 12246
Lee, Young-Hee (Science Technology Policy Instit, 7-1509 Woon-
san Apt Daeichi 1 Dong Keungnam-Ku Seoul South Korea [tel/fax:
82-2-250-3048/253-8678; e-mail: lyhee@stepmail.stepi.re.kr]),
Technological Development and Quality of Life in South Korea.
† Analyzes the relationship between technological development & qual-
ity of life in Korea, arguing that Korea's rapid technological development,
though impressive to observers, has not contributed much to the promo-
tion of life quality, mainly because Korea's well-known "rush-to-
development" model has subordinated science & technology policy to a sub-
unit of economic competitiveness policy. It is contended that citizen
participation in science & technology policy-making processes is one of
the best ways to relate technological development to quality of life.

98S35006 / ISA / 1998 / 12247
Leeming, William (York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel: 416-736-
3013; e-mail: wleeming@yorku.ca]), What's New in Health-Related
† From a policymaker's perspective, scientists doing research in the area
of genetics & heritable disease control appear poised to usher in a new
era of medical science, ie, a scientific revolution à la Thomas S. Kuhn.
The perception of revolutionary times actually reflects a subtle shift in the
orientation of research away from the goals of preventive medicine
that toward more direct biomedical interventions. To assess policymakers'
expectations, the broader sociological implications of this shift must be ex-
amined, along with how policy discussions fit into the mandates of na-
tional political systems. Here, research & technological innovations are eval-
uated with genetic screening programs in Canada are offered in illustration.
It is argued that, from a policy perspective, the logics of preventive medi-
cine & biomedical intervention do not operate as two distinct & positive
principles to address the problem of heritable disease, but function in-
stead in jurisdictional settings that overlap only through the reciprocal
limitation of highly specialized practices.

98S35007 / ISA / 1998 / 12248
Lefevre, Cecile (Instit national statistique & études économiques, 18
blvd Adolphe Pinard F-75675 Paris Cedex 16 France [tel/fax: 33-1-
41-17-52-86/68-49; e-mail: cecile.lefevre@DG75-D250.INSEE.ATLAS.FR]), Le Rôle des sta-
tisticiens dans la définition et la catégorisation des professions et des
metiers. Reflexion a partir de l'opération actuelle de rénovation de la nomenclature française. (The Role of Statisticians in the Def-
inition and Categorization of Professions and Occupations. Reflection on the Present Revision of the French Nomenclature of the PCS)
The revision of the French classification of professions & socioprofessional categories (PCS), which is being conducted by the Institut national de la statistique & des études économiques, allows study of how the statistical institution helps define frontiers between professions & assigns them a status. "Profession" is used in a broader sense than in the Anglo-Saxon sociology of professions. It is a question of interaction between statistical classification & its social uses, not simply an issue of registration. For this revision, it was decided to conduct separate investigations on professions & categories of social groups. Examined are reasons that may explain this choice & the determining factors of the modifications: changes in the labor market, professions' status, job content, & international harmonization requirements, especially at the European level.

Generation (Gen) X, or the 13th Generation, is typically identified as having ideological commitments than previous generations. At the same time, this generation will make to the development of social movements in the US. What difference does this generational change make for social movement theory? What should older generations who wish to draw from Gen X do to make social activism attractive? What difference does this generational change make for social movement theory?

Since the 1980s, massive private investment into the building environment has been taking place, interfered with only by the cyclical behavior of the property market. While this investment has both transformed inner cities & created new clusters in the urban periphery, it has also led to the increasing importance of large-scale projects in the redefinition of urban areas. It is argued here that large-scale projects, financed through private & corporate money, are increasingly used by cities to redefine their identities. In this redefinition, one of the main strategies seems to be the spectacularization of the building process. Two case studies illustrate the argument: the Getty Center in Berlin (Federal Republic Germany) & Potsdamer Platz in Berlin (Federal Republic Germany). The Getty Center & Potsdamer Platz are very specific examples of large-scale projects & their implications. The guiding question refers to what the political discourses of these four communities say about the insertion of the communities into the national society: Do the texts picture the communities as excluded or as privileged minorities? Content analysis of editorial texts in weekly periodicals, 1948-1994, is used to test the initial hypothesis that, in fact, ethnic newspaper editorials serve as a mechanism to detect the creation, & changes over time, of a specifically ethnic political discourse. Major themes identified are codified as politics (democracy / totalitarianism, participation, exclusion), identity (ethnic, religious), & community. Cognitive maps provide a way to look into how the themes previously identified as relevant are constructed & negotiated between themes & subthemes across communities & over time. Discourse analysis is used to draw from the text additional insights into the complex dichotomy of exclusion-privilege. Conclusions point to the ambivalent political discourse of Italians & Jews in Argentina & Venezuela, oscillating between claims of exclusion & considerations on their privileged condition.
One major challenge for researchers involved with social indicators studies is how to measure quality of life in a severely disabled population. Those who have experienced a severe traumatic brain injury, their significant others, have a need for a new type of stratification that considers the economic status of the family. Human capital is an important consideration for this population, as well as the ability to access community resources. The production of goods and services by households in this society is an important consideration for measuring the economic status of the household. Production of material goods and services by households are probably diminished or changed by economic nonmarket household activities. While results do not completely refute this perception, they support its thesis with a convincing definition of the institution.

L'Institution de la sociologie de l'entreprise (The Institution of the Sociology of the Firm). (FRE)

In France, since the early 1980s, some authors have tried to promote a sociology of the firm, but there is little consensus in the field of research. Culture, identity, and institution are the main concepts, but their definitions are exceedingly heterogeneous. The same is true for the status of this sociology: Is it a synthesis of sociology of work and sociology of organization, or just an extension of the latter? The numerous answers show the weak foundation of this sociology. Therefore, if sociology of organization (M. Crozier, R. Sainsaulieu) brought deciding results about the understanding of everyday microadjustments (socialization), it is essential to take conflicts of interests into account linked to the achievement of firm goals (legitimation). In this way, the sociology of the firm could support its thesis with a convincing definition of the institution.


Two modes of reading Marianne Weber's biography of her husband Max are contrasted: the conventional mode, which reads it as a factual and laudatory account by a devoted widow, and a feminist mode, which finds, through a trail of "clues in the margin," a portrait of Marianne Weber. It is suggested that there is a sociological autobiography—a partial autobiography of Marianne Weber—reading the biography through the lens of this autobiography yields a feminist interpretation (if not critique) of Max Weber, gender relations in Germany, and German sociology in the classic period. Citations from the text illustrate Marianne Weber's feminist consciousness, awareness of her own worth, presentation of herself as often the hero of the marriage, and critical understanding of gender relations in her own time that framed both her marriage and the emerging discipline of sociology in Germany.

Lengermann, Patricia Madoo & Niebruge-Brantley, Jill (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14850 [tel: 607-277-7396; e-mail: pml4@cornell.edu]), The Concept of Domination in Classical Feminist Sociology.

Explores domination as a concept in the sociology of Harriet Martineau, Jane Addams, Anna Julia Cooper, and Marianne Weber. These women discover and elaborate the concept in a movement between three points−lived gender experiences, theoretical reflections on society and sociology, and specific research undertakings. These are used to make a thematic statement about the feminist concept of a "matrix of domination." Examined in particular is Martineau's studies of US slavery and British domestic labor; Addams's analyses of philanthropists/reformers and socialization in the context of social class; Cooper's reflections on slavery and her application of it to contemporary US race relations; and the problem of Haitian slavery for French revolutionaries; and Weber's debate with Max Weber's typologies of power and authority, her research on the legal history of marriage relations, and her contemporary analyses of women's economic dependency in marriage.

Lengermann, Patricia Madoo & Niebruge-Brantley, Jill (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14850 [tel: 607-277-7396; e-mail: pml@cornell.edu]), The Erasure of the Women Founders and the Turn to Scientific Sociology.

Claims that (1) women have always been significantly involved in creating sociological theory; (2) a central theme in their sociological theory is the realization of "the good society"; (3) women founders have been written out of the discipline's history as part of a politics of gender and knowledge; and (4) this politics of knowledge turned on a rejection of sociology as a moral science by a male-dominated profession moving toward a scientific formulation of the discipline. This thesis is developed primarily in terms of the way US sociology has constructed its history of the discipline, focusing on Harriet Martineau, Jane Addams, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Anna Julia Cooper, Ida Wells-Barnett, and Beatrice Webb. Their sense of sociology is described as a moral science, and similarities in their formulations of the good society are identified. How these women, though well-known to their male contemporaries, were erased from sociology as the discipline transformed itself into an academic, male-dominated discourse concerned with securing its place in the university by establishing itself as a value-neutral science is explored.

Lénel, Pierre (CNRS, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-0-1-40-25-10-67/66; e-mail: fuze@iresco.fr)), 

Search American U Baku, Azerbaijan 370001 [tel/fax: 9941-29-8251; e-mail: llemb@amecenter.baku.az]], The Structure of Social Values in Post-Communist Azerbaijan.

Due to a transitional, post-communist regime to the social structure based on the principles of market economy, democracy, and legal society, basic changes in the system of social values are inevitable. Devaluation of communist ideology, the "openness" of post-communist society, and the increasing influence of value systems from other countries have contributed to the transformation in value orientations. After describing these changes, their distinctive character in the structure of social values in post-communist Azerbaijan is addressed. Described here is a study being conducted by the Center for Social Studies & Research at the American U in Baku to explore the situation in Azerbaijan, assess factors determining its distinctiveness, and analyze the basic tendencies of its evolution. This survey presupposes the analysis of orientations & attitudes among different social groups. On the one hand, as economic & political reforms have shaped the new type of stratification, new social strata have emerged. On the other hand, the reforms have abruptly changed the conditions & mode of life of social groups differing in income, occupation, level of education, place of residence, age, gender, etc, which inevitably leads to corresponding changes in intragroup systems of social values. The structure of post-communist values is an aggregate result of these processes.
Explores methods to facilitate the development of tourism in the context of divergent local interests. The packaging of tourist products can lead to transformations of material & symbolic qualities that either mesh or conflict with values that local people place on their own environment & identity. The development of tourism in a region often parallels other large-scale developments, eg, the restructuring of agriculture & nature, the construction of infrastructure networks, or (sub)urbanization. These processes can be seen as exogenous from the perspective of the local situation & it is sometimes difficult to link them to the endogenous process taking place at the local level. The local community is confronted with a situation in which it is dispossessed of its ownership, forfeiting the rights & control over what it had traditionally regarded as its own political, cultural, & physical territory. Although the involvement of the local community in tourist development is often presented as an option for securing a better integration of tourist growth in the local networks, the possibility of achieving a favorable balance between exogenous & endogenous interests seems caught in a cycle of government roles, power relationships, & divergent perceptions of reality. At issue is whether the involvement of local forces will lead to an optimal situation. Instead of evolution, there is the threat of involution, a closed process of increasingly detailed measures & reactions directed toward the outside world that does not favor any actual control over developments. Examined are interventions that can substantively affect the game played between administrations & exogenous & endogenous interest groups.


Explores ecological modernization & risk society approaches to European environmental sociology, formulating some criticisms & focusing on their neglect of social & political inequality issues. Attention is given to arrangements recently set up in environmental politics, implying a major shift from public provision to a variety of public-private partnerships. While they differ in various respects, these arrangements pose problems of political openness & participation, responsibility, etc, as they create new forms of social & political inequality. Empirical evidence is drawn from case studies of the Netherlands & the UK. It is concluded that social & political inequality, although an obstacle to sustainable development, thus far has been largely neglected by scientists & politicians.

Explores methods to facilitate the development of tourism in the context of divergent local interests. The packaging of tourist products can lead to transformations of material & symbolic qualities that either mesh or conflict with values that local people place on their own environment & identity. The development of tourism in a region often parallels other large-scale developments, eg, the restructuring of agriculture & nature, the construction of infrastructure networks, or (sub)urbanization. These processes can be seen as exogenous from the perspective of the local situation & it is sometimes difficult to link them to the endogenous process taking place at the local level. The local community is confronted with a situation in which it is dispossessed of its ownership, forfeiting the rights & control over what it had traditionally regarded as its own political, cultural, & physical territory. Although the involvement of the local community in tourist development is often presented as an option for securing a better integration of tourist growth in the local networks, the possibility of achieving a favorable balance between exogenous & endogenous interests seems caught in a cycle of government roles, power relationships, & divergent perceptions of reality. At issue is whether the involvement of local forces will lead to an optimal situation. Instead of evolution, there is the threat of involution, a closed process of increasingly detailed measures & reactions directed toward the outside world that does not favor any actual control over developments. Examined are interventions that can substantively affect the game played between administrations & exogenous & endogenous interest groups.

Adopts Erik Cohen's five modes of tourist experience as a theoretical basis to base to conduct empirical research on categories of tourists. The theory is reconsidered to assess its utility for understanding leisure behavior & for empirical research & operationalization into questionnaire items that are tested according to different national & international situations & tourist activities. Factor analysis of questionnaire data shows coherent response categories that form the basis of a typology describing dominant experience values in specific tourist situations. Because this approach uses experience modes & environmental assessment, it permits the empirical identification of visitors & their dominant motives. Moreover, as a theory, it directly offers a frame of reference for policy making & management. Hence, the environment can be improved for the experiential or existential modes of experience-ev, an area can be reconstructed or it can be made accessible to the general public & develop an identity & function of "true stories" about the place can be made more difficult to obtain (exclusiveness); & only specific social groups can be encouraged to visit the area, adding to a feeling of being among their own kind. In this case, tourist marketing will be narrowly focused & low-key, but it will be also possible, emphasizing the recreational & diversionary qualities of an area. The theory also helps to define the degree of one-sidedness or differentiation of the leisure environment to link the right environmental values to the dominant mode of experience. In short, the originally phenomenological approach of the tourist is transformed in a new technology of managing leisure environments.

Explores the social construction of employment, using the theory of labor mobilization as a starting point. Investigating labor mobilization requires an approach to social structures based on Bourdieu's structuralist sociogenesis & an analysis of the structure of positions in employment as a technical network, to which actors are allocated according to their social network position. Studying the signs revealed in the labor contract through the semiotics of mobilization, based on Peirce's theory of the sign, it was possible to create a potential social position that offers greater access to a determined position of employment. This propos-
al, as a theory of allocation, gives employment the character of a key social category because of its potential as a complete social phenomenon in explaining access to material & social resources in capitalist society.

Explores ecological modernization & risk society approaches to European environmental sociology, formulating some criticisms & focusing on their neglect of social & political inequality issues. Attention is given to arrangements recently set up in environmental politics, implying a major shift from public provision to a variety of public-private partnerships. While they differ in various respects, these arrangements pose problems of political openness & participation, responsibility, etc, as they create new forms of social & political inequality. Empirical evidence is drawn from case studies of the Netherlands & the UK. It is concluded that social & political inequality, although an obstacle to sustainable development, thus far has been largely neglected by scientists & politicians.

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11During three international political meetings—the Latin American
Sociological Abstracts
11The emergence in Western Europe of economic, political,
&
11In the late 1980s, as a revindication brought about by feminist move-
ments, the state center formation & periphery reactions, ie, the regional & na-
tional movements of ethnic, linguistic, or religious groups to adapt to or
resist the state. These movements transform political mesospaces gener-
ated by contemporary neoregionalism into coherent regional or, in some
cases, national territories. The absence or presence of regionalist or na-
tionalist movements & where they are found, their different intensities,
explains why the map of regional mesopower in the European Union is
not at all homogeneous. With the exception of the Federal Republic of
Germany, Belgium, Spain, & the historical nations Scotland & Wales,
the regions still have weak elected governments & continue to suffer from
a weak level of autonomy, resources, & legitimacy. Here, the two
maps of regional institutionalization & national movements in the Euro-
pean Union are superimposed to explain reciprocal interaction of both
processes.

Letamendia 8elzunce, Francisco (Dept Politicas U País Vasco, Bar-
rio Yaruro S/N E4800 Bilbao Spain [tel/fax: 94-464-77-00/34-4-
9-464-8299; e-mail: ziplebeg@lg.ehu.es]), Neo-Regionalism and Na-
tional Movements in the European Union.

11The emergence in Western Europe of economic, political, & histori-
cultural mesospaces ruled by a multilevel governance occurs in such
varied forms in the states & their different territories that explanations
based on the emergence of neoregionalism prove to be unsatisfactory.
It is deemed necessary to add another axis of explanation—center-periphery
conflict, with a historical tempo that is much older than that of neore-
 regionalism. This conflict explains long-term phenomena such as the mode
of state center formation & peripheral reactions, ie, the regional & na-
tional state's role in defining the social representation of the area, the
possible existence of nonsocial objects, & the relationship between social
representations & the political system. An effort is made to clarify common
characteristics, linked to interaction & intersubjectivity. How consensus deals with opposition &
contradiction is discussed, as are the dialectical & historical aspects
of social representations. The dichotomy between the collective & the
individual is explored. It is asserted that the content of social representa-
tions should be studied as the simple sum of individual representations,
not as intersections among them. The importance of recognizing differ-
ences between individual representations is stressed. It is held that social
representation should not be seen as an object, but as a portrait of a
group's collectivity defined by shared orientations & experience.

Leveratto, Jean-Marie (Equipe recherche anthropologique & sociologie
expertise U Metz, F-57070 France [tel/fax: 03-87-31-55-05; e-
mail: leverat@zeit.unifr]), Cultural Action and Theatrical Produ-
tion in Contemporary France.

11New forms of cultural action are now expanding in France, with govern-
ment help. Based on the personal commitment of the artist, they use the
production of an artistic event (theater play, concert, dance perfor-
ance, etc) as a tool for cultural qualification of stigmatized people
(prisoners, disabled, aliens, etc) & places (poorer suburbs, industrial ar-
as, rural localities, etc). Ethnographic observation of the making of a
theater play is a way of understanding the anchoring of a work of art in
the social & cultural context created by the people themselves, not just
in the mind of the artist. Here, comparative study of the construction of
a theatrical event in the suburbs of a medium-sized town & one in a rural east-
ern community allows identification of the contemporary political prob-
lems linked, in the French context, to the artistic use of local beings &
objects. The tension, grounded in the cultural & political history of France
with its tradition of "national eating" (relating to the quality of cultural
professional ability) & "local" quality (related to the people to em-
bodyed attributes) can be recognized, which enlightens the specificity of
the French professional theater, including its new artistic trends, in the
multinational European theater.

Leviatan, Uriel (U Haifa, Mount Carmel IL-31905 Israel [tel/fax:
972-4-824-9641/0819; e-mail: levitan@soc.haifa.ac.il]), Importance
of Congruence between Organizational and Management Principles
of Conduct in Work Organization and Those of the Community—The
Case of Kibbutz Industries.

11Industry is now the major business of Israeli kibbutzim, but since the
beginning of the 1990s, the performance of kibbutz industries has deteri-
orated appreciably. This phenomenon cannot be explained by lack of in-
vestment capital or workers, nor is it the result of managerial quality de-
cline. It is suggested here that a major reason for the decline in the effec-
tive functioning of kibbutz industries is due to the adoption of principles
of management & organizational conduct that bring their organization into
better fit with the external environment, thereby creating an incon-
gruence that has led to deteriorating levels of motivation & commit-
among workers (kibbutz members); indiffERENCE & lower level of in-
volvein & care by the community in solving problems of its local in-
dustry; wasted energy & resources for solving conflicts with the commu-
nity; loss of emphasis on the quality & commitment of their human re-
ources; & an increase in noncontributive manpower overhead due to the
changing organizational structure & bureaucratization. Research find-
ings supportive of these explanations are presented.

Lettier, Célinda Lilian (U Federal Paraíba, Brazil (e-mail: lettier@netwaybbs.com.br)), Recepción de la plataforma en América Latina. Evaluación posible (Reception of the Platform for Action in Latin America. Possible Evaluation). (SPA)

11During three international political meetings—the Latin American
Feminist Movement forms in 1993, "Compatriots and Difficulties of the
Latin American Feminist Movement" in Uruguay in 1997, & Na-
tional Feminist Encuentro in Brazil in 1997—the feminist movement has
questioned how social policies from the Platform for Action are being im-
plemented. Politically, the Platform for Action has not been accepted as
a platform for change. Further, there is no coherence in governmental ac-
tions regarding the agreement. Epistemologically, neither universities
nor academia have an interest in political participation or discussion. All
this is happening in a context in which the legitimacy of nongovernmen-
tal organizations, which work with a gender perspective or self-define as
feminist, is being questioned.

Letelier, Celinda Lilian (U Federal Paraíba, 58059-900 Joao Pessoa
PB Brazil (e-mail: lettier@netwaybbs.com.br)), Recepción de la plataforma en América Latina. Evaluación posible (Reception of the Platform for Action in Latin America. Possible Evaluation). (SPA)

11During three international political meetings—the Latin American
Feminist Movement forms in 1993, "Compatriots and Difficulties of the
Latin American Feminist Movement" in Uruguay in 1997, & Na-
tional Feminist Encuentro in Brazil in 1997—the feminist movement has
questioned how social policies from the Platform for Action are being im-
plemented. Politically, the Platform for Action has not been accepted as
a platform for change. Further, there is no coherence in governmental ac-
tions regarding the agreement. Epistemologically, neither universities
nor academia have an interest in political participation or discussion. All
this is happening in a context in which the legitimacy of nongovernmen-
tal organizations, which work with a gender perspective or self-define as
feminist, is being questioned.

Lettor, Caroline (Faculdad Educación Pontificia U Católica Chile,
Santiago), Les Représentations sociales: questions théorique et
methodologiques (Social Representations: Theoretical and Method-
ological Questions). (FRE)

11Questions are raised about the phenomenon of social representation, primarily what happens when there is no social representation, the lim-
its of social representation, the possible existence of nonsocial objects, & the role of the researcher's theoretical framework. The social representa-
tion is investigated as a social reality that is simultaneously symbolic &
consensual. An effort is made to clarify common characteristics, linked to interaction & intersubjectivity. How consensus deals with opposition &
contradiction is discussed, as are the dialectical & historical aspects
of social representations. The dichotomy between the collective & the
individual is explored. It is asserted that the content of social representa-
tions should be studied as the simple sum of individual representations,
not as intersections among them. The importance of recognizing differ-
ences between individual representations is stressed. It is held that social
representation should not be seen as an object, but as a portrait of a
group's collectivity defined by shared orientations & experience.
member participation in decision-making processes. This led not only to negative reactions of members to their life in the kibbutz, but also to strong expressions of more diffused general alienation, eg, powerlessness, meaningfulness, & anomie. These effects were experienced by all demographic groups, but in a differential intensity. The meaning of these findings for kibbutz society as a way of life, other cooperative institutions & communities, & for industrial society in general is considered, as is the significance of the findings from a theoretical point of view in terms of principles of conduct & determinants of individual reactions to life.

98S35036 / ISA / 1998 / 12277
Levin, Arkady (Russian Academy Sciences, 141200 Pushkino-1 Moscow [tel/fax: 7-095-938-00-70/719-02-61; e-mail: paulina@sovam.com]), Nazi Genocide Survivors and Partisans in the USSR, 1941-1944. ¶ The memoirs of 56 survivors of Nazi ghettos & extermination camps in the territory of the former USSR are drawn on to document their unique life experiences. Analysis shows the various threads, moral dilemmas, ways of survival, & individual resistance to genocide. Their involvement in armed struggles in different partisan units against annihilation is also chronicled, showing how individual & collective resistance was determined by their personal qualities, the turn of fate, & the assistance of sympathetic others.

98S35037 / ISA / 1998 / 12278
Levin, Irene & Trost, Jan (Oslo Coll, N-0957 Norway [tel/fax: 472245517/3600; e-mail: irene.levin@oks.hisoslo.no]). Living Apart Together (LAT) and Living Together, Apart (LTA). ¶ Traditionally, marriage has been the social institution for couples in the long run. Some decades ago, a new social institution appeared in the Western world-nonmarital cohabitation. Living apart together (LAT) relationships represent a third stage in the process of social change & may soon be another social institution alongside marriage & cohabitation. It should not be confused with commuting marriages, living togeth-er, apart (LTA). Data are presented on the frequency of LAT & LTA relationships in Sweden & Norway, & some varieties of the phenomenon, are identified. It is concluded that LAT relationships as a social institution could not exist without the preceding social institution of cohabitation. LTA relationships have always existed, but are becoming more frequent with the almost total disappearance of the social institution of housewifery.

98S35038 / ISA / 1998 / 12279
Levine, Alissa H. (Sociology Dept McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T7 [tel: 514-596-266; e-mail: bsw@mmsic.mcgill.ca]), Psychoanalytic Influences of the Construction of the Concept of Female Sexual Response. ¶ Early psychoanalytic theory has persisted in influencing contemporary perceptions & constructions of female sexual response. Confusion over the mechanics of sexual response is in fact, the legacy of foundational psychoanalytic theory, although many other societies untouched by Freudianism appear to maintain similar beliefs. Here, the most striking instance of community-wide gender construction, that of male, but especially female, circumcision, is explored. These ritual practices suggest that sexual identity is problematic, & some non-Western societies also believe that the mature female has no need for a clitoris. It is postu-lated that contemporary Western constructions of female sexuality are predicted on Freudian psychoanalytic theory, which explains the lack of awareness of much of the scientific & general population regarding its fallibility. Alan Williams Masters & Virginia E.Johnson's (1966) findings on female sexual response. The persistence among many individuals of a belief in a sexual response independent of the clitoris implies that the social construc-tion of female sexuality is so powerful as to defy a basic physiological re-ality.

98S35039 / ISA / 1998 / 12280
Levine, Donald N. (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel/fax: 773-702-7917/834-0493; e-mail: dlok@midway.uchicago.edu]), Put-ting Voluntarism into a Voluntarist Theory of Action. ¶ Austrian & British economists of the late 19th century constructed a paradigm of action as a process of maximizing individual marginal utility through calculations of instrumental rationality. The 20th century has seen considerable refinement of that model & its application to numerous substantive areas (eg, by Gary Becker & James Coleman), but not individually based (custom or group contagion). Explored is another modality of action that does not fit the utilitarian model—one that regards actions undertaken for their own sake, with reference to the attainment of discrete ends. Ad-umbrations of this modality can be found in Plato, Aristotle, & Imman-uel Kant; more proximately, in the work of Ge onal approaches to the mechanics of sexual response independent of the clitoris implies that the social construction of female sexuality is an essential ingredient of men's & women's trajectories.

98S35040 / ISA / 1998 / 12281
Levy, Rene (CESDIP Centre national recherche scientifique, Vauban Guyancourt F-78280 France [tel/fax: 33-1-34521702/34521717; e-mail: rlevy@ext.jussieu.fr]), French title not provided (Police and the Law: The Case of Controlled Deliveries of Drugs in France). ¶ Tests a model delineating how new legal rules governing police powers legalize formerly illegal practices, using archival data on 1991 French legislation pertaining to controlled deliveries of drugs. The circumstances of this legislation are described, & the roles of various actors & interest groups in this process are analyzed. This research is based mainly on archival material from the French Ministry of Justice.

98S35041 / ISA / 1998 / 12282
Levy, Rene (Institi anthropologie & sociologie U Lausanne, CH-1015 Switzerland [tel/fax: 21-692-31-56/85; e-mail: Rene.Levy@iias.unil.ch]), Social Mobility, Life Course and Gender. ¶ Starting from a social-structural, institutional approach to the life course, a theory-driven exploration of gender differences in mobility & a theoretical elaboration in terms of master status are proposed, & family participation is shown to be an essential ingredient of men's & women's trajectories.

98S35042 / ISA / 1998 / 12283
Levy, Rene (Institi anthropologie & sociologie U Lausanne, CH-1015 Switzerland [tel/fax: 21-692-30-56/85; e-mail: Rene.Levy@iias.unil.ch]), Taking Another Look at Multi-dimensional Stratification: An Exploration of Positional Profiles in Swiss Society. ¶ The structural location of persons in multidimensional stratification can be thought of in terms of their positional profile, as opposed to a mere set of multiple, but separate positions. Here, empirical clusters of simul-taneous positions on education, professional position, & income in Swiss society are explored to appreciate the degree of their social consistency with respect to other aspects of inequality (eg, whether they correspond to socially meaningful grouping) & to the differential perception & evaluation of inequality.

98S35043 / ISA / 1998 / 12284
Leew, Suk-Choon & Park, Hae-Kwang (Yonsei U, Seoul 102-749 South Korea [tel/fax: 82-2-361-2472/393-2040; e-mail: sclew@bubble.yonsei.ac.kr]), Economic Development, Housing Standard and Quality of Life in South Korea. ¶ Explores how quantitative growth has changed quality of life in Korea by addressing (1) how economic development has changed people's housing conditions at the macrolevel, reviewing aggregated national data for the period of rapid industrialization; & (2) subjective perception of individual quality of life in housing, based on a 1996 national survey of 1,000 South Koreans. How objective & subjective quality of housing life are related to economic change is considered.

98S35044 / ISA / 1998 / 12285
Lewinter, Myra (Dept Sociology U Copenhagen, DK-1361 K Denmark [tel/fax: 45-35-32-3294/39-40; e-mail: Myra.Lewinter@sociology.dk]), Caregiving Networks in Home Care: The Relationship between Elderly, Their Family and Their Home Helper. ¶ Explores the problems of caregiving from the elderly's point of view, drawing on in-depth interviews with a random sample of home health recipients, their informal caregiver, & home helper in Denmark (N = 43
In his critique of Niklas Luhmann's sociology, Jürgen Habermas argued that individuation and communications theory can be understood through the concept of social systems. This structure allows for the development of social systems that are distinct from biological systems, as they allow for the integration of power between participants. This structure provides the elderly with an important weak link in their network and gives them some sense of control over their own care. As long as basic home help priorities are met and the elderly person is not demented, the trial will function.

Lewickowicz, Beka (European Institute of London School Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE England (tel: 0171-7942339; e-mail: BeatLewickowicz@Compuserve.Com)), Speakers on High Volume Discourses and Practices of Greekness among Salonikan Jews.

Examines the question of whether Kondratiev periodicity is systematic or just by chance and presents a resolution of the economic periodicity by a causal theory. The economic periodicity is an effect of a 80-year periodicity of the development of physics & the sciences that has been evident since at least the 1500s. The development of physics is marked by the replacement of fundamental physics premises at 80-year intervals. A theory is presented in which this 80-year periodicity is an outcome of the same few constraints to human learning & experiencing that each generation has faced for hundreds of years together with an impetus to physics development. Due to this periodicity of introduction of new physics generation & paradigm shift, a labor force that apprehends novel, more powerful physics theory & technology have begun their careers. This has caused two very different types of economic depressionary periods that have alternated at about 40-year intervals: (1) The type occurring during times of high increases of labor productivity is due to automation, high debt levels, & consumer saturation. (2) The other type occurs at times of low productivity increase & technological transition is due to depletions of potential of prior theory, the shift to new industry & technology, & competition from follower economies.

Lewizzfeld, Loet (Dept Science & Technology Dynamics, NL-1018 WV Amsterdam Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-20-525-6598/6579; e-mail: llneyesdofeld@mail.uva.nl)), Luhmann, Habermas, and the Theory of Communication.

In his critique of Niklas Luhmann's sociology, Jürgen Habermas argued that individuation & socialization are possible on the basis of linguistic structures. This critique touches the blind spot of sociological systems theory as a metabiology. While the paradigm shift from action theory toward communication theory has been thoroughly reflected in Luhmann's sociology, social systems differ from biological for allowing for observation from within the system; ie, observers are able to participate both in variation & in selection. Human language can then be considered an evolutionary achievement that enables communication in both dimensions. The consequent communicative competences can be understood from the perspective of communication theory. Using language, the distinction between uncertainty & meaningful information can be communicative reflexes & in selection. Human language can then be considered an evolutionary achievement that enables communication in both dimensions. The consequent communicative competences can be understood from the perspective of communication theory.
aliste ideology. In fact, there was an explicit effort to incorporate other national or ethnic groups under the rubric of the Japanese Empire. In the postwar period—shorn of the empire—multiculturalism gave way to monon-ethnicity as the normative ideal of Japanese society.

11Paren tal management of extraordinarily demanding hospital care

11Analyzes central problems in the neoclassical theory of competition

11Restructuring theory explains immigration to world cities in terms of

98S35051

of health care are practically experienced at the Pediatric Clinic of Helsinki, Finland; the focus is on 25 two-parent families.

child patient, ways that doctor-patient relationships are organized. Here, the doctor-patient relationships are organized.

1990 in-depth interview data from 49 parents at the University Pe-

demand-pull cannot explain the immigration. 'Instead, declining immi-

comes & at the bottom end result from labor markets saturated by network-driven

98835054 / ISA / 1998 / 12295

litical ideology

98835053 / ISA / 1998 / 12294

Light, Donald W. (U Medicine & Dentistry New Jersey, Stratford

609-924-9220; fax: 215-573-3036; e-mail: light@mail.med.upenn.edu), The Economic Sociology of Managed Competition: Good Sociological Reas-

98S35052 / ISA / 1998 / 12293

Light, Donald W. (10 Adams Dr, Princeton NJ 08540 (tel: 609-924-

2920; fax: 215-573-3036; e-mail: light@mail.med.upenn.edu)), The Economic Sociology of Managed Competition: Good Sociological Rea-

98835056 / ISA / 1998 / 12297

Lim, Burn Jang, Chung, Young Lin & Koh, Emha (Seoul National U., Kwanak-gu 151 Republic of Korea (tel/fax: 822-880-7795/886-

5250; e-mail: Limbi@plaza.snu.ac.kr)), The State of Sport Participa-

tion among Korean Youth.

11Sports has formed an important part of youth culture in Korea. How-

ever, during recent decades, hyperemphasis on academic achievement has overwhelmed youth sport participation. To investigate the state of sport participation among Korean youth, trends in youth sport culture, future directions, & the relationship between individuals’ background & their sports participation, 2,000 middle school, 1,900 high school, & 1,600 college students were queried.

The two-part survey instrument included questions on (1) gender, age, socioeconomic status, & location & size of residential districts; & (2) participation in sport activities out of school, type of activity, frequency & intensity of participation, facilities, company, expense, incentives, significant others, & information sources. Two tests examined sport participation according to the antecedent variables.

98835057 / ISA / 1998 / 12298

Lim, Burn Jang, Kim, Hong Seol, Seo, Hee Jin & Kim, Min Chul (Seoul National U., Kwanak-gu 151 Republic Korea (tel/fax: 822-

880-7795/886-5250; e-mail: Limbi@plaza.snu.ac.kr)), The Need for Sport Participation among Korean Youth.

11Socialization into sports is a process specific to individuals. Sport par-

iticipation is affected by personal traits, childhood experiences in sports, parents' attitudes toward sports, family income, etc. To investigate the need for sport participation among Korean youth, a representative sample of 1,000 randomly selected teens were interviewed. The campaign resulted in a qualitative analysis of the policies & establishment of a board to assure that future competition would not discriminate against older people & those at risk.

98S35054 / ISA / 1998 / 12295

Light, Ivan, Kim, Rebecca & Hum, Connie (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024 (tel/fax: 310-825-4229/206-9838; e-mail: light@soc.ucla.edu), Globalization, Vacancy Chains, or Migration Networks? Immigrant Employment and Income in Greater Los Angeles, 1970-1990.

Restructuring theory explains immigration to world cities in terms of polarized income distributions that create demand for cheap labor. After a review of globalization literature & its critics, restructuring theory is tested against the experience of Greater Los Angeles, CA, 1970-1990. Although global restructuring massively affected this region, globalization by the influx of immigrants has overwhelmed youth sport participation. To investigate the state of sport participation among Korean youth, trends in youth sport culture, future directions, & the relationship between individuals' background & their sports participation, 2,000 middle school, 1,900 high school, & 1,600 college students were queried. The two-part survey instrument included questions on (1) gender, age, socioeconomic status, & location & size of residential districts; & (2) participation in sport activities out of school, type of activity, frequency & intensity of participation, facilities, company, expense, incentives, significant others, & information sources. Two tests examined sport participation according to the antecedent variables.

98835058 / ISA / 1998 / 12299

Lim, Mads (Dept Sociology U Copenhagen, DK-1361 K Denmark (tel/fax: 45-35323571/940; e-mail: Mads.Lind@sociology.ku.dk)), Aggression, Violence and Social Relations in Danish Team Sports.

11Violence & aggression in modern sport have been explored sociologi-

a source of tension in the home.

98S35059 / ISA / 1998 / 12300

Ling, Richard (Research & Development Telenor Fo U, 2007 Kjeller Norway (tel/fax: 476-384-8680/381-9810; e-mail: Richard.Ling@fou.telenor.no)), The Role of the Telephone in the Everyday Life of Norwegian Teens.

11Examines the use of telephony among Norwegian youths, arguing that there are gender, income, urban, rural, & gender differences in how teenagers use & access telephony. Qualitative interviews with 12 families with teens in the greater Oslo area & a quantitative study of a national sample of 1,000 randomly selected teens are used to explore issues of the gendered nature of various types of telephone terminals, differences in the role of the telephone in the teen lives, & how the telephone is both an instrument in teens' coming of age & a source of tension in the home.
Findings indicate that the mobile telephone is a particularly important symbol of independence. At the same time, the telephone functions as a medium through which females learn various socialization processes.

98S35060 / ISA / 1998 / 12301

1 Like economic & political crisis, issues of justice gain importance, provoking people to ask questions about the social conditions they live in & the justness of society. Ideological preferences for distributive justice & the justice evaluation of income play an important role in this process. Following Mary Douglas (1996), justice ideologies are defined as convictions of how goods & burdens are to be distributed in a society assuming that these convictions are enduring reactions to the social environment of an individual. Douglas classifies social environments along the dimensions of hierarchy & social closure ("grid" & "group" in her terminology), distinguishing four types of environments that emerge from cross-tabulating these two forms of social organizations, & subsequently delineating four types of justice ideologies. Here, an attempt is made to combine theoretically this typology with the typology of welfare states suggested by Gøsta Esping-Andersen (1990). Welfare state regimes are characterized by particular modes of distributing goods & life chances & are thus likely to affect the justice beliefs of those who are ruled by these regimes. Building on the grid-group framework, hypotheses are developed of how particular welfare regimes will foster support for particular justice ideologies. Data from the 1991 International Social Justice Project are used to test these hypotheses for the US, the Federal Republic of Germany, & the Netherlands, focusing on the relative weight of respondents' characteristics vs welfare regimes in explaining the degree of preference of justice ideologies & the perception of income justice. Results suggest that liberal welfare states (US) foster an individualistic justice ideology, while socialist welfare states (Netherlands) evoke egalitarianism. In conservative welfare states (West Germany), people prefer individualistic as well as egalitarian justice ideologies. Though fatalism is generally high, it is expressed more in liberal & socialist, than conservative, welfare states. This result may point to a crisis of the political system & the welfare state.

98S35061 / ISA / 1998 / 12302
Liquong, Sha (U New South Wales, Summer Hill 2130 Australia [tel/fax: 61-2-9715-2209/2221; e-mail: l.sha@student.unsw.edu.au]), A Feminist Reading of Chinese Characters with Female Radical.

1 Analyzes Chinese characters with the female radical from a feminist perspective by looking at how they are formed & their meaning is conveyed in the culture, emphasizing how language serves as a system of control over women. An important part of the Chinese written system, characters with the female radical are directly or indirectly related to female gender equality. In conservative welfare states (West Germany), characters are unique in expressiveness & suggestiveness in that they not only visually & ideologically depict images & positions of women in family & society as being inferior, subordinate, submissive, dangerous, & evil, but also reflect the relationship between cultural practices & social controls over women. They provide a concrete example of how women are devalued & deprived of their human rights. Against the self-complacency of urban women engendered by the success of the women's liberation movement, it is argued that, historically, social control over Chinese women in family & society as reflected in the language & culture has not changed much. Examples of such relations pertaining to the positioning & representation of women in the language of the culture are given.

98S35062 / ISA / 1998 / 12303

1 The legal & social control of the female body is one major instrument for reproducing sex & gender inequality; & the criminalization of abortion is one of the most effective strategies for perpetuating this situation. Over the last 25 years in most developed democracies, the decriminalization of abortion has been at the center of many political debates focused on the right of women to make decisions regarding their own bodies & reproductive capacity. Despite its high level of incidence, abortion remains largely criminalized & stigmatized in most Latin American countries & consequently, remains a clandestine & depoliticized phenomenon. Analyzed here are trends in public opinion regarding the decriminalization of abortion in Argentina, a predominantly Catholic society where most grounds for abortion are criminalized. Several key questions are addressed: To what extent does the population favor the decriminalization of abortion based on the women's needs, desires, & interests? What factors explain attitudinal variations toward abortion? Analysis of data from a representative sample of 435 respondents residing in Cordoba City focuses on attitudinal consequences of the social position of individuals based on sex, age, socioeconomic status, education, & religiosity.

98S35063 / ISA / 1998 / 12304
Little, John H. (Troy State U, Fort Myer VA 22211-1032 [tel/fax: 703-208-1406/522-5544; e-mail: LittleJ197@aol.com]), Autopoiesis and Governance: Societal Steering and Control in Democratic Societies.

1 Niklas Luhmann's application of autopoiesis theory to social systems implies that democratic control of government is impossible if it means top-down, direct control exerted via elections & the current political system. If this conclusion is correct, indirect approaches must be sought. The problem of how democratic forces can effectively intervene in, or influence, autopoietic governmental or administrative organizations remains to be addressed. The question is not only how governments can control social systems but also how governments can be democratically controlled. Possible approaches to this problem are explored, but it is unclear how they might be achieved in practice. Luhmann's theory seems useful in understanding some contemporary problems with democratic governance, but not all. It is necessary to accept Luhmann's conception of social autopoiesis & its implications for human helplessness, see it as a bad law & reject it, or find ways to correct its theoretical failings.

98S35064 / ISA / 1998 / 12305
Littunen, Kaisa Vihelmmina & Wessberg, Nina-Anneli (Dept Regional Studies and Environmental Policy U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland [tel/fax: 358-3-215-6111/7311; e-mail: kaisa.littunen@uta.fi]), Conceptual Model in a Complex Energy Production System--An Approach to the Question of Validity in Modelling Natural Systems.

1 Creates a model underpinned by systems thinking for planning & decision making in a complex natural system, i.e., the Finnish energy production system. The model's creation process will also outline possibilities & problems concerning conceptual modeling. While it will not directly forecast the future, it will offer a realistic picture of the present situation, causal relationships, & possible directions of system development. By not fixing the future into one alternative, the model leaves space for the unpredictable.

98S35065 / ISA / 1998 / 12306
Live, Yu-Sion (Centre anthropologie généralisée U La Reunion, 97400 Saint-Denis Nouvelle-France [tel: 02-69-98-5851], Représentation sociale et ethnicity à la Réunion (Social Representation and Ethnicity in Réunion). (FRE)

1 It is held that the growth of prosperity & economy on the island of Réunion (a French administrative region in the Mascarenes archipelago) has only taken place since the 1970s, but the development of its diverse society occurred primarily during the earlier years of colonialism & slavery. The island today is described as an entanglement of human groups who have lost the essence of their original languages & cultures through the assimilation of the French cultural model. The population in 1996 comprises 650,000 inhabitants of the Métis Kresols, Kafres, Kresols Blans, Malbars, Z'Oreys, Z'arabs, & Shino ethnic groups. Each is characterized, & the emergence of ethnicity among the different components of the population, 1980-1990, is discussed. The way different groups are perceived as culturally distinct, the mobilization of community institutions, the conditions that favor the emergence of ethnic groups within society, & the role of colonial power in the development of these groups are also examined.

98S35066 / ISA / 1998 / 12307
Llacer, Cesfola, Pilar (Facultad Filosofía & Letras U Complutense Madrid, E-28001 Spain [tel/fax: 91-5482249/979-723316; e-mail: centeno@sanladersuper.com]), Cyberspace, Communication and Social Efficacy.

1 A discussion of sociocybernetics describes the profile of a new citizen
Advocates a more regular exchange of information & experiences between futures studies & the social sciences, on the grounds that this would be beneficial to both areas of investigation. The social sciences should explain, but also forecast, social events. For a variety of logical & methodological reasons, social sciences are often weak precisely in the forecasting phase. A first important task is therefore to establish the logic of forecasting, using the extensive empirical experience of futures studies. The terms of normativity & conditionality of futures research seem to favor the logical structure of the practical syllogism, & thus challenge the validity of the inferential nomological model for the explicative & predictive structure of sociology. The exchange is also necessary for futures studies. By not taking a definite position on the scientific or artistic nature of its system of research, futures studies seem to authorize all kinds of nonscientific productions to express themselves on its behalf. In this way the rigorously scientific foundations of futures research find justification in the epistemological foundations of sociology.

Leisure behaviors of unemployed young people, ages 18-30, in Western Australia were examined to determine the type, frequency, process of, & adaptation to leisure participation. Analysis of quantitative & qualitative data collected through workshops & lifestyle interviews with young unemployed males & females reveals that those who were psychologically affected by unemployment tended to curtail customary leisure activities because of the lack of income. Those low in motivation & confidence levels had difficulty filling leisure time. Those less psychologically affected tried to keep active & if activities were unaffordable, they substituted them with cheaper forms. Implications for the public provision of leisure for unemployed young people in market economies are examined & recommendations proposed.

A simple model of meritocratic allocation incorporates the principle according to which more educated persons do not have lower incomes than less educated ones. Using the 1992 International Social Survey Program, the variation in the degree to which a meritocracy is achieved in 18 countries is explained in terms of which people support such a system are demonstrated. The goal here is to examine the link between a context of societal meritocracy & individuals' attitudes toward it. Meritocratic attitudes are defined as general beliefs that education & its correlates—hard work, responsibility, & ambition—should determine personal economic outcomes. According to self-interest & rational choice theories, individuals with high educational attainment & personal income are expected to have strong meritocratic beliefs because meritocracy is in their best interest. At the same time, both modernization & postindustrial theories suggest that persons living in countries with a high degree of societal meritocracy are expected to hold stronger meritocratic beliefs than those in countries with a low degree of societal meritocracy. Results of multilevel regression analysis indicate that the effect of individuals' education & income on meritocratic attitude appears as theoretically predicted, but its strength varies nonlinearly by levels of societal meritocracy. It is also demonstrated that the relationship between the degree of societal meritocracy & the degree of support for such a system is U-shaped.

In the context of the continued global restructuring of industry & the intensification of competition between urban centers for inward investment, jobs, & visitor expenditure, civic boosterism & place marketing initiatives have become prominent features of city economic development activities. An increasingly important element of progrowth local economic development strategies, adopted by major cities in the UK in the 1980s & 1990s, has been the development of sports-related complexes. Here, an overview is presented of the utilization of sports & stadiums as local economic development tools in the UK (focusing on the experience of Birmingham, England), in response to massive economic restructuring & intensification of interurban competition. However, the perceived economic development outcomes that sports complexes & events can deliver is questioned. To what extent are sports developments/events publicly financed? Does public sector investment result in the subsidization of private sector sports interests? What benefits/disbenefits accrue to disadvantaged groups from sports-oriented progrowth strategies? Some tentative comparisons with such practices in US cities are offered.


Weber saw the affinity between early capitalism & the Protestant ethics, especially in the shared appreciation of time, be it as commodity or in-

The usual sociological discussion is rarely aware of the fact that Max Weber saw the affinity between early capitalism & the Protestant ethics, especially in the shared appreciation of time, be it as commodity or in-

The Taymyr & Evenk autonomous okrugs have been given more elevated status, but many questions of legislative & legal planning remain. Native peoples in these regions are migratory, & their share has increased, as Russians have left the northern territories. The aborigines have begun to play a role in regional administration & public movements. One reason for growing ethnic self-assertion is the region's very low standard of living. The exploitation of gas & oil deposits in northern Krasnoyarsk will have consequences for small northern nationalities, possibly spurring a movement for economic independence.

Since the fall of the USSR, new ethnopolitical problems have arisen in the autonomous regions of Russia. The Taymyr & Evenk autonomous okrugs have been given more elevated status, but many questions of legislative & legal planning remain. Native peoples in these regions are migratory, & their share has increased, as Russians have left the northern territories. The aborigines have begun to play a role in regional administration & public movements. One reason for growing ethnic self-assertion is the region's very low standard of living. The exploitation of gas & oil deposits in northern Krasnoyarsk will have consequences for small northern nationalities, possibly spurring a movement for economic independence.

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making are processes, not (respectively) products & events. Better rela-
tions between research & decision making require linkage of the two pro-
cess on an ongoing basis. Examples of how this is being or might be done
through new structures, human resources, & processes in Canada & in-
ternationally are offered.

98S35074 / ISA / 1998 / 12315
Long, Norman ( Wageningen Agricultural U, NL-6700 HB
Netherlands), Agrarian Change and Social Values: Commodification,
Constrain, Agency, Perception and Practices.
¶ Over the past 15 years, sociologists & anthropologists at Wageningen
Agricultural U (Netherlands) have undertaken a wide range of empirical
projects using social research methods that centers on an actor-oriented
& interface analysis of rural development. Such an approach is founded
on a sociology of rural development that goes beyond generalized theo-
ries or models of agrarian transformation propelled by market integra-
tion, institutional incorporation, & state or international intervention.
Considered is how to address different historical & cultural contexts, ru-
ral development interventions, & the materialization of livelihoods that
are socially constructed through the interplay, contestation, & negotia-
tion of values & interests within the reconstitution of a rurality that is
becoming a specific domain & arena of social action. It is argued that the
new rurality is a heterogeneous process involving multiple levels, values, &
realities, ranging from diverse local patterns of organization & manage-
ment of resources to regional economic, political, & cultural phe-
nomena; intervening state & nonstate institutions; development pro-
gress & representations; global markets, & political & cultural scenar-
ios.

98S35075 / ISA / 1998 / 12316
Longuenesse, Elisabeth (GREMANO, 7 rue Roulin F-69007 Lyon
France), Le Chercheur et son objet au Mediterranee (The Researcher
and the Object in the Mediterranean), (F.R.E).
¶ For the generation that was age 20 in 1968, the Arab world was pri-
marily Algeria, Palestine, & Arabia; they believed that Frantz Fanon &
Abd El Kader fought for the liberation of their countries in battles
against colonial domination. This generation, born after WWII, was
raised in the era of the Cold War & decolonization, in a Western world
experiencing a euphoric period of growth & reaffirming the values of de-
mocracy & consumption. Their childhood was impregnated with the
grandeur & decadence of the colonial empire, since many had relatives
working as administrators, functionaries, or missionaries in the colonies.
The 1950s & 1960s were a time of rapid social change; time went by
faster & faster, the past slipped away, & the media brought a new era.

98S35076 / ISA / 1998 / 12317
Longuenesse, Elisabeth (Maison Orient Mediterranene Centre na-
tional de recherche scientifique, 7 Rue Roulin F-69007 Lyon France),
(tel/fax: 33-4-72715851/78580148; e-mail: elisabeth.longuenesse@mom.fr)), Remarques sur la construction des professions en Egypte (Remarks on the Construction of Professions in
Egypt), (F.R.E).
¶ Interactions, constructivist methods & recent developments in the
sociology of professions are drawn on to show how, in Egypt, the recogni-
tion of the quality of “profession” for a supposed occupational group
expresses a representation of society & relations of domination, real or
symbolic, that characterize it. Explored are ideological constructions at
stake & their influence on society.

98S35077 / ISA / 1998 / 12318
Looise, Jan C., De Leede, Jan & Veersma, Ulke (School Technology
& Management U Twente, NL-7500 AE Enschede Netherlands,
(tel/fax: 31-53-489-3508/2159; e-mail: j.c.looise@sms.utwente).
The Effects of Changes in Organization and Work on Work Councils.
¶ Explores the effects of new arrangements for labor (eg, external & in-
ternal flexibility, telework, etc), the development of new organizational
forms (eg, task groups, teams, network & virtual organizations), & the
ongoing internationalization of businesses (with changes in the gover-
nance structure) on the position of work councils in the Netherlands.
The research has involved academics (from industrial relations as well as
from labor law) of four universities (Amsterdam, Maastricht, Tilburg,
&Twente), gathering data via a large general survey & in-depth studies,
which, unlike comparable them of other countries. Developments in the
Netherlands include decentralization of collective bargaining & labor law;
internationalization & changes in corporate governance; flexibiliza-
tion of labor & individualization of personnel management; & introduc-

to provide citizens with a means of maintaining their present way of living through a public policy of telecommunication networks development. This also represents as its primary political and territorial analytical perspective, thereby making "citizen users" actors in the collaborative definition of multimedia services. Because the project is carried out in different geographic and cultural settings, efforts have been made to develop a common methodology to facilitate comparison across settings based on a sociodemographic, sociological, institutional, & political territorial analysis of the involved cities. But because the social network is so important for the creation of an information network, a special methodology has been devised & employed to identify the different types of organization & socially constructed groups existing in different localities. Comparison between the towns reveals that the hierarchy of expectations varies in accordance with the local socioeconomic system. To limit exclusion, however, analyses suggest that responses to these expectations have to be accompanied by active & differentiated public policies. With care, the METASA project approach is transferable to other towns, the purpose being to develop a kind of "European numerical city model" that is not normative but rather exemplary of the social pull approach.

98S35082 / ISA / 1998 / 12323
Lopez-Segarra, Francisco (UNESCO, Caracas Venezuela [tel/fax: 58-2-286-0555/2249; e-mail: unhfr@unesco.org]), Globalization and Cultural Diversity.
Addresses the subject & problems inherent to displaced identities, starting from a growing process of globalization, which gives a new dimension to traditional geopolitical spaces. The vision presented of the world of today & tomorrow & the periphery, highlights the dangers of globalization for identities & cultural diversity in the increasingly multicultural world. In confirmation of Enrique Dussel, it is argued that modernity is a European phenomenon, composed by a dialectical relation with a non-European alterity, which is its ultimate content. Modernity "appears when Europe proclaims itself as the center of a world history which has been inaugurated by the same Europe. The periphery that encircles this center is, consequently, part of its self-definition. The occlusion of this periphery (& of Spain & Portugal in the formation of the world modern system since the end of the 15th century to the mid-17th century) induces the modern thinkers of the center to a euro-central fallacy with regard to their understanding of modernity." If this understanding of the genealogy of modernity is, then, partial & local, it is evident that the criteria & methods & the way in which they are judged are also partial & contradictory. The historical & transdisciplinary vision cannot agree with the idea that the actual order is the end of the historical process:

98S35083 / ISA / 1998 / 12324
Lorenti, Santos (Facultad Humanidades & Comunicaion U Carlos III, E-28903 Madrid Spain [tel/fax: 34-1-624-9202/9211; e-mail: lorenti@hum.uc3m.es]), Information Technologies at Home: New Opportunities for Users.
In the term "information technology," automation technologies should also be included, because they process information, & technological devices communicate in a sort of multilayer way (eg, person to person, person to machine, & machine to machine). Industry takes into account the innovation process (invention, research, development, marketing, etc)–ie, technology push or technological supply–without considering the societal pull or technological demand–ie, the various & complex ways by which people adopt technologies in their lives. Empirical research shows that, eventually, it is the market, ie, society, that defines the pace & magnitude of technological adoption. This evidence is adaptive to the home sociological situation to illustrate that information, automation, & communication, managed with present-day technology, can address & meet real needs of users, which is what is really at stake; thus, emphasis is on an analysis of the pertinent needs of the home dwellers. Sociology of the family shows that the consumer is a multifaceted phenomenon, so the technological demand has to be necessarily disaggregated in terms of these theoretical yet real types of family realities. It is argued that, to provide for real needs of people in the household, not only technology & society have to be put together, but also architecture, in terms of spatial issues.

98S35084 / ISA / 1998 / 12325
Los, Maria (Dept Criminology U Ottawa, Ontario KIN 6N5 [tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5304; e-mail: mariola@uottawa.ca]), Privatizing the Communist Legacy of Governance-through-Corruption.
Governance-through-corruption was a well-tested method of maintaining a pre-egalitarian political & economic order in former Soviet bloc countries. It also enhanced the role & position of secret services operating through dense networks of secret informers. The postcommunist trends toward marketization, privatization, & globalization have deeply affected the seemingly petrified governing structures in these countries. Focusing on a specific example of the former Yugoslav republic, it is shown how old practices of ruling through corruption & secret penetration have been freed from the totalitarian state structures & become a vital force in their privatization.

98S35085 / ISA / 1998 / 12326
Laurien, Maria Dolores Pereira de (Centro Estudos Urbanos U Federal Minas Gerais, 31270-010 Belo Horizonte MG Brazil [e-mail: eudimara@br.homespring.com.br]), La administracion urbana participativa y la rehabilitacion integrada: reflexionando sobre los conceptos de patrimonio y ciudadanía (Participative Urban Administration and Integrated Rehabilitation: Reflecting on Concepts of Patrimony and Citizenship).
Addresses the physical, social, & cultural impacts of an urban rehabilitation program on the barrio of Lagoinha in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. The reconstruction is placed in context of collective actions, social identities & movements, & citizenship rights that have evolved under conditions of neoliberalism. Focus is on the compromises involved in this urban intervention as the history, collective memory, culture, & physical landscape of the barrio are somewhat sacrificed for the sake of improving the citizens' quality of life. Patrimonial attitudes, new forms of participative administration, & concepts of cultural democracy are discussed in terms of community actions, values, & memories.

98S35086 / ISA / 1998 / 12327
Lovesio, Beatriz T. (Grupo Estudos Condicion Mujer Uruguay, Miguel de Cervantes 1474 Montevid. Video CP 11200 [tel/fax: 00-598-2041641; e-mail: blovesso@soltei.com.uy]), Persistance en el cambio: las relaciones de genero en el contexto del MERCOSUR (Persistence on Change: Gender Relations within the Context of MERCOSUR).
Explores gender relations & labor process changes in the dairy industry in two countries of MERCOSUR, Brazil & Uruguay, combining gender studies & sociology of work & drawing on secondary data & guided interviews with management & women & men workers. Effects of technological innovations, working organization, & labor force production are analyzed to identify the most remarkable aspects of gender inequalities. Dairy industry restructuring, new managerial strategies, & new ways of organizing work (easing the use of labor force) maintain the gender hierarchy & makes women's work more "vulnerable" than men's. New ways of organizing & distributing work privilege the competitive advantages of the strongest & most adaptable sex, it is shown how old concepts & practices of sexual discrimination in the industrial production. Although the transformation that takes place at macroeconomic levels, particularly in the work environment, modifies the way in which work gender inequalities appear to be, such inequalities continue because they are influenced by ideological & sociocultural processes that reproduce them.

98S35087 / ISA / 1998 / 12328
Low, Brian John (U Victoria, British Columbia [e-mail: bjlow@unix.uvic.ca]), Adult-Child Power Relations in the Cinematic Society of the National Film Board of Canada.
Explores gender relations & labor process changes in the dairy industry in two countries of MERCOSUR, Brazil & Uruguay, combining gender studies & sociology of work & drawing on secondary data & guided interviews with management & women & men workers. Effects of technological innovations, working organization, & labor force production are analyzed to identify the most remarkable aspects of gender inequalities. Dairy industry restructuring, new managerial strategies, & new ways of organizing work (easing the use of labor force) maintain the gender hierarchy & makes women's work more "vulnerable" than men's. New ways of organizing & distributing work privilege the competitive advantages of the strongest & most adaptable sex, it is shown how old concepts & practices of sexual discrimination in the industrial production. Although the transformation that takes place at macroeconomic levels, particularly in the work environment, modifies the way in which work gender inequalities appear to be, such inequalities continue because they are influenced by ideological & sociocultural processes that reproduce them.

98S35088 / ISA / 1998 / 12329
Lorglaud, Frederic (Faculte theologie & sciences religieuses U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 [tel: 418-686-0371; e-mail: a262@agord.ualaval.ca]), "Eating Animals, Making Conversion": Consumption Ceremonial as Ametaphoric Place of Social and Religious Transformation.
Compares two Inuit conversion rituals, the sigqigut from northern Baffin Island & the plusimagut from northern Quebec, & investigates the symbolism surrounding both of them, which are mainly characterized by the consumption of specific animals. At a metaphoric level, it is argued...
The importance of self-employment has increased in absolute terms. The authority of an artist to involving an increasing proportion of nonprofessional self-employment, market countries since the 1980s, with the exception of Denmark. However, the are the nature and characteristics of self-employment, comparing different national patterns, & the shape & trends in self-employment are examined in terms of principal labor market dimensions: its relative share of total employment, growth rate, industrial & occupational distributions, & demographic & social composition. Hypotheses usually put forward to explain self-employment growth are tested. On the one hand, the emergence of self-employment is seen as a positive response to the market & as evidence for the importance of entrepreneurship in stimulating overall employment & economic growth. On the other hand, it involves an increasing proportion of nonprofessional self-employment, which provides lower income & is accompanied by lower quality of work, & therefore is interpreted as an increasing marginalization of the self-employed. The goal is to determine which of these developments dominates.

Lucas, Samuel R. (Dept. Sociology U California, Berkeley 94720-1756, fax: 510-643-8292; e-mail: Lucas@skywalker.berkeley.edu), The Development of Self-Employment in Western Europe: Patterns of Emergence & Labour Market Trends.

Lucas, Yvette (B7 ave Maurice Haouriu, Port-Garaud 3100 Toulouse France [tel/fax: 33-05-61-52-34-46/62-22-85]), Métiers et/ou Professions (Occupations and/or Professions). (FRE).

Lucena, Hector (U Carabobo, Valencia 2002 Venezuela [tel/fax: 58-41-42-24-06; e-mail: hlucena@postgrado.cid.ve]), Latin American Trade Unions in the Context of Globalization: Challenges and Perspectives.

Ledes, Peter (U Gesamthochschule Siegen, D-57068 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-271-7404936/7404963; e-mail: ludes@fz6260.uni-siegen.de]), Key Picture Analyses of US-American and German TV News.

The increasing importance of TV & World Wide Web) audiovisual means of orientation & entertainment calls for a shift of all fields in the humanities: (1) The systematic perusal, inventory, analysis, & interpretation of audiovisual mass, group-specific, & individual communication media, subdivided according to media-specific genres & intramedia formats must be advanced. (2) Key pictures of the various audiovisual media can be interpreted as indicators of specific behavior standards & power presentation figurations. (3) The major TV news are the only
means of general orientation available at the same time for millions of people. Especially for short-term crises, they command the monopoly of (audiovisual) information & orientation; thereby TV news can be used as means of coordination. With hundreds of thousands of journalists worldwide professionally observing social developments, their products offer an underestimated resource for tracking of short-term behavior fluctuations as well as long-term behavior standards. Especially the major TV news allow for insights that surpass opinion surveys & the analyses of written documents. On the basis of a project financed by the German research foundation, 1989-1997, a sample of TV news from the US & West Germany, 1949-1995, & East Germany, 1949-1990, is analyzed, with focus on key pictures in politics, economy, culture, & sport. With attention on the presentation of state heads & common people, implications of key picture analyses for a media-specific reappraisal, critique, & transformation of key features of figural sociology are shown & demonstrated by means of a video documentary.

199853097 / ISA / 1998 / 12338


† Discusses two ways of measuring thresholds: (1) revealed preference strategies & (2) direct survey of respondents. A measurement procedure is applied in a survey of environmental behavior (N = 247 respondents) in which personal thresholds (for putting glass into a public container), costs, utilities, & expectations of outcomes of two discrete behavior alternative (putting waste into a public container vs a garbage can) are examined. Hypotheses about determinants of individual thresholds are tested using two subgroups. It is shown how threshold models can be integrated into Coleman's well-known macro-microlevel model.

199853098 / ISA / 1998 / 12339

Luksha, Olesya Victor & Mansurov, Valery (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskogo str 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow [tel/fax: 7-095-719-0740; e-mail: valman@socio.msk.ru]), Ways to Private Medicine in Modern Russia.

† In-depth informal & standardized qualitative interviews with physicians from state & nonstate institutions in Syktyvkar, Russia, supplemented by observations, quantitative methods, & analysis of the press were used to explore public health-care reforms that made physicians take different paths. Some left medicine for other employment, while others chose commercial (ie, private) medicine. It may appear that the latter get a chance to advance scales of autonomy, authority, & pay. Physicians agree that there are too many financial obstacles to commercial medicine: (1) primary capital; (2) need for a great amount of references from the fire office, sanitary inspection, etc; & (3) heavy rent for the workplace. Further, there is a psychological impediment. Physician entrepreneurs are often considered both by former colleagues & patients to have forsaken former professional values for profit.

199853099 / ISA / 1998 / 12340

Lundy, Patricia (School Social & Community Science U Ulster, Coleraine London BT52 1SA Northern Ireland [fax: 44-1232-368201]), Jamaican NGOs and Environment.

† International aid for conservation currently favors assisting projects promoting local-level solutions derived from community initiatives. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are fast becoming the preferred infra-structure through which such funding is channelled. An examination of the role of environmental NGOs in community-based conservation projects in Jamaica begins with an overview of the growth of the Jamaican environmental movement & its social base, followed by an analysis of key NGOs & the international donor conservation policy practice. Concepts of participation, assumptions about "community" & issues of representation are explored. The central argument is that Jamaican environmental groups are, essentially, drawn from the middle classes & represent a narrow constituency. Those more likely to be affected by environmental degradation, the poor & marginalized, appear to be the least involved in environmental projects. It is suggested that the unrepresentative nature of the Jamaican environmental movement is a key constraint on achieving policy objectives & initiating genuine community-based conservation initiatives. Decades of experience in community development have shown that, without involvement of local people, projects are likely to fail. It is concluded that international donors & practitioners need to acknowledge these failures & endeavor to understand the impediments to community participation to make appropriate changes & adjustments to conservation programs.

199853100 / ISA / 1998 / 12341

Lutzenhiser, Loren & Hackett, Bruce (Washington State U, Pullman 99164-4020 [tel/fax: 509-335-6707/6419; e-mail: lutz@WSU.EDU]), Toward a Theory of Tools.

† While Pierre Bourdieu's recovery of the notion of "habitus" from the Scholastics allows everyday lifestyles & consumptive social action to be situated in a richer context, he does not address in any detail the social workings of mundane artifacts, devices, & machines (the primary instruments of environmentally significant consumption). Here, to provide the needed perspective, another intellectual lineage of descent from the Scholastics & American pragmatism is evoked. This research of Swedish social economist Gunnar Myrdal on the race question, the US's most pressing problem; nevertheless, Myrdal & a huge staff of US sociologists produced the classic work, An American Dilemma in 1944. Since then, this work has aroused debate, discussion, & further research, & its thesis has yet to be verified. Various critiques of it constitute a veritable sociology of the US race question.

199853101 / ISA / 1998 / 12342

Lyman, Stanford M. (Florida Atlantic U, Boca Raton 33431-0991 [tel/fax: 561-297-3296/2752; e-mail: slymam@pop.fau.edu]), An American Dilemma Revisited: Critiques and Anti-Critiques.

† Numerous mainstream US sociologists opposed the research of Swedish social economist Gunnar Myrdal on the race question, the US's most pressing problem; nevertheless, Myrdal & a huge staff of US sociologists produced the classic work, An American Dilemma in 1944. Since then, this work has aroused debate, discussion, & further research, & its thesis has yet to be verified. Various critiques of it constitute a veritable sociology of the US race question.

199853102 / ISA / 1998 / 12343

Lyman, Stanford M. (Florida Atlantic U, Boca Raton 33431-0991 [tel/fax: 561-297-3296/2752; e-mail: slymam@pop.fau.edu]), Postmodernism and a Sociology of the Absurd.

† Postmodernism, poststructuralism, & deconstructionism are interrelated aspects of the newest theoretical development in sociology & the social sciences. The basic themes & issues explored are the alienation that modernity has perfected on the promise of the Enlightenment; the question of whether the rational basis for knowledge & action is still valid; the controversy over the place of metanarratives & macrohistorical outlooks; & newer concerns over race, gender, sexual preferences, the self, & the "Other." Empirically based & historically specific analyses of the relation of the race question to the problem of Otherness & to the legal construction of racial identity in US court proceedings are presented. Focusing on the issues of citizenship afflicting European, Middle Eastern, & Asian immigrants; African Americans; & the special cases of Chinese & Native Americans, major public problems are related to the modern as a postmodern perspective on justice. The debate over assimilation & multiculturalism, the dynamics of gender-specific emotions as expressed in 6 decades of Hollywood films, & the postmodern approach to deviance are each examined. Proposals for a social science attuned to, but critical of, postmodernism & poststructuralism are offered. Such a sociology might offer a perspective that treats the drama of social relations in the routine as well as the remarkable aspects of everyday life.

199853103 / ISA / 1998 / 12344

Lyon, David (Dept Sociology Queen's U, Kingston K7L 3N6 Canada [tel/fax: 613-545-2116/2871; e-mail: lyond@post.queensu.ca]), Time-Space Compression, Style and Subjectivity in the Postmodern.

† Time-space compression has created new social & cultural configurations, in which consumerism features prominently. Postmodernism, characterized by the commodification of everyday life, obscures & reveals its shortcomings & contradictions. Style, seen in postmodern systems of distinction, veils the suffering of those without freedom of choice in globally distributed spaces of wealth/poverty. Tightly structured time-spaces of modernity give way to open travel in a continuous present. Lack of commitment is endemic; uncertainty is structural. For sufferers, the future is fixed but not legible, & the past is local & limited. Within these "spaces of flows" & "timeless time," Manuel Castells theorizes the network as the new social unit, operating according to a cultural code that is incorrigibly ephemeral. Zygmunt Bauman, observing the same phenomena, articulates a postmodern ethos that connects micro- & macrolevels. Sur-
prisingly, each neglects religious dimensions of the postmodern, despite the time-honoured ethics-religion link. Moreover, while religion today is strong and sacred in a number of the world’s societies, secularization as a social institution, its concerns with time, space, and ethics are undiminished, and speak precisely to the mutually dependent oppositions of style and suffering characteristic of the postmodern.

98S35104 / ISA / 1998 / 12345
Lyon, E. Stina (South Bank U, London SE1 0AA England tel/fax: 0171-815-5867/5799; e-mail: iyones@sbu.ac.uk), Modernity, Rationality and Educational Engineering: The Myrdals and the Swedish Model of School Reform.

† Explores the intellectual & political impact of Alva & Gunnar Myrdal on school reforms in postwar Sweden. Their work on the development of the concept of the welfare state reflected a strong faith in the transformative power of progressive modernity & in the role of experts in it. Two aspects of their theoretical impact on educational reform & Alva Myrdal’s chairing of one of the key reform commissions are discussed: (1) the concept of “social engineering” & the role of social scientists in the creation of modern participatory & productive citizenry & (2) the influence of their combined US experience on perceptions of communitarianism & educational progressivism. Comparisons are made with GB where, despite a strong postwar commitment to the welfare state, the use of school as a “rational” tool for the transformation of society & its citizens never gained the same intellectual & political legitimacy.

98S35105 / ISA / 1998 / 12346
Mabbett, Jason (U Auckland, New Zealand), Capitalist Development & the New Zealand Wine Industry.

† It is generally recognized that there are two forms of agricultural production under capitalism: capitalist, based on wage labor; & petty commodity production, based on incorporation of the farm family into the capitalist mode of production. Marxist explanations have usually been characterized by the notion that the family farm is destined for extinction as a result of the overwhelming forces of concentration & centralization of capital. Recently, the work of Karl Kautsky has been disinterred, & the saliency of his analysis recognized. Kautsky has shown how the existence of two distinct forms of production can be explained using Marx’s distinction between formal & real subsumption. In doing this, it can be shown that petty commodity production is an integral part of the capitalist mode of production—not its negation. In particular, two aspects of the development of the New Zealand wine industry are highlighted: incorporation of Dalmatian petty commodity producers & the advent of contract farming relations in the industry. The distinction between formal & real subsumption thus shows how capitalism penetrates agriculture slowly & in extremely varied forms.

98S35106 / ISA / 1998 / 12347
Mabbett, Jason (U Auckland, New Zealand), Globalization, Decentralization and the Wine Industry.

† Discusses whether national-level politics are declining in importance, with reference to the globalization of legislation affecting agricultural products & intellectual property rights. Specific reference is made to the wine industry & the adoption of laws pertaining to geographical indications (appellations). These laws serve the dual purpose of allowing producers access to the European Union & to protect their own names. This implicitly acknowledges the distinctiveness of local & regional products. Globalization is seen as a partisan-based principles counter to the standardization of products normally considered to be the outcome of the internationalization of agrofood industries.

98S35107 / ISA / 1998 / 12348
MacGregor, Sherilyn (Faculty Environmental Studies York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 tel: 416-653-2697; e-mail: sherma@yorku.ca), Women in the Eco-City: Gender Implications of “Urban Sustainability”.

† Drawing on recent developments in urban environmental & feminist scholarship, the concept of “urban sustainability” & its potential implications for gender equity in North American cities are critically analyzed. Interrelated elements of the so-called sustainable city advanced by urban environmentalists (certain greens who have not abandoned the city for more bucolic settings) are outlined, eg, higher urban density, mixed land use, increased opportunities for communal living & home working/telecommuting, limited automobile use, & comprehensive waste reduction & recycling programs. These elements are examined from a feminist perspective, taking into account their implications for a diversity of urban women. It is argued that, while many aspects of urban sustainability may dovetail nicely into feminist visions of a nonsexist city, others have the potential to further gender inequality—particularly those that have overlooked the gender dimensions of global economic restructuring & have taken for granted the persistent gender division of domestic labor. Examples of this potential scenario are discussed. A more inclusive understanding of urban sustainability, one that effectively integrates feminist & environmental concerns, is advocated.

98S35108 / ISA / 1998 / 12349
Macháček, Ladislav (Instit Sociolog Slovak Academy Science, Klemensova 19 XD-81364 Bratislava tel/fax: 00421-7-362321/361312; e-mail: surosk@klemen.savba.sk), Citizenship Potential of Unemployed & Self-Employed Youth in East Central Europe.

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† Experts on the transition of postcommunist systems are ever more inclined to claim that this unusual historical process is not only a transition from totalitarianism to a pluralist democracy & civil legal state, or from a planned to a market economy. Modern citizenship is possible only if people are willing to become free & creative citizens. Markets & political pluralism are inevitable objective prerequisites for modern citizenship. However, unless these objective factors are transposed into personal systems of values & activities compatible with these values, the project of transformation & modernization may fail. Issues of the citizen, citizenship, & civil society in the transformation & modernization of postcommunist societies are addressed. The paper examines the nature of the civil potential that would be compatible with the renewal of civil society. Examined in light of this analysis is the case of youth unemployment & self-employment in four transitional countries—Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, & Slovakia—based on research by Ken Roberts on 800 unemployed & 400 self-employed young people, ages 18-30. Long-term answers are sought for a number of confusing questions & problems, focusing on the relation between economic development & the development of citizenship. It is concluded that the social positions of the unemployed & business people have a substantial impact on their civil potential.

98S35109 / ISA / 1998 / 12350

† Examines a major type of body engineering, the transplantation of solid organs for therapeutic purposes, identifying several related social, legal, & moral conflicts. This life-saving surgical technique—organized as a national & international sociotechnical system of organ retrieval, exchange, & allocation—has led to a fundamental alteration of what, until recently, were regarded as biologically guaranteed states (whether its state of being or a chimeric state) & matters of death & life. The concept of death has been transformed from the classical irreversible cessation of respiratory & circulatory function to the irreversible failure of all brain functions, a precondition for curtailment of large-scale organ transplantation based on organs harvested from brain-dead donors. The transplantation process has led to the clinical-level creation of an intermediate bodily state between living & fully dead, where people are declared dead but their organs are alive. Ambiguous states have emerged, eg, when a pregnant dead body can be maintained for months to preserve the life of a fetus or cases of veritable chimeras created through xenotransplantation (resulting in a mixture of human & animal tissue). These developments have led to a number of cultural-cognitive, legal, & ethical problems, because they involve changes in areas of substantial moral & legal significance: the human body (whether its state of being or nonbeing), matters of death & life (in particular, undermining established concepts of death & many of the rules & practices associated with appropriate treatment of the dead). Reasons why such problems arise & some of the responses to them are considered. The general approach outlined here is deemed applicable to a systematic & critical analysis of the potential development of human genetic engineering.

98S35110 / ISA / 1998 / 12351

† Societies, both human & nonhuman, display emergent properties. Thus, instead of dissolving sociology in the dual solvents of biological re-
m
ductionism & genetic determinism, sociobiologists have been compelled to conceptualize & analyze "proto-social facts." Similarly, evolutionary psychology's recent critique of the tabula rasa assumption regarding the human brain will compell sociologists to review their assumptions about human nature on the basis of the unprecedented patterns of cooperation between biologists & sociologists.

11 Presents a study of the development of academic-industry relations in World spectacles such as the Olympic Games or world expositions produced in a relatively autonomous local setting. An analysis of results is used to explore how the fitness & sport media as well as the entertainment media, using active images, served as resources for navigating relationships between various subcultures in East York & for constructing gendered identities. Surveys, focus group interviews, & discourse analysis of media & activity journals were employed in this critical cultural studies analysis of shifts in activity patterns & media consumption.

11 Hurricane Pauline, which struck the states of Oaxaca & Aichi-Nagoya in Japan.

† World spectacles such as the Olympic Games or world expositions provide major opportunities for "wannabe" global cities to establish a link between globalization & local economic growth. Here, the local politics of globalization is investigated by comparing two examples of bidding process for world events in Japan: Osaka's Olympic Games & Aichi-Nagoya's World Exposition. The politics of spectacle is expected to have dual functions in local processes: one is to seek for "place" marketing in a global context, while the other is more locally or nationally oriented. The symbolic significance of such global events expands a local government's chance to obtain national grants in more comparative situations. Great spectacles have a political effect that can contribute to establishment of a local & global quality of service in more diverse & industrial cities. An ideological effect often emerges, resulting in making social & cultural cleavage invisible. The global spectacle, however, is often thrown into a battleground of local politics, because it cannot be separated from environmental or growth-control politics. It is important not to ignore the fact that a global process has its own origin & is (re)produced in a relatively autonomous local setting.

† Hurricane Pauline, which struck the states of Oaxaca & Guerrero in central-southern Mexico, was a typical contemporary disaster. Examined here are aspects that contributed to the severity of damage due to failures of the warning system & a lack of emergency planning, because of an unfinished federal system of civil protection. The nature of the damage & previous sociopolitical conditions delineate the government's inadequate response. As a consequence, vulnerabilities to the next hurricane events were increased, reproducing unreliable functioning. This analysis is based on field observations & interviews with different actors in both major urban centers & rural communities in the damage areas during the 2 weeks after disaster, supplemented by quantitative information from official documentation & the media.

† Macroni, Mirna & Ćerimović-Istenič, Majda (Faculty Social Sciences, Kardeljeva Pl 1 1000 Ljubljana Slovenia [tel/fax: 386-0-61-168-31/22-39; e-mail: mirna.macron@uni-lj.si]). Evaluation of Privatisation through Quality of Health Services.

† Higher quality of services is postulated as a primary goal of privatization of health organizations. Since quality is assumed to be a personalized concept, focus here is on intended beneficiaries of health services; ie, the source of quality evaluation is service users. Two predictors of quality of health service are employed: user satisfaction & forms of user participation in the process of health services. Through empirical study, different levels of user participation in the public & private health sectors in Slovenia are analyzed, based on data from a sample of 1,200 users.

† Magee, John (Chelsea Research Center U Brighton, BN2 7QH England [tel/fax: 01273-643747; e-mail: J.Sugden@brighton.ac.uk]), A Model for Understanding the Globalization of Football and Patterns of Labour Migration.

† It is well established that modern football originated in GB & spread around the globe in the wake of European political & economic empires. Once established in peripheral regions of the world, football developed to the extent that South America & Africa became sources of labor for the top professional football leagues of Europe. Also, with the breakup of the USSR & related national realignments, there have been shifts in the patterns of labor migration in football within Europe itself. In this regard, globalization of foot ball must be considered a multifaceted & multidirectional process. A model for understanding this process is established, explaining it in the context of extensive research carried out with migrant players in England's Premier Division.
Examines the interconnections between sport, identity politics, & national habitus codes, with special reference to media representations of soccer's Euro 96. Using an Eliasian perspective, European sport contests are seen to involve "patriot games" in which the "special charisma" embodied in the view that nations have of themselves is nurtured, refined, & developed. Success in such contests can both reinforce & reflect the "fantasy shield" of peoples' "imagined charisma." However, these sporting dreams, which have potentially unifying effects, can also be divisive, myopic, & potentially dangerous.

Outlines a framework for systemic understanding of behavior in & between human systems based on the relationship between meanings, values, & actions. Termed oscillation theory (Reed, 1978), this approach recognizes the need for meaningful identification in human systems if they are to remain functional & sustainable. The need for meaningful identification is driven by human yearnings for satisfaction. It underlies creativity & the formation of communities. Attempts have to be made to realize the meaning & purpose of the identification phase through action & purposeful activity within "meaning communities" in the system's environment. Otherwise identification becomes problematic ambiguity but it cannot settle disputes over politically resonant words.
Social processes in the Czech Republic reflect characteristics of long-term, violently influenced development of social structure & quality of life; thus, transformation of agriculture causes growth of unemployment in agrarian areas, increases producer insecurity, strengthens competition (including the labor market), & handicaps some social groups, especially rural women. Historically established & outlasting inequalities & consequences for social development & self-identification, which have been superimposed on their social position. Problems of employment grow with decline in village size & huge demands are made on the personal, financial, & material independence of rural families. The changes after 1989 brings bigger opportunities but also higher risks; extant inequalities can limit chances of women & increase risk. Secondary data analysis supports some development tendencies after 1989.

To determine the benefits & costs of serious running, in-depth interview data were collected from 12 female (F) & 12 male (M) runners with a wide range of demographic characteristics who entered & completed at least three 5K road races. The results indicate that, although people differ in a variety of reasons, a sense of accomplishment is most important; it is viewed as a substantial benefit & a source of extended meaning. Health & fitness, as well as social affiliation, were also important for both initial & ongoing participation & for the meaning that running held in their lives. Costs included injuries, "letting oneself down," & concern for one's safety, which was salient for all F runners. F runners considered "feeling of being attacked" a cost that influenced when, how, & with whom they ran. F's running careers were negatively affected as a result of concern for safety. This issue did not emerge with M runners. Further research is needed to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the notion of power & control for Fs generally & more specifically, for Fs in the exercise domain.

The modern Mediterranean identity of the North African coast is examined, noting that it has become supranational at some level & is influenced by issues of both colonization & decolonization. It is held that these new states are akin to two different assessments of the Mediterranean: that of the Maghrebins, who regained & defend their territory, & that of the French, particularly the Algerian French, for whom "the Mediterranean crosses France like the Seine crosses Paris." The modern notion of a shared Mediterranean identity is discussed with respect to the evolution of discourse on European supranational identity & with regard to economic & other policies implemented by European institutions.

The impacts of information technology lead integration & homogenization; nevertheless, information per se is qualitative & unique, not quantitative & serial. As a consequence, information technology simultaneously promotes the assertion of national, regional, local, & individual particularities. Moreover, the limitations of human psychophysical capacities have to be taken into account. People cannot act globally in the same way as technology, although they can avail themselves of it. Their contact is restricted to specific places, social groups, etc. Therefore, a progressive separation of the technological-global & the social-local spheres may be anticipated in the future. This division corresponds to that between telecommunications & personal contacts, between "high tech" & "high touch," exchange & "prosumerism," the market & the social sphere of the economy, etc. This new localization is different from the traditional, in that it is actively involved in the global technological system. In the place of traditional localisms that blend in the melting pot of globalization, strong local communities that make use of contemporary global technologies for their own purposes are expected to develop.

The new state-nations based on strong national homogenization need a different interpretation of the past & reestablishment of values. This historic moment is dangerous for culture, because it is expected to serve national interests, which often means use of black- & white logic, the glorification of "us," the demonization of "others" & the need of an enemy. The image of the enemy is transmitted also to the domain of culture. As new divisions & borders are demography & demography, culture becomes balkanized, narrowed down from a wider multicultural & multilingual space to a one-dimensional, exclusive, national one. In this context language, language identity, & linguistic policy become elements in the power game & instruments for exercising authority of new political national centers. The connection between language & reality is quite complex & often reflects the life of society. It creates deep emotional feelings of belonging. But if it ignores the complexities of life & becomes an ideology, intolerance, aggressiveness, & boundary setting will prevail. Some examples of the balkanization of culture in the sphere of the language are provided.
fewer workers, its production will grow. More will be produced by fewer workers through intensive use of knowledge, new technology, & smarter ways of working. The present transient stage of development encompasses both threats & opportunities for human intentions. The phenomena of transient change are examined both perceptually & empirically, based on labor force data for the US, 1870-1990s, & for Finland, 1910-1990s.

11 An increasing amount of empirical evidence has been accumulating that presents the attitude of Croatian workers to the dual city thesis, social polarization seems the unavoidable future for all cities of the Western world, & segregation its spatial corollary. Focus here is on issues of social polarization & segregation at a lower echelon of the globalizing urbanity, examining the supposedly direct link between economic restructuring, social polarization, & internationalization as processes of the 1980s & early 1990s. Greece, is found to be depolarizing both in terms of socioprofessional changes & revenue distribution. This is attributed to the different mix of expanding services, the non-middle-class/middle-range revenue of declining jobs in industry, & the family-centered forms regulating social reproduction. Depolarization, however, is followed by increasing segregation, showing that the latter is produced by social inequality combined with the appropriate mechanisms of land & housing allocation; polarization can enhance segregation if these mechanisms are present, but will not produce it otherwise, & its absence will not prevent it.

11 According to the dual city thesis, social polarization seems the unavoidable future for all cities of the Western world, & segregation its spatial corollary. Focus here is on issues of social polarization & segmentation at a lower echelon of the globalizing urbanity, examining the supposedly direct link between economic restructuring, social polarization, & internationalization as processes of the 1980s & early 1990s. Greece, is found to be depolarizing both in terms of socioprofessional changes & revenue distribution. This is attributed to the different mix of expanding services, the non-middle-class/middle-range revenue of declining jobs in industry, & the family-centered forms regulating social reproduction. Depolarization, however, is followed by increasing segregation, showing that the latter is produced by social inequality combined with the appropriate mechanisms of land & housing allocation; polarization can enhance segregation if these mechanisms are present, but will not produce it otherwise, & its absence will not prevent it.

11 Data collected via field survey of collective societal behavior patterns with the appearance of long-term term Billow-Like Dynamics of Societal Processes. It is asserted that the working world has gone through some significant changes in the areas of labor power, modes of production, & markets. How the globalization of economic competition has stimulated commer- cial exchanges & technological advances is discussed, as is a new flexibility apparent in work organization & management. It is held that, even in this context, certain characteristics of the working world maintain their stability & appear to transcend space & time, eg, those leading to precariousness of employment. The increased number of women in the workfor- ce is addressed, with attention to the effect this has had on the relation- ship between the sexes & health care in the workplace. Research & inter- views conducted in Quebec, 1994-1998, that centered on the working conditions of pregnant women, the participation of women in traditional- ly masculine professions, & sporadic employment, are reviewed. The so- cial mechanisms & forms of logic that underlie precariousness in the work environment are identified.

11 The concept of collective societal behavior patterns with the appearance of long-term term Billow-Like Dynamics of Societal Processes. It is asserted that the working world has gone through some significant changes in the areas of labor power, modes of production, & markets. How the globalization of economic competition has stimulated commer- cial exchanges & technological advances is discussed, as is a new flexibility apparent in work organization & management. It is held that, even in this context, certain characteristics of the working world maintain their stability & appear to transcend space & time, eg, those leading to precariousness of employment. The increased number of women in the workforce is addressed, with attention to the effect this has had on the relationship between the sexes & health care in the workplace. Research & interviews conducted in Quebec, 1994-1998, that centered on the working conditions of pregnant women, the participation of women in traditionally masculine professions, & sporadic employment, are reviewed. The social mechanisms & forms of logic that underlie precariousness in the work environment are identified.
Analyzes two forms of modernization of edible oil production in India. Traditionally, a caste group of oil pressers (known as Talu or Teli) produced oil, mainly for the village, with simple technology; they suffered from various types of inefficiency. Later, trading communities entered into edible oil production on a slightly bigger scale. With the emergence of a corporate sector, tremendous transformations took place; an example of a multinational company—ITC Limited—is provided. Another unique type of modernization took place under the initiative of the government through the National Diary Development Board, which had already efficiently modernized milk production by successfully organizing cooperative societies. Its successful approach to the organization of edible oil production in India is outlined, & compared to that of ITC. The Sahis community came to the border region of Bengal during the 18th century with the horses, had faced the problem of their identity in a new uncertain world. The Sahis community came to the border region of Bengal during the 18th century with the horses, had faced the problem of their identity in a new uncertain world. The Sahis community came to the border region of Bengal during the 18th century with the horses, had faced the problem of their identity in a new uncertain world. The Sahis community came to the border region of Bengal during the 18th century with the horses, had faced the problem of their identity in a new uncertain world. The Sahis community came to the border region of Bengal during the 18th century with the horses, had faced the problem of their identity in a new uncertain world. The Sahis community came to the border region of Bengal during the 18th century with the horses, had faced the problem of their identity in a new uncertain world. The Sahis community came to the border region of Bengal during the 18th century with the horses, had faced the problem of their identity in a new uncertain world. The Sahis community came to the border region of Bengal during the 18th century with the horses, had faced the problem of their identity in a new uncertain world. The Sahis community came to the border region of Bengal during the 18th century with the horses, had faced the problem of their identity in a new uncertain world. The Sahis community came to the border region of Bengal during the 18th century with the horses, had faced the problem of their identity in a new uncertain world. The Sahis community came to the border region of Bengal during the 18th century with the horses, had faced the problem of their identity in a new uncertain world. The Sahis community came to the border region of Bengal during the 18th century with the horses, had faced the problem of their identity in a new uncertain world. The Sahis community came to the border region of Bengal during the 18th century with the horses, had faced the problem of their identity in a new uncertain world. The Sahis community came to the border region of Bengal during the 18th century with the horses, had faced the problem of their identity in a new uncertain world.
Human labor is becoming obsolete for industrial work. On the one hand, this means disorganization of standard ways of working & organizing, but on the other hand, it makes new choices & recombinations possible. People cope with the blurring of home & work space through technology, blurring & setting new boundaries according to their lifestyle & life situation & perceived obligations to the social systems they are a part of. This coping & acceptance process are viewed from several different angles, eg, technological systems, social systems, lifestyle & group culture, the home-work relation, & stages of the life cycle. These define the dilemmas & paradoxes that confront the individual when information & communication technologies intrude into the private world of the home sphere in the shape of telework.

98S35149 / ISA / 1998 / 12390
Manzini-Corre, Maria de Lourdes (Dept Social Science São Paulo U, Brazil CEP 05467-030 [tel/fax: 55-11-3021-1997], A New Approach for the "Construction of the Subject" in the Community.
1 An alternative approach to the Cartesian one is presented that includes the "subjectivity" issue in the comprehension of actors involved in new social movements, as well as formal organizations. Used to explain this approach are the difficulties & possibilities contained in Faust's trajectory, a metaphor of the "subject of desire" for self-development & social development, based on an ethical perspective.

98S35150 / ISA / 1998 / 12391
Manzini-Corre, Maria de Lourdes (Pontificia U Católica, São Paulo 05014-001 Brazil [fax: 55-11-3021-1997], A Shelter as a "Family".
1 Describes ongoing research of shelters run by different organizations of different cultures, highlighting a shelter run by the church & how it can become a "family" in a circular life process among the psychoanalyst & the educators, & among these educators & the children to whom they are related. This depends on the cultural view of the psychoanalyst (&, in the process, of the educators) & on how one can experience new feelings that support appropriation of new values. This process concerns mainly the question of narcissism & is related to the values of the educators' daily life & therefore, their children. It refers to a process that uses a new culture & a new social practice to prepare children as future citizens.

98S35151 / ISA / 1998 / 12392
Marrafi, Marco (Diop sociologia U Milano, I-20122 Italy [tel/fax: 39-2-7600-3643/7601-5104; e-mail: marrafi@mail.sociol.unimi.it]), Political Culture and Political Behaviour in the Italian Democratic Transition, 1990-1996.
1 At the beginning of the 1990s, once stable relationships between voters & parties in Italy were significantly weakened & strained. Discussed here are changes in the political culture & behavior of Italian voters in light of new rules of political competition, decline/demise of established parties, & the rise of new ones, based on four sets of nationwide survey data gathered in 1990, 1992, 1994, & 1996.

98S35152 / ISA / 1998 / 12393
Manantzidis, Nicos (U Macedonia, GR-54006 Thessaloniki Greece (tel: 3051-891-470; e-mail: nmanantz@esas.edu.gr), Clientilisme politique et exclusion sociale: le cas de Tizgans en Grece (Political Clientelism and Social Exclusion: The Case of Gypsies in Greece. (FRE))
1 Draws on research carried out in Gypsy communities in Greece to examine the kind & degree of the development of political clientelist relations in these socially excluded groups. Examined are (1) the extent to which the socially excluded groups in Greece form political clientelist relations, (2) the type of clientelist relations they develop & their particularities in comparison with other types of clientelist relations, & (3) whether these relations help the excluded groups to integrate into the society or intensify their social exclusion.

98S35153 / ISA / 1998 / 12394
Marchak, Patricia (Dept Anthropology & Sociology U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1), The Future: Work in a Different Context.
1 Human labor is becoming obsolete for industrial & service production. Neither of the two general approaches to the future of work—a return to feudalism vs reorganization of social arrangements & redistribution of wealth, to enjoy leisurely lives—is convincing in the context of environment & global reaggregations. Feudalism needed labor & land, not so the corporations that are expected to establish the arrangement of the equivalent of a very small aristocracy & a very large peasant.

A glorious & peaceful future seems equally unlikely in a world that might well wage (computerized?) wars over water & displacement of states & civic nationalism with ethnic enclaves. It is argued that the future of work need to be placed in the context of environmental issues & the political & economic changes they will bring about. These linkages between the environmental/political contexts & the problem of work are addressed.

98S35154 / ISA / 1998 / 12395
Marcello, Chaine (Dept Sociologia U Zaragoza, E-50005 Spain [tel/fax: 34-976-76-1995/2003; e-mail: chaine@posta.unizar.es]), Internet Yes, but People First: Popular Server of Electronic Information (SPIE, Servidor Popular Aragonés de Información Electrónica.
1 Presents a case study analysis of the relationship between information technologies, eg, the Internet & World Wide Web, & social movements in Zaragoza, Spain. In 1995, 10 nongovernmental organizations worked together to build an Internet website. The proposal was to put people first & to construct inside the world's square, the Internet, a place to include people, radical ideas, & alternative readings about our planet. This was a social movement emerging from citizenship. Today, there are 24 groups managing something like a "freenet" from different points of view, & using technologies of information as an integrative, ecological, & "eutopic" mean. A short history about the SPIE (Servidor Popular Aragonés de Información Electrónica (Popular Server of Electronic Information) is presented, & the struggles between fears & hopes, expectations & difficulties, are discussed. Social actors & their roles & the consequences & mistakes, & next steps outlined by the protagonists are analyzed. The cultural change created inside social movements because of new systems of information & communication, eg, e-mail, & the methodology of investigation are also discussed.

98S35155 / ISA / 1998 / 12396
Marcus, Tessa Shein (Community Agency Social Enquiry, Suite 210 Postnet X9118 Pietermaritzburg 3201 KwaZulu-Natal South Africa [tel/fax: 331-426-414/419; e-mail: casepm@wn.apc.org]), Perceptions and Experiences from Childhood—A KwaZulu-Natal Case Study.
1 Explores contemporary childhoods in & around Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, focusing on the context of children's experiences, expectations, & perceptions of social differences & drawing on original first-round findings from the 1997 CRG Research Programme "Consciousness and Social Change in Transition." Focus is on the complexities of class, race, & gender identity formation & consciousness of first-generation school-goers in grades 1 & 4 in the new 10-year compulsory schooling system.

98S35156 / ISA / 1998 / 12397
Marcus, Tessa Shein (Community Agency Social Enquiry, Suite 210 Postnet X9118 Pietermaritzburg 3201 KwaZulu-Natal South Africa [tel/fax: 0331-426-414/419; e-mail: casepm@wn.apc.org]), The Distribution of Wealth and Material Inequality: A Comparison of School-Goers in Pietermaritzburg South Africa.
1 Examines a South African society characterized by considerable inequality in wealth & material well-being, which is becoming increasingly more complex because of changes in what signifies material well-being, repositioning of racial & gender stratifiers, & the significance that can be attached to locality. Material & wealth differences in 1,486 students of 10 primary & secondary schools near Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal, are examined, & described, & their implications for social mobility & reduction of social inequality considered, based on findings of the first wave of fieldwork conducted in 1997. The schools have historically served black & white, urban, rural, & farm communities, as well as the private & state sectors.

98S35157 / ISA / 1998 / 12398
Mare, Robert D. & MacLean, Ailair (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90095-1551 [e-mail: mare@ucla.edu]), Immigration, Fertility, Intergenerational Mobility, and Trends in Educational Attainment.
1 Examines trends in educational attainment in the US as a whole & in CA, focusing on the plateau & possible decline in attainment over cohorts that have recently entered adulthood. Four interpretations of this trend are considered: (1) later ages of college attendance by more recent cohorts making their average attainment levels appear lower than they will eventually be; (2) artificially high estimates of educational attainment for older cohorts produced by reporting errors; (3) recent immigra-
tion of persons with low levels of educational attainment; & (4) a genuine leveling-off in educational growth. The third of these interpretations is that the average level of educational attainment will be depressed, because immigrant mothers have low levels of educational attainment & relatively high fertility. Further, disadvantaged immigrant family backgrounds will result in a lower average attainment level for the population as a whole. By combining data from the 1940-1990 US Censuses, the 1995-1997 Current Population Surveys, & 1980-1995 birth certificates with estimates of the effects of maternal schooling on offspring's schooling, the likely future trajectory of educational attainment & the potential effects of alternative patterns of education-specific immigration & fertility are shown.

Markovic, Tatjana Lukic (Research School Social Sciences Australian National U, Canberra ACT 0200 [tel/fax: 06-279-85-60/249-21-14; e-mail: tatjana@coombs.anu.edu.au]), Inequality or Not: Ethnicity and Status Attainment in Former Yugoslavia.

Markarian, Edward S. (Instit Philosophy & Law Armenian Academy Sciences, Yerevan), Social Sciences through the Prism of the Survival-Development Strategic Imperatives.

Maroczy, Christian & Doray, Pierre (Unite sociologique U Catholique Louvain, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve Belgium [tel/fax: 30201-47-397; e-mail: maroczy@soc.ucl.ac.be]), The Construction of Relationships between Economy and Education: Part-Time Training in Belgium and Quebec.

Markoff, John (Sociology/History/Political Science U Pittsburgh, PA 15260 [tel/fax: 412-648-7570/2799; e-mail: JM2avms.cis.pitt.edu]), Globalization and the Future of Democracy.

Marques, Ana Paula & Veiga, Carlos Veloso (Dept Sociology & Anthropology U Minho, PR-4700 Braga Portugal [tel/fax: 035-676-038; e-mail: mmarques@ci.tminho.pt]), Padroes de participação organizacional a partir de uma realidade comunitária urbana (Patterns of Organizational Participation from an Urban Com
munity Reality). (POR)

Seeks to identify the characteristics & specific processes of families in urban economies. To define patterns of organizational participation, ie, in cultural, recreational, religious, political, & syndical organizations. To better understand patterns of participation, a priori dimensions pertinent in this definition are analyzed. A group of material, organizational, & symbolic characteristics of the families was mobilized to construct relevant indicators for understanding participations on women & men. A discussion of explanatory factors addresses the effects of family & conjugal roles. With this aim, data about professional & family life of men & women in this elite position are compared to check François de Singly's hypothesis maintaining that marriage & motherhood hinder women in their career but favor men.

98S35164 / ISA / 1998 / 12405
Marrero Rodriguez, J. (Dept. Sociología U. Laguna, E-38071 Tenerife Canary Islands Spain (tel/fax: 34-22-31777/253742; e-mail: jmrarrod@ull.es).), Empresas y núcleos turísticos canarios: sus efectos sobre el territorio, la calidad del servicio y la organización del trabajo (Companies and Tourist Kernels: Effects on the Territory, the Quality of Service and the Organization of the Work in the Canary Islands). (SPA)

Draws on an investigation of the labor markets in the south of Grand Canary Island, Spain, in the early 1990s to analyze some characteristics of "tourist kernels," which emerged in the 1960s in light of new European leisure demands, state support, & the initiative of the local middle class. Tourist operators' activities & contributions are described. Many of these kernels are open year-round & provide an important source of income. The constant increase in demand until the mid-1980s, & the growing imbalance between supply & demand in the 1990s, are chronically & strategies of the tourist companies & their effects on the territory, the quality of service, the organization of work, & the types of mutual relationships maintained. Companies have opted for a tourism based on quantity, for maintaining competitive relationships, & for confronting demand & seeking improved benefits through construction increases. This has led to an extensive expansion of activity & a certain carelessness about quality, the workforce, & the environment. On the other hand, supply & demand are not growing at the same pace, provoking a crisis in the late 1980s, & a subsequent internal reorganization of work & an increase of labor flexibilities; impacts on service quality & the environment are discussed.

98S35165 / ISA / 1998 / 12406
Marroquin, Carlos (U Leipzig, D-04109 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0341-9737163/9737169).), Les Positions théoriques sur le mythe dans L'Année sociologique (première série) (Theoretical Positions on Myth in the Année Sociologique (First Series)). (FRE)

The first detailed statement by Marcel Mauss concerning a theory of myth dates from 1903 & was published in Volume 6 of the Journal L'Année sociologique. According to Mauss & Hubert, it was, above all, important to set the preconditions for a sociological theory of myth. Among these conditions they considered necessary to (1) exemplify that myth is neither fiction nor just a literary category, but a social phenomenon; (2) outline the mental mechanisms that transfer collective imaginations into myth; & (3) define the very religious element within mythology. In his introduction to Chantepie de la Saussaye's Manuel d'histoire des religions (1904), Hubert broadened the sociological perspective of the Année sociologique by stressing the utilitarian character of the belief in myth. How the next generation of French sociologists further developed this theoretical & methodological approach into modern 20th-century interpretation of mythology is addressed.

98S35166 / ISA / 1998 / 12407
Marry, Catherine & Gadea, Charles (IRESCO Centre national recherche scientifique, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-01-40-25-10-25/12-97)). French title not provided (Women's Career and Family Life in Technical Work: Engineer Women in France). (FRE)

Survey data from the Conseil national des ingénieurs & scientifiques de France are used to (1) assess women's place in the engineering profession & the main features of their education, employment, & career; & (2) situate current generations in comparison with the pioneers of the 1960s. Career inequalities are examined in terms of income level (their evolution according to age), job task, & hierarchical level of women & men. A discussion of explanatory factors addresses the effects of family & conjugal roles. With this aim, data about professional & family life of men & women in this elite position are compared to check François de Singly's hypothesis maintaining that marriage & motherhood hinder women in their career but favor men.

98S35167 / ISA / 1998 / 12408
Marsden, Terry (U Wales, Cardiff CF1 3NS), Spacing the Rural Social Space of Food: Re-Centralizing the Provision of Foods.

Explores ways of incorporating rural space & conceptions of rural space into the rural sociology of food. Thus far, food studies have paid too little attention to the spatially embedded nature of food production & consumption. In improving the knowledge base of global changes in food production & consumption & in incorporating a more structured approach to food, it is argued that spatial dimensions are critical. A framework is outlined for this incorporation, while it is argued that the rural sociology of food is still largely in its infancy. Despite this slow progress, it is increasingly clear that the social significance of food in everyday life & social practice is more profound than ever. Reconceptualization becomes therefore a necessity.

98S35168 / ISA / 1998 / 12409

Argues that, with habitual cultural images losing their meanings in postsocialist systems, civil society formation plays a key role in the changing cultural status of individuals. Drawing on 1997 research in the Russian Federation, it is shown that economic & political standards in cultural development correlate with the development of certain structures of civil society. The leading role is given to the factor of "getting civilized" (Ferguson), & economic performance provides advantages in market relations between an individual & society. Political factors & the legal & juridical part of society also play parts. This structure reflects sociological aspects of the civil culture in Russia & determines the cultural status of an individual.

98S35169 / ISA / 1998 / 12410
Marshall, Barbara L. (Trent U, Peterborough Ontario K9J 7B8 (tel/fax: 705-748-1336/1630; e-mail: bmarshall@trent.ca)), Reframing Identity Politics: The Case of "Gender".

Argues that, like progressive political movements, neoneovisarians have been active in identity politics. This is explored in the Canadian context through debates about the legitimacy of gender as a theoretical & political category. In particular, discourses of political correctness & economic restructuring are examined to demonstrate the erosion of grounds on which rights can be claimed on behalf of women (or any other group designated as special interest counterposed to some assumed general interest). It is contended that these discourses reconfigure connections between identity, difference, & rights & reflect both the ontological & political crises of categorical identities, of which gender might be taken as an exemplary case. More attention should be paid to practices that create & sustain these categories, even as they deny them political saliency. On an acknowledged political miltarization of identity, because, as a theoretical category, it is unstable & untenable, risks missing its significance as a social, political, & economic marker.

98S35170 / ISA / 1998 / 12411
Marshall, Ronald & Tang, Anthony (Dept Behavioral Science U West Indies, Saint Augustine Trinidad (tel/fax: 809-662-2002)), The Correspondence between Alcoholism and Mental Health Problems: What Are the Implications for Productivity.

Increased awareness of drinking problems in Trinidad & Tobago & the wider Caribbean & its increased misuse in the workplace have brought increased pressures to institute employee assistance programs. However, many of these programs do not take into consideration that those who drink excessively may be mentally unstable, an aspect reflected in their inability to deal with social problems. Further, in this instance, officials may be unaware of the wrong measurement to assess a unique & productive individual, because, in some cases remains the same or becomes an unattainable goal. Analysis of data from 300 firms throughout Trinidad & Tobago may show consistency of the alcoholic scale with the mental illness scale, & that mental health problems might be responsible for employee assistance program failure. Findings' potential use in predicting alcohol-related & mental health problems in Trinidad & Tobago is considered.

98S35171 / ISA / 1998 / 12412
Martina Francesca R. (CERFE, Via Monte Zebio 32 I-00195 Rome Italy 00195 (tel/fax: 39-6-3232505/3221218; e-mail: cerfe@pronet.it).), Suggestions on the Relationship between Scientific Knowledge, Decision Making and Policy Planning.

Examines the relationship between scientific knowledge, decision mak-
ing, & policy planning in the framework of the contemporary process of global governance. In particular, research experience previously gained by Canadians when living alone or having a small kinship receive less support than others. Results of the logistic regression show that the existence of an important kinship, & not only living arrangements, is an important predictor of the probability to receive support when aged.

98S35176 / ISA / 1998 / 12417
Martens, Lydia (Dept Applied Social Science U Stirling, FK9 4LA Scotland) (tel/fax: 1786-467984/467689; e-mail: l.d.martens@stirling.ac.uk), Last Suppers: On Menus and Meals Eaten Out in Britain.
† Reviews arguments on food consumption trends in contemporary Western societies, focusing on whether food tastes & meal contexts are becoming more varied or more uniform. Findings are presented on the very last meal eaten by diners, based on data obtained via in-depth interviews & a survey of 1,001 people in three British cities concerning food consumption outside the home. Discussion addresses what was eaten during last suppers, identifying patterns in main courses eaten & course structure & composition. Comments are also offered on accompanying drinks. The importance of the mode of meal provision (whether the meal was provided commercially, by family, or by friends) & the meal context is examined. Findings shed light on the relevance of neophilia & conservatism & indulgence & control as tendencies shaping food tastes. The relationship between variety, consumer reception, & the organization of provision, & on the relationship between public & domestic cooking are also considered.

98S35177 / ISA / 1998 / 12418
Martens, Lydia (Dept Applied Social Science U Stirling, FK9 4LA Scotland) (tel/fax: 1786-467984/467689; e-mail: l.d.martens@stirling.ac.uk), Dining Out in Domestic Settings.
† Rudiments of a sociology of eating & dining at the homes of friends & extended family, under a system of reciprocity, are developed, drawing on findings from a study involving in-depth interviews & a survey of 1,001 people in three British cities concerning food consumption outside the home. Discussion addresses the frequency of entertaining & being entertained; characteristics of guests & the meal event; degree of satisfaction expressed with aspects of meals; the notion of proper entertaining & to what extent this model of entertaining is followed in practice, & organization of the work of hospitality & perceptions on reciprocity. Theoretical & conceptual issues regarding the social relations of hospitality work are considered, including the voluntary agreement to work in “free” time, obligations to reciprocate, & the comparison between different modes of provision. Issues such as social distance & proximity, cultural pluralism, pleasure, & sociability are also noted.

98S35178 / ISA / 1998 / 12419
Martin, Randy (200 Willoughby Ave Brooklyn NY 11205), Power Talks: Listening for the Public on the Cuban Stage.
† Cuban arts provide an occasion to reflect on the direction of society. With theater as a site where publics gather, this reflexive, self-critical process is significantly amplified. Under a revised cultural policy, Cuban theater has established its own version of a mixed economy & a hybrid local/identity. Government subsidies cover but a portion of costs, & touring abroad provides needed foreign currency. Theater is especially popular among youth, who treat the critical & transgressive performances central to their own political culture; audience interest & usefulness can be a useful indicator of what the meaning of “transition” is in Cuba for those who have come under dramatically different circumstances than the ones into which they were born. Two recent productions, viewed at the Oct 1997 Havana Theater Festival, explore with particular acuity the implications of the public in questions of political power. One is a Caribeanized version of Shakespeare’s Tempest, & the other a sexually charged rendering of Camus’s Caligula. Each production plays with the relation between an attribution of power to a leader & the insinuation of the public in a certain culture of power. These productions are analyzed for the public dialogue they presuppose & the current conjuncture in political culture that they make legible on the stage. Theater, in this regard, is a key mediating link between participation in everyday cultural affairs & more formal circuits of power.

98S35179 / ISA / 1998 / 12420
Martinez Quintana, Violante (U Nacional Educación Distancia, E-28040 Madrid Spain) (tel/fax: 91-398-7025/7653; e-mail: vmartin}@sr.uned.es), Educación, formación profesional y...
formación continua: alternativas para el empleo en el Mercado Euro- 
tope (Education, Professional Formation and Continuing Education: 
employment in the European Market). (SPA) 

One principal problem of society is unemployment, which has grown 
since the 1980s as a consequence of economic reconstruction & techno-
logical innovation. Group action has developed based on concern with un-
employment. In a society of technological consumers, marginal sectors 
have developed. Analysis & reflection. Specifically manufactured 
for the European market is the White Book of Education & For-
mation: “To Teach & to Learn. Towards a Society of Knowledge,” 
which addresses the roles that education & formation represent for Eu-
rope in a changing economic context. Related to this are the impacts of 
information on society & of globalization on employment & education. 
The mechanisms of preparation for today’s world are analyzed, as well as 
the institutional answers of various countries.

98S35180 / ISA / 1998 / 12421 
Martínez Quintero, Víctor (U Nacional Educación Distancia, E-
28040 Madrid Spain [tel/fax: 91-398-7025/7653; e-mail: vmartin@sr.ued.es]), El trabajo de la mujer y su futuro (Women’s 
Work and Its Future). (SPA) 

The development of a feminine workforce is one of the most important 
issues surrounding international educational reforms developed at 
the present moment. A brief historical overview tracing the genesis 
activation, especially shame, because denial of interdependence 
and its potential role in sociologi-
ical theory is confronting to understand the new kinds of 
belongings & membership emerge that are referred to in terms 
of postnationalism. The argument is that new communication technolo-
gies (eg, the Internet), & new facilities to travel (eg, cheap flights) have 
an impact on the perception both of national borders & geographical dis-
tance between individuals & groups. This goes for migrants as well as for 
nonmigrants. In other words, migrants, groups of migrants, diasporas, 
etc, around the world can maintain social & economic networks more 
easily than a few decades ago. Their scope of action & social relations 
are clearly transnational; they constitute transnational nonterritorial 
communities. In terms of belonging, identification, & membership, how-
ever, they are not necessarily characterized by a postnational or transna-
tional identity. These transnational communities may often be cemented 
by the presence of the formal membership of their mem-
ers in the country in which they live. Thus, while transnational commu-
nities are determinate, they nevertheless reproduce a traditional eth-
nic identity in a global world.

98S35183 / ISA / 1998 / 12424 
Martinovski, Bilyana (Dept Linguistics U Gothenburg, S-41124 
Sweden [tel/fax: 46-31-793140; e-mail: bilyana@ling.gu.se]), Interactive 
Mechanisms in Courtrooms. 

A comparison of speech communication features & mechanisms char-
eracteristic of courtroom settings in Sweden & Bulgaria hypothesizes that 
differences in communicative patterns may depend not only on the type of 
voices, but also on the national & linguistic cultures they represent. Both 
countries hold to a European inquisitorial system based on Roman Law, while 
the role of the authority & the level of democracy differ. After outlining 
a systematic approach to courtroom discourse analysis formulated as ac-
tive-based communication analysis, it is combined with the concept of 
multiparty interaction using a method of feature co-occurrences analysis. 
Empirical data are drawn from audio recordings of Swedish trials & video-
recordings of Bulgarian trials. Special attention is paid to differences in 
expressions of power & emotional attitudes with respect to the interac-
tion between communicative acts & turn-taking, as well as to the impor-
tance of analyzing nonverbal information.

98S35184 / ISA / 1998 / 12425 
Martins, Angela Maria (Fundação Carlos Chagas, av Francisco 
Moratto 1565 05513-900 São Paulo SP Brazil [tel/fax: 55-011-813-
45-11/813-1059; e-mail: amartins@fce.org.br]), Conocimiento, 
educación y directrices internacionales: breve discussión (Knowledge, 
Education and International Directories: A Brief Discussion). 

Themes surrounding international educational reforms developed at 
the international level are discussed, focusing on arguments that politi-
cally & economically sustain a new paradigm of knowledge. Such a para-
digm has been considered the core of educational policies recommended 
by international agencies. Historical & cultural issues that establish the 
bases for international institutions’ recommendations are examined.

98S35185 / ISA / 1998 / 12426 
Martins, Paulo Roberto (Instit Technological Research, R. Pinheiros 
1285-ap 7 Caixa Postal 41 682 CEP 05422-970 São Paulo Brazil 
[tel/fax: 5511-212-9954; e-mail: marpaulo@ruralsp.com.br]), Eco-
logical Reconstruction of the Industrial Society. 

Ecological reconstruction of the industrial society by means of an ecological-industrial policy that could 
become a public instrument to achieve a sustainable society. Relations 
between the environment, industrial policy, & development are dis-
cussed, along with the relationship between environment & competitive-
ness, addressing a related environment policy. Environmental issues are 
related to technological questions that must answer. The rise of 
Jean Baudrillard’s inversion of history: (A) Does society exist in cyber-
space? (B) If so, what kind of social classes are there? (C) What socio-
logical basic concepts should be used to explain this society—perhaps new 
one?

98S35186 / ISA / 1998 / 12427 
Martz, John D. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802  
tel/fax: 814-865-7515/863-8979)), Party Elites and Democratiza-
tion: Contemporary Latin America. 

Discusses role of political parties in democratization processes in 
Latin America, with focus on the views & actions of party elites. Analy-
sis is based on a comparison of the experience of party elites in the three 
Gran Colombian nations: Venezuela, Colombia, & Ecuador. After a 
brief historical overview tracing the genesis & birth of modern political 
systems, attention is directed at the major actors within each of the three 
party systems. Factors addressed include: (1) the structure of leadership 
within the parties; (2) the exercise of authority by the respective elites; 
& (3) approaches to electoral politics & the quest for national power.

98S35187 / ISA / 1998 / 12428 
Maruyama, Chieko (Ochanomizu U, 2-1-1 Otsuka Bunkyo-ku Tokyo 
Japan [tel/fax: 81-3-5351-4937/4938; e-mail: Chieko@ruralsp.com.br]), Emotion and the Postmodern Situ-
ation. 

Discusses the degree of recognition of emotion in the contemporary in-
fomatization & computerization society & its potential role in sociologi-
cal theory of postmodernity. It is difficult, however, to acknowledge emo-
tion, especially shame, because denial of interdependence & shame is
deeply institutionalized in modern societies. It is suggested here that shame & pride are two sides of the same coin: shame & pride play an equal, with respect to generational differences, role in determining the social integration in a society. It is argued that a relationship between individuals & between groups consists of the balance of solidarity & alienation, & that it is determined with the degree of respect for the other's emotions, which seems to derive from respect for oneself.

Challenges the common assumption that individual types are subcultural variations, drawing on case studies from the US, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, & Japan, & heterogram analysis, which examines transcultural individual clusters in factor spaces, using data from Belgium, Japan, Hungary, Russia, & Germany. Analysis & statistical data indicate that (1) many individual epistemological types exist in each socially or culturally pure population; (2) any individual type found in a population can be found in other populations that are sufficiently large; (3) cultural, social, or historical differences consist in the way that epistemological types & subtypes are suppressed, ignored, or utilized in other types; & (4) each individual type is expressed consistently in many aspects of life including social interaction, knowledge structure, aesthetic preferences, learning method, & choice of theories. Discussion also covers (A) individual self-heterogenization, composing individual ego identity with heterogeneous (including foreign) elements compatible with one's own epistemological type; & (B) outbreeding, ie, going out from one's own inbreeding niche to other niches for contextual experience in these niches & becoming productive there.

An overview of causal metatypes applicable in sociology: (1) causality without causal loops; (2) independent-event theories; (3) change-reacting causal loop theories; & (4) change-amplifying, pattern-generating, & heterogeneity-creating causal loop theories. The first is the most commonly used metatype in social sciences, while the third & fourth are used mainly in cybernetics. The newest development based on cybernetic metatypes is the heterogram analysis, which replaces the methods used in 1 & 2 based on the assumption of normal distribution, which holds only if fluctuations are independent of one another & random. Since social events are neither independent nor random, but interactive with causal loops, it is illogical to expect normal distribution. It is shown how old collected data on the assumption of normal distribution can be reanalyzed with heterogram analysis, which consists in placing individual samples in examine clusters, each of which may include individuals from many social or cultural groups, ie, many individual types are transcultural, contrary to the widely held assumption that they are subcultural.

Experienced managers of international business know that they can discover any desired invididual type beneath the surface of cultural stereotypes. Causal metatypes are transcultural. Some tests for detecting aspects of epistemological types are reviewed, arguing that, for management purposes, the most efficient methods are behavior observation & semidirected conversation. A person's epistemological type manifests itself in all aspects of his/her life, including social activities, spatial organization, aesthetic preferences, etc, which can be observed. For semidirected conversation, it is more important to ask "Why?" than "What?"; eg, in the same stimulus picture, some may see opposition, but others may see mutual support, penetration, or flow. When the epistemological types of employees are identified, a way to combine different types for mutual benefit must be devised. Each individual should be given opportunities to be combined in many different ways with other types. After such an experience, they eventually form informal networks for interactive creativity.

The fallacy of symbolic interactionism in sociology, constructionism in psychology, & functionalism in anthropology was that they ended up with in-group homogeneity as the opposite of global universalism & the impossibility of communication between groups, despite the fact that they rebelled against global universalism & homogenism. The same fallacy is perpetuated if one divides each group into subgroups. The remedy consists in recognizing that individual epistemological types are transcultural & temporal instead of subcultural. Any individual epistemological type found in a culture or historical period is also found in other cultures & historical periods. Differences between cultures or between historical periods manifest in the way some type becomes dominant & suppresses, influences, ignores, or utilizes other types. Parallel to the theories of in-group homogeneity & intergroup distinction of symbolic interactionism & constructionism was social movements in the past half century toward either ingroup homogenization & political separation. Meanwhile, individuals are increasingly designing their ego identity as the composition of heterogeneous elements that include outgroup elements compatible with their own respective epistemological types.
The emergence of the information society has generated new needs in education & transformed all lifeworld spheres. An explosion in adult education participation has occurred, but it has been unequally distributed, resulting in a social dualization between culturally privileged social groups & others marginalized. Policy making is oriented to the promotion of participation among those who already participate, favoring social stereotypes & increasing the exclusion of those who are already excluded. A qualitative methodology demonstrates that adult education must be designed from the perspective of participants' own interests & motivations. Further, adult education must try to increase participation of nontraditional groups by integrating their own voice & taking into account their cultural rights.

Masdeu, Josep, Elboj, Carmen, Oliver, Esther & Sordó, Teresa (Centros Tal·ler, Centre d'Estudis, Barcelona; E-08007 Spain [tel/fax: 0034-3-403-5099/5171; e-mail: crea@d5.ub.es]), Participation and Non-Participation in Adult Education.

Complete paper available from SociologyExpress. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-2376; e-mail: socio@ecernet.com.

The problem of reconciling ecology & the economy reflects the divisions & inconsistencies characteristic of environmental economics as a field, as illustrated by Werner Sombart's 1920s idealization of the distinction between economics of control, organization, & interpretation. It is suggested that only the economics of interpretation can provide sufficiently deep & historically grounded knowledge of the nature of the economy in relation to the biosphere, leading to new concepts & theoretical frameworks, e.g., the model of risk economy. It is in this context that environmental & social policies should be developed to halt the deterioration of nature, a factor that permeates economic development.

Mason, Jan, Falloon, Jan & Marsden, Andrew (U Western Sydney, Macarthur Campbelltown 2560 Australia [tel/fax: 61-2-977-29255/30019; e-mail: Jan.Mason@uws.edu.au]), Exploring Some Issues around Children and Young People Contributing to Policy Making For Children.
wheat, barley, & oats in domestic & international markets, but the grain industry in Canada has since changed rapidly. Since the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement came into effect in 1989, transnational business corporations have taken over Canadian companies & participated in enterprises evolving the grain industry. As a result, transnational business corporations dominate the grain-processing sector. After first examining the theoretical framework for analyzing the corporations’ movement, the transnational integration of grain industry, their growing influence in Canada’s grain industry is shown. In conclusion, implications of transnational business corporations’ activity are considered in relation with the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement & the growing pressure to dismantle the Canadian Wheat Board.

Matthews, David Ralph & Kidd, Lisa Ann (Dept Anthropology & Sociology U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1 (tel/fax: 604-822-4346/990-6656; e-mail: ralphm@unix.ubc.ca). Environmental Risk and Trust in Relation to Perceptions of Health Risk from Environmental Degradation.

Examines the relationship between risk & trust in the context of the extent to which individuals associate environmental degradation with health risk. Data from the Ecoswise Social Survey (N = 1,652 residents of the Hamilton Harbor watershed area of Lake Ontario (Ontario)) indicates, contrary to most theory dealing with risk under conditions of reflexivity in postmodern society, relatively weak relationships between perceptions of environmental risk & declining trust in scientific experts or governmental agencies. This may be attributed to the widespread trust in the management qualities of government in Canadian society. However, further analysis shows that the level of distrust in local scientific experts & government agencies is strongly correlated with opinions concerning health risks from environmental pollution. This relationship remains strongly significant even after controlling for the effects of sociodemographic factors, personal knowledge bases, & dimensions of environmental commitment. It is concluded that perceptions of health risk, rather than environmental risk generally, are critically important in influencing the extent to which there is distrust in governmental agencies & scientific experts. Further, this finding raises important conceptual issues about how to define & measure the relationship between risk & trust in a community/society.

Matulionis, Aryanys Virgilijus (Lithuanian Inst Philos & Sociology, Saltoniskiu 56 Vilnius (tel/fax: 22-751-8981), Attitude of Officials towards Global Relations during Transformation Period (Lithuania’s Example).

During the transformation period, politicians & officials of different ranks unanimously declared the role of global relations both to the state & the institution they represent. This attitude, however, is accepted on the broad and high level. Information in real projects & programs, it is not unusual for officials to seek benefits not for the state or the institution, but for themselves, hence the paradoxical rejection of different country & international organizational support. Thus, there exists an attitude of “double thinking,” when one thing is being done & another is being thought of, formed in developing the so-called socialist society.

Maurais, Jacques (Conseil langue française Québec, 800 Place d’Youville 13 étage Québec C1R 3P4 (tel/fax: 418-644-9938/7654; e-mail: j.maurais@cll.gouv.qc.ca). La Politique linguistique des Pays baltes: un point de vue québécois (Language Policy in the Baltic States: The Quebecois Perspective). (FRE)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803; Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerinet.com.

In an analysis of the language policies of the Baltic states, from a Canadian perspective, initial focus is on the process that led to passing language bills; in Canada decisions were made on the basis of large sociolinguistic surveys, but this was not the case in the Baltic states. Also examined is the concept of aménagement linguistique, which refers to both planning & management of language. Aménagement can be implemented according to a flexible action plan directing the social evolution of the policy, while demanding adhesion & participation from the general public. This conception is in contrast to the Baltic conception of language policy, which is based on the Canadian concept of normalization, implying that the actual linguistic situation is abnormal & should be brought back to normality. Some conclusions pertaining to the general theory of language planning are drawn from the Quebec & Baltic experiences; emphasis is on the role of the time factor in language planning. The issue of linguistic human rights is briefly discussed in conclusion.

Maxima, Xyla, Díaz, Christina, Bifarolo, Mónica, Nari, Patricia, Reyna, Maria Julia, Camposinoti, Adela & Grandinetti, Rita (Facultad Ciencia Política & RR 11 U Nacional Rosario, 2000 Argentina (tel/fax: 41-212214/828470; e-mail: lmaxera@fpolit.unr.edu.ar). Innovación política y espacio local: la gestión municipal actual de la ciudad de Rosario (Political Innovation and Local Space: Current Municipal Management of the City of Rosario). (SPA)

Explores current municipal management innovations & the relationship between administrative leaders who enact them & citizens of the city of Rosario, Argentina. These innovative transformations, which promote socioeconomic connections between citizens & public administrators, draw from diverse disciplines & theories, from various international organizational programs, & from experiments in other cities around the world. Three challenges facing Rosario’s public transformation are identified: (1) the implementation of new models of organizational design in technological management; (2) the management of local production & job creation; & (3) the management of social politics. The tension & balance between local & national politics, which are sometimes oppositional, are also discussed.

Maximov, Boris (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Ismalyovskiy 14 Sankt-Petersburg 198005 (tel/fax: 812-112-67-04/316-29-29; e-mail: insa@ego.spb.su). Participation and Attitude to Change.

Participation on participation & attitudes toward change is particularly relevant for societies in transformation, eg, contemporary Russia. Participation in this context is significant for effecting organizational change in the workplace & society at large. Reorganization from the top without participation from below is unlikely to be successful, or even comprehensible. It may even lead to opposition. It is important to involve as many participants as possible.

Maximov, Boris (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Leninsky Prospekt 14 198005 Saint Petersburg (tel/fax: 812-112-67-04/316-29-29; e-mail: insa@ego.spb.su). Significance of Special Features of Society for the Working Class and Trade Union Movement.

Explores the relevance of stable & situational features to society for working-class & trade union movement, using Russia as an example. The Russian case reveals that some special features of the society greatly modify such movements. Past features act as social inertia, creating the ideology of working-class & trade union, imputing to them inadequate functions & a lack of experience of real action, estrangement, & social passivity. Current significant features are an economic crisis, reduction of general social activity, collapse of working-class ideology, differentiation & aggravation of worker conditions, & degradation of their complement. As a result, trade unions cannot assimilate adequate long-term functions; they are split between two subjects: protest & buffer. Workers are not distinguished as a special social group, are not aware of their prolonged interests, do not manifest solidarity, feel dread, are depressed, expect that somebody will organize them yet are estranged from the trade union, & use mainly isolated forms of protest. It is important to note that some temporary features & their consequence become constant.

May, Tim P. (Dept Sociology & Social Policy U Durham, DH1 3JT England (tel/fax: 0191-374-2320/4743; e-mail: t.p.may@durham.ac.uk). Reflexivity: History and Practice.

The terms endogenous & referential reflexivity are defined, & calls to reflexivity in research in several traditions are examined: the works of Max Weber, Alfred Schutz, & Alvin Gouldner; & ethnomethodology; standpoint feminisms; & postmodernism. It is argued that such calls tended to prioritize endogenous over referential reflexivity via an overemphasis on the process of social research compared to what is learned about social relations. As a result, interactions with the social world are not adequately understood, & both the vitality & relevance of the social sciences to the study of social life are underestimated.

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Mayall, Berry (Social Science Research Unit, 18 Woburn Sq London WC1H ONS England [tel/fax: 0044-0-171-612-8392/64-00; e-mail: B.Mayall@ioe.ac.uk]), The Impact of UK Educational Policy on Children as Actors at School. 

1. Uses data from two small-scale qualitative studies of children's daily lives at home & school carried out before & after major changes in UK educational policy for primary schools (1991 & 1997). Compared to earlier years, when children's own learning activity was part of the school agenda, the introduction of a fact-based national curriculum & testing at ages 7 & 11 have produced a changed educational environment. Findings suggest that children bring to their school actions knowledge contextualized through gender & ethnicity, & their ability to negotiate school days has changed in response to changes in educational ideology & practice.

Mayer, Margit (John F. Kennedy Instit Free U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 030-848-2875/2642; e-mail: mayer@zedai.fu-berlin.de]), Changes in Politics and Political Action in the City. 

1. State intervention with regard to rising unemployment rates & increasing urban poverty in First World metropoles has recently shifted toward three distinct but related strategies: workplace, microenterprise, & targeted forms of sociospatial marginalization. Social movements & political action by the newly marginalized groups are impacted by this shift, confronting funding structures that force them to develop innovative job creation & entrepreneurial practices, & are rewarded for projects connecting social with labor market goals. On the basis of recent experience of community groups & social movement initiatives in Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, the limits & potentials of these new forms of local politics & political action appropriate to contemporary urban political economy are explored.

Mazalkova, Ivana (Dept Sociology Charles U, XR-11636 Prague 1 Czech Republic [fax: 0042-2-24812166; e-mail: ivana.mazalkova@ff.cuni.cz]), Labor Relations, Participation and Democracy in the Czech Industrial Enterprises. 

1. A three-level analysis is used to show that little progress has been made in institutionalization of participation at the firm level in the Czech Republic: (1) analysis of popular participation in the purchase of vouchers to become the shareholders; (2) institutional analysis of trade unions focused on changes in their organizational structure, national tripartite negotiations, & emerging divisions in worker loyalty to their firms & unions; & (3) given the limited participatory opportunities through vouchers & national trade unions structure, analysis of how industrial relations & direct employee participation have been reshaped at the workplace. Data was obtained from expert questioning, 1996-1998, secondary analysis of qualitative research in the Czech enterprises, focused on conflicted processes of large-scale privatization in 1993/94 & on local institutions of human resources development in 1994/95; & research review. Findings on Czech industrial enterprises show that the most important aspects of the superior/subordinate relation manifest themselves in the field of payment (wages, salaries), employment security, & the fact that the union membership remains relatively high, firm-level participation appears weak. Workers appear preoccupied with securing employment & adequate wages.

Mazhuyanova, N. Ya. (Inst Sociology Russian Academy Science, Krehzhansnovskogo 24/35 b.5 117259 Moscow (tel: 095-313-4441)), The Problem Social Situation and Environment. 

1. An individual problem life situation occurs during interaction between people & their vital environment (having physical, social, & symbolic components). Individual problem situations of people living in the same territory form the social problem situation of the area. A model of the individual problem life situation is offered; it has three dimensions, corresponding to its real, reflected, & desirable state. Each state includes components of the environment involved in individuals' life sphere, their personal characteristics, & characteristics of the individual-environment interaction. A model of the regional problem situation is also constructed, based on individuals' socially significant & territorial problems. A tension degree index of a problem life situation is constructed based on problem characteristics such as its significance for the individual respondent, & amount of effort necessary for resolving the problem. A special kind of social-environmental selection of respondents is elaborated, based on ecological conditions, housing conditions, transportation accessibility, social infrastructure, & social-demographic characteristics of residents. Several surveys were conducted in different districts of Moscow, Russia, investigating means of settling individual & social problem situations.

Mazur, Allan (Public Affairs Program Syracuse U, NY 13244 (tel: 315-443-9310; e-mail: amazur@mailbox.syr.edu)), Does Risk Perception Depend More on Characteristics of the Hazard or on Its Correlation in the Media?. 

1. Some theories of risk perception emphasize characteristics of a hazard (eg, dread, unknown character, involuntariness) as the most important determinants of fears & concerns. Other theories deemphasize hazard characteristics, emphasizing instead the malleability of risk perceptions & pointing to variability of news coverage as the major determinant of fluctuating perceptions. Changes in polling data over time are examined to assess the variability of risk perceptions about given hazards. Perceptions variability is compared to media coverage variability about given hazards. Results are used to assess the relative importance of characteristics vs media coverage in affecting risk perception.

McAll, Christopher (Dept Sociology U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-343-6331/5722; e-mail: mcallc@ere.umontreal.ca]), "Global" and "National" Contest: The Cultural Politics of Welfare and Workfare in North America: More than Just Echoes of the Past?. 

1. In current debates on welfare in Canada & the US, welfare recipients are frequently portrayed as being either culturally deficient or naturally incapable. They also tend to be blamed not only for their own situation (worklessness) but also for everybody else's (as producers of budget deficits or, in the case of single mothers, of young male deviants). Explored here are the connections between these contemporary debates & practices in which culture & nature play a preeminent role in the attempt to explain class & gender inequalities & the main tenets of the two principal currents in late-19th & early-20th-century racism: the cultural & biological. Also discussed are the links between current discourse & practice in relation to welfare & the positions of the early-mid-20th-century eugenics movement. This movement, which was at the heart of biological racism from the outset, had as one of its focuses the threat posed to racial purity by the marginal poor. Have current discours, practice, & policy initiatives in North America moved on from the cultural & biological racism of the past or are they merely reproducing them—in suitably modified language?
Sugar production is the most important primary industry of the Australian state of Queensland. During the manual harvesting era, growers employed large seasonal harvest labor forces & fewer permanent workers. As machines became more efficient, they replaced harvest labor until, by Dec 1977, all reference to manual canecutters was deleted from the Sugar Industry Award. To achieve an understanding of changes in workplace relationships over time, class is used as an entry point. Farm tasks are performed by farmers & their families & by farm hands, contractors, & harvest laborers; & some growers seem to contract all their farm work. But categories of the workforce are distinct only at a conceptual level; individuals may encapsculate a number of roles--appearing to occupy contradictory class positions. Data are drawn from historical records & community-based research in the Mackay area, a study of small farmers in the Bundaberg region, an industry-wide survey, & discussions with industry leaders. Changes in the labor process make new demands in terms of work schedules & disrupts social & family life. Today, most workers live locally, in country towns, but the classes of farmers hold social preeminence, & the "reputation" that workers develop is a part of the social control expressed through a dominant local culture. This is articulated with the political process & the wage price-fixing institutions to create a new dynamic of social classes.

The appointment of community recovery workers in situations where a disaster has occurred is a recent feature of response & recovery plans to the extent to which the opposing forces of language attrition & language loyalty extend in the US Assyrian community may account for the ways in which the code-switching patterns described here differ from those commonly described in the literature. Data were collected over nearly 2 years, primarily in a large community in the Midwest, & supplemented with data from natural conversations; Assyrian radio broadcasts, newspapers, & other newspapers; & Assyrian Internet sites. Analysis indicates that (1) the patterns of oral & written code-switching differ in both form & function, & (2) both the form & function of code-switching are affected by levels of proficiency in English & Assyrian, national origin, & commitment to Assyrian nationalism. Neither the syntax nor the pragmatics of Assyrian-English code-switching appear to be adequately accounted for by current models. In large part, these findings appear to be due to the fact that this code-switching takes place against a background of conflicting forces--language attrition accompanying assimilation & mother tongue usage as a marker of nationalism.

The documented experience & recommendations from their innovative developments of such social, political, & economic significance as to represent the authority of informants & to explore methodologies that satisfy the perceived needs of informants & to explore methodologies that more accurately legitimize the expertise of the members of the culture being investigated. Collaboration with members of the culture offers a solution to the problems encountered in the attempt to generate an honest cultural representation of those one seeks to understand. Issues such as cultural representation, transition from spoken word to narrative text, interference & /or romanticization by the researcher, power-laden relationships of ethnographic writings, the intended audience, & self-reflection by both researcher & subject are examined.

The Rashtriya Swayamsavek Sangh sits at the core of a group of Hindu nationalist organizations, known collectively as the Sangh Combine. It is one of the oldest & most widely cited sociology journals in the world. Until now, Current Sociology has published trend reports in all areas of sociology, including theories, methods, concepts, substantive research, & national & regional developments. The journal's aim has been to analyze ongoing controversies & new tendencies, sketch desirable lines of future work, & provide extensive bibliographies. On 1 Sept 1997, with issue 5, Current Sociology was relaunched as an anonymous peer-reviewed quarterly. In addition to continuation of the popular trend reports, Current Sociology is soliciting shorter articles reviewing emergent & challenging issues. Its interest will be specifically in developments & controversies in fields & areas of sociological inquiry.


The Rashtriya Swayamsavek Sangh combines sport & politics as a vehicle for the promotion of Hindu nationalism. The relationship between globalization, sport, & postcolonial nationalism is theorized, highlighting the ways in which the chronic social crisis in contemporary India is fueling the development of aggressive, masculinist, & chaunistic forms of national sporting identity.
• Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-9416. E-mail: scoci@cerfnet.com

• Discusses a workshop created to test the feasibility of grounding an organization theory project in chaos theory & recent studies of complexity. Discussions were created to test the feasibility of grounding an organization theory project in chaos theory & recent studies of complexity. The aim of anticipated research was to demonstrate the presence in organizations as systems & to explore the collaboration between strategies & repositioning the social is considered, are implications for the question of citizenship among poor & marginalized young people in urban contexts.

98S35225 / ISA / 1998 / 12466
McElwee, Michael (Emergent Dynamics, 7 Darnby Ct Orinda CA 94563 [tel: 510-376-6064; e-mail: mcelweem@ix.netcom.com]), Chaos and Culture: Sensitive Dependence on Initial Conditions in Organizations.

98S35228 / ISA / 1998 / 12469
McElwee, Michael (Emergent Dynamics, 7 Darnby Ct Orinda CA 94563 [tel: 510-376-6064; e-mail: mcelweem@ix.netcom.com]), Chaos and Culture: Sensitive Dependence on Initial Conditions in Organizations.

98S35229 / ISA / 1998 / 12470
McFadden, Patricia (Southern African Regional Inst Policy Studies, 4 Dealy Ave Box MP 111 Mount Pleasant, Harare Zimbabwe [tel/fax: 263-4-727875/732735; e-mail: sapes@africonline.co.zw]), Globalization and Its Meaning for the African Women's Movement.

98S35230 / ISA / 1998 / 12471
McFall, Elizabeth R. (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA Buckinghamshire England [tel/fax: 044-1908-654409/4488; e-mail: E.R.McFall@open.ac.uk]), Towards an Ethnographic Study of Advertising Practice: A Review of Semiotic and Post Semiotic Methodologies in the Study of Advertising.

98S35231 / ISA / 1998 / 12472
McIntyre, Janet Judy (School International Studies U South Australia, Magill 5072 [tel/fax: 08-830-24-793/714; e-mail: janet.j.mcintyre@unisa.edu.au]), Paradigm Dialogue: Tools for Ethical Thinking and Caring.

98S35232 / ISA / 1998 / 12475
McElwee, Michael (Emergent Dynamics, 7 Darnby Ct Orinda CA 94563 [tel: 510-376-6064; e-mail: mcelweem@ix.netcom.com]), Chaos and Complexity as Central Themes in Design of an Organization Theory Building Workshop.

98S35233 / ISA / 1998 / 12478
McElwee, Michael (Emergent Dynamics, 7 Darnby Ct Orinda CA 94563 [tel: 510-376-6064; e-mail: mcelweem@ix.netcom.com]), Chaos and Complexity as Central Themes in Design of an Organization Theory Building Workshop.

98S35234 / ISA / 1998 / 12481
McElwee, Michael (Emergent Dynamics, 7 Darnby Ct Orinda CA 94563 [tel: 510-376-6064; e-mail: mcelweem@ix.netcom.com]), Chaos and Complexity as Central Themes in Design of an Organization Theory Building Workshop.

98S35235 / ISA / 1998 / 12484
McElwee, Michael (Emergent Dynamics, 7 Darnby Ct Orinda CA 94563 [tel: 510-376-6064; e-mail: mcelweem@ix.netcom.com]), Chaos and Complexity as Central Themes in Design of an Organization Theory Building Workshop.
faced with social & environmental risks that can only be addressed through problem-solving approaches that address multiple variables & paradigms. The assumption that truth is dialogue leads to a realization that if global knowledge is to be a goal of research & problem solving, then the tension between local diversity & common denominators, based on common humanity & a common environment, is a valid goal. Defining what these may mean requires recognizing the tensions involved in discovering our "sharedness." People need respect for diversity & the capacity to engage in contextual learning that is not rooted in boxed categories, plus the will to strive for the creation of shared meanings. Holistic systems thinking interpolates within & across the ontological & epistemological maps of the industrialized world & the so-called more traditional economies.

98S35232 / ISA / 1998 / 12473
McKay, Deirdre (Dept Geography U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z2 [e-mail: bugan@unixg.ubc.ca]). Marketing Imperialist Nostalgia: Tourism, Postcards and Identities on the Philippine Cordillera Central.

† Beginning with images of ethnicity produced during the US colonial era & commodified as postcards, colonial tropes of ethnicity are traced to their reinscription in current popular representations of Igorots in the Philippines. The politics of primitivism & authenticity emerging from a discourse of tourism situated in particular sites & through specific technologies of sighting are explored. Using Rosaldo's (1989) notion of imperialist nostalgia, analysis reveals how these commercial images & concomitant identities are constructed, & continue to work as, negotiable signifiers in changing articulations between concepts of nation, citizen, & national patrimony. A nostalgic version of indigenous identity is authenticated by tourist consumption & becomes important for, & partially defined by, an emergent nationalist resistance to globalization in the Philippines.

98S35233 / ISA / 1998 / 12474
McKay, Ian G. (Dept History Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3A4 [tel: 613-546-4309; mac@kos.net]). Rethinking the Early Twenty-First Century History of Canadian Sociology: Spencer, the Proletarian Autodidacts, and a "Working-Class Culture".

† Most previous scholarship has focused exclusively on sociology as an academic discipline, & has consequently missed the extent to which sociological discussion was a broadly based intellectual activity in Canada well before the institutionalization of the discipline in the universities. Drawing on archival sources, utilizing historical analysis, & working from core data drawn from the writings of contemporary socialists & from the daily press, it is argued that a broader definition of sociology would change the narratives of sociology's significance in Canadian society generally. Reanalysis of the debates that circulated around the work of Herbert Spencer & more specifically, of the use Marxists made of Spencer's ideas, suggests that preprofessional sociologists in Canada constructed frameworks of understanding and more broadly interpretive issues & questions for contemporary social analysis.

98S35234 / ISA / 1998 / 12475
Mckendrick, John, Fielder, Anna & Bradford, Michael (Dept Social Sciences Glasgow Caledonian U, G4 0BA Scotland [tel/fax: 44-141-331-3492/3439; e-mail: j.mckendrick@geal.ac.uk]). Children's Space and the Geography of Childhood: Towards a Child-Centred Conceptual Geography and Praxis.

† Argues that, because engagement with the environmental context of children's lives coincides with geography's (re)discovery of the child as a unit of analysis, it is timely to consider the conceptual map used by theorists to comprehend children's environments. Current practice is problematized, & it is contended that there is a need to establish a child-centered conceptual geography; this rethinking has far-reaching implications for praxis.

98S35235 / ISA / 1998 / 12476
McKeon, Kathleen Lewis, Kreps, Gary A. & Bosworth, Susan Lovegren (Coll William & Mary, Williamsburg VA 23187-8795 [tel/fax: 757-221-1284/1007; e-mail: gary@prov1.wm.edu]). Analytical Induction and Role Performance during Disaster.

† The research method of analytical induction is used to study role performance during disasters, with the goal of deriving more complete & powerful descriptions & explanations of this construct. In general, analytic induction is used to make a qualitative analysis of cases using the most in-depth descriptions available. The goal of this research method is to develop a universal definition & explanation of role performance. In Bosworth & Kreps' research project (1986, 1993, 1994), role performance is defined as having two forms: conventional & improvised. Beginning with their definitions, & following Lensmee's (1947) guidelines for analytic induction, interviews with people responding to a flood are analyzed to form a conception of improvised vs conventional role performance. Consistent with analytic induction, definition & explanation of role performance are hypothesized, & each detailed interview is examined to see if it conforms to that definition & explanation, or if the conceptualization must be altered. This strategy contributes to understanding of role performance & lays the groundwork for future studies.

98S35236 / ISA / 1998 / 12477

† Examines the myriad patterns of relationships that make up poaching in the lobster fishery in Nova Scotia. The scope of illegal fishing, place of organized poaching, & historical sense of pescatorial crime in Atlantic Canada are discussed. The social organization of poaching activities proper are explored, focusing on it as an activity rationally geared to confronting technical problems of social order, eg. managing social control, routinizing illegal fishing acts, establishing a modus vivendi with others, & managing the law. Communal, outlaw, & business poaching are argued to be embedded in an ever-changing, larger social ensemble involving other fishers, violators, community members, law enforcement officers, fish buyers, etc. Poaching's complex relationship with the structure of law enforcement is considered in terms of opportunities for illegalities, preventive capabilities, modes of detection & surveillance, & prosecutorial & penalties. Conclusions suggest that poaching groups are an integral part of maritime community life.

98S35237 / ISA / 1998 / 12478
McMullan, Julie Ann (U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2 [tel/fax: 519-661-2111/3200; e-mail: mcmullin@sscl.uwo.ca]). The Theoretical Coalescence of Gender, Age, Class and Ethnic Relations: A Conceptual Framework.

† Since the 1970s, scholars have questioned the neglect of older women as subjects of feminist scholarship & have called for more feminist research on them & age relations. Yet, a survey of all the volumes of Gender and Society & Signs, two of the leading US feminist journals, produced only five articles that dealt with older women & none that specifically considered age relations. The neglect of age relations in feminist theory would not necessarily be a problem if, in the aging literature, gender relations, as well as ethnic & class relations, were adequately theorized & examined. However, with very few exceptions, this is not the case. Here, it is shown that key aging theories of social inequality are limiting, because they either ignore one or more gender, ethnic, class, or age relations; or they fail short in their specific consideration of all of them. This critique & feminist theory are drawn on to develop a conceptual framework that considers the coalescence of gender, age, class, & ethnic relations.

98S35238 / ISA / 1998 / 12479
McMyler, Peter, Mellor, Rosemany & Barkhatova, Nonna (Dept Sociology U Manchester, M13 9PL England [tel/fax: 161-275-2492/2514; e-mail: Peter.McMyler@man.ac.uk]). New Family Businesses in Russia: The Emergence of the Paternalist Entrepreneur.

† Presents the preliminary results of a research project in Novosibirsk, Russia, on the role of familial relationships in both the emergence & sustaining of new family businesses. Elements of innovation & continuity in the new social environment are established. It is revealed that extended familial relations are critical to the establishment of social networks of information & trust, both internally & externally, to the business & critical to the pattern of employment relations in them. It is argued that the emergence of new family businesses is, in part, an attempt to stabilize the risk & uncertainty in the period of transition to a market society & reveals a marked tendency to reconstitute patterns of paternalist authority & communal provision in the new economic forms.

98S35239 / ISA / 1998 / 12480
McNamara, Dennis L. (Georgetown U, Washington DC 20057 [tel/fax: 202-687-3603/7326; e-mail: mcnamar@gunet.georgetown.edu]). Trust and Industrial Transformation in Korean Textiles.

† The transition in textiles stretching across years of industry formation
(1948-1960), growth (1961-1979), & maturity (1980-present) provides evidence of a syncretic interplay of various interest representations in relations between private capital & the state. To introduce the theory of syncretic capitalism in the textile transition, features, forms, & functions of the three patterns of interest representation—clientelism, corporatism, & contract—are considered. Their bases in the history of the industry itself are discussed, citing firm familism, market opportunity structure, state partnership, & international market constraints. The interplay of the three patterns are examined, focusing on the prominence of clientelist networks during industry formation, state corporatism, & currently, contract as the industry moves to maturity & adjustment. It is argued that the patterns of interest exchange bolstered multiple bases for trust in volatile periods of industry formation, rapid growth, & fundamental adjustment in the absence of credible market institutions. More significantly, the interplay, termed syncretic capitalism, helped reduce high transaction costs of corporatist collusion, clientelist corruption, or excessive competition.

98S35240 / ISA / 1998 / 12481
McNamee, Sara Ann (CASS U Hull, HU6 7RX England [tel/fax: 01482-465796/466366; e-mail: S.A.McNamee@CASS.Hull.ac.uk]), Children's Leisure and Spatial Boundaries: Gendered Heterotopias as Means of Escape.
† Examines Michel Foucault's (1988) notion of the heterotopia for its relevance to the understanding of children's leisure, drawing on questionnaire & in-depth interview data from children & young people, ages 5-18. Focusing on the preferred leisure activities of girls (reading) & boys (playing video games), it is argued that one reason why children like these activities is the opportunity that they offer for creating an imaginary space in everyday life, allowing potential escape from such control.

98S35241 / ISA / 1998 / 12482
McPhee, Debra (School Social Work Barry U, Miami Shores FL 33161-6695 [tel/fax: 305-899-3196/3934; e-mail: mcpee@BU4080.BARRY.EDU]), Medicine and the Professionalization of Social Work Practice and Intervention.
† Examines the historical development of the profession of social work & social welfare practice, focusing on the relationship between the field of medicine, the medical model perspective; & development of professional social work values, philosophies, & strategies for intervention. Social work's desire & pursuit of professional legitimacy has meant that the acceptance of the medical model perspective has in effect defined professional social work practice since the 1960s. The acceptance of this borrowed perspective has meant that professional assessment & intervention attention is directed primarily to the microlevel of the individual, while attention to larger structural, social, & political factors influencing social problems are minimized. Historically, professional medical/social work research & practice has concentrated on the development of specialized intervention methods & the refinement of treatment expertise as the primary strategies for meeting myriad social problems. Further, the social work profession's acceptance of individual & family dysfunction as the prism through which to view the nature of existing & emerging social problems has seriously influenced &, in many ways, limited options for professional intervention.

98S35242 / ISA / 1998 / 12483
Means, Robin L. (Faculty Health & Social Care U West England, Bristol BS16 IDD [tel/fax: 44-117-975-8425/8443; e-mail: r-means@uwp.w.e.u.ac.uk]), User Empowerment or Elder Abuse? Historical Reflections on the Experience of Older People on Long Stay Care in the UK.
† In the context of discourse on the difficulty of ensuring empowerment & rights in systems based on a mixed economy of care, challenged is a view that links the inadequacies of long-term care for older people to the providing sector, arguing that the core problem is not the mixed economy. The experiences of older people with long-term care in the UK, from the breakup of the poor law to the purchaser-provider reforms of the 1990s, are examined, & it is shown that much long-term care has been consistently inadequate in terms of overall quality, & numerous examples of elder abuse by staff can be traced throughout the period. It is contended that this will remain the case until there is a fundamental challenge to the low status of both the older people who live in long-term care & the majority of staff.

98S35243 / ISA / 1998 / 12484
Mechtcherina, Elena Y. (Instit Socio logical Russian Academy Science, Krzyzanowskiego 25/35 117259 Moscow [tel/fax: 007-095-128-7907/719-0740; e-mail: elena@rodes.msk.ru]), Notes on the Biographical Analysis of an Interview with a Turkish Migrant Woman.
† Contributes to the discussion (see abstracts of related papers) by participants of the session, "Doing Biographical Research," of an autobiographical narrative interview with a Turkish woman (Hülya), a migrant worker in the Federal Republic of Germany. The events & experiences in Hülya's narrative can be described as potential phenomena of exclusion, inclusion, participation, borderlines, & normalization, through which are created the basic units for developing constructs to understand the diversity of identity of this woman. The different social institutions with which Hülya communicates during her life course give her the opportunity to gain new experiences that initiate change. These new experiences enable her to develop totally new patterns of her own typification in German society, which differ from the Turkish patterns familiar to her. The spectrum of differences ranges from labor legislation to gender roles. Her marginal identity remains between two cultural worlds.

98S35244 / ISA / 1998 / 12485
Mechtcherkina, Elena Y. (Instit Socio logical Russian Academy Science, Krzyzanowskiego 25/35 117259 Moscow [tel/fax: 007-095-128-7907/719-0740; e-mail: elena@rodes.msk.ru]), Family Budget in Biographies: An Assymetry of Gender Relations?.
† Distribution of resources, including money, is regarded in different cultural traditions as a sort of power. Viewed in this light, the person bringing money into the family has a decisive opinion on its spending. However, data from 1995/96 research on the Russian family (by the Institut of Socioeconomic Studies, Peoples Foreign Institute in Moscow [Russia] & U of Cincinnati [OH]), show that most husbands are passing this power to their wives. Biographical reconstruction of this cultural phenomenon, based on in-depth interviews, demonstrates the following: (1) In the Soviet economy, the epoch of high deficiency, Russian women attained budget competence, learning how to do without scarce resources (rational aspect) & acquiring skills in obtaining needed goods (active aspect). (2) Husbands were reluctant to acquire such budget competence. (3) After perestroika, women who earned good money continued to support the husband's breadwinner position & his role as main provider of the family, & so regarded the money they earned as for their personal benefit. (4) In the transcultural rhetoric, such everyday practices can be interpreted as a diffusion of the traditional women's role, on one side, & particularly the establishment of masculine patterns of behavior, on the other.

98S35245 / ISA / 1998 / 12486
Meda, Dominique (Ministere emploi, 1 place Fontenay 75007 Paris France [tel/fax: 33-1-44-38-23-05/24-38]), Travail et activités (Work and Activities), (FRE)
† Examines different types of human activities that could be developed in opposition to work activities & reduction of the central role of work in individual & social life, & consequently, the new activities that could take place. Some 12 French surveys on the issue of aspirations toward work & nonwork are summarized.

98S35246 / ISA / 1998 / 12487
Meda, Dominique (Ministere emploi, 1 place Fontenay 75007 Paris France [tel/fax: 33-1-44-38-23-05/24-38]), Le Travail, une valeur en voie de disparition (Work, a Disappearing Value). (FRE)
† The major themes of the author's Le Travail, une valeur en voie de disparition (Work, a Disappearing Value) (1995) are recounted, looking specifically at its theoretical assumptions, the reactions it elicited in France, & its place in the "Franco-French" debate that has appeared about the end of work." It is acknowledged that, while the research cannot really be classified as sociology, it does review different French sociological studies on the value of work. Attention is also given to questions of work vs social time, & the reduction of working hours.

98S35247 / ISA / 1998 / 12488
† Analyzes local & regional impacts coming from rural settlement implantation in Brazil. In particular, some alterations in the production & consumption patterns as well as the significance of these new forms of production organization are evaluated.
While, from a global polar perspective, it may seem that the situation of the Mediterranean has shifted several times between the center & the periphery, 15th-20th centuries, in today's global society, such an interpretation no longer exists. Through peripheralization will affect the interior of every society. Because the center no longer exists, different structural networks will fill in the void. Here, suggestions on enhancing the development of the Mediterranean world are provided. The resource-rich Mediterranean region is more capable of profiting from its wealth, because it has more experience in cooperation between civil societies. Social networks can effectively counterbalance the peripheralization of the Mediterranean.

The winning of profits by companies produces internal imbalances & disturbances both in the social fabric & in the conservation of nature. A recent survey confirmed that profit is the primary value for most Spanish companies, followed by market share & cutting costs. This situation leads to behavior that is anxious & barely scrupulous with regard to other values, even ethical standards, & tends toward the creation of aggressive & pragmatic business tactics having the single goal of economic profit. But, if the predominant value of the company is its strategy, the growth that is achieved, though slower, will be balanced & in harmony with the evolution of the company. The strategy would be to involve all components of the company in setting targets & devising means of achieving them. To draw up the strategy correctly, the company needs to take into account & listen to all its members, if they are to be integrated in the company. It is necessary to obtain information using social performances indicators in an integrated social system such as the Index of Social Well-Being estimated for counties are determined.
(fax: 317-940-9487; e-mail: amenende@thomas.butler.edu)), National Identity in France and the Process of European Integration.

1. How people behave in Cameroon & supranational European Union (EU), interpreting the meaning of support or rejection in terms of intergovernmental or supranational perspectives. Analysis takes two complementary approaches: (1) top-down, examining discourse on the nation-state & the EU offered by the political, union, & economic elites; & (2) bottom-up, considering how lay people negotiate their perceptions of the EU in relation to their nation-state. Ethnographic research demonstrates that a plurality of perceptions characterize French relations with the EU, dividing even the main political parties & the unions. Contrary to suggestions of certain scholars, identification with the nation-state still offers an appealing "grand narrative" to most French people. By contrast, the idea of a European culture is still vague & confused.

98S35257 / ISA / 1998 / 12498

Menezes, Valeska Queiroz de & Abreu, Domingos (U Federal do Ceará, Brazil 60182-260 (tel: 085-234-06-60; e-mail: infokids@fortaleza.com.br)), Adoption en famille substitutive (Adoption in Stepfamilies). (FRE)

1. A study of 10 Caucasian families that assumed temporary custody of abandoned children (as stepfamilies) raised the question of why certain families adopt children & others do not. Interview data led to three conclusions: (1) Families with low incomes did not adopt the children. (2) Adoption can be a part of a strategy to lengthen motherhood for women with fewer biological children. (3) The profile of these adopted children is close to that of other adopted children in Ceará, Brazil: white, under age 2, & in good health.

98S35258 / ISA / 1998 / 12499

Menger, Pierre-Michel (École hautes études sciences sociales, F-75006 Paris, France (tel/fax: 33-1-44-49-76-38/01)), Multilitargité, polyvalence, mobilité sectorielle. La Démultiplication de soi dans les professions artisanes. Le Cas des comédiens (Occupational Versatility and Between-Sector Mobility. The Demultiplication of Self in the Artistic Professions. The Case of Actors). (FRE)

1. The combination of several occupations is common in the arts, & each art world offers resources that add to the possibilities of combinations. Each art world is made of several sectors, between which the artist may move. Working in several different environments or jobs provides the benefit of variety, means to improve one's experience, a form of insurance against hazards associated with the trade. Whereas the success & greatness of an artist's career is a matter of well-managed & chosen mobility, inflicted mobility is a mark of hardship, eg, of small or menial jobs that do not form an orderly career path & whose artistic benefits are small to none. Occupational versatility has, therefore, very different meanings: cross, precariousness, professional integration, retraining, etc. To be fully understood, it has to be finely observed & considered within the dynamics of the artists' activities & careers. These ideas are illustrated with data from a recent survey of a probabilistic sample of 1,000 actors professionally active in France.

98S35259 / ISA / 1998 / 12500

Mengué Mbom, Alex (Laboratory Remote Sensing Centre national recherche scientifique, F-75006 Paris France, Ébauche d'une théorie de confluence et de convergence des lois et forces de la nature sur l'acteur humain (Outline for a Theory of Confluence and Convergence of Natural Laws and Forces on the Human Factor). (FRE)

1. How people behave in Cameroon & many other sub-Saharan African countries can be explained by various interconnected laws that differ in their degrees of power: laws of solidarity, submission, convergence, agreement/consistency & completeness, permanent & simultaneous radiation/irradiation, & entropy & negentropy. The key, most integrative of these laws, is negentropy. Using remote sensing & other information sources, focus is on (1) a kind of continuity between the visible world & the imaginary; (2) how social logics are simultaneously multimodal, interdependent, & complementary; (3) the simultaneous influence & integration of both entropy & negentropy in human behavior; & (4) how information plays a dual role as a factor that increases entropy & negentropy in space where human actors are different in their needs & social projects.
The early 1990s in Russia were characterized by a transformation in the system of values and the cultural changes that led women to the position they desired. The urgency of reconsidering the system resulted in obvious changes, such as marked discrimination against women in all spheres of public life. However, trends toward modernization are emerging, and public awareness that women can hold leadership positions is growing. Trends in the women's movement speak to the fact that women are striving to obtain a standing equal to that of men, actively changing their social status, expand their possibilities in the employment sphere, and fortify their role in society. These processes, however, must overcome considerable inertia in the current alignment of forces in society.

98S35265 / ISA / 1998 / 12506
Mesjasz, Czeslaw (Academy Economics, ul.Rakowicka 27 PL-31510 Cracow Poland [tel/fax: 48-12-16-76-19/12-54-34; e-mail: Mesjasz@ae.krakow.pl]), Equilibrium, Stability, Turbulence, Chaos, or Complexity-Predictive and Normative Concepts in Applications of Systems Approach in Theory of Social Organization.

1 Presents a preliminary survey of the applications of equilibrium, stability, turbulence, chaos, and complexity in economics, sociology, and international relations & social organization theory. Each systems idea is analyzed according to the following pattern: (1) initial meaning; (2) meaning dominating in particular disciplines, ie, neoclassical economics, & in institutional economy, sociology, international relations studies, & political science; (3) descriptive & explanatory interpretations; (4) predictive interpretations; (5) normative interpretations; & (6) evolution of normative meaning in relevant disciplines. The prospects for descriptive, explanatory, predictive, & normative interpretations of these concepts are evaluated.

98S35267 / ISA / 1998 / 12507
Mesnard, Philippe (UER sciences politiques U Paris VII Denis Diderot, F-75251 Cedex 05 France), Les Tendances narratives de la sociologie et de l'histoire en France aujourd'hui (The Narrative Tendencies of Sociology and History in France Today). (FRE)

1 Whether French sociologists & historians borrow narrative styles more properly found in literature is examined, as is whether this tendency is more apparent in particular domains of contemporary sociology & history or occurs generally across both disciplines. The possibility that certain language relationships, independent from conceptual devices, bring sociology & history closer to literature is considered, looking at such categories as poetics, narration, viewpoint, subjectivity placement, citation usage, recourse to fiction, etc. A review of books & journals with sociologists & historians are used to explore these questions.

98S35268 / ISA / 1998 / 12509

1 Discusses theoretical & research issues that have developed from within critical school theory, noting continuities & discontinuities between modernist & postmodernist theory & the attendant influence on educational theory & practice in general, & in the Third World, in particular. Issues such as structure & consciousness, holism & individualism, & subjectivity & objectivity are addressed. The convergence established by critical school theorists between idealistic & dialectical critique, & the problem of society & individual is discussed. The Frankfurt school & contributions-its, its critique of positivism & its developments in research practice-are considered. The topics examined in Marxist modernism on the use & effects of new technologies, art & mass culture, avant-garde experiments, & realist convention have continued to be relevant to the discussion of postmodernism, which accommodates a number of critical-political utopias with varying visions of liberation & emancipation. Postmodernism has become politicized with its increasing interest in feminism, multiculturalism, & social marginalization. Vital issues have been raised about communication rationality by both believers of the Enlightenment project & postmodernity (eg, Jurgen Habermas) & its opponents (eg, Jean-Francois Lyotard) that have pedagogical relevance. A history of educational theory with its critique of conditions of the Third World & postmodernism is developed. Critical postmodern pedagogy is discussed, with focus on the Indian situation.

98S35269 / ISA / 1998 / 12510
Mozzana, Danielle (CERFE, via Monte Zebio 30 I-01095 Rome Italy [tel/fax: 06-3225747/1218; e-mail: cerfe@pronet.it]), Micro-Dynamics of Collective Action. Remarks on a Processual Sociology of Subjects.

1 Contends that insufficient attention is given today to internal dynamics of different kinds of collective actors, ie, to the microdynamics of rules prescribing over their existence & their changes (Giancarlo Quaranta). Such a microdynamics shows both cognitive & operational aspects & concerns the consistency of the actor (ie, its culture & identity, also on the side of resources) as well as its external projection (ie, agency & action). Analyzing these dimensions of subjects (as a rereading of Max Weber's studies on the Protestant ethic shows) could be useful for a better understanding of changes in social rules governing the control these actors exert over the surrounding environment. Empirical evidence concerning these aspects are drawn from recent research work in Europe & Africa.

98S35270 / ISA / 1998 / 12511
Michalos, Alex C. & Zumbo, Bruno D. (Dept Political Science U Northern British Columbia, Prince George V2N 4Z9 [tel/fax: 250-562-6507/5544; e-mail: micha@zumbo.uvic.ca]), From Critical Theory to Postmodernism-Educational Theory and Practice with Reflections on Third World Issues and the Quality of Life: Further Explorations with Top-Down, Bottom-Up and Bidirectional Models.

1 Presents results of a survey of 715 people in Prince George, British Columbia, regarding use, satisfaction with, & value for tax dollars spent on public services. Top-down, bottom-up, & bidirectional models are used to explain satisfaction in 12 domains, with life as a whole, with the quality of life, & happiness.

98S35271 / ISA / 1998 / 12512
Michau, Anna & Braun, Michael (ZUMA, D-68159 Mannheim Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-621-1246279/1246100; e-mail: mishau@zuma-mannheim.de]), Democratization of Gender Relations by a Women's University.

1 In the domain of German university education, intensified attempts at reform have been observed: autonomy, efficiency, & evaluation are some of the catchwords of the mainly managerial-oriented debates & initiatives. Largely unnoticed by the public are several innovative reform approaches that target the democratization of gender relations in the areas of university education & science. One idea being considered is establishment of a women's university. Presented here are results of a research project that focuses on the acceptance of these reform initiatives & concepts. Several structured expert discussions were conducted to collect arguments of different focus groups (high school students, university students, university teachers, employers, professional organizations) both in favor & against a women's university. Focus is on (1) how the idea of a separation of the genders in university education is generally evaluated
Time-use data serve at least two purposes in the study of home-based work. (1) They circumvent the difficulties of sampling representative data, and (2) they allow the assessment of the effects of changes in the employment situation on the home environment. Additional data, time-use data enable the assessment of how many people in a cohort work at home & the creation of a sample of such people for more detailed analyses. (2) Time-use data then enable analysis of the behavioral characteristics of home-based workers, in contrast to conventional workers, across national borders, with respect to additional work, & as examined by more traditional exploratory variables. Some special forms of analysis dealing with hypercides, episode patterns, & subjective considerations enhance understanding of home-based work. These ideas are examined, based on national time-use data obtained in 1986 & 1992 by Statistics Canada & in 1990 & 1991 by Sweden's Central Statistical Office.

Michaël, Jean & Johnson, Mark (Centre South-East Asian Studies U Hull, HU6 7RX England [tel/fax: 44-1482-465-758; e-mail: j.michaël@pol-as.hull.ac.uk]), Imaging Tourism in Vietnam: Two Case Studies.

Explores cultural identities & identifications in the context of rapid social transformation, examining the development of, & discourses on, forms of cultural tourism in two developing tourist regions in Vietnam: the central coastal areas around Hue & Da Nang-Hoi An, & the northern highlands centered on Lao Cai on the Red River. At issue is how terms such as culture, ethnic minorities, heritage, & identity have been variously used & defined & to what extent changing discourses about culture & identity can be related to wider historical shifts in politics & economics. Also considered are (1) whether the commodification of culture taken by local people represents a downgrading of their heritage, & (2) what the celebration of forms of cultures previously labeled by the state as "feudal" signals in terms of the possibilities for inventing new traditions & reconceptualizing the future.

Michaëlson, William (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5S 2G8 [tel/fax: 416-978-2072/7162; e-mail: michaels@chass.utoronto.ca]), Telecommuting and the Meaning, Use, and Design of Residential Space: Forward to the Past.

Examines the diverse strategies that telecommuters use to cope with their objectives for home & work--what they do to integrate them & to avoid conflicts between them. Qualitative & quantitative data gathered 1995-1997 in Sweden, 1990/91 Swedish statistics, & 1992 Statistics Canada survey data indicate that, while daily behavioral patterns do not vary greatly between telecommuters & conventional workers, if only because telecommuters travel more than theoretically expected during the workday, telecommuters nonetheless have a different pattern of episodes constituting their day, as well as greater time devoted to home & family members. Cross-cutting gender differences suggest that telecommuting may represent a way to accomplish desired, traditional gender-based emphases in contemporary society. Notably lacking is evidence of greater activity in the local community or of extended leisure. Sweden & Canada show similar tendencies in virtually all respects. Four typical ways of organizing tele-working spatially & temporarily in the home are described. Implications for room arrangements & furnishings are discussed.


Researchers from France, Russia, & Turkey compared questionnaire interview data (N = 500 adults in each country) collected on values & attitudes toward the environment in their respective countries. Results show cross-cultural differences concerning air & water pollution issues & the management of nuclear energy. Common attitudes were also found in favor of life protection & preservation of the environment. It should be noted that Russian respondents were very critical regarding the state of their regional environment & more tolerant toward the state of ecology in their own city. Also, some cross-country differences were observed in people's attitudes. Anxieties about forest fires were more frequent in France than in Russia because French people are more often exposed to fires. The French were also more often concerned about clean water supply. While further comparative analysis is needed, these findings support the hypothesis that European concerns about the environment are part of an interrelating national & international system of mutually accepted values.

Michelson, William (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5S 2G8 [tel/fax: 416-978-4562/7162; e-mail: michel@chass.utoronto.ca]), Home-Based Work: What Does Time-Use Indicate.

Time-use data serve at least two purposes in the study of home-based work. (1) They circumvent the difficulties of sampling representative home-based workers by making it possible to identify such persons empirically from representative national time-use surveys. Though not sensitive to qualitative characteristics of the sample, time-use data enable the assessment of how many people in a cohort work at home & the creation of a sample of such people for more detailed analyses. (2) Time-use data then enable analysis of the behavioral characteristics of home-based workers, in contrast to conventional workers, across national borders, with respect to additional work, & as examined by more traditional exploratory variables. Some special forms of analysis dealing with hypercycles, episode patterns, & subjective considerations enhance understanding of home-based work. These ideas are examined, based on national time-use data obtained in 1986 & 1992 by Statistics Canada & in 1990 & 1991 by Sweden's Central Statistical Office.

Midol, Nancy & Le Pogam, Yves (Un Nice Sophia Antipolis, F-06205 Cedex 3 France [tel/fax: 33-92-29-65-00/49; e-mail: midol@unice.fr]), Using Psycho-Analytical and Phenomenological Data in the Sociology of Contemporary Sport in France.

Although psychology & sociology have evolved along separate paths, both epistemologically & institutionally, certain research programs have shown that it is possible to combine what is separate. For instance, this is done by linking psychoanalysis to anthrosociology, as is the case with the notion of "double bind" introduced in the works of Norbert Elias or the ethnopsychiatric approaches of Georges Devereux. This process of gamination in sociology (through concepts related to the "intimate") is to be achieved by taking into consideration three important figures associated with the sociology of sport: Jean-Marie Brohm, Christian Pociello, & Pierre Sansot. Focus here is on understanding the theoretical bases of their three approaches: (1) Brohm carries the sociology of sport a critical attitude formed in Freudo-Marxist theories. (2) Pociello belongs to a movement close to the works of Pierre Bourdieu & includes in his research the notion of social imaginary. (3) Sansot uses a phenomenological approach & establishes a poetic anthroposophy of sport by giving importance to dreaming, emotions, & the senses--as many notions affecting individuals in their intimate sphere. In Brohm's critical theory of sport, the purpose is to unveil the mechanisms of the repressive economy of the body. Pociello's approach, the combination of the structural & phenomenological poles maximizes the cultural dimension of sports. Sansot's approach refers not only to the imaginary but also opens up to the senses. The richness of these hermeneutical approaches in the French sociology of sport is emphasized.

Miele, Mara (U Pisa, I-56100 Italy), Short Circuits: The Aesthetics of Food Consumption.

Food consumption in Italy after WWII went through great development & by the 1990s, achieved a saturation level in terms of quantity & quality. The development of consumer culture, where standardization & imitation of food styles prevail, has been coupled with a substantial change of consumption models & a break of food traditionalism. The term "lifestyle" is currently in vogue for describing the proliferation of food consumption patterns of consumption. Recent works on consumer resistance strategies in the face of proliferating consumer culture describe active attempts by consumers to withstand or counteract such cultural forces. Strategies include consumer boycotts, cooperative movements, voluntary simplicity, & the transformation of mass-produced objects into individualized possessions & experiences. The literature on postmodem consumption suggests that these strategies are adopted by consumers & are not found to be inherent & stable sets of practices that define a fixed lifestyle, but rather, promote more heterogeneous & volatile clustering. In this line of interpretation is built a presentation of two very different case studies (in Italy & the US) that illustrate convergence of strategies & practices concerning food shopping for lifestyle & expressing a posttraditional & cosmopolitan food culture.

Mies, Mar (Hlumenstr 9, D-50670 Cologne Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0049-221-135249/139173]), Globalization of the
Economy and Violence against Women.

1 Addresses the violence against women that has accompanied the globalized economy, particularly in the Free Production Zones & maquiladoras of Asia & Central America. This violence is increasing dramatically—both within the factories, where up to 90% of workers are young women & girls, & in public & family life—& is of a more sadistic nature than ever known. The thesis is based on empirical findings from Bangladesh, Hong Kong, the People's Republic of China, Vietnam, & Mexico. The theoretical conclusion is that this patriarchal violence in the globalized economy is neither an accident nor the outcome of male supremacy, but is a necessary component of a globalized economy based on the dogmas of permanent growth, competition, & the search for competitive advantages. Hence, it is not extra-economic, but part & parcel of this economy.

98S35279 / ISA / 1998 / 12520
Miethe, Ingrid (Freie U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 03341-312340/30989; e-mail: i.miethe@miregal.berlinet.de]), East German Dissident Biographies in the Context of Family History.

1 The questions of what motivates people to join a dissent movement or, under different circumstances, withdraw completely, are most often addressed by examining processes of socialization, opportunity structures, or attitudes. Here, it is shown that decisions of this kind are rooted not only in personal experience, but also in old family legacies. Biographies from the East German women's peace movement serve as examples to illustrate how political activity starts at a time & a thematic point that correspond to those of the women's movements in the democratic period. Empirically based on hermeneutical case reconstructions of women in East German dissent movements, the study demonstrates the importance of widening the field of vision in understanding political action to include not only the individual biography, but also the dimension of family history.

98S35280 / ISA / 1998 / 12521
Mignolo, Walter D. (Duke U, Durham NC 27708 [tel/fax: 919-660-3105/684-4029; e-mail: wmignolo@acpub.duke.edu]), The Emergence of the "Western Hemisphere" in the Colonial Horizon of Modernity.

1 Identifies an urgent need for macronarratives from the perspective of coloniality, & especially for the introduction of geohistorical horizons of knowledge, instead of linear & chronological accumulation of posts. Within this framework, the emergence of the idea of the Western Hemisphere in the colonial horizon of modernity is examined. The emergence of this idea produced a displacement in the world order of the early modern/colonial period whose consequences are still at work today: (1) the new location of the Americas in the geopolitical distribution of planetary colonialisms, & consequently, its difference with Africa & Asia in its relation to Europe; (2) the explosion of the European colonial thinking, which is mainly a business linked to English & the British colonial legacies, while post-Orientalism has a more French colonial twist; & (2) the increasing separation of the two Americas as a consequence of the legacies of colonial conflicts in Europe & the increasing & ascending role of the US in the planetary scene (with 1848 & 1898 key dates in this story & in today's geopolitical & geohistorical reconfigurations). The need to think in terms of a post-Latinoamericanism & a post-Americanism that will transcend both subcontinental identity politics & the legacies of Orientalism &terra studies is suggested. To think in such terms implies thinking in terms of post-Occidental categories (or "beyond Occidentalism" as in Corollar's expression).

98S35281 / ISA / 1998 / 12522
Miguel, Juan Carlos, Facultad de Ciencias Comunicación, Apartado 644 E-48080 Bilbao Spain [tel/fax: 34-4-4684-800/299; e-mail: cympisbury@eche.uesj.es]), La Guerre digital en Espagne (The Digital War in Spain). (FRE)

1 Examines conflicts arising from the arrival of digital platforms in Spain. These conflicts appear on the surface to be related to an economic battle between the two largest communication groups: Prisa & Televés. In fact, this turmoil has a political basis, because the government itself seeks no communication group, which is centered in Telefónica. Hence, the government has launched a general front in different battlegrounds: (technological, legal, etc.) It is argued that this policy shows a fundamental contradiction on the part of the conservative government—defense of free audiovisual markets vs tight control of this market. Implications are discussed, considering that communication, es-

peically audiovisual communication, needs a mix of political considerations, eg, industrial, competition, & contents.

98S35282 / ISA / 1998 / 12523

1 Leaflets, fax information service, & local newspaperers played an important role after the Hanshin-Awaji earthquake in disseminating information to the suffering citizens in Hyogo Prefecture, Japan. Content analysis of the leaflet "Daily Needs" issued by a volunteer citizen group, shows that information about shops & stores available & medicare was most frequently distributed to the citizens of Nagata-ku, Kobe. Leaflets issued by the Sankei Newspaper Co disseminated daily-life information that played a complementary role to that of leaflets issued by volunteer groups. Content analysis of the two local newspapers after the earthquake showed that information on temporary housing, transportation, & various consulting services was most heavily disseminated, while there was little information on lifeline utilities or medical services.

98S35283 / ISA / 1998 / 12524

1 Posits that the particular social need of language building in Russia, 1920-1930s, caused great interest in social linguistics & its theory, & resulted in the creation of writing systems for 50 previously unwritten languages as a result of clarification of the principles of creating writing systems, & choosing a dialect & graphic base. In the last decade, a revival of interest & care toward national cultures & languages is evident. The aspiration of different peoples to expand the social functions of their ethnic languages & to increase their role in the social life of different linguistic communities has begun to be realized. Studies of language policy & contain national linguistic situations. The emphasis in the development of languages are actually published. In this context, the problems of bi- & multilingualism, along with the problem of prevention of language conflicts as a significant component of national conflicts emerge as the most important for the multihanic state. Significantly advances in sociolinguistic research & publishing are reviewed, demonstrating that the field is gradually becoming an exact science with specific research methods & new technologies for data storage & processing.

98S35284 / ISA / 1998 / 12525
Mikhayeyeva, Anna R. (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering, 17 Lavrentieva Prospect Novosibirsk 630090 Russia [tel/fax: 7-383-2331427/2355580; e-mail: annm@ieie.nsc.ru]), Siberian Marriages and Families: Cohabitation, Non-Marital Births from a Modernity Perspective.

1 In Russia, the transformation of the basic system of marital-family values is of a steady nature & reflects the autonomy of the institution of marriage from short-term situational problems experienced by the larger society. The direction of this trajectory is from the single form of patriarchal (traditional) family to multiple marital & family forms, from dominance of external social control to predominantly intrafamily, individual ways of solving the problems. Here, Siberian family formation & views on marriage, free unions, children, & family life are explored, drawing on 1997 survey data from random samples of women—nonmarital mothers (N = 50). Analysis reveals that such orientations are increasingly modern & manifest themselves in many aspects of marriage & family life. There is a relatively high frequency of cohabitation & nonmarital births, confirming that traditional, patriarchal family norms & patterns have been undermined.

98S35285 / ISA / 1998 / 12526
Mikhayeyeva, Anna R. (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering, 17 Lavrentieva Prospect Novosibirsk 630090 Russia [tel/fax: 7-383-2331427/2355580; e-mail: annm@ieie.nsc.ru]), Cohabitations and Out-of-Wedlock Births via Unmarried Mothers' Life Stories: The Case of Siberia.

1 Changes in marital reproductive behavior, eg, rise in extramarital couples & out-of-wedlock births, are argued to be a natural phenomenon at the present stage of commodity evolution, a form of demographic adaptation to social changes. Offered here are results of investigations of the phenomena of cohabitation & out-of-wedlock births in Siberia, drawing on 50 interviews with unmarried (at the moment of birth) mothers. The
ways in which these groups of women with children were formed are outlined, showing how their alternative lifestyles were often determined by the presence of children (husbands, partners), parents, relatives, girlfriends, & doctors. Causes of out-of-wedlock births are explored through four biographical case studies. Women whose married life was formed, is a sense, under a contradictory influence of their parent family are described, noting the ambiguity of their sociocultural independence & simultaneous material dependence. The result of the clash in this mixture between cultural & personal values was most often the women’s choice in favor of bearing the child (in 80%, the first & the only one), demonstrating that this choice has become socially, increasingly more approved action. An attempt is made to link empirical findings with hypotheses about the causes of these current trends in the demographic & family spheres.

98S35286 / ISA / 1998 / 12527

Charles Glock’s relative deprivation theory seems to provide a valid scheme by which to understand the origin & development of religious organization. However, it is argued here that his theory is inadequate to analyze religions in the globalizing world because it (1) has a strong bias toward Christianity & (2) does not take current loose religious networks, which are different from rigid religious organizations, into consideration. Glock’s scheme is revised, elaborating a new perspective on contemporary societies’ complicated religious scene.

98S35287 / ISA / 1998 / 12528
Milan, Anne M. (U New Brunswick, Saint John E2L 4L5 [tel/fax: 506-648-5590/5611; e-mail: milan@unb.sj.ca]), The Impact of Cohabiting on Kin Relations.

An exploratory analysis of the impact of cohabitation on kin relations, based on 1995 interviews with a nonrandom sample of 33 cohabitators in New Brunswick indicates that, as adult children establish an intimate relationship with another adult, they renegotiate relations with their own family of origin. However, because cohabitation is less institutionalized than marriage, kin relations can be far more problematic, because there are fewer guiding norms. Cohabitors from highly integrated families of origin, or those whose partner is from a close-knit family, tend to perceive good relations with their kin as important. In addition, female cohabitators are more concerned with the opinions of family members & more actively seek positive relations with their partner’s family than do male cohabitators. Many cohabitators report an initial negative reaction from kin, especially parents, reflecting a negative stigma associated with this living arrangement.

98S35288 / ISA / 1998 / 12529
Milazi, Dominic B. T. (U North-West, Mmabatho 2735 South Africa [tel/fax: 0140-89-2504]), Revisiting the Socio-Cultural Context of Mental Illness, Diagnosis and Treatment Regimes within the African Traditional Medicine.

Extensive documentary data & field interviews are drawn on to examine the increasing diversity & inclusion of local healing systems in modern African medical systems as essential ingredients for sound mental health work in any developing society. The central argument is that any psychiatric project geared toward greater effectiveness must be concerned with the preservation & integration of both. It is in the context of such integrative moves, which underscore general socioeconomic development & cultural transformation, that a need is seen for the total African environment to be guided by a holistic system of community health professionals.

98S35289 / ISA / 1998 / 12530

Draws on the theoretical insights of African scholarship to examine the salience of ethnicity in African politics, especially in South Africa, to establish situations that give rise to ethnic consciousness. Also discussed are the niches or locus of ethnicity within various spheres of the national political economy, including languages & culture, unitary vs federal state constitutional options of politics, & the "colored question."

98S35290 / ISA / 1998 / 12531

Examines differential conceptualizations of globalization & their centrality in theoretical discourse. Such a focus prompts a reevaluation of international relations, multidisciplinary interests, & preoccupation with world politics, while the central concern is with the global disparities in material resources, the social consequences of this situation in different societies (eg, South-East Asia & sub-Saharan Africa), & political strategies to change it.

98S35291 / ISA / 1998 / 12532
Milgrom, Richard (Faculty Environmental Studies York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel/fax: 416-736-5252/5679; e-mail: rmilgrom@yorku.ca]), Participatory Design, Differential Space and the Production of Sustainable Cities.

Drawing on the concepts of Henri Lefebvre (1991), it is argued that participatory design processes are necessary for the production of sustainable cities. While urban populations are increasingly cosmopolitan, dominant development practices are becoming more homogeneous & alien to local conditions. Lefebvre suggests that the resulting "silence of the spaces" is a fundamental problem in realizing the production of differential space, space that would enhance & accommodate a broad range of meanings for the inhabitants. It is argued that this range of meanings is necessary in the production of sustainable cities. To support sustainable practices, urban dwellers must care to sustain their urban environments & must, therefore, find positive meanings in the spaces that they inhabit. These meanings cannot come from government regulation or the developers’ marketing strategies, but must be produced within the everyday life of a diverse civil society. Seen in relationship to Lefebvre’s conceptual triad, participatory design (as spatial practice) & the possibility of alternative & more diverse built forms (representation of space) would change the production of meaning (representational space) in the urban environment.

98S35292 / ISA / 1998 / 12533
Milić, Andjelka (Dept Sociology U Belgrade, YU-11000 Serbia [tel/fax: 381-11-603-293/637-115; e-mail: amilic@f.bg.ac.yu]), Work and Family in Life Course of Employed Mothers in Serbia.

Sociological & demographic approaches are combined, putting wives’ life biography as the prime focus of family life & events, exploring how much family events are under the influence of women’s critical transition points, eg, finishing her education, finding a job, etc. Data were collected in 1995 from a representative sample of 800 mothers in Serbia who bore children, 1986-1990. Results indicate a three-fold effect of maternal employment on the family affair. Women’s family members must care to sustain their urban environments, & in addition, find positive meanings in the spaces that they inhabit. These meanings cannot come from government regulation or the developers’ marketing strategies, but must be produced within the everyday life of a diverse civil society. Seen in relationship to Lefebvre’s conceptual triad, participatory design (as spatial practice) & the possibility of alternative & more diverse built forms (representation of space) would change the production of meaning (representational space) in the urban environment.

98S35293 / ISA / 1998 / 12534
Milikan, Ruth M. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90095-1551 [tel/fax: 310-206-5215/9838; e-mail: rmilikan@soc.ucla.edu]), Gender, Race, Immigration and the ‘New’ U.S. Labor Movement.

Considers implications of postwar labor force composition trends in the US wherein women have entered gainful employment in vast numbers & massive growth of immigration has changed the ethnic & racial profile of the workforce. Focus is on how unions have sought to address issues of gender, race, & immigration & to recruit new workforce entrants into their membership ranks, with particular attention to recent efforts of the new labor leadership that emerged in the mid-1990s.

98S35294 / ISA / 1998 / 12535
Millar, Jane (Dept Social & Policy Sciences U Bath, Claverton Down BA2 7AY England [tel/fax: 44-1225-826141/826381; e-mail: j.j.millar@bath.ac.uk]), Family Obligations and Social Policy: Attitudes, Behaviour and Policy Change.

Family obligations & assumptions about how people do, & should, behave are important in structuring the nature & type of welfare benefits & services provided by the state. In many countries, these assumptions have reflected sex-stereotyped views of gender roles in the family, but chang-
ing family & employment patterns are creating potential gaps between policy expectations, behavior, & attitudes. Different countries have different perceptions about the role of family & the balance between public & private support. These assumptions are part of the defining features of different welfare systems. Explored here is the impact of changing views of family obligations on policy, focusing on the changing obligations surrounding partnering & parenting. Data are drawn from a recent study of the way family obligations are defined in law & policy in 16 European countries, & on an analysis of some recent policy changes in the UK, Australia, & the US.

1 In the aftermath of the 1960s urban riots in the US, a great deal of intelectual energy was expended on trying to explain the surge in domestic violence. Scholars & informed observers frequently disagreed on what was & what was not “political” in the various kinds of violent outbreaks. Empirical to doctrines of violence, the problem by dissecting all kinds of evidence, showing how domestic societies differed in these forms from other societies. Despite the usefulness of such analyses, the problem of definition persists, & has its own set of theoretical consequences. Here, an attempt is made to link the prominent forms of 1960s-type violence to recent losses, & the many other differences that make up a heterogeneous social structure under similar definitional structures is discussed. If so, they yield to similar explanations. The research draws heavily on Robert K. Merton’s framework of social structure to show how seemingly disparate forms of violence might be definitional similar & thus, respond to complementary explanations lodged in the political structure. Cases & examples are largely from the US, but comparative data from the UK are also used.

2 The historical geography of labor in Africa is changing, with democratisation in South Africa prompting what some call a “new scramble” by South African investors. Preliminary indications are that this investment will have a significant socioeconomic impact, despite its relatively small volume, as it is creating a new segment of wage workers in sub-Saharan Africa that is changing the regional social landscape & processes of working-class formation. Assessed here is whether any trends are emerging in forms of labor recruitment, wages, & conditions, composition of these workforces, & preliminary trade union responses. Primary & secondary data show how the historical geography of labor is being shaped by processes of capital accumulation inscribed with regional, gender, language, & the many other differences that make up a heterogeneous social reality. Particular patterns emerge among workforces in the phase of flexible accumulation driven not only by economic trends, but by the social environments into which they are inserted.

3 The relationship between women’s individual history & the family is examined in India & the Netherlands through an event-history analysis of data in the form of loglinear statistical methods. Data from the 1992/93 National Family Health Survey for Uttar Pradesh (N = 11,438 women) & the 1993 Family Formation Survey for the Netherlands (N = 705 women) are used to construct an index to compare women’s autonomy from or interrelatedness with the family; data from women in different contexts & over 10-year birth cohorts are used to test differences in outcomes of individual life histories. The timing & sequencing of life transitions differ according to the specific structure of rules & allocative & authoritative resources that both constrain & enable women in interaction. It is concluded that aspects of fertility (e.g., contraceptive use & childbirth spacing) are positively associated with women’s level of autonomy from the family.

4 Explores sociodemographic factors predicting family network availability, interaction among Australian parents with at least one resident child under age 20, based on data from the 1991/92 Australian Living Standards Study. The main unit of analysis is the combined family resources of couples. Logistic regression analysis identifies predictors of family network proximity & interaction, testing residential locality type, family type, English-speaking status, occupational class, family life stage, gender, workforce commitments, & extent of friendship networks. The principal predictors of extended family availability to, & contact with, households were pre-school-age children, English-speaking background, outer-urban residence, working-class or lower-middle-class occupations, & large friendship network. Modeling family networks at a combined parental level had more explanatory power than modeling at the individual level & is recommended as the preferable method.
Examines the artistic dominant conception in the reconstruction of public streets in "globalized cities," i.e., Toronto, after the 1 Jan 1998 legislation to amalgamate the city's seven municipal jurisdictions is presented. Particular emphasis is on pedestrianization, particularly termed social capital, two related institutional factors that affect the rate of political participation, & to prove this, survey data from secretaries of almost 3,000 Swiss communes are drawn on, controlling for cultural differences. Findings indicate that, overall, there is far higher turnout in proportional-system communes, especially those with less than 5,000 inhabitants. Further, in smaller towns (up to 2,000 inhabitants), proportional voting clearly leads to a higher number of parties, but not in the larger towns & cities. This finding is discussed in light of the literature on the effect of political parties on local political participation & comparable data from other countries, in particular, historical data from Norway during the transition to a proportional system.

Discusses problems with editing a sociological journal, e.g., knowing what to cut, & how to transmit information from one person to another are not tenable. More recently, Niklas Luhmann has developed an autopoietically based social theory in which society consists of a network of communications that trigger further communications. In this theory, information becomes relevant to the observer & is related to meaning. Here, concepts from Jürgen Habermas, Dretske, & others, are drawn on to address the question of information & meaning anew. Arguing for the existence of two separate domains: (1) information, existing objectively, & carried & transmitted by events & signs, but not directly accessible to humans; & (2) meaning, the interpretation & significance of information for individual actors, are generated through a process of empathetic cognition. This interpretation & production of meaning at the individual level is linked to Luhmann's theory of communication at the social level.

98S35309 / ISA / 1998 / 12549

Milstein, Diana J. & Mendes, Hector O. (U Nacional Comahue Ar- gentina, 8324 Rio Negro [tel/fax: 0054-99-77-4511; e-mail: djmilste@uncoma.edu.ar]), La concepción dominante de lo artístico en las prácticas cotidianas de los maestros (Artistic Dominant Conception in Teachers' Everyday Practices). (SPA)

Examines the artistic dominant conception in the reconstruction of meanings that orientate elementary school teachers' everyday practices in Argentina. The comprehension of these meanings is needed to explain difficulties in incorporating artistic education in elementary schools. The artistic dominant conception, as it is presented in teachers' common sense, is similar to idealistic aesthetic states from the 19th & 20th centuries, but cannot be considered just as a remainder of those. It is the result of combined meanings that legitimate the social position in which people now live. The epistemological rupture with the idealistic prenitions during the 20th century since the rising of semiology & sociology of arts & culture have opened a new perspective. However, the appearance & development of this view have not produced the disappearance of the dominant conception. Its persistence is related to the characteristics of the current common sense, the socialization function ascribed to elementary school in the Western modern culture. An attempt is made to clear some central points of that dominant conception related to pedagogical practices: the "expressive" definition of artistic practice, the ahistorical & essential definition of artistic field, & above all, the unknown of many different aesthetic social practices in everyday life.

98S35306 / ISA / 1998 / 12547

Milroy, Beth Moore (School Urban & Regional Planning Ryerson Polytechnic U, Toronto Ontario M5B 2K3 [tel/fax: 416-979-5000/5357; e-mail: bmilroy@acs.ryerson.ca]), Planning and Governing Streets in Pre- and Post-Megacity Toronto.

Examines what happens to public streets in "globalized cities," i.e., Toronto, after the 1 Jan 1998 legislation to amalgamate the city's seven municipal jurisdictions is presented. Particular emphasis is on pedestrianization, particularly termed social capital, two related institutional factors that affect such turnout-electoral system & presence of political parties—are examined. It seems there is a link between the voting system used & the rate of political participation, & to prove this, survey data from secretaries of almost 3,000 Swiss communes are drawn on, controlling for cultural differences. Findings indicate that, overall, there is far higher turnout in proportional-system communes, especially those with less than 5,000 inhabitants. Further, in smaller towns (up to 2,000 inhabitants), proportional voting clearly leads to a higher number of parties, but not in the larger towns & cities. This finding is discussed in light of the literature on the effect of political parties on local political participation & comparable data from other countries, in particular, historical data from Norway during the transition to a proportional system.

The sociology of intervention requires the sociologist to position her or himself in the heart of a situation among the actors involved. It is well known that the sociology of intervention, which comprises a group of formal models, may be distinguished from the sociology of the practice of intervention, which is the critical analysis of the act of intervening. Some compare intervention to the experimental method in life sciences, but such a comparison is fallacious, since the first is an art, not a science. Presented here is taxonomy of the principal models involved in sociological intervention. Concepts & methods are clarified, & an epistemology of the notion of the sociology of intervention is developed.

98S35308 / ISA / 1998 / 12546

Mengers, John C. (Warwick U, Coventry CV4 7AL England [tel/fax: 1203-522475/524539; e-mail: jmengers@warwick.ac.uk]), Informa-


In their early papers, Maturana & Varela were very skeptical of concepts such as "information" & "communication," & argued that, since organisms were structurally determined systems & the nervous system was functionally closed, it was not possible for these to have "interac-
tive interactions," i.e., interactions (including linguistic ones) that determine the effect they will have on the receiver. This means that traditional ideas such as objective information & communication as the transmis-
sion of information from one point to another are not tenable. More re-
cently, Niklas Luhmann has developed an autopoietically based social theory in which society consists of a network of communications that trigger further communications. In this theory, information becomes relevant to the observer & is related to meaning. Here, concepts from Jürgen Habermas, Dretske, & semiotics are drawn on to address the question of information & meaning anew. Arguing for the existence of two separate domains: (1) information, existing objectively, & carried & transmitted by events & signs, but not directly accessible to humans; & (2) meaning, the interpretation & significance of information for individual actors, are generated through a process of empathetic cognition. This interpretation & production of meaning at the individual level is linked to Luhmann's theory of communication at the social level.
Electronic networks or computer-mediated communications are a revolutionary innovation with vast application potentialities & insufficiently understood social impacts. To estimate the role of such communications in the scientific community, described here are their basic characteristics & details of their use, eg, intensity, geography, types of service, goals, functions, content of communications, & evaluations by scientists. The basic mechanisms of science functioning & its social history must also be understood to be able to compare the current transition situation with previous periods of radical changes. Empirical survey data obtained from the elite research institutes of the Russian Academy of Science are presented. The potential consequences & perspectives of further use of computer-mediated communications are discussed with a view toward integrative scientific, & social situations resulting from the elimination of global opposition between social & political systems.

98S35310 / ISA / 1998 / 12551
Miranda, Maria Jesús & Barberet, Rosemary (U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain), Women in Prison in Spain. The exclusion of women's work from traditional definitions of work itself, which has, through its failure to theorize women's work, impaired reflection into various dimensions of the life & work experiences of both women & men. Focus is on how understandings of women's work allows the rethinking & reconceptualization of notions of work. Based on an overview of the development of the category of women's work in social theory, it is contended that work can be conceptualized as a web of tasks (visible & invisible) rather than as a single activity.

98S35311 / ISA / 1998 / 12552
Mirchandani, Kiraan & Taneret, Peta (Dept Management Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3J 3C3 (tel/fax: 902-420-5190/5119; e-mail: kmirchan@shark.stmarys.ca)), The Web of 'Work': Insights from Women's Work. Extends feminist theoretical tradition of looking to marginalized groups for insight into mainstream social formations to the sociology of work. The exclusion of women's work from traditional definitions of work is argued to have far-reaching consequences for the sociology of work itself, which, through its failure to theorize women's work, impedes reflection into various dimensions of the life & work experiences of both women & men. Focus is on how understandings of women's work allows the rethinking & reconceptualization of notions of work. Based on an overview of the development of the category of women's work in social theory, it is contended that work can be conceptualized as a web of tasks (visible & invisible) rather than as a single activity.

98S35312 / ISA / 1998 / 12553
Mirskaya, Elena Z. (Instit History Science & Technology Russian Academy Sciences, 1/5 Staropansky per 103012 Moscow (tel/fax: 095-925-9143/9911; e-mail: emirr@history.ibst.ru)), Computer-Mediated Scientific Communications: New Technology or New Functioning of National Sciences?. Electronic networks or computer-mediated communications are a revolutionary innovation with vast application potentialities & insufficiently understood social impacts. To estimate the role of such communications in the scientific community, described here are their basic characteristics & details of their use, eg, intensity, geography, types of service, goals, functions, content of communications, & evaluations by scientists. The basic mechanisms of science functioning & its social history must also be understood to be able to compare the current transition situation with previous periods of radical changes. Empirical survey data obtained from the elite research institutes of the Russian Academy of Science are presented. The potential consequences & perspectives of further use of computer-mediated communications are discussed with a view toward integrative scientific, & social situations resulting from the elimination of global opposition between social & political systems.

98S35313 / ISA / 1998 / 12554
Misheva, Vessela Ivanova (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-18-471-76-81/11-70; e-mail: Vessela.Misheva@soc.uu.se)), On the Question of Sociology's Identity: Thucydides, the Lost Father of Sociology. Utilizing the theoretical means provided by systems theory in macrosociology, examines how sociology's current identity crisis can be connected with analogous problems experienced by history & philosophy. The latter, in turn, can be traced back to the mistaken classification of Thucydides's classical work as "contemporary history" & the meager existence of sociology in the framework of philosophy as an "alien resident" with the false consciousness of being philosophy's offspring. A comparative analysis of the current problems of history, philosophy, & sociology, as well as a discussion of Thucydides as "The History of the Peloponnesian War" & new scientific genre different from both history & philosophy, aims to demonstrate that Thucydides should be regarded as the lost father of sociology.

98S35314 / ISA / 1998 / 12555
Misheva, Vessela Ivanova (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-18-471-76-81/11-70; e-mail: Vessela.Misheva@soc.uu.se)), Excommunication and the Concept of Total Alienation. Discusses alienation in the framework of the theory of autopoietic systems in macrosociology. The importance of three systems peculiarities is emphasized: (1) The systems of politics, unlike other functional subsystems, have territorial bases for demarcating their communication boundaries, which make the latter objects of external control. (2) There is only one societal system, ie, the world system of society, & no social systems exist outside of it. No system can interfere in the internal operations of an autopoietically closed system; however, this rule does not count for the societal system. It is hypothesized that the societal system may destroy the autopoiesis of its subsystems by redefining their boundaries from without or by excluding them from the communication process on the societal level. Such excommunication of a particular social subsystem from the world system of society reduces the system in question to the state of an external environment & gives rise to the feeling of total alienation on "mass social absence." The escalation of distrust is discussed as an important characteristic of the subsequent social crisis since trust is a basic precondition for the emergence of the process of communication.

98S35315 / ISA / 1998 / 12556
Misra, Aruna (Centre Study Administration Relief, N-19A Jangpura Extra New Delhi 110014 India (tel/fax): 91-11-431-8753/2805; e-mail: casra:nauni@gems.vsnl.net.in)), 'Dating' of Famine and the Problematic of Documenting Contemporary Famine: Some Anthropological Reflections. Argues that, to overcome limitations in dating famines, ie, treating famine as an event, thus denying fugitive events in the sense of mass-scale mortality, requires (1) collaboration of historical evidence to demonstrate the famine process in relation to famines in history that have resulted in mortality, & (2) documentation of famine situations that have not resulted in mortality. Focusing on the latter, perceptions of famine & starvation by a local community are explored, & the means to explain these reflections are elaborated, drawing on 1996/97 fieldwork in a Kandha tribal village in the Kalahandi district of Orissa, India. The Kandha's perceptions of famine are manifested in (A) practicing certain transactions, eg, Kado Biki (an institutionalized practice of mortgage of land); (B) the association between denial of credit & notion of "hunger months"; (C) eating distress food items (which suppress hunger but have no nutritional value); & (D) population decline due to an increasing incidence of diarrhea-related deaths. A genealogical method, utilizing data on land holding, cultivation patterns, credit transactions, & food habits, enables a reconceptualization of famine as a long socioeconomic process & an understanding of why starvation & famine are persistent in a number of societies even without related mortality.

98S35316 / ISA / 1998 / 12557
Mitchell, Barbara A., Wister, Andrew V. & Gee, Ellen M. (Gerontology Research Centre Simon Fraser U Vancouver British Columbia V6B 5K3 (tel/fax: 604-291-5225/0566; e-mail: michelo@sfu.ca)), The Cultural Dimensions and Pathways of Returning Home among Canadian Young Adults. Argues that the frequent often annual moves between periods of co-residence with adult children. The aim here is to investigate the cultural diversity of returning home (as measured by mother tongue) & cultural differences in pathways or reasons for leaving & returning to the parental
By making use of a case-mediated approach toward a particular text, the main hypotheses are shaped by two major elements of lifecourse theory: the importance of recognizing variability in major life trajectories and the importance of earlier lifecourse paths for later life events. Descriptive & multivariate analyses of data from a subsample of young adults, ages 19-35, drawn from the 1995 Canadian General Social Survey reveal that mother tongue is significantly related to the probability of returning home & to the various pathways taken out of the parental home. A proportional hazards analysis supports the finding that young adults reporting English as their mother tongue are more likely to return home than those reporting either French or other languages, with the latter contrast exhibiting the stronger relationship. Also, leaving home for reasons of independence & for job-related reasons were also found to influence the propensity to return home. Support was revealed for several interaction effects between mother tongue & reasons for leaving home. Patterns of returning home were also affected by number of siblings, mother's education, & children's emotional closeness to their mothers. Implications for midlife parental roles & responsibilities, & for family socialization over the life course, are elaborated.

Explores the continuing significance of work & explores worldwide energy options in the context of contemporary environmental problems & resource limits. Most pollution is attributed to crude oil; eg, that young adults reporting English as their mother tongue are more likely to return home than those reporting either French or other languages, with the latter contrast exhibiting the stronger relationship. Also, leaving home for reasons of independence & for job-related reasons were also found to influence the propensity to return home. Support was revealed for several interaction effects between mother tongue & reasons for leaving home. Patterns of returning home were also affected by number of siblings, mother's education, & children's emotional closeness to their mothers. Implications for midlife parental roles & responsibilities, & for family socialization over the life course, are elaborated.
Dutch soldiers have participated in the peacekeeping operations in Bosnia since 1992. Each rotation of soldiers is deployed for 6 months, during which the wives and families experience a period of separation and have to cope with additional problems that may accumulate. Social support from family, friends, military colleagues, or other battalion wives does make a difference. Examined here is which kind of support is most effective, the kind based on reciprocity & exchange or the kind that has the character of an offering (without the expectation of something in return). Hypotheses concerning the structure of the support network are tested using questionnaire data from 200+ wives of deployed soldiers.

Moen, Phyllis, Erickson, Mary Ann & Dempster-McClain, Donna (Dept Sociology Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853 {e-mail: mae3@cornell.edu}), Role Occupancy, Role Identity, and Role Satisfaction in a Continuing Care Retirement Community.

Examines role occupancy & role identities for a sample of 95 older adults (average age 77) living in a continuing care retirement community. Analysis reveals a high degree of congruence between role occupancy & role identity for the spouse role, but much less congruence for other roles (daughter/son, parent, worker, church or synagogue member, grandparent, & volunteer). Contrary to usual predictions from identity theory, men with children & grandchildren are more likely than their female counterparts to choose parent & grandparent role identities. Employed men & women are equally likely to identify with the role of worker, e.g., again in contrast to country-based data, newsletters from women's organizations, & fieldwork. The various dimensions of globalization—economic, political, & cultural—are examined with a focus on their contradictory social-gender effects. These include inequalities in the global economy, the feminization of labor, the withering of the developmentalist/welfarist state, the rise of identity politics, the spread of feminist networks, & the proliferation of women's organizations & transnational feminist networks. The implications of these trends for sociological theory & development studies are addressed. It is argued that, although globalization had dire economic effects, the process has created a new constituency—working women & organizing women—who may herald a potent antisytemic movement.

Moen, Phyllis & Yu, Yan (Employment & Family Careers Inst Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853-4401 {tel/fax: 607-255-0838/254-2903; e-mail: pem3@cornell.edu}), Divided Lives? Feeling Successful at Work, at Home, and in Balancing Both.

Analysis of data from the 1992 National Study of the Changing Workforce reveals that men's & women's interpretations of their success at both work & home, as well as their success in balancing both, is strongly related to life stage. Specifically, men & women in the "shifting gears" phase—i.e., those ages 50-65 who are married but with no children living at home—feel the most successful in their jobs & family/personal lives & in balancing both. Although significantly more workers see themselves as successful in their family/personal lives than at work, patterns in all three domains suggest the importance of work hours, coping, & balancing work & personal life for feeling successful. While occupational level is not related to success at home, very few feel they are successful at work who do not also feel successful in their family/personal lives.

Moen, Frédéric & Charlier, Jean-Émile (Facultés universitaires catholiques Mons, B-7000 Belgium {tel/fax: 32-65-32-33-44/65}), Appropriation des pratiques religieuses. Le Cas de rituels catholiques dans une ville belge (Appropriation of Religious Practices. The Case of Catholic Rituals in a Belgian Town). (FR/E)

The phenomenon of de-Christianization is illustrated by a case study of the Belgian town, Charleroi, (200,000 inhabitants). Surprisingly, a range of popular practices remain (e.g., blessing of houses), rituals conducted by agents of the church at people's request, even if they no longer attend church regularly. The institutional ritual & agent continue while the institution becomes less significant. One traditionalist & integrist priest, who keeps writings & ritual closely literal, is astonishingly well-known & followed, while at the edge of the institution, masses, rituals of baptism, & exorcisms continue successfully. These two sides of contemporary urban religiosity point out an appropriation of instituted rites & symbols. As Catholicism is no longer cognitively controlled, it makes possible the reaggregation of Catholic composites within a popular belief. These dynamics & logic are examined on the basis of field anthropological observations & interviews with churchgoers & all priests in the town.
Trend data from successive national sample surveys in South Africa suggest that the new set of levels of life satisfaction & happiness may be rising among formerly disadvantaged groups in society but still fall short of the 1994 peak level (following the first open general elections). However, happiness & life satisfaction continue to decline among formerly advantaged groups. Discussion of the social dynamics underlying contemporary subjective quality-of-life trends refers to the new government’s social policy to improve the living conditions of the poor, expectations & aspirations of the new electorate, & emergent social conflicts in the new democracy.

In African society, respect relations are thought to have suffered because of factors such as rapid urbanization & modernization & the disruptive effects on family life of labor migration & harsh apartheid laws. Although grandmothers & granddaughters reportedly observed the general behavioral codes, some facets of respect relations had disappeared to a space for debate where traditional police tactics may be questioned. A trend data from successive national sample surveys in South Africa suggest that the new set of levels of life satisfaction & happiness may be rising among formerly disadvantaged groups in society but still fall short of the 1994 peak level (following the first open general elections). However, happiness & life satisfaction continue to decline among formerly advantaged groups. Discussion of the social dynamics underlying contemporary subjective quality-of-life trends refers to the new government’s social policy to improve the living conditions of the poor, expectations & aspirations of the new electorate, & emergent social conflicts in the new democracy.

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Analyzes myths, novels, & TV to identify stereotypes used to define national identity in Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, & GB, focusing on the role of mass media—particularly TV—in the formation of national stereotypes in the context of blurring spatial boundaries where communication plays a very important role. Self-Other issues are considered along with the crisis of identity that breeds xenophobia, nationalism, & lo. It is hypothesized that every culture aims at elaborating models of human behavior, represented in emblematic figures, e.g., collective imagination deemed human achievement a creative product of genius or hero & not as a result of a long, evolutionary process; thus, mass media can be read as an emblematic representation of models of behavior. It is argued that MacLuhan's electronic-media-created global village is populated by individuals, but by groups, that are known & recognized via stereotypes & measures of virtues & vices.

Montanha-Hirome, Luis (Dept Economia U Autónoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa, 93430 Mexico DF [tel/fax: 724-4775/4768; e-mail: lhm@xanum.sam.mx]), El estudio de las organizaciones en Mexico. Evolución y desarrollo (The Study of Organizations in Mexico. Evolution and Development). (SPA)

Morrtono, Arlete Assumpção (Pontifícia U Católica Sáo Paulo, 05508-900 SP Brazil [tel/fax: 01-181-3735/3784; e-mail: luguari@mandic.com.br]), Herencia social: Portugal-Brasil. La realidad de vida y de trabajo de un pueblo (Social Inheritance: Portugal-Brazil. The Reality of Life and Work of a Town). (SPA)

Montes de Oca Zavala, Veronica (Instit Investigue Sociales U Nacional Autónoma Mexico DF 04510 Mexico [tel/fax: 525-6-22-74-00/65-24-43; e-mail: montes@servidor.unam.mx]), Spanish title not provided (Social Policy and Sociodemography of Old People in Mexico City). (SPA)

Montes-Alcala, Cecilía (Dept Spanish & Portuguese U California, Santa Barbara 93106-4150 [tel/fax: 805-893-3161/8341; e-mail: montes@humanitas.ucsb.edu]), Written Code-Switching: Powerful Bilingual Images.

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Code-switching has been largely studied in its oral production, & research has revealed specific regularities both at a grammatical (ie, syntactic constraints) & a pragmatic level (ie, sociopragmatic functions). Examined here is what takes place in the written production, investigating whether (1) the same spontaneous &/or seemingly unconscious alternation appears, (2) the same pragmatic functions are fulfilled, & (3) it is subject to the same syntactic constraints. Analysis of the entries of a Spanish-English bilingual individual reveals the types of code-switching found, & identifies the sociopragmatic functions meets & the syntactic constraints it is subject to. Significant support is obtained for the claim that written code-switching is an idiosyncratic phenomenon governed by specific social & grammatical rules. A new paradigm for research into code-switching as written production is offered that allows for a more expanded study into other kinds of bilingual text, from personal testimonials to magazines, newspapers, & literature of bilingual communities.

Monteux, Bertrand (Dept Sociologie U Catholique Louvain, B-1348 Louvain-La-Nueve Belgium [tel/fax: 32-10-47-42-38/46-03; e-mail: monteux@ucl.ac.be]), Social System and Networks.

Social network theory is drawn on to show how Emile Durkheim's way of thinking about social relationships through the concept of "society" limits the notions of time & space to permanent & delimited or demarcated conceptions. On the other hand, the social bonds understood & analyzed through networks emphasize social relationships as taking part in a broad expanse of opportunities. Based on the view of Anthony Giddens' assertion that the collectif has to settle the spatial & temporal con- presence of its members to exist as a collectif, examined is how specific social groups can be built either by valorization of ephemery & opening or by permanence & social delimitations.

& each other's position to accomplish their political goals. To put pres- sure on Parliament, Nightingale utilized Martineau to sway public opinion through Martineau's numerous articles in the Daily News of London, England. In turn, Martineau obtained confidential facts & figures from Nightingale to use in her newspaper articles. In this way, Nightingale & Martineau acted as partners in the Army Reform Movement.

Montes-Quesada, Veronica (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma Mexico DF 04510 Mexico [tel/fax: 525-6-22-74-00/65-24-43; e-mail: montes@servidor.unam.mx]), Spanish title not provided (Social Policy and Sociodemography of Old People in Mexico City). (SPA)

Morrtono, Arlete Assumpção (Pontifícia U Católica Sáo Paulo, 05508-900 SP Brazil [tel/fax: 01-181-3735/3784; e-mail: luguari@mandic.com.br]), Herencia social: Portugal-Brasil. La realidad de vida y de trabajo de un pueblo (Social Inheritance: Portugal-Brazil. The Reality of Life and Work of a Town). (SPA)


Florence Nightingale wrote to Harriet Martineau frequently, 1858-1871, regarding reform of the British Army. They employed each other
Examines the relationships of the generality of an age-related psycho-financial situation, nonworking activities, & sociotechnical interactions become more apparent in a diversity of life domains, eg, satisfaction in family life, friendship, health, financial situation, nonworking activities, & neighborhood. Results of multiple regression analysis are discussed in terms of observed differences in psychological well-being & their predictors.

Moodley, Koglia (Faculty Education U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1 [tel/fax: 604-822-4315/4244; e-mail: kmoodley@unix.ubc.ca]), "Education and Racial Marginalization."

Mookherjee, Harsha N. (Tennessee Technological U, Cookeville 38505 [tel/fax: 931-372-3437/6395; e-mail: HMookherjee@TTech.edu]), "Drinking Drivers in U.S.A.: A Case in Tennessee."


Moore, Douglas S. (U Virginia, Charlottesville 22903 [e-mail: DSM5C@virginia.edu]), "Testing the German "Muttersprache" Approach to Examining Ethnicity and Managing Immigration."

Moore, Marissa (Council Scientific & Industrial Research Policy Group U South Africa, Pretoria 0001 [tel/fax: 27-12-841-2276/4174; e-mail: MMoor@csir.co.za]), "Strengthening Innovation Systems through a Reconceptualization of Factors Influencing Technological Innovation."

Moor, Nelwyn B. (CSU, San Marcos 78666 [tel/fax: 512-392-4383/0164]), "Adoption Placements."

Mookherjee, Harsha N. (Tennessee Technological U, Cookeville 38505 [tel/fax: 931-372-3437/6395; e-mail: HMookherjee@TTech.edu]), "Drinking Drivers in U.S.A.: A Case in Tennessee."

National statistical data indicate that about 500,000 persons annually suffer injuries in alcohol-related traffic crashes in the US. Despite the adoption of several measures for reducing highway fatalities, of 39,235+ fatalities reported in 1992, 45% were alcohol-related. In TN, alcohol-related fatalities were 47.5% of the total. Data from the State Dept of Highway Safety reveal that, in 1992, out of a total 2,455,230 drivers with valid licenses, 581,441 were cited for moving traffic violations. This cited drivers had accrued 989,848 traffic violations since they received their licenses. Among these drivers, 68% were male, 78% were white, & about 10% had been drinking.
Examines variables associated with adoption attitudes of unmarried, pregnant teenagers during their decision-making process at 8 months of gestation, based on data from an anonymous questionnaire administered to volunteer respondents at a residential, nongovernment center for pregnant unmarried persons in a southwestern US metropolitan area. After delivery, data were supplied regarding placed/kept status. The cohort effect & family-of-origin factors significantly influenced respondent decisions to place for adoption. Of the placers, 66% had a close friend who had become prematurely pregnant, of whom 33% had placed for adoption. Children were primarily from intact families & had emotionally supportive parental figure(s) who believed that adoption was the best option. Results indicate that reference group theory is a neglected area of inquiry concerning adoption placement. If society's goal is to increase the number of placers among unmarried, pregnant teens, peer counseling models should be investigated.

The stable Costa Rican democracy was based on a development model that could remain autonomous from historical events in Latin America. The participation of the state & the presence of efficacy mechanisms of income redistribution precipitated equity & social integration, leading to a solid bipartisan system in the context of global changes (economical, political, & cultural) & in the frame of market predominance & the economic aperture, the 1980s saw a definition of the political & economical development of the country. But modifications in the rules of the game changed the relations between state & civil society and led to a credibility loss for the political system. There are now 14 different parties for the presidential elections, & a great number of provincial & local parties, an unusual that clearly expresses the political system's disarray. Presented here is a sociological interpretation of this process, with systematic information handling of relevant variables & a rigorous characterization of a decisive historical period in the continuity of the Costa Rican democratic regimen, in the frame of Latin American development tendencies.

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Attempts to promote public discussion of the globalization process & its effects on agriculture & rural space by looking at this process as the result of the action of the main economic agents of globalization & of global finance capital. However, considering this process as the result of the drive to accumulate capital is unsatisfactory. It is necessary to look at the main components of global capital, since they do not act the same. Global finance capital is separated into three ideal types: producer-, commercial-, & speculative-driven. Each-driven type has its logic & dynamic; thus, an attempt is made to understand the effects of their action as well as the possible reactions. This means considering not only agricultural activity, but also the impacts on rural space & society. The goal is to discern what is really new & can be considered as effects of the globalization process.

Analyzes some current changes in the relations between the state & labor in Brazil, which, in the past, were characterized by a strong intervention & regulation by the state, with serious implications for the corporatist behavior of both the entrepreneurial & working classes. Democratic consolidation & neoliberal adjustments have led to ambivalent public policies as well as ambiguous responses by the social actors. The possibilities & consequences of the definition of a new pattern are discussed.

Citizen Participation: Condition sine qua non for Sustainable Local Governments. (SP) Local governments are now strongly influenced by globalization, argued to be an economic phenomenon politically guided to benefit only a few, in contrast with the globalization of solidarity as an answer for citizen participation. Cities' needs for strategic plans & programs to ensure their sustainable development is much more evident, & there is urgency to develop the capacity of management of local administrations to guide the march toward development. This will require collaboration between the different levels of central & local governments, but this would be a wrongly conceived strategy if citizen participation were not guaranteed. This concept guides the logic of this sociological study. Self-management experiences & literature about participation & its dynamic effects on new forms of work & citizen life, especially since the 1970s, in Peru & the rest of Latin America serve as a lesson to suggest to local governments that citizen participation is an expression of democracy & in support of sustainable development.

Over the past 5 years, 30+ new commercially operated indoor climbing walls have been built in the UK to meet the demand for a growing population of rock climbers. This artificial medium has presented rock climbing with a different set of challenges & an arena for soul searching among climbers as to the nature of their sport. An ethos of conscious risk
in the form of adventure has guided the community for 100+ years. However, the past decade has seen a move toward a more conventional approach to climbing that conforms to the rational & embraces the notion of no risk. This approach, ie, sport climbing, has become established in the UK, challenging the dominant ideology in rock climbing. "Adventure climbing" occupies the high ground in terms of cultural ascendancy, in contrast to the "productivity frontier," where the emphasis on sporting excellence provides a different lexicon & a competing ideological basis for the sport. The rock climbing world has witnessed a struggle over the cultural imperatives of the sport; pressure on the adventure climbing ethos has occurred as sport climbing practice has insinuated the natural crags. Open hostility has been displayed at a number of rock climbing venues as cultures collide. Interviews with a number of commercial operators are drawn on to explore the role of artificial climbing walls in this cultural struggle, & to ascertain whether climbing wall operators are sensitive to the adventure climbing ethos underpinning the sport or whether they consciously or subconsciously nurture the sport climbing ethos.

98S35364 / ISA / 1998 / 12605
Morgan, Glenn D. (Business School U Manchester, M13 6PB England [tel/fax: 44-161-275-6388/6598; e-mail: G.Morgan@fs2.mbs.ac.uk]), Discourses, Organizations and Institutions: Why Japanese Companies Rarely Have Strategies (According to Michael Porter).
Michael Porter (1996) stated that "Japanese companies rarely have strategies, they fail to "distinguish between operational effectiveness & strategy," & "differences in operational effectiveness were at the heart of the distinction to Western companies in the 1980s." Focus here is on the presuppositions of Porter's argument & his attempt to reestablish what has elsewhere been described as strategy discourse to chart a way of looking at the world that creates certain categories of measuring, acting, & being. These categories then become naturalized & universalized. Failure to embed these categories in the organization, its practices, & modes of governance becomes a signal to others of a failure to manage. Thus, it is possible to trace the gradual colonization of the Anglo American business world by strategy discourse over the last 30 years (eg, Knights, D., & Morgan, G., 1995). What Porter sees correctly, however, is that this colonization has not been as successful in other parts of the world, though he assumes that the reason lies in contingent factors related to what he terms the "productivity frontier," & that, once these contingent factors disappear (as he argues is now happening), Japanese companies will need to develop strategies. An opposite approach builds on linking discourse analysis to the historical roots & institutional settings of particular ways of looking at the world. Discussion focuses on what is meant by strategy in strategy discourse, how this relates to the specific institutional context of Anglo American capitalism, & what light can be thrown on this by the study of East Asian companies, thereby contributing to an understanding of East Asian organizations & the study of institutions, organizations, & discourses.

98S35365 / ISA / 1998 / 12606
Morrell, Robert Graham (U Natal, Durban South Africa 4041 [tel/fax: 27-31-260-1127/2609; e-mail: morrell@mtb.un.ac.za]), Class, Race or Gender? Single Sex Schooling in South Africa.
- In South Africa, single-sex schools are historically associated with white educational privilege. Private, often church-run, schools were established in the 19th & early 20th centuries for the white middle classes. Coeducational schooling, in contrast, was most commonly provided for blacks. With the rise of Afrikaner nationalism & the advent of National Party rule, coeducational schools became the prescribed government norm for white & black schools. Currently, in South Africa, single-sex schools are still common in the public & independent (private) spheres. In the last two decades, however, they have become multiracial, though they are still primarily for the middle classes. It is argued here that an assessment of the educational worth of single-sex schools should be made in the context of a society in transition. In terms of racial integration, single-sex schools have been frontrunners, adopting a policy of desegregation long before government policy when, under the apartheid regime, separate schools had remained elite institutions & have gained strength in large part due to the weakness of the public school sector, which has battled to implement policies of transformation & redress. In terms of gender, boys-only schools embrace a gender regime that does little to challenge hegemonic gender values. On the contrary, the emphasis on sporting excellence promotes hegemonic masculinity. Girls-only schools appear to advantage students socially & academically. Also, there may be a case for the establishment of government girls-only schools where levels of sexual harassment & violence obstruct educational achievement.

98S35366 / ISA / 1998 / 12607
Mortelmans, Dimitri (UIA-PSW U Antwerp, B-2610 Wilrijk Belgium [tel/fax: 32-3-820-28-58/80; e-mail: mortel@ui.ua.ac.be]), The Cultural Meaning of Luxury. Measuring the Luxurious in Advertisements.
- The concept of luxury is conceptualized as a sign value that people use in processes of stratification. Investigated here are the different cultural codes that create luxury sign value, drawing on 1,372 advertisements, in 12 product categories from six magazines. Focusing on 3 products from this sample to examine the construction of perfume ads, it is hypothesized that the image of perfume as a luxury product is fading. Until well into the 1960s, perfumes were exclusive luxury products, but since the 1970s, the perfume industry shows explosive development. Exploded is the effect of this boom on the construction of the perfume sign value in advertisements, comparing those for perfumes with those for exclusive watches & household appliances. Results confirm the devaluation hypothesis, showing a few luxury codes combined with advertising codes regularly associated with mass consumption products.

98S35367 / ISA / 1998 / 12608
Moschonas, Andreas (Dept Sociology U Crete, Rethimno 74100 [tel/fax: 0831-24070/5401]), Greek Political Parties and European Integration: A Balance-Sheet of a Complex Relationship.
- Outlines a balance sheet of Greek political party active participation in the process of European integration in terms of benefits from & contribution to the European Union (EU). Benefits from the EU include democratization of structures & processes, rationalization of policies, & political legitimization of roles. The contribution to the EU touches the sensitive issues of the social dimension of European integration & democratic organization of the EU.

98S35368 / ISA / 1998 / 12609
- Analyzes the impact of economic crisis on child minders in France, who care for working mothers' children. Registered child minders seek income, stability, & social recognition as professional workers. Informal child minders are primarily income-oriented. In both cases, these women are generally unskilled in terms of requirements of the general labor market, although some former working women switch to such an activity when they have children of their own. Research shows rising competition in this field because many women have lost their jobs due to the economic crisis. Concern is expressed that economic depression in France will lead to informalization of child care, with less qualified child minders, often women, offering lower prices, thus putting more qualified, registered child minders out of business. Informal child minding is a relevant issue to be considered in the relationship between gender, race, & ethnicity in the workplace.

98S35369 / ISA / 1998 / 12610
Mozgovaya, Alla Viktorovna (Instit Sociologiya Russian Academy Sciences, Khrzhanovskogo 24/355 117218 Moscow [tel/fax: 7095-1287651/7190740; e-mail: alla@mozgovay.msk.ru]), Women under Long-Term Risk: The Case of Russia.
- Field evidence is presented from a Russian region under long-term technological risk, describing the social consequences. Many such localities have become places of ecological disaster after years of disregarding environmental & social consequences of "dirty" technologies & inhumane social policy. The main hypothesis is the supposition that men & women create different life subcultures (social, physical, psychological) in situations with long-term risk. Empirical indicators of such differences are described & analyzed.

98S35370 / ISA / 1998 / 12611
Mucha, Janusz Leszek (Instit Sociologiya Nicholas Copernicas U, PL-87100 Torun Poland [tel/fax: 48-56-276-40/247-65; e-mail: jmuchaj@cc.uni.torun.pl]), Institutionalization of Sociology.
- Institutionalization of sociology is considered a process of establishing social facts (chairs, departments, periodicals, etc) that introduced the
field into the academic mainstream & shaped its boundaries & identity. The emergence of sociology in Western Europe is discussed, & the establishment of sociological institutions in the US, France, & the Federal Republic of Germany is examined along with the organization of sociological institutions in Italy, Austria, & England. The beginnings of sociology in Central & Eastern Europe at the end of the 19th century & its institutionalization during the interwar period are analyzed, comparing the situation in Central & Western Europe. The post-WWII globalization of sociology is addressed.

98S35371 / ISA / 1998 / 12612
Mucha, Janusz Leszek (Dept Sociology Copernicus U, Torun Poland [tel/ fax: 48-56-376-40/247-65; e-mail: jmucha@cc.uni.torun.pl]), Perception of Exclusion. Cultural Domination in the Eyes of Minorities in Poland.

1 Following the introduction of the concepts of cultural domination, cultural minorities, & reciprocal perception of cultural domination by some cultural minorities in Poland during the recent period of democratization is analyzed, hypothesizing that the democratization processes open the cultural space for minority demands & claims, contributing to the decrease of "objective" exclusion & the time, the increase of the subjective sense of exclusion. In-depth interview data from about 20 members from each of three ethnic minorities—a sub-cultural group of adolescents, a countercultural community, & a neighborhood characterized by the so-called culture of poverty—under a discussion of different strategies adopted by ethnic & other cultural minorities regarding the political democratization process in the framework of strong cultural domination.

98S35372 / ISA / 1998 / 12613
Mueller, Georg Peter (Dep Social Work U Fribourg, CH-1700 Switzerland [tel/fax: 41-26-300-7789/9715; e-mail: Georg.Mueller@unifr.ch]), Early Warning Indicators for Predicting Performance Gaps of the Welfare State: The Case of Old Age Poverty in Switzerland.

1 Focuses on the construction of systems of leading social indicators that can be used to project performance gaps of the welfare state, eg, insufficient old-age pensions causing poverty after retirement. Such predictions can be derived from the analysis of life courses, which are, in many cases, still highly institutionalized with foreseeable status transitions & changes of needs & resources. Hence, life-course analysis is proposed to construct macrostatistical indicators (eg, share of singles in an urban population as a predictor of future old-age poverty) of future performance gaps of the welfare state. Theoretical & methodological ideas are empirically tested by comparing ex-post predictions with cross-sectional historical data about regional old-age poverty in Switzerland.

98S35373 / ISA / 1998 / 12614
Mueller, Hans-Peter (Center European Studies New York U, NY 10012 [tel/fax: 212-998-3717/995-4188; e-mail: hanspeter.mueller@NYU.edu]), Globalization and the Refurnishing of Sociological Concepts.

1 Examines how globalization affects the crucial concepts of sociology. Presented is an assessment of the main axes of globalization as different approaches try to assess the new, seemingly emergent quality of this phenomenon. How globalization affects the sociological conceptualizations of society's central problems is discussed. Conclusions as to the shape of sociology in the 21st century are drawn.

98S35374 / ISA / 1998 / 12615
Muenstermann, Ingrid K. R. (Dept Sociology Flinders U, Adelaide South Australia 5001 [tel/fax: 61-8-82012026/13521; e-mail: Ingrid@Muenstermann@flinders.edu.au]), South Australia’s German Immigrants since 1945 and the Construction of Their Identity.

1 Examines German immigrants in South Australia who have arrived since 1945, drawing on 132 interviews. Computer analysis indicated that German settlers experienced hostility from Jews & Australian WWII veterans. During the early immigration period, some German men, when asked about their nationality, identified as Dutch or Danish. It is argued that they were not only ashamed of their German history, but also feared that —a sub-cultural group that exclusion would prevent them from accessing jobs for which they were trained. Anecdotal evidence suggests that German immigrants experienced prejudices when applying for jobs, as well as conflict in the workplace; however, official statistics show that Germans were employed in occupations for which they were qualified. While attempting to establish themselves in Australian society, some German men tied to construct their identity so that it was not offensive to the host society.

98S35375 / ISA / 1998 / 12616
Mukerji, Shourabh (Young Horizons School, 100-B Karaya Road Cuttack 750019 India), Social Changes in the Grass-Root Horizon (at the End of the Century: Level: Cause-Effect Analysis).

1 Social transformation at the grassroots level in each local or peripheral social unit level in every society is the mission & vision of the end of this century & beginning of the next. The horizon of this social change is inclusive & conclusive of the means & ends of satisfying basic social & human needs as well as value-oriented relevant & sustained development, where the main actor will be the local human resources. The principles & premises of culture change in community development model of equity & equality needed at the grassroots level in India, as well as in each local community, are examined in a cause-effect analysis.

98S35376 / ISA / 1998 / 12617
Mukta, Parita (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [tel/fax: 01203-523-608/497; e-mail: parita.mukta@warwick.ac.uk]), Social Identification of the Poor through Food.

1 Charts the transition in food patterns of the poor in Gujarat, western India, 19th century-present, drawing on historical documents, ethnographic studies, colonial records, & 1997 qualitative fieldwork data to map out the self-identification of the poor through the food they eat. Here, food acts as a co-phenomenon of social stratification & self-identification, the latter is argued to cut through other social categories of caste, religion, & community & act as a symbolic marker that articulates the social & cultural diversity of diverse sections of the poor. Examined is the struggle over social categorizations, social identifications, & food-as-a-resource by exploring the social, political, & cultural contestations that take place in specific social & historical contexts over the means of survival & the right to exist. It is contended that different social classes invoke food in their various attempts to wrest greater rights or privileges, making food central to the different social moralities articulated in the emerging configuration of social relationships. Self-identification of the poor through food makes for a significant shift in their social analysis & categorization of "the poor."

98S35377 / ISA / 1998 / 12618
Muldown, Jennifer Erin, Kreps, Gary A., & Bosworth, Susan Lovegren (Col William & Mary, Williamsburg VA 23187-8795 [tel/fax: 757-221-1284/1007; e-mail: gary@provol.wm.edu]), The Relational Dimension of Role Enactment in Disaster Research.

1 Addresses sampling & broader methodological issues related to studies of role enactment. In Bosworth & Kreps's (1986, 1993, 1994) disaster research program, data about role links are extracted from archival interviews with key participants in organized disaster responses. The original strategy of the Disaster Research Center for selecting these participants to interview was not systematic, & they were treated as informants rather than respondents. Based on personal interviews & archival interviews, the project identified role links in terms of what each respondent reported. The project reported here applies & compares findings from an alternative approach to documenting links in archival interviews. The alternative strategy distinguishes role links that are reported by both parties from those that are reported by only one party. Reporting patterns are examined based on occupations, leadership statuses, & whether the link is contained within an organized response or outside of it. Results point to potential problems in sampling key participants in field studies of disasters & documenting links among them. This work also informs more general problems of name generation in studies of social networks.

98S35378 / ISA / 1998 / 12619
Mulheron-Stinton, Anne (Faculty Nursing Sydney U, New South Wales 2006 Australia [tel/fax: 61-352-211-275; e-mail: annms@deakin.edu.au]), Uncovering the Issues of Bodily Privacy for Older Women in Health Care Spaces.

1 Experiences of older women in health care settings, ie, exposure of their ill, vulnerable, & aging bodies & the loss of personal privacy, may result in feelings of humiliation, embarrassment, & erosion of control over invasion of both the object & subject body. Central to the concept of women's privacy in any health care place is the belief by many older women that removal of privacy denies them the right to the maintenance of intimate bodily functions & a healing-secure environment free from shame & embarrassment. A significant notion arises from the experi-
ences of both women & nurses, in that women seeking health care feel that their bodies & immediate spaces are invaded by members of the health care team frequently without regard for their privacy, dignity, & personal space. Infringements of basic privacy rights, ethical observance, & the dehumanizing effects of these issues appear not to be a consideration in the context of health care environments. Here, findings support the view that bodily & personal private space for women is an essential component of ethical care in any health care location.

Müller, Marion (Dept Sociology Ludwig-Maximilians-U Munich, 80538 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-89-2178-3963/3965; e-mail: marion.mueller@lrz.uni-muenchen.de]), Coping with the Cops-Resources and Restrictions for Agency of Homeless People in the Process of Criminalization. [Investigates the relationship between homelessness, criminality, & criminalization, focusing on the aspect of coping & circumstances that enhance or restrict the ability to interfere in the criminal process. Based on an analysis following Anselm Strauss's grounded theory methodology, data from 20 in-depth biographical interviews with homeless men in Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, are used to (1) paint a complex picture of how these men view the police, the process of prosecution, the courts, & prison & (2) examine strategies they may deploy in dealing both with individuals in these institutions & restrictions formal institutions pose on individual agency. The task of avoiding the police, the courts, or, once charged, detrimental effects seems to be tremendous for homeless persons vs "normal" citizens.]

Mulready, Patricia M. (10233 Capitol View Ave, Silver Spring MD 20910 [tel/fax: 301-589-6176/1438; e-mail: pmm@clark.net]), Complementarity between Process, Symbolic Interaction, and Self-Concept Theorists in Explaining the Development of Fashion. [Self and interaction theories are similar in describing how individuals interact with social institutions whereby each influences the other, resulting in unexpected, cumulative changes. Norbert Elias's & George Herbert Mead's work is complementary in explaining how the modern self-concept is developed. Mead describes a process, but not where or how the process originated; conversely, Elias's psychogenesis states the process of where & how, but are not adequate in explaining the mechanisms used to acquire self-concept. While Mead focused on language as the only significant symbol, Elias is more closely involved in analyzing the importance of appearance & manner. Numerous ecological, structural, & cultural changes that took place during the Medieval period resulted in the development of a new concept of the self. Dress also changed, reflecting this new view. While many changes (eg, increasing interdependent family lifestyles, etc) did not necessitate the introduction of fashion, when combined with the consequent individualism & preexisting cultural attributes of the Franks, they account for much of fashion (Blumer, Simmel, Rosecranz, König).]

Munakata, Tsunetsugu (Inst Health & Sport Sciences U Tsukuba, Ibaraki-ken 305-8574 Japan [tel/fax: 437-32076/5631; e-mail: ytst-mntt@asahi-net.or.jp]), Workplace Bullying in Japan: A Sociobehavioral Survey. [Attempts to identify the sociobehavioral background factors of bullying at Japanese workplaces & their relationship to mental health via questionnaire data from 3,000 randomly selected samples from Tokyo Rengo members (the city's largest labor association). Findings are discussed: (1) Self-reported bullying victimization was associated with perceived company treatment, observed bullying events, perceived state anxiety, & the victim's & assaulter's past experiences. (2) Self-reported bullying victimization was directly influenced by observed bullying events & state- anxieties, which were affected by self-esteem, self-repression, & a stressful work environment.]

Murphy, Raymond J. (Dept Sociology U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 [e-mail: rmurphy@ottawa.ca]), The Enlightenment and the Triangle of Darkness. The Great 1998 Montreal Ice Storm. [Draws on the 1998 ice storm that struck the Montreal (Quebec) area to examine how the dynamic processes of nature outweigh modern technology, social life, social structures, & cultural beliefs, highlighting the fragility of modern rationalization in the context of the forces of nature. The implication is that, if the risk of humanity produced global climate change is allowed to become an occurrence, the result could be sudden, brutal, & overpowering on a massive scale. Hence, demonstrated is the importance of studying the interaction between the processes of nature & social action, instead of treating social action as if it existed in a vacuum or examining only the effect of social action on the processes of nature.]

Murray, Cathy & Hallett, Christine M. (U Stirling, FK9 4LA Scotland [tel/fax: 01786-647688/466319; e-mail: cam4@stir.ac.uk]), Speaking for Themselves: Children's Participation in Decision Making. [Examines the Children's Hearings system concerned with juvenile justice & child welfare in Scotland, drawing on data from 60 observed hearings & interviews with 98 participants. Explored are the components of participation: children's presence, their quantitative & qualitative contributions to the hearings, relative impact of adult & child expressed views on decision making in the hearing, & inhibitors & facilitators to constructive participation.]

Munro, William (Dept Political Science Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60208 [tel/fax: 847-491-2628/8985; e-mail: wmunro@merle.acs.nwu.edu]), Contested Communities: Ethnic Power, Global Production and the Politics of Place in KwaZulu Natal, South Africa. [Globalization has created new forms of community that subvert locality-based notions of political community & identity associated with the politics of the nation-state. Diaporic senses of political identity reflect spatial & cultural tensions that highlight the role of locality in the construction of political communities. Further, in specific local settings, sertion of individuals into new global commodity flows can substantiate new relationships to locality that challenge conceptions of political community advanced by local political leaders. These relationships can heighten political conflict while securing new local cultures & attachments to place. Explored are such tensions among the indigenous groups of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, showing how political leaders seek to secure their party base by entrenching distinct cultural attachments to locale & ethnic identity that separate rural & urban constituencies. However, participation of rural communities in production for world markets in sugar, timber, & clothing industries has shaped new local cultures of work & association that challenge these attachments. New conceptions of community & identity have emerged to cut across the cultural claims of locality advanced by the party resulting in a cultural politics in which constructions of place have become a focus for conflict rather than community.]

Munro, William (Dept Political Science Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60208 [tel/fax: 847-491-2628/8985; e-mail: wmunro@merle.acs.nwu.edu]), Contested Communities: Ethnic Power, Global Production and the Politics of Place in KwaZulu Natal, South Africa. [Globalization has created new forms of community that subvert locality-based notions of political community & identity associated with the politics of the nation-state. Diaporic senses of political identity reflect spatial & cultural tensions that highlight the role of locality in the construction of political communities. Further, in specific local settings, separation of individuals into new global commodity flows can substantiate new relationships to locality that challenge conceptions of political community advanced by local political leaders. These relationships can heighten political conflict while securing new local cultures & attachments to place. Explored are such tensions among the indigenous groups of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, showing how political leaders seek to secure their party base by entrenching distinct cultural attachments to locale & ethnic identity that separate rural & urban constituencies. However, participation of rural communities in production for world markets in sugar, timber, & clothing industries has shaped new local cultures of work & association that challenge these attachments. New conceptions of community & identity have emerged to cut across the cultural claims of locality advanced by the party resulting in a cultural politics in which constructions of place have become a focus for conflict rather than community.]

Murray, Susan (Dept Education Oregon State U, Corvallis 97331-3703 [tel/fax: 503-377-6036/845-2875]), Three Stories of Autistic Conflict at Lakewood University. [Telling of political ground, old shade trees, & elegant ivy-covered buildings, Lakewood presents a picturesque environment hinting of its roots as a pioneer school. Behind this peaceful exterior, problems were brewing at Lakewood; three different conflicts smoldered for years. Finally con-
The term "particularism" does not have a good reputation in the classical theory of modernization. It means social closure, as well as narrow and self-protective behavior, is associated with the local sociocultural premodern action. Its alter ego is universalism, the quintessence of modernity. It is claimed that a useful way to avoid dichotomous thinking is to analyze the interactions between particularism and universalism during the modernization process in order to distinguish forms of particularism that oppose themselves to modernity, coexist with modernity, or make specific positive contributions to the modernization process. On the basis of these suggestions, Italy’s "southern question" is analyzed from a new perspective, which takes southern Italy’s political and cultural tradition seriously. This defines the possibilities of an inner transformation of this tradition toward modernization. The problem can be synthesized as follows: How is it possible to extend social capital and generalize social trust in southern Italy starting from the existing levels of sociocultural and political particularism?

Since the mid-1980s, almost all of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries have legislated major reforms to their old-age security systems. Here, cross-national differences in patterns of reform & their determinants are identified. Emphasized is the role of existing institutional design (path dependency) in determining the political feasibility of alternative options available to policymakers & the political actors mobilized by the reform process. National old-age security systems are being transformed, but the nature of the processes takes eventual convergence around a common welfare state design unlike.

Since the Quiet Revolution, the Quebec bureaucratic state invested public space in education to try to evacuate the church & its values. Even though this order is incorporated into public law, the notion of legal pluralism brings out the fact that this insertion is fictitious. The transfer of the Catholic & Protestant Confessional Committees from the Public Instruction Council to those of the Superior Council of Education marks this stage of denominational bureaucratization. But organizational secularization has had no impact on value secularization. An attempt is made to identify these religious values by presenting an authority chain down from the Catholic & Protestant committees through rules, norms, & religious traditions, based on data from semistandardized interviews with members of the committees & related organizations.

In India, soon after Independence, it was realized that women police were better suited to handle cases of crimes like sexual crimes, juvenile delinquents, interrogation & search of female suspects, escorting women under trial, guiding female prisoners in police lockup, etc. In that context, described here is the policewoman’s worldview as a professional, examining attitudes toward their role in the hazards of the police profession & interdependence with family, senior officers, & colleagues. Also discussed are (1) the social background of women police, (2) factors motivating women to obtain employment in such a “nonfeminine” profession, & (3) the attitudes of women police toward their profession that reflect their behavior.

In the course of the progressive reduction of Mediterranean centrality, a certain reevaluation of Mediterranean space has emerged. In the 19th century, the political importance of this region led to conflict between France, GB, & later, Italy, who all claimed their own share. The region’s oil reserves now restore the Mediterranean’s centrality. In addition, the political and geographical rivalries between the superpowers during the Cold War have caused divergent currents of unity, eg, renewed nationalism. The nationalist fundamentalism of Central Europe is contrasted with the religious traditions, based on data from semistandardized interviews with members of the committees & related organizations.
1988S3539 / ISA / 1998 / 12636
† Based on a year of observation in the Belgian city of Charleroi (200,000 inhabitants), a quantitative survey of 7,000 parishioners, & an ethnological survey involving 600 interviews, two popular meanings of churches are defined. According to the theory of conventions, they consist of two types of agreements or signals: spatial signs of belonging to a district in the urban area, & institutional marks of Christian practice. The parishioner survey revealed that their moving between the different agreements shapes churches into places of meetings & identity. The church, as the same church, suffers from all Spontaneous Appropriation: it is both a localization & an institution of membership, identity, & reference.

1988S35396 / ISA / 1998 / 12637
Nakazawa, Hideo, Sung, Won-Chool, Higuchi, Naoto, Mizusawa, Hiromichi & Kado, Kazumori (Division Sociology U Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku 113-0033 Japan tel: 81-383-312-2111 e-mail: BYG00213@nifyserve.or.jp), Quantitative Analysis of Postwar Japanese Environmental Movement: Protest Waves from 1968 to 1982.† Tests the hypothesis that emerging social movement organizations & networks in Japan result from residents' & political movements in the 1970s, drawing on aggregate data on 3,000 protest events from several secondary sources. Refuted is the explanation that resident movements are the result of structural strain, ie, rapid urbanization or rapid economic growth caused by land development policy from 1962. Cross-sectional comparisons are used to test the hypothesis that patterns of interaction between social movements & political opportunity structure were transformed in the mid-1970s & current waves of social movements are characterized by this transformation.

1988S35397 / ISA / 1998 / 12638
Nakazawa, Makoto, Saeki, Toshio, Mamiya, Toshio, Suzuki, Mamoru & Nishiyama, Jiro (Inst Health Sc & Soc Sci U Tsukuba Ibaraki 305 Japan tel/fax: 81-298-53-6375 e-mail: PXH01357@nifyserve.or.jp), The Status Preservation Strategy of Sport Events: A Case Study of the Masters Golf Tournament.† The Masters Golf Championship Tournament holds a prominent position in the major golf tournaments although it has the shortest history among them; it is one of the most prestigious sport events in the world. Focus here is on how it acquired & has preserved such high status. Major factors include the following: (1) for 60+ years, the site of the event has been the Augusta (GA) National Golf Club, a course laid out from the spectators' viewpoint, & maintained via constant readjustments; (2) spectators are a source of enthusiastic & supportive responses, most of them sophisticated in how they play a significant role as “consumers” of the tournament; (3) though there are sponsors who financially contribute a great deal, the tournament is operated with as little commercialism as possible, giving the appearance of no sponsors; (4) the club members have a strong self-government & have been successful in organizing the tournament without an outside event; & (5) often called the “Golf Summit,” the tournament also provides opportunities for VIPs of the golf world to meet & associate with one another. The significance of the tournament has surpassed the mere realm of sporting challenge. Though these are some major elements, it seems that the whole—which is irreducible to the element—makes the Masters Tournament a sacred place for both players & spectators.

1988S35398 / ISA / 1998 / 12639
Nalini, Bralini (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamraj U, Palkalai Nagar Tamil Nadu 625021 India tel/fax: 452-531762/859139), Midwifery in Rural India—Its Cultural and Medical Implications.† Explores the traditional practice of dais (midwives) in India in terms of its cultural, social, & medical implications. A case study of four villages, two districts of Tamil Nadu, investigates the social & cultural background of the dais, pregnancy-related rituals & ceremonies, perinatal care & delivery modes, birth announcements, & breast-feeding.

1988S35400 / ISA / 98 / 12641
Nalini, Bralini (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamraj U, Tamil Nadu 625021 India tel/fax: 0452-531762/859139), Sustainable Development & Family Relationship—Views of Two Generations.† The main aim of sustainability is to preserve & share equally the available resources among the current population & with future generations. Hence, sustainability can be regarded as an issue in intergenerational equity. The social side of sustainability refers to the fair distribution of basic needs so as to fulfill the objective of social peace. Investigated here is how the contemporary family holding two or three generations in itself, plans & administers for equitable sharing. Data from a random sample of 50 households in rural & urban India, including information from members of different generations, are drawn on to explore (1) sharing of space, finance, & health care; (2) the level of individual freedom & dependency behavior of two generations; & (3) the outlook of each generation with respect to the consumption & preservation of resources.

1988S35401 / ISA / 1998 / 12642
Nalis, Gulengu (Dept Sociology U Bergen, Norway (fax: 47-55-58-91-99; e-mail: Gulengu.Nalis@sos.uib.no)), Intermarriage in Norway: A Study of Gendered Ethnic Relations.† Explores intermarriage between Norwegian & non-Europeans through a non-depth interviews conducted conjointly with 20 couples. Characteristics of intermarriage in Norway that differ from their counterparts in other countries where interracial & interethnic relations exist are discussed. Non-European spouses who are married to Norwegians are socialized in different societal contexts & face different challenges, e.g., adhering to Norwegian usually after age 18, thus causing some communication problems for the spouses, at least initially. Mate selection preferences of Norwegian women & men differ with respect to geographical & cultural origin; eg, women from Southeast Asia constitute 62% of all non-European women in intermarriage, whereas the number of Southeast Asian men compose only 5% of all non-European men in intermarriage. Explanations for this pattern are considered in terms of dimensions & mechanisms of asymmetrical power relations both between the genders & in the same gender, ie, how inequalities between men & women are complicated by their membership in majority or minority ethnic groups. Intermarriages are analyzed as microlevel intimate relationships where the sociocultural construction of gender & ethnic identities are crafted. Addressed is whether gender & ethnic identities are made in every day life of couples & if so, how these identities are experienced & expressed by the spouses.

1988S35402 / ISA / 1998 / 12643
Nasimbier, Gleema (Stephen Leacock Bldg, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T7), Using Identity Politics to Address Artworld Issues: A Case Study of the New Initiatives in Film Program at the National Film Board of Canada.† The Canadian government introduced its Multicultural & Employment Equity policies to induce federally controlled institutions to reflect the racial diversity of the population in their programs & workforces. Offered here is a case study of one institution’s response to these policies: the implementation of the 6-year New Initiatives in Film (NIF) program begun in 1990 by the now-defunct women’s filmmaking group Studio D of the National Film Board of Canada (NFB). The fault lines along which the goals of the NFB’s various constituent parts clashed & meshed with the diverse goals of various parties in NIF’s target communities (ie, “emergent aboriginals” & “of color” women filmmakers) are delineated. It is argued that, because the NIF program was structured according to the politics of identity (“race” in this case), artworld issues of unfair hiring & funding practices in the film industry became distorted & expressed as issues of identity. Obfuscating the professional dynamics in the world of filmmaking by using “race” as an organizing principle did not, in the longterm, assure the sustained inclusion of excluded groups within mainstream institutions. Data collected using participant observation, interviews, & document analysis suggest that effective strategy would have been for underrepresented groups to cultivate alliances with industry professionals based on concrete occupational, rather than hypothetrical, race-based interests.
1. The Case of NASA's Space Station. (Nasr, Jody Lynn (PO Box 106 (Larrimac) RR #7, Chelsea Quebec [tel/fax: 819-827-5071/5776; e-mail: jlnassr@netcom.ca]), The Mer- my Myth-Makers of the Information Age. Illustrates how the use of language and images in the mainstream media have led to the creation of a myth, or metaleanguage, about the abilities of new information and communication technologies to bring about an era of global economic prosperity, peace, democracy, etc., drawing on Roland Barthes's analysis of language and myth & Robert Babe's Western cultural myths of market, technology (capitalism & evolution of time). Messages, or sign systems, about the promise of this information age, have been developed & perpetuated by the relatively few global elite who manufacture the technologies' hardware, software, & content.)

2. Nandy, Ganesh (Instit Alternative Development Research, 358 Kampara Rd PO Chinsurah Dt. Hooghly West Bengal India), Sociology of Change in the Social Formation in Dutch-Occupied Bengal: Premises and Elements with Reference to Chinsurah of West Bengal (1635-1800). (Nandi, Proshanta K. (U Illinois, Springfield 62794-9243 [tel/fax: 217-786-7584/7188; e-mail: nandi.proshanta@uis.edu]), Fundamentalism–A Pursuit for the Ultimate Doctrine or an Exercise in Bigotry. (Prepared by John C. Ewing, Assistant Editor) In technologically advanced countries science asserts that the absence of sense of community among most residents of US high-rise public housing is due largely to the physical design of the community, deciding on tenure forms, & resident management-can be den to analyze children's ideas about their scope for action at school, (2) is not, in & of itself, necessarily conflictual; & (3) is conflictual only when the protagonists champion their cause through a militant imposition of what they claim as the ultimate version of the "truth." Recent history provides examples of both kinds of fundamentalism–the kind that the faithful adhere to without denigrating, threatening, or imposing on others, & the militant kind, believed to be the only "truth" to which the adherents believe they alone have access & which must be championed at all cost. It is the latter kind that betrays bigotry & is likely to lead to confrontation.

3. Narayan, Sujata (Dept Urban & Regional Planning U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109 [tel/fax: 313-764-1298/763-2322; e-mail: p dullap@umich.edu]), Cohousing as a Means of Fostering Sense of Community at School and in the Day Care Centre. (Nassr, Jody Lynn (PO Box 106 (Larrimac) RR #7, Chelsea Quebec [tel/fax: 819-827-5071/5776; e-mail: jlnassr@netcom.ca]), The Mer- my Myth-Makers of the Information Age. (Illustrates how the use of language and images in the mainstream media have led to the creation of a myth, or metaleanguage, about the abilities of new information and communication technologies to bring about an era of global economic prosperity, peace, democracy, etc., drawing on Roland Barthes's analysis of language and myth & Robert Babe's Western cultural myths of market, technology (capitalism & evolution of time). Messages, or sign systems, about the promise of this information age, have been developed & perpetuated by the relatively few global elite who manufacture the technologies' hardware, software, & content.)

4. Nastro, Elisabet (Dept Thematic Studies Linköping U, S-60207 Sweden [tel/fax: 11-363-140/188; e-mail: elisabet.Nastro@nul.tu.lu), Children as Economic Agents in the Community, at School and in the Day Care Centre. (Nasr, Jody Lynn (PO Box 106 (Larrimac) RR #7, Chelsea Quebec [tel/fax: 819-827-5071/5776; e-mail: jlnassr@netcom.ca]), The Mer- my Myth-Makers of the Information Age. (Illustrates how the use of language and images in the mainstream media have led to the creation of a myth, or metaleanguage, about the abilities of new information and communication technologies to bring about an era of global economic prosperity, peace, democracy, etc., drawing on Roland Barthes's analysis of language and myth & Robert Babe's Western cultural myths of market, technology (capitalism & evolution of time). Messages, or sign systems, about the promise of this information age, have been developed & perpetuated by the relatively few global elite who manufacture the technologies' hardware, software, & content.)

5. Nasr, Jody Lynn (PO Box 106 (Larrimac) RR #7, Chelsea Quebec [tel/fax: 819-827-5071/5776; e-mail: jlnassr@netcom.ca]), The Mer- my Myth-Makers of the Information Age. (Illustrates how the use of language and images in the mainstream media have led to the creation of a myth, or metaleanguage, about the abilities of new information and communication technologies to bring about an era of global economic prosperity, peace, democracy, etc., drawing on Roland Barthes's analysis of language and myth & Robert Babe's Western cultural myths of market, technology (capitalism & evolution of time). Messages, or sign systems, about the promise of this information age, have been developed & perpetuated by the relatively few global elite who manufacture the technologies' hardware, software, & content.)
who use the technologies to continue global expansion of capital & exploitation of human & natural resources. The messages have created a huge demand for the technologies that are supposed to bring about the information age, & in doing so, have also created a self-fulfilling prophecy.

98S3S411 / ISA / 1998 / 12652
Nätti, Jouko (Dept Social Sciences & Philosophy Jyväskylä U, SF-40351 Finland [tel/fax: 358-14-603-118/101; e-mail: natti@dodo.jyu.fi]), Atypical Employment and Gender in Finland.

11The process of social incorporation of immigrant families in the Federal Republic of Germany is studied with new data on dyads of parents & adolescents, focusing on the social & cultural capital of immigrant families. The network approach distinguishes four different resources of social capital, related to family, kinship, minority, & majority. The cultural capital of immigrant families is measured by educational level & vocational training. Four possible outcomes of intercultural contact situations are distinguished: integration, assimilation, segregation, & marginalization. An explanatory model is proposed by relating these modes of incorporation into the receiving society systematically to the availability of social & cultural capital in migrant families & to intergenerative transmission processes of social & cultural capital in migrant families. The model is empirical & testing structural equation models for different migrant minorities, controlling for the respective opportunity structures of the immigrant context.

98S3S414 / ISA / 1998 / 12655
Navarro, Alejandro, Freidin, Betina, Masseroni, Susana & Liberallotto, Nora (Gino Germani Instit U Buenos Aires, 1053 Argentina [tel/fax: 3694/962-5442; e-mail: valdab@chorlo.cpeLUBA.ar]), Among Memory and Forgettingness. Interpretations about Shared Experiences.

11A study of current interpretations of Argentina's Mar 1976 military coup d'etat of to (1) discover whether the order-chaos dichotomy has remained in the collective memory of the Argentines, & (2) establish the role that past experiences account for selected memory & forgetfulness. Data are from semistructured interviews with middle-class people, ages 35+, with no past political experiences. The work is done by a research group on "collective memory" in the frame of social research methodology.

98S3S415 / ISA / 1998 / 12656
Navrotsky, Vyacheslav (Leninsky Prospekt 85 K v 2, 236039 Kalinin-grad Russia [tel/fax: 7-112-444-682/273-604; e-mail: Vyach@navr.koening.su]), Basic Characteristics of Social Systems.

11It is suggested that a definition of a social system includes five parameters: content, structure, character of relationships between elements, & homeostatic & economic mechanisms. Such an approach allows clearer & stricter definition of the concepts of democratic & totalitarian types of society. It is shown that, from the point of view of cybernetics, the democratic system makes it more stable. The proposed approach makes a formal description possible of the most important features of different historically formed societies. The analysis shows that, in most cases, economic & political changes occur in the course of evolution of one system. The death of the old system & the birth of the new one is a rare event. The alternation of smooth development & leaps is characteristic of the evolution of any social system, including social. However, human history shows that some nations experienced rapid radical changes much more often than others. As a concrete example, Russian history is considered. The difference between the collapse of Czarism in 1917 & crash of the communism in 1991 in Russia is analyzed.

98S3S416 / ISA / 1998 / 12657

11Arguing that the family is the best place for a person to spend the last years of life, & intergenerational harmony in interpersonal relationships is a sine qua non for the elderly to lead a peaceful life in the family, examined here are the major areas where intergenerational relationships are significant from the point of view of the elderly. Actual & ideal relationships between generations living in an average family in traditional society are explored: the old, his/her children, & the grandchildren. It is shown that a major determinant of harmonious relationship between generations is economic, ie, the family's capacity to meet the minimum needs of the old &/or the old's capacity to have personal income support. Much interaction of the family with external resources to meet the increasing cost of old age. A second factor guiding intergenerational relationships is the presence or absence of a caregiver in the family for the old--either a kin or a home nurse if the family can afford this. There is also the area of mutual adjustment to & tolerance of each other's interests, demands, ego, & idiosyncrasies. Community organizations can act as catalysts & interventionists in matters requiring some outside support. This support can be in the form of material inputs (economic empowerment of the old) or services to the old & the family (counseling).

98S3S417 / ISA / 1998 / 12658
Nazaret, Austreberta B., Rosales, Dolores M., Izaba, Benito S., Martelo, Emma Z. & Frisch, David H. (Carretera Panamericana & Periférico Sur Colegio Frontera Sur, CP 29290 San Cristobal de las Casas Chiapas Mexico [tel/fax: 22-967-8-1883/2322; e-mail: anazar@scll.ecour.mx]), Non-Use of Contraceptives among Women of Low Socioeconomic Levels: The Case of the Border Region of Chiapas, Mexico.

11Analyses the relationships between women's forgoing contraception & the lack of contraceptive practices in the border region of Chiapas, Mexico, characterized by a low socioeconomic level. Although there is an intensive & widespread promotion of contraceptive methods, only 51.1% of women of fertile age use such methods. Results of a stepwise logistic regression analysis do not reveal a direct determining effect between schooling & the nonuse of contraceptive methods. Rather, the number of children that had died & other socioeconomic variables are important ex-
n planary variables. It is concluded that formal education (schooling) cannot be seen as just one isolated explanatory variable capable of modifying the level of contraceptive use &/or fertility through the greater incorporation of women into the formal education system. Although an increase in women's schooling levels is extremely important, a substantial change in reproductive behavior & levels of well-being as a result of increased education alone cannot be expected.

98S35418 / ISA / 1998 / 12659
Nazer, Nancy & Wellman, Barry (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 2G8 {tel: 416-978-0250; e-mail: nazer@chass.utoronto.ca}), Scholarly Networks in a Loosely Coupled Organization.
• Analyzes the structure & operation of a multidisciplinary group of 16 internationally dispersed scholars by focusing on the interplay between computer networks & the social networks that operate over them. These scholars collaborate on important & complex problems in the physical & human sciences. Their collaboration is examined using different types of computer-mediated communication technologies, as well as more traditional means of communication, eg, face-to-face meetings, phone, mail, fax. The development of relationships among the participants is traced, & the extent to which new ties are formed & whether these tend to be strong ties of collaboration or weaker ties of mutual awareness are considered. In addition, the association between different types of ties & content & flow of information & resources is examined. Focus is on how involvement in these computer-supported scholarly network groups affects (1) the composition, structure, & content of working & sociable relationships among scholars; & (2) knowledge transfer, information flows, mutual awareness, & scholarly productivity.

98S35419 / ISA / 1998 / 12660
Neale, Bren & Smart, Carol (Dept Sociology & Social Policy U Leeds, LS2 9JT England {tel: 0113-233-4451; e-mail: b.neale@leeds.ac.uk}), Theorizing Family Life after Separation or Divorce.
• Examines how postdivorce parenthood is being conceptualized in legal & sociological discourse, & places these constructions in the context of postdivorce family life in the 1990s UK. The emergence of a new ideological construction of parenting & partnering in UK legal policy since the passing of the Children Act 1989 is examined, that of a conceptual shift from the notion of a reconstituted nuclear family based on the formation of "step" kin ties to the notion of a cross-household or binuclear family based on the preservation of biological kin ties. In this construction, parenting supersedes partnering as the bedrock of the family, & divorce becomes reasct as a (nearly) normative stage in the newly extended family life course. New sociological perspectives are drawn on to offer alternative ways of conceptualizing family obligations, social change, & diversity, analyzing data from 60 separated parents to explore how parental care & authority are morally negotiated & renegotiated over time. Disparities between the complex realities of living postdivorce parenthood & the legal family life that are represented in legal policy are discussed, suggesting the need to rethink the relationship between families & the state to develop grounded family theory to feed into this process.

98S35420 / ISA / 1998 / 12661
Neale, Bren, Wade, Amanda & Smart, Carol (Dept Sociology & Social Policy U Leeds, LS2 9JT England {tel/fax: 0113-233-4451/4415; e-mail: b.neale@leeds.ac.uk}), Agents or Dependents? Struggling to Listen to Children in Family Research and Family Law.
• Explores two potentially conflicting ways of conceptualizing children: as agents of their own lives & as dependents in need of protection from harm. Tensions that arise in trying to reconcile these two modes of thinking are examined in terms of how they play out in two contexts in the UK: child participation in (1) research on family lives & (2) legal proceedings under the private law provisions of the Children Act (1989). Personal experience studying how children negotiate their relationships with existing & new kin in postdivorce families underpins a discussion of research design & practice used to maintain the epistemological position that children are social & moral agents while acknowledging the realities of children's dependency in their families & their potential vulnerability. Investigated is why it is that, in a legal context, despite legislative principles that accord children agency, children are still constructed as dependents whose needs must be determined for them. Implications of this analysis are considered, focusing on how different conceptualizations of children can produce varying research findings about them as well as different policy interventions in their lives; it is suggested that current imbalances in how children are conceptualized need to be addressed both in family policy & research that informs this policy.

98S35421 / ISA / 1998 / 12662
Nebbia, Angel F. (U Autonoma Metropolitana Iztapalapa, 09340 Mexico DF {tel: 5-724-47-91; e-mail: nebbia@compuserve.com}), The Problematic Aspects of Rationality in Action Theory.
• Posits an action model as presented by Talcott Parsons, following Max Weber & redefined by Jürgen Habermas. Established for each action orientation is complementary support of the other two. In the case of the instrumental rational orientation, or formal, to Weber's term, the emotional is supposed to mean confidence or emotional support; the value orientation is considered as related to the very process of selection among alternatives. The same procedure is presented in the case of the other two formal orientations. For each of the subsystems in the general action system by Parsons, a distinction is made among different dimensions of subjectivity at the personality structural level; intersubjectivity at the interpersonal or social level; & intrasubjectivity at the generalized action level. This general schema is applied to a macroanalysis to show the descriptive analytical power of the systematization presented.

98S35422 / ISA / 1998 / 12663
Nederveen Pieterse, Jan (Instit Social Studies, NL-2502 LT The Hague Netherlands {tel/fax: 31-70-6260-575/31-70-4260-799; e-mail: nederveen@iss.nl}), Collective Action and Globalization: Theories and Prospects.
• Focus is on forms of collective action that directly relate to globalization, emphasizing those that seek to shape or influence globalization. Two kinds of futures interact in this argument: futures of collective action & of globalization. Scenarios of globalization include (1) global apartheid, (2) triadic or G7 world management, (3) regional blocs, (4) asymmetric multiaturalism, (5) symmetric multiaturalism, & (6) global democratization (cosmopolitan democracy). The most likely scenarios of global development are asymmetric & symmetric multiaturalism. At issue is the countervailing power at the global level. To what extent will international institutions such as the World Bank be conducive to collective actions that seek to steer them toward a more symmetric direction? Non-governmental organizations are playing a growing role & are subject to questioning as to their legitimacy, organization, & accountability. They are alternately viewed both as articulating social demand & the great hope for the future, & as a form of subpolitics, the institutionalization of which may lead to a refoundalization of politics. Their role varies according to issues (environment, development, human rights, peace, security, women's rights), mode of organization, methods of intervention (media, lobbying), their willingness to cooperate with international institutions & North-South relations. Other relevant social forces are professional organizations (epistemic communities) & media.

98S35423 / ISA / 1998 / 12664
Negus, Keith (U Puerto Rico, San Juan 0936-4985 (tel: 787-721-8662; e-mail: knegus@rrapc.upr.edu)), Re-Thinking Approaches to the Culture Industries.
• The concept of a culture industry was first used by Theodor W. Adorno & Max Horkheimer during the 1940s & has continued to be drawn on by writers seeking to explain cultural production. It is argued that one cannot assume that there are simple correspondences between cultural industries such as film, TV, recorded music, or book publishing. There are many differences in aesthetic form, content, working practices, means of financing, & modes of reception. Drawing from empirical research on the music media, entertainment industry, & electronic technology production, the aim is to rethink the culture/industry issue by taking the above argument one step further: it is not simply that the culture industries are plural (from industry to industries) but that all industries are cultural. All industries are producing products or services that carry cultural meanings & require interpretation. At the same time, all industries are constituted within specific cultural contexts that shape how people think, feel, & act in organizations. In this sense, industries are producing culture, but culture is also producing a particular type of industry. It is misleading to draw a boundary around the culture industries as a media & arts entity artificially separated from nonculture industries. It is suggested that important insights into the relationship between economics & culture can be gained by connecting conventional approaches to cultural studies to research on the music media, entertainment industry, & electronic media.
The Harlem community of New York City has been affected by what seemed to be the extinction of public space. Public disinvestment—affected by broader processes such as urban restructuring—has produced a landscape of neglect & abandonment in Harlem that threatens the existence of formal leisure spaces for the public. The aim here is to provide an account of contextual factors that affect public space in Harlem & show how teenagers appropriated a toddlers' playground in Central Park near Harlem through alternative uses, despite their limited access to formal public spaces.

The community of New York City has been affected by what seems to point to the extinction of public space. Public disinvestment—affected by broader processes such as urban restructuring—has produced a landscape of neglect & abandonment in Harlem that threatens the existence of formal leisure spaces for the public. The aim here is to (1) provide an account of contextual factors that affect public space in Harlem & (2) show how teenagers appropriated a toddlers' playground in Central Park near Harlem through alternative uses, despite their limited access to formal public spaces.
showing how Elias’s work reframes understanding of power & subjectivity through a stress on interdependences & their asymmetry, the networked nature of agency, & the interwoven form of human & sociopolitical development. It is argued that Eliasian analysis addresses key difficulties encountered with dominant approaches to organizational sociology. For instance, his work retains the critical perspective apparent in labor process theory, yet abandons its economic determinism, intraorganizational focus, & ahistoricism in the treatment of subjectivity. Equally it maintains an interest in the Foucauldian sense of discursive practice, but underscores how the establishment of discursive practices needs to be related to figurational context. His emphasis on Homi K. Bhabha questions the overly individualized conception of the self apparent in much organizational literature, & so, furthers the stress on networked agency witnessed within actor network theory. At the same time, however, the Eliasian emphasis on asymmetry presents an interesting contrast to the actor network commitment to symmetry, while his figurational concerns can be used to question how actor network theory “blackboxes” human actors (Newton, T. J., 1996 [see abstract 9706729]). His work also remains of interest to other recent developments in industrial/organizational sociology: eg, his focus on feelings & the construction of civility furthers the growing attention to emotion in organizations (Newton, 1996 [see abstract 9611690]), while his exploration of individualization is relevant to current debates within industrial/organizational sociology regarding corporate & organizational culture as well as those relating to individualism and collectivism. In exploring these themes, also considered (1) the extent to which Elias can be viewed from within a postmodern sensitivity, (2) the way in which his arguments can be applied to a reconsideration of early stages of capitalism and industrialization (Newton, 1997), & (3) limitations of Eliasian analysis.

Ng, Michele & Wong, Lloyd L. (Okanagan University Coll, British Columbia V1V 1V7 [tel/fax: 250-762-5445/470-6001; e-mail: lwong@okanagan.bc.ca]), Transnationalism and Chinese Ethnic Entrepreneurs in Canada.


Nguyen-Duy, Véronique (Dépt Information & communicaton U La
vale, Quebec G1K 7P4 [tel: 418-636-2131/7801; e-mail: véronique.nguyen-duy@ulaval.ca]), Le Complexe de Cendrillon. Évolution du statut du téléroman dans le discours de la presse écrite (1980-98) (The Cinderella Complex. The Evolution of the Status of the Soap Opera in the Discourse of the Press (1980-98)).

Traditionally, soap operas have kept their storylines in the private theme, but in recent years, some producers have begun to focus on themes of social character, as happened in the Jasmine series, which

looked at intercultural relationships, & in Urgence, which featured a storyline about the restructuring of the health care system. It is argued that, in busing their plots on controversial issues of the day, soap operas illustrate collective debates, but favor certain attitudes over others. The soap opera is overcoming its reputation as a simple source of entertainment & taking on new responsibilities as a vehicle of information or even a tool of popular education. It is proposed that this type of program be referred to as the “societal soap opera.”


Nicholson, Michael W. & Gleditsch, Kristian S. (Instit Behavioral Science U Colorado, Boulder 80309-0487 [tel/fax: 303-492-3248/3609; e-mail: nicholson@colorado.edu]), Globalization, Trade, and Conflict.

Nicholson, Michael W. & Gleditsch, Kristian S. (Instit Behavioral Science U Colorado, Boulder 80309-0487 [tel/fax: 303-492-3248/3609; e-mail: nicholson@colorado.edu]), Globalization, Trade, and Conflict.

Nicopolous, Philip (U Crete, Perivolia Rethymno 74100 Greece [tel/fax: 01-7291710]), Radical Political Organisations and the Dynamics of Social Change in a Complex Environment.

Nicolopoulos, Philip (U Crete, Perivolia Rethymno 74100 Greece [tel/fax: 01-7291710]), Radical Political Organisations and the Dynamics of Social Change in a Complex Environment.

Nicolopoulos, Philip (U Crete, Perivolia Rethymno 74100 Greece [tel/fax: 01-7291710]), Radical Political Organisations and the Dynamics of Social Change in a Complex Environment.
structural elements of the complex environment & its trends of change, a fluid dialectical game with many fluctuations is developed that corres-
ponds to the more general dynamics between actors & structures. A radical political organization can apply the systems & sociocentric approach as it maps out its tactics & strategies in the process. In any case, application of this approach does not mean identification with a static perception of social & political things.

98S35438 / ISA / 1998 / 12679 Nieboer, Anna Petra (Dept Sociology ICS, Grote Rozenstr 31 NL-9712 TG Groningen Netherlands [tel/fax: 050-363-6250/6226; e-mail: A.P.Nieboer@ppsw.rug.nl]), Life-Events and Well-Being: A Prospective Study on Changes in Well-Being of Elderly People Due to a Serious Illness Event or Death of the Spouse.

1 Examines the impact on well-being among elderly following a serious illness event or death of a spouse, based on data from the Groningen (Netherlands) Longitudinal Aging Study. Results reveal clear differences in the extent to which people's well-being deteriorates, as compared to their pre-event level of well-being. Moreover, their rate of adjustment also varies widely. Findings suggest that circumstances before & briefly after the events influence the impact as well as the adjustment process. Following the social production function theory, activities of people are seen as means for the production of well-being. Impact of & adjustment to the life event both depend on the degree to which these productive activities were dependent on the spouse who fell ill or died. The results support the notion that it is possible to explain something seemingly as private or psychological as dealing with a serious illness or death of a spouse with a theory about the joint (ie, social) production of individual well-being. Social production function theory appeared to be well-equipped to address interdependencies between family members & the effects these interdependencies have on the objective meaning of the event & consequent, on short- & long-term changes in well-being.

98S35439 / ISA / 1998 / 12680 Nieboer, Anna Petra & Siegwart, Lindenberg (Dept Sociology Groningen U, NL-9712 TG Netherlands [tel/fax: 50-363-6250/6226; e-mail: A.P.Nieboer@ppsw.rug.nl]), Social Indicators of Well-Being: Developing and Applying New Measurement Instruments.

1 In arguing that investigating alternative forms of social well-being is likely to play a significant role in detecting the existence of solidarity in different communities, an attempt is made to develop a theory-guided measurement instrument for social well-being that will be applied to a representative sample of the Dutch population. Theoretical & methodological issues are discussed.

98S35440 / ISA / 1998 / 12681 Niesen, Greg (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8 [e-mail: nielsen@vax2.concordia.ca]), Looking Back on the Subject of Action: Mead, Scheler and Bakhtin on Emphatics and Dialogues.

1 Part of a larger study that seeks to secure a place for the aesthetic & ethical theories of the late Russian culturologist, Mikhail Bakhtin, among the classics of the sociological tradition. A more limited comparative discussion of three approaches to the sociology of the subject is proposed. Each thinker is discussed in his own philosophical tradition, as well as his own object domain--symbolically mediated interaction for George Herbert Mead, social life for Max Scheler, & cultural products for Bakhtin. The Hegelian influence on Mead is reviewed briefly & contrasted with the neo-Kantian influences on Scheler & Bakhtin. Similarities & differences are compared for each approach to the subject & the subject of action & briefly situated in terms of the contrast with the earlier positions of Max Weber & Georg Simmel; attention is paid to comparing the notions of empathy & understanding that each develops. Focus is on Bakhtin's critique of pure empathy & how he moves beyond Scheler's influence in his revision of the 1929 version of Dostoevsky's Poetics. The twist for Bakhtin is that ethical social action is more than submitting to duty or an intersubjective communicative negotiation over norms & values; the act is both creative & answerable, composed of a two-sided answerability including reference to the uniqueness of subjects' struggle to become themselves & a more general reference that situates the act as an emotional-volitional orientation in the actor's life history--as a nonalibi in Being. The double dimension of creativity & answerability is familiar to yet reaches beyond, Mead's discussion of the development of the I & the Me. This latter comparison founds a renewed call for a dialogical definition of social action.

98S35441 / ISA / 1998 / 12682 Nieuwebeerta, Paul & Gijbber, Mëröre (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-30-253-2101/4405; e-mail: p.nieuwebera@fsw.ru.nl]), Recent Left-Turns in Post-Communist Societies: Effects of Social Class and Norms on Income Inequality on Voting Behavior in Comparative Perspective.

1 In some parliamentary elections in postcommunist countries, communists' votes were reevaluated. Examined here are the social causes of these recent "Left turns," drawing on data from Eastern & Western European studies. Comparison of postcommunist countries where Left turns took place, eg, Hungary & Bulgaria, with those where none appeared, eg, the Czech Republic & former East Germany, as well as with Western European stable democracies, show that societal Left turns are linked with individual-level data on voting behavior. Further, on the individual level, the effects of social class & inequality norms on voting behavior are determined, & the extent to which the relationship between social class & voting behavior is mediated by people's norms on income inequality is examined.

98S35442 / ISA / 1998 / 12683 Nigg, Joanne M., Geis, Donald E. & Brichele, Kendra J. (Disaster Research Center U Delaware, Newark 19716 [tel/fax: 302-831-6818/2091; e-mail: nigg@udel.edu]), Mitigation Actions at the Local Level: A U.S. National Assessment.

1 Because of the continuing escalation of disaster recovery costs in the US, governmental interests in reducing disaster impacts have begun to increase. At a local level, governments are beginning to think about the tactics, practices, & programs necessary to transform their communities, not merely by responding more effectively once a disaster occurs, but by lessening the likelihood that natural hazard impacts will actually have disastrous consequences. A national survey was conducted of a random selection of 109 cities to determine the extent to which mitigation actions have been taken. Community officials were asked about their mitigation efforts for different natural hazards, as well as about the barriers & incentives that affected the level of mitigation they had achieved.


1 The combination of closed & open systems in the sphere of culture takes place because of differences between autonomous & heteronomous regulations, direct & indirect outputs, & close & distant effects of the creative work. A single creator may bring into accord the direct output with the input, but, in the course of transfer & implementation, results become related to other creations, so that a distant output is formed that can be regulated only from the inception point of an activity. Influential in this respect are spontaneous changes & regularities/laws; transformation & restructuring of the effect of any of the cultural parts takes place as well. Consequently, it is necessary to distinguish between corresponding initial & consequent identities. While affecting social subjects, creating the subjective contents of social systems, & producing their artificial elements, culture regulates & gives rise to the relationship between the virtual & the real. However, every creator in the sphere of culture also produces those virtualities that evade control. The contribution of culture to the formation of social systems may be measured by the degree of the ability of subjects to activate & use cognitive, axiological, ethical, aesthetic, practical, organizational, technical & technological, economic, legal, & other ways of such transformation of the virtual into reality, by which a many-sided & integrated progress could be continuously achieved. To put into effect the favored trend, while discouraging obstruction, there is a process of stimulation of the support trend. In accordance to that, the hierarchical values vary, ie, information, propositions, models, projects, objects, etc.


1 The content of social systems depends on (1) the quality of artificial processing; (2) spontaneous changes, & (3) laws as objective necessities. Culture is most active in the first. Here, in the first aspect, cases in which culture is dominant & able to coordinate the output & input (a closed system) will be distinguished from those when it is subordinate & plays an auxiliary role (eg, in politics) & when it is not decisive in regulating subsequent consequences. In all such systems there exists a single (or sev-
eral, if they are of a composite nature) favorized trend. For it to be real-

in a supreme being. It is contended that the brain enables humans to live

global production of culture

devolution since the 1980s suggest that the new science-based industries

is based on human actions occurring in each sphere:

It is situational, with constant reference to a shared reality,

new technologies developed for the distribution of information (Internet, satellite TV, etc), this simulated culture & meaning confront the inter-

the creation of meaning in face-to-face interaction. The creation of meaning on an individual level is primarily founded on the senses, &

is, by definition, subjective & not necessarily easy to communicate. On the intersubjective level, meaning is created through the spoken word &

takes place in face-to-face interaction with an intimate relation to praxis. It is situational, with constant reference to a shared reality, & is con-

is constantly confronted with the production of culture & meaning in the infor-

meaning has

several, if they are of a composite nature) favorized trend. For it to be real-

Examines the overall societal enlacement of men & women in the prepar-

war cultures

which the fruitful de-

one exterior to the body—or as having “two corn-

decivilizing processes at a time of intense local uncertainy.

Thus the brain & the community share a mutually homologous system based on human actions occurring in each sphere:

(1) using language & creating a culture, (2) working with their hands &

appears to be oriented towards preventing the fusion of the

In science-based industries, the inputs of scientific knowledge are key; thus, proper interaction between universities, government laboratories, &

private firms is central. Higher education institutions & public labora-

tories usually provide the general understanding of a specific disciplinary area (eg, computer science, molecular biology), but they also supply the skilled personnel & sometimes prototypes & designs for industrial companies to proceed. Science-based industries are different from traditional ones in that the information content of their products is high, thus requir-

*Examining the overall societal enlacement of men & women in the preparation & waging of wars, arguing that war is a societal reality created & carried out by both men & women acting simultaneously as culprits, accomplices, & victims, although playing different roles & taking differ-

sixthness are tested & supported with examples, concluding that there is a “female face” of war. Men alone cannot be blamed for acts & atrocities of war, assuming female “peacefulness” & innate male “bellicosity.” Rather, entanglements of both men & women in the international war system must be considered to better comprehend the structure & the dynamics of the societal world of war & war cultures in times of peace.

*In the information-society, the production of culture & meaning has reached a level of simulation as described by Jean Baudrillard and

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Examines the relationship between unemployment, household division of labor, & well-being, based on data from a random sample of 3,500 unemployed. Analysis shows that the household division of labor sector without any evidence of an increase in the impact of context per se on the risk of household poverty. Implications of these findings for class & underclass explanations of urban poverty are considered.

Noile, Brian & Whelan, Christopher T. Trends in Cumulative Disadvantage and Urban Poverty in the Republic of Ireland. Recent popular & policy debate on poverty in Ireland has construed quality of life & changes in the social structure. Aspects to pay particular attention to in such a system will be the coverage of the European dimension: eg, identity & cohesion; the incorporation of new dimensions of welfare & social change, social exclusion & sustainability; the search for new welfare mixtures that are widely defined to include taxes, charges, loans, growth, & program retreatment (priorities) & total spending, administrative & organizational change, & personnel policies. Competing explanations are linked to the financial situation, needs, socio-economic features, & political/administrative climate or culture of the municipality. The politics factor is examined using local political trust, & the trend in latter elections is tested in terms of the relationship of role independence to ideologica character of strategy choice. The characteristics of leading politicians, changes in the administrative leadership, etc, are also considered. Effort is put into finding typical socioeconomic patterns that cluster different factors—finances, services, party strength, relations between actors, etc—& thus, focus is on a holistic understanding, ie, a local political systems analysis. A mixture of explanations is typical, where financial situation is influential on budget priorities & political/administrative factors influence organizational change, personnel policies, etc, suggesting that politics does indeed matter.

Nolan, Per Ove (Dept Political Science U Karlstad, 651 88 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-54-29-50-06/51-18; e-mail: p.o.norell@karlstad.se]), Financial and Organizational Strategies under Changing Conditions. The Swedish Municipal Case during Three Electoral Periods. Uses statistical & mail questionnaire data to explore how different local councils in Sweden coped with changing conditions that started in the early 1990s, focusing on three different electoral periods (1986-1988, 1989-1991, & 1992-1994) & the strategies they used, their choice of strategy, & the effect it has on financial situations, actor relations, & the need to develop new strategies. Financial & administrative strategies have been shown to have analytic links with price theory. Here, an attempt is made to real exchange rate & interest rate determination, & only under the assumptions that the unemployment situation & the agency of the individual is developed that, on the theoretical level, integrates both the structural & social injuries involved in those projects. They actually endure a nearly constant physical & psychological violence. The diversity & complexity of the enormous violence that husbands, children, & elderly parents direct at minority women are examined. Ethnocultural family ideologies & practices are discussed.

Nolan, Brian & Whelan, Christopher T. Trends in Cumulative Disadvantage and Urban Poverty in the Republic of Ireland. Recent popular & policy debate on poverty in Ireland has construed quality of life & changes in the social structure. Aspects to pay particular attention to in such a system will be the coverage of the European dimension: eg, identity & cohesion; the incorporation of new dimensions of welfare & social change, social exclusion & sustainability; the search for new welfare mixtures that are widely defined to include taxes, charges, loans, growth, & program retreatment (priorities) & total spending, administrative & organizational change, & personnel policies. Competing explanations are linked to the financial situation, needs, socio-economic features, & political/administrative climate or culture of the municipality. The politics factor is examined using local political trust, & the trend in latter elections is tested in terms of the relationship of role independence to ideologica character of strategy choice. The characteristics of leading politicians, changes in the administrative leadership, etc, are also considered. Effort is put into finding typical socioeconomic patterns that cluster different factors—finances, services, party strength, relations between actors, etc—& thus, focus is on a holistic understanding, ie, a local political systems analysis. A mixture of explanations is typical, where financial situation is influential on budget priorities & political/administrative factors influence organizational change, personnel policies, etc, suggesting that politics does indeed matter.

Nordmark, Nokela, and Stran. Towards a Sociology of Understanding of Mental Well-Being among the Unemployed—The Role of Economic and Psycho-Social Factors. Classic research on unemployment & mental health has focused on the functions of unemployment, which are seen as of equal importance for the unemployed. After reviewing critiques of this perspective, a model for understanding the differentiated mental consequence of unemployment is developed that, on the theoretical level, integrates both the structural restrictions of the unemployment situation & the agency of the individual. The model bases itself on previous findings indicating that mental well-being is dependent on the economic situation, on the one hand, & on the psychosocial value of employment, on the other hand. The model integrates both of these aspects & shows that the combined effect is of central importance for the differentiated mental well-being among the unemployed. The model is tested with data obtained during interviews with 3,500 unemployed Swedes.

Nordmark, Nokela, and Stran. Towards a Sociology of Understanding of Mental Well-Being among the Unemployed—The Role of Economic and Psycho-Social Factors. Classic research on unemployment & mental health has focused on the functions of unemployment, which are seen as of equal importance for the unemployed. After reviewing critiques of this perspective, a model for understanding the differentiated mental consequence of unemployment is developed that, on the theoretical level, integrates both the structural restrictions of the unemployment situation & the agency of the individual. The model bases itself on previous findings indicating that mental well-being is dependent on the economic situation, on the one hand, & on the psychosocial value of employment, on the other hand. The model integrates both of these aspects & shows that the combined effect is of central importance for the differentiated mental well-being among the unemployed. The model is tested with data obtained during interviews with 3,500 unemployed Swedes.

Novick, Susana (National Council Scientific & Technological Research, Elpidio Gonzalez 5122 (I 407) Buenos Aires Argentina [e-mail: novick@polpob.fsc.uba.ar]), An Essay in Economic Theory International Trade and Income Distribution. The classical international trade theory has been considered to be related to real exchange rate & interest rate determination, & only under the classical or Marxian traditions has the problem of income distribution been shown to have analytical links with price theory. Here, an attempt is made to show that distribution & price determination can be treated as a simultaneous problem under competitive conditions in international trade, & to put in evidence that markets & price system imply redistributive phenomena, but not always. The model tests two hypotheses: (1) producers maximize the rate of profit instead of the traditional profit function; & (2) positive & completely flexible installment costs in the production function are required to redefine the concept of technology & its implications on factor demand functions.

Novick, Susana (National Council Scientific & Technological Research, Elpidio Gonzalez 5122 (I 407) Buenos Aires Argentina [e-mail: novick@polpob.fsc.uba.ar]), An Essay in Economic Theory International Trade and Income Distribution. The classical international trade theory has been considered to be related to real exchange rate & interest rate determination, & only under the classical or Marxian traditions has the problem of income distribution been shown to have analytical links with price theory. Here, an attempt is made to show that distribution & price determination can be treated as a simultaneous problem under competitive conditions in international trade, & to put in evidence that markets & price system imply redistributive phenomena, but not always. The model tests two hypotheses: (1) producers maximize the rate of profit instead of the traditional profit function; & (2) positive & completely flexible installment costs in the production function are required to redefine the concept of technology & its implications on factor demand functions.
Discusses the impact that collaborative university-community policy.
Outlines the origins of the active theoretical model arose in the 1970s, especially of pedagogical practices based on functionalism, and political movements were fundamental in establishing links of research and the viability of a far-reaching health project. The role of the Pan-American Health Organization in promoting seminars to encourage the social sciences in postgraduate and doctoral level is underscored; associations that congregate professionals in collective health have also been formed. Discusses in conclusion is the opportunity to outline new policies and change at university, community, and government levels.

Examples of research & action projects discussed include reduction of violence in schools, community safety in low-income housing developments, & evaluation of the impact of welfare reform on immigrants.

Explores exchanges in which actors are constrained by the social structure, first outlining differences between network exchange theory & game theory, & then discussing problems of using rational choice in general, & game theory in particular, as a theory of action for network analysis. Two kinds of exchange theories are considered: game theory (core theory) & network exchange theory. Both are constructed within the rational choice framework, with the exception that one of the theories applies a network measure & makes use of a variety of action assumptions. Recent developments have synthesized network exchange & game theory, & some scholars argue that these two approaches benefit from integration. It is argued here that network analysis needs a theory of action; the question is whether rational choice (game theory) provides this theory of action for the explanation of exchange outcomes in networks. It is further argued that the principle of maximization of expected utility provides such a necessary mechanism for explanation of exchange outcomes. A more problematic finding is that the integration of a theory of games not only brings into network analysis game theoretic concepts & analytical power, but also difficulties concerning the solutions of games; eg, game theoretic solutions, such as the Nash equilibrium, provide predictions that differ significantly from experimental results. Further game theoretic experiments have illustrated how cooperation is possible in prisoners' dilemma games. A tentative explanation for why actors consistently defect in a strong structure prisoners' dilemma games. It is suggested that rational choice is fruitful for explaining how actors resolve games.

Interview data from 10 Swedish dual-earner married couples in their 30s who spend their leisure time on activities that bring them closer together, or that have a positive impact on the individual or the couple. The couples are drawn to analyze how individuals in a couple perceive the sharing of money & consumption. The point of departure is abandonment of the assumptions that members of families experience no conflicts of interests & that resources are shared equally. The way money & consumption are shared can be regarded as a reflection of the balance of power. Results reveal possible inequalities in material standards & power; both women & men agree that the women often spends less than her partner, yet seems satisfied with the situation. An attempt is made to understand the satisfaction women express about their relatively lower levels of consumption.

Follows the forked history of one age cohort of young Finnish people (N = 200,157, ages 18-24), 1980-1993, to investigate (1) how the experi-
ence of unemployment at a young age is linked with later work history & (2) how risk factors of exclusion from work are associated with a fragmented work history? Analysis of census data showed that up to 40% of young people who were unemployed in 1980 had subsequent difficulty in accessing the labor market. However, it would be too simplistic to draw the conclusion that a spell of unemployment experienced at the early stages of a job career automatically reflects in one's later job career; poor success in the labor market is linked with many risk factors predicting exclusion from work; periods of unemployment are not direct causes of an unfavorable work history & career, but rather consequences of shortcomings in life control.

98S35468 / ISA / 1998 / 12709
O'Brien, Margaret, Jones, Deborah & Sloan, David (Faculty Environmental & Social Studies U London (North), Highbury Grove N5 2AD England (tel/fax: 0044-1717555-783/763; e-mail: m.m.obrien@unl.ac.uk)), Children's Spaces in Cities: Negotiating Family and Urban Life.

Making space for children has been a complex & somewhat paradoxical process during the late 19th & 20th centuries. In developed, urbanized countries, the process has involved the loss of old spaces alongside the advent of new spaces. The loss of the street as a place to play & the loss of unstructured space free from regulation & supervision are significant transformations in children's lives. These changes, however, need to be set against new spatial opportunities. Throughout this century, specialized theaters, museums, adventure playgrounds, city farms, & leisure parks have been designed with children in mind.

98S35469 / ISA / 1998 / 12710
O'Neill, Brian (Dublin Intitut Technology Aungier St 2 Republic Ireland (tel: 353-1-402-3219; e-mail: boxell@dlt.ie)), Middlebrowism: Examining the absence of middlebrow discourses occupy. Of particular importance to this study of "interpretative repertoires" (Potter & Wetherell, 1987) is used to outline a map of the distinct discursive positions on the arts with an emphasis on the middlebrow program was monitored for 1 year, The Arts Show.

The presentation of the show for these fans must go beyond seeing the show exclusively in terms of the public sphere. Also discussed are those who listen to the show regularly, but do not identify themselves as fans.

98S35472 / ISA / 1998 / 12713
Oberg, Peter T. G. (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-18-181-196/170; e-mail: Peter.Oberg@soc.uu.se)), Body Image among Men and Women during the Life Course.

Experiences vary according to social class and gender during the life course, based on mail survey data from 2,002 Swedes, ages 20-85. Compared to men, women value appearance more & are more worried about bodily changes as they grow older; but the majority are content with their bodies. Results challenge the expectation that messages with constant warnings for visible aging effects, especially for women, would make them more discontent with their bodies as they grow older. One interpretation is that gerontophobic images in media create worries about prospective age-related changes, worries that do not correspond to people's present experience of their aging bodies.

98S35473 / ISA / 1998 / 12714
Oberschall, Anthony (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599-3210 (e-mail: tonob@email.unc.edu)), Polarization Dynamics in Ethnic National Conflict: Croatia and Bosnia.

Based on police reports, conflict analysis, & fieldwork in Croatia & Bosnia, the dynamics of ethnic polarization & escalation are traced. The pivotal idea is that, before major collective violence starts & attracts world attention, moderates in all ethnic groups are in the majority & in charge of governance. But they are intimidated into silence & exit, eventually overthrown by armed extremists in their own ethnic groups. After extremists have seized power, interethnic collective violence escalates to civil war. Should this dynamic be confirmed for 1990/91, there are lessons for early warning & early intervention in ethnic conflicts beyond the former Yugoslavia.

98S35474 / ISA / 1998 / 12715
Oberschall, Anthony (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC 27599-3210 (tel/fax: 919-962-7564/7568; e-mail: tonob@email.unc.edu)), Cooperation and Conflict: Encounters of Europeans and Non-Europeans.

Extricating hypotheses from the theory of cooperation & expansion of scope, using historical data from journals describing the first encounters of European explorers, traders, conquerors, & missionaries with indigenous peoples, 15th-19th centuries. Content analysis of encounters from 30 voyages & encounters reveals cooperative transactions (trade, altruist, ceremonial, & information) & noncooperative transactions (theft, threats, unilateral aggression, & sanctions) in a prisoner's dilemma paradigm. European & non-European attributes are coded, & hypotheses are tested with respect to the following variables: prevalence & robustness of tit for tat; repetition of transaction; normative restraint; expedition pur-
pose; cognitive frame; power disparity; mutual knowledge; communications obstacles; uncertainty, & others. Many can be tested with a before/after design when attributes & explanatory variables change in the course of an encounter or during the life of an expedition. Human actors are not only unitary players but may be part of a complex social unit with agency problems. They possess moral sentiments & cognitive frames that matter in addition to gain maximization. They operate in an uncertain environment with limited knowledge.

98S35475 / ISA / 1998 / 12716
Oei, Peter R. A., Fryntier, Ben & Broek, Inge Van Den (Instit Social Research Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands [tel/fax: 0031-13-466-2681/2959; e-mail: praeij@kub.nl]), The Quality of Work in the Netherlands in the Nineties.

Seeking to ascertain what developments have occurred in research on the quality of work in the Netherlands, research articles published in two leading Dutch specialist journals, 1990/91, were subjected to content analysis using a framework constructed on the basis of four research themes—employment & division of functions, organizational change, development of functions, & health & well-being—& four types of research—theoretical-explanatory, descriptive, action, & evaluation. One theme stands out, health & well-being, as does one type, descriptive. Four conclusions are reached: (1) Research into the relationship between employment & quality of work is lacking. (2) Evaluation research is almost totally lacking. (3) There is almost no theoretical work on organizational change. (4) Research into the quality of work is dominated by management & psychologic perspectivities; the sociological perspective is lacking.

98S35476 / ISA / 1998 / 12717
Ohl, Fabien (UFIRSTAPS-U Strasbourg II, F-67084 Cedex France [tel/fax: 03-88-15-72-40/41-74-75; e-mail: ohl@ushs.u-strasbg.fr]), Newspapers Sport as a Comment on Everyday Life.

Draws on the axiomatics of Pierre Bourdieu & the problematics of Ervyn Goffman to examine narrative dimensions of the sport culture, via analysis of a sample of 950 newspaper articles dealing with different sporting events. Both quantitative (eg, frequency of words & expressions) & qualitative analyses of some articles' contents were performed. The results show a wide range of topics beside war & heroic themes. The comments & their emotional components appear according to where newspapers & sport, respectively, stand in the journalistic & sports fields. Sports characteristics & the regularity of sporting events give to sports comments a capacity to act as references to & metaphors of everyday life. Indeed, the media propose stories of sporting events that include a wide range of behaviors & suggest legitimate ways of being. Discourses on sporting events make the actors' behaviors intelligible, affirm social identities (individual & collective), & remind us about the social rules of everyday interactions.

98S35477 / ISA / 1998 / 12718
Ohly, H. Peter (Social Science Information Center, Lennestr 30 D-53113 Bonn Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-2281-142/120; e-mail: oh@bonn.iz.soz.de]), Browsing in Social Science Sections of Clearinghouses, Catalogues and Virtual Libraries.

Existing systematic access to the Internet via searching machines, browsing services, & clearinghouses (eg, Yahoo, SOSIG, & ARGUS) are considered with respect to their principles. Issues & solutions for the systematic collection, administration, & page design of a German clearinghouse for the social sciences (SocioGuide) are discussed in terms of feasibility of knowledge organization principles in Internet information. In the two main regions, "Germany & International" & "Eastern Europe," the GESIS SocioGuide 1997 enables more precise regional restrictions simultaneous with content (sociology, political science, etc) or institutional (universities, research units, etc) access. Eight principles valid for the GESIS SocioGuide Germany & International are addressed.

98S35478 / ISA / 1998 / 12719
Otonen, Eerika (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland [tel/fax: 358-3-215-563/6080; e-mail: sper@uta.fi]), Where Have All the Children Gone? Children's Invisibility in Family Sociology and a Suggestion to Bring Them in Sight.

Explores why sociology has not been capable of viewing the child as an active agent. Sociology is conceptually limited; it is well equipped to analyze social structures, but not individual or self. Further, sociology leans heavily on the idea of development. Therefore, children appear in contexts of social structures, & their social purpose is to develop into adults who fit in with a society designed by adults for adults. Sociological family theorizing & its feminist critique have provided insight into the family from parents' & children's eyes, but not from the generational point of view. Feminist theorizing could be used in bringing children into the sociological spotlight, but there is also another adaptable tactic: subaltern studies. Subaltern studies aim at making society's marginalized groups & their interests visible, raising the marginalized to the status of subjects by taking into account their own practices, thoughts, discourses, & strategies.

98S35479 / ISA / 1998 / 12720
Oka, Masato (Economic Research Inst Yokohama City U, Japan 226 [tel/fax: 311-45-787-2069/2351; e-mail: oka.masato@yokohama-cu.ac.jp]), Managing Aging Workforce: The Interplay between Public Policies and Firms' Logic of Action in Japan.

Large Japanese firm behavior toward aging workers can be characterized as "reject & retain": ie, older workers are excluded from the age-oriented pay & promotion system (Japanese seniority system) in their mid-50s, while they are utilized in the quasi-internal labor market. The excluding behavior arises from the logic of the age-oriented seniority system. This system works well when the organization is growing larger & its age structure is young; however, when the number of aging workers increases under the long-term employment system, it causes a payroll burden & difficulty in fulfilling workers' expectations for promotion. Regeneration of the organization is also necessary under the competitive market situation. Therefore, this seniority system presupposes that older workers will be excluded at the margin of core activities. Retaining behavior arises from the logic of the state or society insisting on the social responsibility of large firms in the aging society. The interplay between the two logics is analyzed here in a case study of the Toyota Motor Corp.

98S35480 / ISA / 1998 / 12721
Okada, Takeshi (Faculty Education Kagoshima U, Japan [tel: 099-285-7760; e-mail: okada@taikku.edu.kagoshima-u.ac.jp]), The Social Construction of Japanese University Sport Clubs.

Japanese university sport clubs possess a strong hierarchical structure based on senior-junior relationships. This hierarchical structure is shaped by the role of parties in the subculture of clubs. During parties, which are routinely held at certain times of the year, a senior club member pays for juniors with the expectation that juniors will get completely drunk. When junior members become seniors, they are expected that they, in turn, will honor their former debts by paying for juniors. This open chain of exchange contributes to the fixed hierarchy of senior-junior relationships.

98S35481 / ISA / 1998 / 12722

Draws on observations & interviews with fans in Paris, France, to analyze the development of a gothic party (derived from the gothic rock style) considering the manner of establishing & renewing fan relations, & how it dominates & modifies fan life. These parties are lived as oral events, an orality not appropriate for the Internet, TV society. Highighted is the return of such orality in an adolescent universe dominated by school & the writing autocracy.

98S35482 / ISA / 1998 / 12723

In the formation of the Swedish modern welfare society, Gunnar Myrdal played an important role when questions about how to make use of scientific knowledge in building the new society were raised, particularly in light of his recent book on the value question in political economy. Analyzed here is Myrdal's position in relation to the German debate in the 1920s & in the Swedish political & academic context at the beginning of the 1930s. Attention is also paid to Myrdal's early-1930s shifts, particular attention is paid to Myrdal's recent book on the value question in political economy.
The dominant social time of a society is the time in which its fundamental values are manifested & implemented. It is the manifestation of a specific social order. The dominance of different social times throughout history thus expresses both the predominance of different values & the meanings in each one of their moments as different forms of organization of social life. Work is the fundamental value of the modern social order. In contemporary society, work has been questioned as a central value; it is sustained by a social order that in effect is no longer (or is rapidly ceasing to be) shaped by work. Compared to other spheres of life, a decentralization of work seems to be occurring; its subjective relevance is diminishing. Points of view that contest modern values & meanings are proliferating, implying that we are already living in post-modernity. A transition to a new set of meanings is occurring that will culminate with the emergence of a new dominant social time, not yet completely shaped.

11Focuses on relational concepts of status, including Max Weber's concept of status as social closure & T. H. Marshall's concept of legal status, arguing that they are useful because they capture collective aspects of inequality that have been largely ignored by proponents of gradational concepts.

In Peru, the Maoist organization, Shining Path, initiated, in 1980 in the central mountain range, a "people's war" from the field to the city, with the objective of taking the political government in Lima & addressing the critical situation in general. The most affected were the indigenous communities & farmers of the mountain region. Violence caused by the Shining Path was answered by the Peruvian police & military forces. Statistics on political violence obtained from journalistic information & from different institutions, as well as from information based on testimonies, 1980-1990, are drawn on to reflect on the social consequences of the people's war in the towns of central Peru & their subsequent impact on the current Peruvian situation.


tors. While Turkish development policies have come a long way toward recognizing women's role in development, a sociological investigation among 175 Keban Dam female migrants & several related studies on the southeastern Anatolia Dam project reveals widespread historical unawareness of women's place in development policies since the 1960s. The findings demonstrate women's power & ability to create opportunities for themselves in an urban environment. It is important that women's role in development projects such as the dams be acknowledged & that women's status & role be elevated.

Onur, Ilknur (Sociology Dept Firat U, Elazig TR-23169 Turkey (tel/fax: 90-424-2128500/2330062; e-mail: ilcxio@hermes.nott.ocuk)), Female Dam Migrants' Place in Regional and Urban Development: A Case Study of Keban Dam Female Migrants.

1 Presents a comparative analysis of high dam development projects, differentiating their visible & invisible impacts & emphasizing women's involvement in them. In particular, migrants' ability to alter visible impacts is stressed: ie, the technical & physical appearances of a resettlement in an urban area & their power to establish new forms of relations, tenure structures, & forms of employment & social organization. A number of international projects are discussed & two Turkish cases are scrutinized. The findings presented are drawn from interviews with Keban Dam female migrants 20 years after their resettlement in an urban area. These findings show that the visible aspects of the project have been taken into account & the invisible ones have been overlooked. Results illustrate that social aspects of the Keban Dam urban resettlement were mainly dealt with by the women or migrants themselves. The transition from invisible experiences of the Keban Dam case to visible changes in relevant policies regarding the Southeastern Anatolia project is traced. The awareness of migrants' power to alter results through their invisible participation & the necessity of reassessing policies relevant to high dam development & related resettlement projects are discussed.

Ortega, Juan M. (Inst Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma Mexico, Mexico DF 04510 (tel/fax: 525-622-7400/665-2443; e-mail: juann@servidor.unam)), The Institutionalization of Concertation: The Case of the Economic Solidarity Pact.

1 To bring inflation under control & reform the economy, in 1987, the Mexican government developed, with the support of business & labor groups, a concerted economic policy package known as the Economic Solidarity Pact. Examined here is the process by which this policy instrument became institutionalized, hence fostering the development of a context under which uncertainty & distributional conflicts among economic actors were to diminish.

Osadchaya, Galina Ivanovna (Moscow State Social U, 107150 Russia (tel/fax: 90-169-2790/8132; e-mail: is@gww.msu.msk.su)), Social Policy: Contents and Values.

1 In the context of extensive structural reconstruction & in light of a deep crisis in social policy in Russia, it is argued that institutions & a socioeconomical basis must be created to realize the population's needs & interests, & outline values of social policy & its purposes under conditions of resource limitations. The "living minimum" should lie in the core of all contracts; social support & selective family policies are also important in this process for maintaining balance between macro- & microsocial policy. Coming out of the crisis social policy will be more European & directed toward protection from the negative impact of economic development.
The sociology of business was originally developed in France as a discipline concerned with the production of academic knowledge. It later became a subject of instruction for professionals, managers, and union officials, during which time businesses became silent partners in much research into the concerns of management. The resulting combination of the production of academic knowledge & of means for business intervention is examined & held to be linked to an evolution in social demand that calls into question the role of government in pursuit of equality.

Ostir, Mary J. (Dept Sociology Bryn Mawr Coll, PA 19010-2899 [tel/fax: 601-526-5393/7475; e-mail: mosirim@brynmawr.edu]), Empowerment and Women's Organizations in Zimbabwe: The Dynamics of Gender and Social Class in the Post-Independent Period. The examination of the role of women's organizations in enhancing the status of urban & rural women in Zimbabwe, focusing on the activities of government-mental & nongovernmental organizations as well as women's more informal associations in advancing the socioeconomic position of women both before & after the UN International Conference on Women in Beijing, People's Republic of China. This analysis considers the critical role social class plays in establishing & structuring women's activities & in setting the agendas for each group. It is argued that poor & working-class women have benefited most from groups that directly address their class & gender needs, as opposed to groups more broadly configured around gender. The activities & goals of groups such as the Zimbabwe Women's Resource Center & Network are highlighted. One specific event inspired by the Beijing Conference, & focused on here, is the publication of Zimbabwe Women's Voices, which documents the perspectives of women from several grassroots organizations & facilitates dialogue Zimbabwean women across class & geographic boundaries.

Osterback, Eva, Zick, Cathleen & Bryant, W. Keith (U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112-0080 [tel/fax: 801-581-7712/5156; e-mail: cathy.zick@frs.utah.edu]), Maternal Employment and Mother-Child Time in Single-Parent and Married-Couple Families. The research on US women has raised the question of how wage-related work requirements may affect the mix of low-income, single parents' nonmarket time, particularly the time they spend with their children. Data from the National Survey of Families & Households are used to investigate how maternal employment alters mothers' reports of time spent in physical care, child care, shared leisure activities, & housework. The analysis utilizes an instrumental variables approach that allows for possible simultaneity between employment status & nonmarket time. Estimates constrain the employment effects of low-income (ie, welfare eligible) vs higher-income families & between single & married mothers. Preliminary work done with only the married mothers reveals that employment has a negative, statistically significant effect on both physical care time & housework, but it has no impact on shared leisure activities.

Ostrowski, Krzysztof & Teune, Henry (International Institut Regional & Local Studies, PL-02787 Eliegnja 29 Warsaw Poland [tel/fax: 48-22-641-2656/643-3537; e-mail: iskra@hun.com.pl]), Globalization: Regions, Meso-Regions, and the World System. The presentation results from the Democracy & Local Governance Research program on the broad configurations of political cultures defined by democratic values, drawing on data from local political leaders in 26 countries across the Americas, Europe, and South Asia. From the perspective, local variations in priorities and political leaders' democratic values can be grouped into a few historical political-cultural mesoregions that cross-cut national boundaries. Although there is evidence that global democratic values have penetrated into practically every local niche, the main variations transcend the histories of state formation & their ideological divergences during the past two centuries. Globalization of democratic politics has led to the emergence of two kinds of solitude, not necessarily those of language & culture, but perhaps of necessity & history, contingency, & the rhetoric of proximate spaces. Considered is how the city orients to the voice of the scribe & conversely, how the poet is etched in what D'Or described as "la chansonner" (the troubadour) Georges D'Or described as "les rues sales et transversales" (the dirty & transversal streets) of the urban center. What account is established or settled in this encounter? What transaction is scratched out or inscribed on a city of poetic theory whose essence is irreducibly linked to a transgressive version of its own origin & historicity? Finally, how does Montreal, as a site of such creative & intimate violence, co-opt the written imaginary of its own nationalizing discourse in the logos of another's global experience?

Oustedik, Fatima (Instit sociologie U Algiers, Bouzareah (tel: 33-1-45-48-77-92)), Social Link and Fading of Symbolic Marks. Signs, as symbols, are means that permit one to see a social link; they are the expression of an actor who is a part of a "tougherness." It is hypothesized that, when there is no possibility of having living symbols, one may perceive a social link through death; to meet or for ready to die becomes the means to make sense of what is happening & experience & to the "tougherness" when the social link is fading. The Algerian situation is drawn on to develop this hypothesis.
Explores the history of European colonization in terms of the dualisms it imposed on indigenous peoples throughout the Americas, drawing on a reading of a 16th-century Franciscan text, Historia General de las Cosas de la Nueva España (General History of the Things of New Spain). Considered the first ethnographic study of the Americas, it was written in colonial Mexico through collaboration between elite Indians & Franciscans & between the Spanish Crown & Franciscans. The Franciscans working with the Crown intended to subdue all Indians & their land, while elite Indian men working with Franciscans collaborated on the construction of a "new" Christian ideology that subdued Indian women. While these two relationships did not develop without significant discord, together they heralded the institutionalization (via religion & the state) of European dualistic thought in the Americas. Indigenous peoples were the first to suffer, in a massive way, the effects of this institutionalization, & they continue to suffer, just as many First World people, ecofeminists among them, are realizing that they too have everything to lose from the way the West treated the earth. Place Historia in a broad context starting in Classical Greece, it is suggested that this rich document of cultural contact can teach much about an ideological conflict that continues in spite of the centuries-long dominance of Western dualistic thought. Because humility was long absent in Western rationalistic, androcentric, ideological constructs, it is proposed that ecofeminism & other Western environmentalist theories can only gain from a humble appreciation of their debt to indigenous people's knowledge.

Drawing on T. H. Marshall's distinction between the civic, political, & social rights of citizenship, the nature of citizenship rights in contemporary Latin American democracies is explored. It is argued that political rights of citizenship have generally preceded guarantees of basic civil rights, with important implications for the quality of democratic regimes & the capacity of civil society to mobilize through democratic institutions to address growing problems of inequality.

Neglect is a multidimensional problem, with both psychosocial & structural variables. Can the psychosocial interventions delivered by the state overcome the problem of neglect without attention to structural variables such as employment & housing? This question was considered in a study of 131 neglected children, ages 0-18, & 78 mothers referred by governmental agencies (the first responders) to evaluate & respond to situations of neglect. The criteria used for defining neglect were based on the Canadian Child Welfare Societal Spanning of a first analysis. Child neglect: The Problem of a Unsectorial Approach. 

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Efficacious means of reducing poverty might be created.

The US government's recent concern about domestic terrorist attacks has resulted in new policies that link local & national emergency responses, namely, the Nunn-Lugar-Dominici bill, which addressed the fact that terrorist attacks could include the use of nuclear, biological, & chemical weapons. It aims at minimizing such risk by providing financial & structural resources in training of local emergency response offices & by facilitating a coordinate federal-local response. Examined here are Nunn-Lugar-Dominici law's early steps in preparing civil local emergency management personnel (the first responders) to evaluate & respond appropriately to disasters. Also assessed is the initial perception of effectiveness by local emergency management in southeastern FL.
text of government & industrial planning. A central challenge lies in conveying insights derived from a sociological perspective to industry professionals whose training is primarily in management & engineering disciplines. This problem applies equally to those managers in a government tasked with developing & implementing innovation research policy & to those in industry who are the research target audiences. Establishing the credibility of ethnographic approaches, building relationships in industry networks, & enlisting support in research are all problems for the ethnographic researcher that more closely mirror the challenges faced by a government in successfully conveying the results of technical research outcomes. In this sense, the work of ethnographic research has a recursive relationship with the ends set by that research. To investigate the networks whereby innovation research might be disseminated, a network of industry participants must be established. In this respect, the work of the Design, Space & Society Research Unit owes a debt to the research practices & insights of Michel Callon & John Law. Callon’s “sociology of translation,” is presented as a heuristic device to illustrate the role of the researcher & research in the formulation of innovation policy & the intersection of the disciplines of engineering & sociology.

98S35514 / ISA / 1998 / 12755
Paes Machado, Eduardo & Siqueira, Carlos Eduardo (Dept Sociologia Federal U Bahia, 41170-290 Salvador BA Brazil), Environmental Risks in a Petrochemical Complex in Brazil.
· Discusses the notion of social amplification of risks applied to the residents of Camacari, Brazil, where there is a large petrochemical complex. Interviews were conducted with 50 people to collect data on environmental impacts, social organization, political dynamics, perception of atmospheric pollutants & industrial accidents, & means of formal & informal communication of risks. Special emphasis was given to a rumor about a big explosion of industrial plants that would cause destruction of the cities near the complex. It is concluded that this particular type of social amplification of risks is a consequence of the lack of job opportunities, community mistrust in the petrochemical industry risk management, & lack of power to control environmental impacts.

98S35515 / ISA / 1998 / 12756
Paetau, Michael (GMD-German National Research Center Information Technology, Schloss Birlinghoven D-53754 Sankt Augustin, Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-2241-142625/142072; e-mail: paetau@gmd.de]), “Virtual Enterprises”: Networks or Social Systems?
· Ongoing research on the possibilities of virtualized sociality is used to explore the aptness of a "virtual enterprise." Is a virtual enterprise only a special form of social networks, or is it an organizational social system with an identity, organizational memory, & a self-description, which allow differentiation of system & environment? Investigated is whether virtual organizations can pose as prototypes for successful enterprises in the new globalization. A systems-theoretical approach examines the complexity & dynamics of a virtual enterprise distributed all over the Federal Republic of Germany as a network of individuals, different branches (in five regions), autonomous projects, & collaborating companies in terms of inherent social & organizational forces that keep it together or make it fall apart. Results challenge the hypothesis that (1) virtual enterprises, by virtue of active "boader" management, cannot develop a systems identity; & (2) there are no characteristic differences between network organizations & virtual enterprises.

98S35516 / ISA / 1998 / 12757
Pagram, Robin J. (StratPlan Consulting Group Pty Ltd, 12 Leura St Nedlands West Australia 6009 [tel/fax: 61-8-9368-3266/2300; e-mail: weserc@water.net.au]), Overcoming Conflict in Disaster Management–The Search for New and Innovative Thinking.
· Intelligent & innovative design principles are needed to overcome situations where organizational systems are failing to cope with disaster complexity. Mentoring is an intelligent, multidisciplinary, analytical, problem-solving approach that aims to enable participants to work collectively toward a resolution. A key to mentoring is new & innovative thinking—breaking the habits of assuming that things must be done in set ways, or that there are only limited options in any situation.

98S35517 / ISA / 1998 / 12758
Paille, Michel (Conseil langue francaise, 800 place D'Youville 13 e'tage Quebec GIR 3N4 [tel/fax: 418-644-9939/7654; e-mail: mpaille@cifl.gov.ca]), Les Politiques linguistiques au Canada et au Quebec a la lumiere de leurs contextes demographiques (Language Policies in Canada and in Quebec in Light of Their Demographic Contexts). (RE)
· Language policies have been enacted in Canada by both the federal government & the Assemblee nationale du Quebec. The federal government, through the Official Languages Act (1969) & the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (1982), wants to promote the use of English in Quebec & the use of French elsewhere in Canada. In Quebec—the only Canadian province with a French-speaking majority—the Charter of the French language (1977) strives to make French the language of government & law, as well as the everyday language of citizenship, especially among immigrants who live mostly in Montreal & have historically shifted to English as their usual language. Analysis of population growth trends shows the demographical context of both Canadian & Quebec language policies, & evidences increased bilateralization of the population: more Canadian French speakers live in Quebec, whereas the French-speaking minorities outside Quebec have reduced their share of the population to only 2.9%, largely due to exogamy & language shifts toward English. Yet, outmigration to other provinces & (since 1977) compulsory French education of immigrants' children have reduced the number of English Quebecers. Nonetheless, the situation of the French minorities outside Quebec is worse when compared to the province's English minority. For Canada as a whole, only the French speakers are losing ground. As for Quebec, despite the relative success of its language policy, major demographical factors show a loss in the Francophones' relative weight in Montreal.

98S35518 / ISA / 1998 / 12759
Pais, Jose Machado (Institut Ciencias Sociais UL, Av das Forcas Ar- madas Edif ISCTE A (tel: 351-1-7932272) e-mail: mac.pais@mail.telepac.pt)), Transitions to Adult Life: The Games and the Rules.
· In the traditional passage to adulthood, young people adapted themselves to descriptive structures that set rigid rules for behavior. It is taken. Increasingly, however, this transition has acquired performative features that can be viewed within the four classic categories of games defined by Callois: agon, alea, mimicry, & ilinx. For many contemporary youths, their life course is increasingly like a game. Similar to playing computer games, they are called on in real life to solve dilemmas, negotiate crossroads, & overcome obstacles. The "yo-yo" trajectories that underlie the transition to adulthood gives this transition an increasingly hypertexualized flavor, with chance & diversity playing an ever more important role.

98S35519 / ISA / 1998 / 12760
Pais, Jose Machado (Institut Ciencias Sociais U Lisbon, Aula Sul 1 P- 1600 Portugal [tel/fax: 351-1-7932272/7964953; e-mail: mac.pais@mail.telepac.pt]), Economy and Education: Maladjustments and Paradoxes–The Portuguese Situation.
· In economies undergoing a surge of modernization & sudden & asymmetrical economic development, eg, Portugal, paradoxes result from several structural maladjustments between the economy & education. Interview data from the 1997 Survey of Portuguese Young People (N = 2, 000) are drawn on to examine these maladjustments. Overall, the Portuguese manifest overall satisfaction with the educational system, but register striking rates of failure in school; 60+% have repeated a school year at least once. What explanation can be given for their satisfaction with a school that obliges them to repeat the school year? (2) Young students in Portugal manifest very high academic aspirations; 70% aim to finish a higher education course. How can these high academic aspirations be justified or made compatible in light of such high failure rates? (3) In terms of the European Community, the Portuguese are among those who have the fewest academic qualifications. Therefore, in a context of economic modernization, why is it that young Portuguese adults (ages 25-35), who have lesser qualifications, are less affected by unemployment than those who successfully conclude their secondary education?

98S35520 / ISA / 1998 / 12761
Pakulski, Jan & Crook, Stephen (Dept Sociology & Social Work U Tasmania, Hobart 7001 Australia [tel/fax: 61-3-62262337/ 62262279; e-mail: Jan.Pakulski@utas.edu.au]), Routinisation of Environmentalism in Australia: Issue Concerns, Media Coverage and Social Carriers.
· Argues that dynamics of public opinion, media coverage, & social activism on environmental issues in contemporary Australia are best under-
stood as a process of “routinization,” which is reflected in a mainstreaming of environmental issues & a decline in less conventional forms of environmental politics & activism. Opportunities for registering environmental concern through the electoral process have increased with the formation of green parties (eg, the Australian Democrats) & the formulation of comprehensive environmental programs by the major parties (the Australian Labor Party & the Liberal & National Parties). Thus, the process of routinization has led from nonconventional protests to conventional forms of political participation & from concentrated party-specific voting to diffuse & “specialized” voting. The environment has entered the repertoire of “routine” public concerns that are familiar, normal, & therefore, less affected by moral panics, the vicissitudes of electoral contests, & media fashions. This familiarity is cultivated by regular (itself routinized) media coverage & political exposure, which has been accompanied by an emergent clustering of environmental concerns & corresponding bifurcation of issue audiences. It is important to note that routinization is not equivalent to the straightforward triumph of old over new politics. Environmental politics have made a difference in Australia: eg, environmental issues have played an important role in loosening traditional (especially class-based) voting patterns. Further, the retreat of green issues to a core constituency does not exclude the possibility that a green issue in the future might become a focus for widespread concern & activism. Environmental concerns in Australia have now been appropriated by all important political actors. This means that their original carriers, the green groups, have come to compete for attention on a more crowded scene, where claims to exclusive ownership & representation cannot be defended. This may result in a withering away of green groups or their transformation into conventional political lobbies. Alternatively, they may become a distinctive feature of narrative, offers a way of synthesizing the double ambition of Weberian sociology—historical causal explanation & understanding of human action. Attention then turns to the Weberian theme of value significance in the construction of reality. By way of example, a look at Ricoeur’s notion of narrative identity, broader implications of advocating narrative causal attribution in the context of discovery are assessed.

Palidio, Salvatore (Faculty Architecture Politecnich Milan, I-20133 Italy [tel/fax: 39-2-23-95542-17/15; e-mail: spalidd@tin.it]), Police et société post-industrielle (Police and Postindustrial Society). (PRE) Since the end of the 1970s, economic, social, political, & cultural transformations linked to industrial decline & the passage into the so-called postindustrial society, as well as the consequences of the formation of the European Union, have provoked a crisis in urban society & in traditional sociology. The involvement of this crisis with endogenous & exogenous social control is noted; as a result, police have been confronted with new demands for control, involving varied parts of the population, for which they are not adequately prepared. How daily problems & conflicts in the postindustrial city differ from traditional difficulties is investigated, & it is suggested that the uncease experienced by police adapting to this new context seems unavoidable when one acknowledges the increased frequency of criminal activity & the problems resulting from immigration. The analysis is based on results of several studies of urban police in Italian cities, 1993-1998, & on 4 years of research on the role of immigrants in deviance & urban delinquency.

Palme, Joakim (Swedish Inst Social Research Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden [e-mail: joakim@mail.datokom.se su.se]), Swedish Pension Reform. In 1994, the Swedish Parliament made a decision about guidelines for reforming the pension system that have since been interpreted in very different ways, by Swedish as well as foreign observers. The fact that the actual legislation of the guidelines has been delayed has added to the confusion. Here, the Swedish pension reform is described from a social policy point of view. By examining the content of the reform as well as the intentions & actions of different interest groups, reasons for reform & the background to the choice of reform strategy are revealed.

Palonen, Anne (U Lapland, SF-96100 Rovaniemi [tel/fax: 358-16-3241-32-4500; e-mail: anne.palonen@levi.urova.fi]), Child Sexual Abuse in Families—A Social, Psychological, and Legal Problem. Assesses the division of responsibilities between legal & administrative authorities, with special reference to the protection of law of clients & the problems connected with social workers’ & health care professionals’ obligation to maintain confidentiality. The research material comprises the actual legislation of the guidelines has been delayed has added to the confusion. Here, the Swedish pension reform is described from a social policy point of view. By examining the content of the reform as well as the intentions & actions of different interest groups, reasons for reform & the background to the choice of reform strategy are revealed.

Paoletti, Isabella (Social & Economic Research Dept INRCA, Ancona U, Italy, are drawn on to describe how the caring task is constructed as a women’s duty inscribed in a gendered moral order. Discourse analysis reveals how specific identities of the women are produced through the interaction & how the caring tasks are constructed in the interview as a women’s duty. The interview data are treated as “moral tales,” ie, ways for respondents (Rs) to display their moral responsibility & a morally adequate images of being a caregiver. Caring within the family is described by the Rs as their own burden, responsibility, & ineluctable destiny. In some cases, no way out is conceivable, & the physical & mental health of the caregivers is threatened. The construction of a gendered moral order is enacted through the development of the interview interaction.

Paoletti, Isabella (Dept Social Economic Research INRCA, r. s. Margherita 5-60124 Ancona Italy [tel/fax: 39-75-5723672; e-mail: ipaolet@unipic.it]), Caring for Older People: A Gendered Practice. Describes some instances of the moral & relational universe in which caring practices are embedded, drawing on data from The Role of Women in the Family Care of the Elderly (INRCA, Ancona, Italy, an action
project that interviewed women caregivers in Ferrara & involved them in various initiatives, eg, self-help groups. The data were inspected, in particular, for the material & moral reasons that produce dependency of the family caregivers or the cared for. In fact, if an objective dependency of the cared for exists, in many cases, caregivers' life revolves around the cared for, even when alternative solutions are feasible. Severe psychological & physical health problems are often lamented by the caregivers.

The children's & women's rights movements are analyzed to develop the theoretical grounded framework that accounts for the common & different feminist agendas, global/international & local/regional factors, gender & age variables. Data are drawn from public documents & accounts of the governmental/nongovernmental organizations, particularly through the UN members that establish Platforms for Action. Developing from several international treaties, the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, People's Republic of China, provided a platform for action along with the UN's sponsorship & several regional declarations. A transnational & gendered analysis of the human rights movement, & a strong focus on young women, or, as the UN has defined the concept of the rights of the "girl child," draws on these public documents & other UN & UNICEF sources to investigate global social movement(s) & regional variations of children's rights as part of, but not the same as, the women's rights movement(s). The historic context & the cross-national comparisons of the movements are summarized to examine the common concerns & goals of improving the position of women/young women in the issues for action are explored to develop the theoretical context that allows for variation & differences in the postcolonial division among First & Third World (young) women as well as a theoretical grounding of the issues to extend understanding of feminism in this postmodern period, "beyond Beijing."

The main production unit in Greek agriculture remains the family farm marginalization is likely to occur due to significant cutbacks (reformed common agricultural policy) in agricultural subsidies. Further, family farm survival in areas lagging in development, such as Aitoloakarnania, has been due to defensive strategies against marginalization, often in the form of farm diversification, petty trading, off-farm employment, & flexible organization of family labor. Also, it may well be that regional policy measures are far more relevant for survivalist family farms trying to face marginalization. Survey data on family farm survival &/or marginalization in the prefecture of Aitoloakarnania, gathered in summer 1997 under an European Union-funded research project dealing with the impact of structural policies on areas lagging in development, support the analysis.

Explores global empowerment of children, children's rights, & the concept of citizenship as social practice via analysis of UN, particularly UNICEF (UN International Children's Emergency Fund), support of the Convention on the Rights of the Child & its distinctive emphasis on the involvement in & generation of art. The social contextual/ﾏmacrosocial is tied to direct participation with & observation of children's projects on the microlevel of analysis. The UNICEF goal of involving children in the production of art (especially paintings & drawings), making the children's voice a form of global empowerment, is challenged by the patriarchal, bureaucratic, corporate context. A brief social history & postmodern analysis are presented of the purposes & results of UNICEF art & the dynamics of empowering children. A political context is indicated, assuming the movement for children's rights has reinvigorated the value of producing art images & political messages that reach a large & influential audience. The changing meaning of empowerment in a modern patriarchal, corporate, service organization is considered to understand the practices, participation, & meaning of citizenship & empowerment. Visual illustrations of the typology support the discussion.

Studies of environmental problems as a factor of social change in industrialized & developed societies has resulted in an important body of knowledge from different perspectives (eg, economic, political, social, & sociological). Environmental values studies & its political consequences (eg, environmental movements & green parties) have received special attention from researchers. But the environment has an important symbolic potentiality not addressed from that perspective, the potential to connect it with other central features of societies, ie, cultural identity. In societies suffering from cultural identity crises, the environment (or some of its components) might be playing a central role in that process. Here, the environment is considered from a perspective of how it is used for social control & specifically, the dialectic generated around cultural identity processes.

Forms of Survival and Marginalization of Children and Women in Beijing, People's Republic of China, provided a Plat-form for Action along with the UN's sponsorship & several regional declarations. A transnational & gendered analysis of the human rights movement(s) & regional variations of children's rights as part of, but not the same as, the women's rights movement(s). The historic context & the cross-national comparisons of the movements are summarized to examine the common concerns & goals of improving the position of women/young women in the issues for action are explored to develop the theoretical context that allows for variation & differences in the postcolonial division among First & Third World (young) women as well as a theoretical grounding of the issues to extend understanding of feminism in this postmodern period, "beyond Beijing."

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Draws on human ecology, continuity, & loss theory in a qualitative analysis of domains of loss experienced by Southeast Asian elders who have resettled in Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN. US data & cross-sectional analyses, & by a lack of consideration of alcohol in homicide causation. European research has been more dynamic & dealt extensively with the alcohol-violence relationship, but these studies also have limited generalizability. A cross-national dynamic analysis of homicide victimization by gender is reported here, as an extension & replication of Rosemary Gartner's (1990) theoretical model of homicide, with alcohol-related concepts integrated into this model. Results based on the analysis of 17 nation-states, 1950-1995, provide evidence that two aspects of alcohol-related behavior, consumption rates & the drinking culture, interact with divorce to cause homicide victimization. Further, gender differences in homicide rates are found in the nature of these interactions. The importance of these results for homicide causation & violence prevention policy is discussed. Discusses four types of leisure futures in the short, medium, & long term: (1) Conservatism means the continuation of present trends & the preservation of the status quo. (2) Reactionism implies a set of fundamental changes in social, economic, & political values & institutions. Consequences of these futures for leisure forms, provision, & experiences are illustrated by examples from the international literature.

Examines some emerging issues & problems of military sociology in India. In India, there have been biographical, autobiographical, & accounts of memoirs wherein the military has been narrated as a part of in...
individual experience; however, there is hardly any systematic work on military sociology. The military system, by its nature, necessitates a certain legitimate degree of nonaccessibility, secrecy, & disciplined silence. Presumed ethical, moral, & national interests & relatively closed structure of the military have led to self-denial of military sociology in India.

98S35543 / ISA / 1998 / 12784
Parra, Maria Cristina (U Zulia, Maracaibo 4005 Venezuela (e-mail: mparra@telcel.net.ve)), University Faculty: The Specificity of Their Role.

产学, as actors daily construct the institution in which they develop an important part of their social career, are explored in terms of their specificity in the context of the complex professionalization & bureaucratization process characteristic of modern universities. To belong to the university presupposes a job or occupation that depends on a salary established by the institution or government, which implies that the faculty must organize to negotiate work terms & conditions. Despite these characteristics, which may seem adverse, faculty still maintain relative control of their job. In addition, sociopolitics plays an important role in transformations at all levels & particularly in the production & distribution of knowledge. In Latin America, this analysis should be forwarded considering that regional universities have a tradition different from those of the rest of the Western world, & that faculty & public scholars shoulder social responsibilities transcending the revolutionary model of the 1960s.

98S35544 / ISA / 1998 / 12785
Parra-Luna, Francisco (Dept Sociologia U Complutense Madrid, E-28023 Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-3942923/01; e-mail: parralun@lix.intercom.es), Can the Performance of Social System Be Measured?

All societies pursue certain objectives & attempt to reach them using a series of means; ie, society can be defined as a system for transforming means into ends & the transformation that has been represented on various occasions. Indeed, any society is implicitly designed from the outset to convert something not directly consumable to something consumable. This can be compared to the classic scheme of manufacture whereby raw materials (money, effort, & means) were used to obtain certain finished tangible or intangible products intended to satisfy individual & social needs. Consequently, society arises to effect this transformation & would cease to exist should such transformations no longer take place or become ineffective. Hence, there can be no doubt that the definition of input & output is essential to understanding the nature & origin of the social phenomenon, which is nothing more than a “transformation unit.”

98S35545 / ISA / 1998 / 12786
Parra-Luna, Francisco (Dept Sociologia U Complutense Madrid, E-28023 Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-3942923/01; e-mail: parralun@lix.intercom.es), The Role of a Referential Pattern of Values in the Analysis of Social Systems.

Values can be considered the main raw material that founds & forms the social phenomenon. If one can call value “an element of a shared symbolic system which serves as the criterion for choice between orientational alternatives” (Talcott Parsons), then it can be extrapolated that almost every field of human relations can be considered an enormous & complex framework of necessities & interests that can only be satisfied through the achievement of values. The reason for existence of institutions, the aim of all human association is solely a result of the need for carrying out & attaining values that will satisfy original or derived necessities. Any systemic theory of society cannot avoid dealing with values as one of its main subjects.

98S35546 / ISA / 1998 / 12787
Partida-Rocha, Raquel (U Guadalajara, Jalisco Mexico (tel/fax: 52-832-7395/884-2193; e-mail: rpartida@campus.gdu.itesm.mx), Nuevos modelos productivos. La mutación del proceso productivo en la industria alimenticia y electrónica de Guadalajara (New Productive Models. Transformation of the Productive Process in the Food and Electronic Industries of Guadalajara). (SPA)

Reflects on changes in the food & electronics industries of the city of Guadalajara, Mexico, focusing on the productive restructuring & national free restructure economy. Analysis emphasizes global transformations in work & related flexibility. The hypothesis is that new productive forms emerge from the transformation & adaptation of extant modern models, ie, Japanese or North American models of work organization.

98S35547 / ISA / 1998 / 12788
Pascuzzi, Giovanni (Faculty Law U Trento, I-38100 Italy (fax: 39-461-881899; e-mail: pascuzzi@gselso.unin.it)), The Law between Books and Bit.

The law of primitive society (ie, “mute law”) & the law of oral societies are very different; the modern legal cultures (ie, the Western legal tradition) that extensively use printed books are different from the legal cultures that can consult only rare manuscripts. The use of information technology to store, represent, & spread legal knowledge is changing the law in two directions: (1) the concrete rules are changing (eg, regulations about the validity of the electronic documents), & (2) modalities to construct & represent legal reasoning are changing (eg, hypertexts). Discussed are how information technology can be used in legal education, how the technology can be used to transmit legal knowledge, & what law professors have to teach.

98S35548 / ISA / 1998 / 12789

The Chipko (Hug the trees to save them) people’s movement in India was launched in Uttarkhand in the early 1970s to challenge the commercial management of forests. Chipko attempted to create awareness through organization. The Dusholi Gram Swarajya Mandal is the mother organization of the movement. It has been active in making villagers understand the importance of forests & in seeking their active participation in afforestation & conservation. When foresters came to chop the trees, the women hugged the trees, saying “Chop us, not the trees! These trees give us water we drink, fertile soil to grow food. These are our life & soil.” The movement continued for 8 years until the Uttar Pradesh state government put a moratorium on the felling of green trees for commercial purpose. Analysis of the emergence & success of the Chipko movement shows that, if people actively participate in a movement, it will be successful. This premise is supported by a review of secondary published data.

98S35549 / ISA / 1998 / 12790
Paul, Gerd (Instit Sozialforschung, Senckenberganlage 26 D-60325 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0049-69-75618129/749907; e-mail: Paul@em.uni-frankfurt.de)), Software Engineers in a Period of Change.

Empirical data on innovation processes in industrial software production are drawn on to argue that neo-Tayloristic attempts to restructure the work of software engineers & to enhance their productivity are of little use, because subjectivity & individual style are a resource for, rather than an obstacle to, productivity. Strong barriers of professional culture & beliefs influence the classical conflict of worker control vs autonomy, eg, evidence is found of a strong identification with the project, but a low identification with the company. Orientations that arise in turbulent & insecure situations in the firm are described. The problem of social justice, job insecurity, & the problems of getting old in a “young” branch are also addressed.

98S35550 / ISA / 1998 / 12791
Pauwota, A. Larisa (Dept Sociology Omsk State U, 644077 Russia (e-mail: pautova@univer.omsk.ru)), Postmodernistic Science and Research of Social System Stability.

Although traditional sociology rejected the possibility of a changing & conflictual, yet stable, social system, postmodernistic science must be dedicated to advancing critical & scholarly research & practice relating to problems of mutual connection & penetration of stability & change, absence of balance, & instability. Examined here are (1) refusal of the idealization of stability & balance, (2) refusal of the opposition of stability & change, unbalance, & vagueness, & (3) research on the spectrum of variants & multimasurement of stability. It is suggested that subsystems, elements, & processes with different characteristics of stability & instability can exist in social systems.

98S35551 / ISA / 1998 / 12792
Pawluch, Dorothy A., Cain, Roy & Gillett, James (Dept Sociology McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4 (tel/fax: 905-529-7070/522-2642; e-mail: pawluch@mcmaster.ca)), Lay Constructions of HIV/AIDS and Complementary Therapy Use. 281
Recognizing the importance of lay conceptions of understanding people’s behavior in the face of illness, experiences of individuals with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) who use complementary therapies are examined, showing how the use of such therapies—the decision to turn to them, pattern of use, and very definition of what constitutes complementary therapy—is integrally linked with their health. Lessons learned from HIV/AIDS & how they may inform health & illness more generally. Analysis of approximately 70 qualitative interviews conducted 1994–1998 in south-central Canada indicate that some people think of health holistically as a balance of the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual with well-being. Others have an understanding that conforms more closely to a mechanistic & biomedical view of health & illness as either the absence or presence of disease. Each group makes sense of complementary therapies in different ways. The diversity of constructions underpinning complementary therapy use among people with HIV/AIDS & how these constructions are shaped by gender cultural/ethnic backgrounds, class, & social networks are explored.

In the context of an emerging international division of labor, examined are (1) what “family” means to children; (2) what roles they see themselves playing in creating family values; (3) what they see as a good family; (4) where they see themselves as fitting in, in terms of the responsibilities for developing good families; & (5) whether they perceive household responsibilities as an avenue for autonomy, a learning process, or something negative. Recognized are three levels operating for the child: nation (macro); ethnicity, class, & gender (intermediate); & individual (micro). Also considered are how cultural diversity affects conceptions of family life, & what impact globalization has on the exportation of ideals of childhood.

Examines current tensions in ethnic politics in New Zealand using a theoretical framework that encompasses elite state & nation making in settler societies & the inclusion or exclusion of aboriginal peoples & immigrant minorities in or beyond these political projects. The history of legal citizenship in New Zealand is used as an illustrative guide to the making & remaking of nations at the intersection of meetings between old & new arrivals. Theories of ethnic & civic nationalism are viewed as analytically distinct processes reflecting elite imaginings & practices relating to different conceptions of peoplehood—as popular communities of descent or rational-legal entities. The distinctiveness of settler societies is explained by particularly elite constructions of national paths of origin & descent. It is argued that elite nation making in New Zealand was heavily dependent on the swift emplacement of the state—hence, New Zealand is best viewed as a state-nation for much of its history.

Explores the geopolitics of welfare welfare reforms currently being implemented in countries like the US, Canada, & the UK. In distinctive yet related ways, established welfare settlements have fallen under concerted political attack not only for failing to eradicate poverty but also because of supposedly new socioeconomic pathologies, ie, welfare dependency. Under workfarism, dependency is countered by active reconnection with wage labor; principles of needs-based entitlement are displaced by those of reciprocity & employability, while federal/national regulation gives way to a new emphasis on decentralized delivery & local solutions. Yet there are a series of profound disconnects between welfarist problems & workfarist solutions, many of which find their most vivid expressions at the urban scale, supposedly the primary welfare problem site. The rise of workfarism is contextualized in terms of broad-level transformations in contemporary state strategies/structures & regulatory conceptions. Focus is on 3 worlds of analysis (moral & political) & theoretical strikes. Exploring the reactions & behaviors of actor (collective or individual) & how these responses are reflected in specific local policies & model inference, a method is described that attempts to evaluate how a unit change in the voter’s position on an attitude scale affects a party’s fortunes.

Pazouki, A., Globalisation and the Political Economy of Gender: The Case of Female International Migrants in Japan.

In the context of an emerging international division of labor, examined is the relationship between socioeconomic development, migration, & gender on the international level, using the case of female labor migrants—mainly from the Philippines—in Japan to illustrate the role of gender from the perspective of a global political economy.

In Russia, emerging trade unions, aiming to create their social base, do not seek social partnership & balance; in fact, they do not negotiate with employers & oppose alternative trade union recruiting. Much collective action protest organized by trade unions are based on those reasons. Here, labor conflicts & their causes are analyzed, drawing on data from municipal common transport enterprises in Novosibirsk, Russia, gathered through participant observation, in-depth interviews & focus groups. Examining the reactions & behaviors of labor collective, enterprises director specialists, trade union leaders, & passengers. Focus is on the lack of accord between management structure & modern market conditions.

Explores US & South African children’s perspectives on childhood in families, focusing on the viewpoints & activities of children in creating their own identities. From an interpretative sociological perspective, children are viewed as agents who interpret, react to, & shape their environment.

Payne, Clive (Nuffield Coll, Oxford OX1 1NF England [tel/fax: 441-865-278720/278725; e-mail: clive.payne@social-studies.oxford.ac.uk]), Targeting Floating Voters with Statistical Models.

In recent general elections in the UK, the main political parties have used statistical models to analyze their private polls. Identified here are the issues that predispose voters to vote for/against their party. The results of these models were then used to help inform the political campaigns of the parties. Described is the modeling work done for the Labour Party in the run-up to its successful campaign in the general election in May 1997. The models were straightforward logistic models of the propensity of floating (ie, noncommitted) voters to vote for the two main protagonists, Conservative & Labour, with adjustments for voter’s demographics. Emphasis is on the problems of applying & interpreting such models for politicians & their campaign managers. The issues addressed include (1) what added value modeling brings to the analysis of private polls; (2) why such models should be restricted to floating voters; & (3) nonnormal & non-linear behavioral patterns & model inference. A method is described that attempts to evaluate how a unit change in the voter’s position on an attitude scale affects a party’s fortunes.

Pearce, Tola Olu & Morrison, Johnette (U Missouri, Columbia 65211 [tel/fax: 573-882-7265/884-6430; e-mail: socip@showme.missouri.edu)), Childhood in the Family: A Cross-Cultural Study on Children’s Perceptions of Their Position and Responsibilities.

Explores US & South African children’s perspectives on childhood in families, focusing on the viewpoints & activities of children in creating their own identities. From an interpretative sociological perspective, children are viewed as agents who interpret, react to, & shape their environment. Addressed are (1) what “family” means to children; (2) what roles they see themselves playing in creating family values; (3) what they see as a good family; (4) where they see themselves as fitting in, in terms of the responsibilities for developing good families; & (5) whether they perceive household responsibilities as an avenue for autonomy, a learning process, or something negative. Recognized are three levels operating for the child: nation (macro); ethnicity, class, & gender (intermediate); & individual (micro). Also considered are how cultural diversity affects conceptions of family life, & what impact globalization has on the exportation of ideals of childhood.

Pearson, David G. (Victoria U, Wellington New Zealand [tel/fax: 04-4721-000-8782/495-5041; e-mail: david.pearson@vuw.ac.nz]), States of Unease: Aboriginality Immigration and Nationalists in New Zealand.

Examines current tensions in ethnic politics in New Zealand using a theoretical framework that encompasses elite state & nation making in settler societies & the inclusion or exclusion of aboriginal peoples & immigrant minorities in or beyond these political projects. The history of legal citizenship in New Zealand is used as an illustrative guide to the making & remaking of nations at the intersection of meetings between old & new arrivals. Theories of ethnic & civic nationalism are viewed as analytically distinct processes reflecting elite imaginings & practices relating to different conceptions of peoplehood—as popular communities of descent or rational-legal entities. The distinctiveness of settler societies is explained by particularly elite constructions of national paths of origin & descent. It is argued that elite nation making in New Zealand was heavily dependent on the swift emplacement of the state—hence, New Zealand is best viewed as a state-nation for much of its history.


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Pedahzur, Ami (U Haifa, IL-37905 Israel [tel/fax: 972-4-8240045/8257785; e-mail: pedahzur@actcom.co.il]), How Do They Survive? Extreme Right Wing Parties in Fighting Democracies.

Compares two extreme right-wing parties (KACH & MOLEDET) & several others in Israel to examine how such parties cope with the barriers erected before them by the democratic state. These restrictions seriously impair their ability to adapt their ideology to the demands of the law while removing extreme enough to attract the voters to whom their message is directed. Discussed are (1) the factors inducing the prospects of an extreme party to cross the barriers presented by the state, & (2) the steps an extreme party should take to maintain its relevance for its potential voters.

Pedersen, Inge Kryger (Dept Sociology U Copenhagen, DK-1361 Denmark [tel/fax: 45-3532-3291/3940; e-mail: inge.kryger.pedersen@sociology.ku.dk]), Athletic Career: Modern Strategies amongst Top Female Athletes.
Among the world champions in sports, several female athletes have been able to combine elite sport careers with motherhood & in some cases, also with education or work. Discussed here is what this phenomenon means in relation to the character of sport, career, & modernity. Empirical research among such female athletes shows a coexistence of different forms of culture. How athletes influence & develop their own social worlds in top sports is the focus of an interpretive interactionist analysis. The institutionalization of elite sport is not necessarily characterized by a linear (evolutionary) process from playing communities to professionalized, individualized elite sport. This statement can be seen as a critique of the concept of career developed in the sociologies of occupations, organizations, & professions. In such contexts, the hierarchical assumptions of progress through organizational layers & levels are attached. How the modern, individualized athletic woman in a risk position uses local traditions is that a successful athletic career is different from linear, monodimensional careers that focus on a single goal.

98S35560 / ISA / 1998 / 12801
Pedersen, Kirsti (Dept Leisure & Cultural Studies Fimmork Coll, N-7500 Alta Norway (tel/fax: 78-45-02-38/43-44-38; e-mail: kirstip@hi.fm.nlo), Globalization of Local Culture: A Study of Wilderness, Experiences and Changes in Women's Lives in Alta, Northern Norway.

Common use of outing areas has until recently been closely connected with a subsistence economy in Alta, Norway, a community located far north of the Arctic Circle. Traditionally, the organization of people's everyday life has centered around the harvesting seasons, with clear divisions between women & men. Rapid modernization & urbanization have transformed this northern region from a peripheral, burned-out area after WWII to a part of the modern Norwegian welfare state. Analyzed here is how outdoor life ideologies, practices, & experiences structure women's lives, & how the relationship between women & outdoor life has changed during the modernization process, drawing on interview data from women between 20-65, & on fieldwork carried out in Alta. Nature as a place of subsistence work has been replaced by nature as a recreational landscape. The region has become a part of a globalized sports, leisure, & tourist culture, & the wilderness can be conceptualized as a place for cultural encounters between traditions & modernity as local traditions are adapted to globalized & technology-based activities. Three main types of outdoor people are identified: (1) traditionalists, for whom harvesting nature is the prime motive; (2) classical trekkers, for whom hiking & skiing for pleasure & health are important; & (3) special interest recreationalists, ie, salmon anglers, hunters, dog-sledders, & snowmobilers. The three types overlap & challenge each other.

98S35561 / ISA / 1998 / 12802
Pedlar, David John, Macknight, Chris & Rockwood, Kenneth (Veterans Affairs Canada, PO Box 2502 Charlottetown Prince Edward Island C1A 8C2 (tel/fax: 902-568-7464/8899; e-mail: djp3@po.crwv.ca)), Social Factors and the Dynamic Model of Frailty: Results from the Canadian Veterans Care Need Survey.

The identification, management, & prevention of frailty is of central importance. Efforts to promote independence in the older population has focused on biomedical factors, including impaired physiological processes, single organ system indicators, & impaired functions; recent work has focused on a dynamic approach that defines frailty as a balance of resources & deficits that may contribute to a loss of independence. Although social factors, including social integration & social support, are key components of the dynamic model, their contribution to understanding frailty is not yet understood. To address this question, multiple correspondence analysis was undertaken with 1,597 cases, an education level. This statement can be seen as a critique of the concept of career developed in the sociologies of occupations, organizations, & professions. In such contexts, the hierarchical assumptions of progress through organizational layers & levels are attached. How the modern, individualized athletic woman in a risk position uses local traditions is that a successful athletic career is different from linear, monodimensional careers that focus on a single goal.

98S35562 / ISA / 1998 / 12803
Peggs, Kay (Dept Sociology U Portsmouth, Hants. PO1 3AS England (tel: 01705-84609; e-mail: kay.peggs@port.ac.uk)), Women, State Pensions and Poverty.

Using secondary data & analysis of the General Household Survey for 1988-1990, it is shown that women's work at age are less likely than men to have occupational pensions or personal pension plans, which is largely attributable to the impact of child care responsibilities on their labor market position. However, the generally disadvantaged position of women in the labor market means that even women without caring responsibilities are disadvantaged in their nonstate pension membership. The majority of women, therefore, will have to rely on state pensions in the future. However, the value of state pensions is being increasingly eroded. Interviews with 45 employed women, ages 40-59, reveal concerns about government encroachments on state pensions. Few felt that they would be able to survive on the basic state pension, & most were unwilling to rely on SERPS because of cuts. However, the majority of the women were disadvantaged in their nonstate pension membership, & therefore, state schemes will be crucial to their finances in later life. Nevertheless, many will receive reduced state pensions. It is concluded that women's poverty in older age will increase, because concentration on nonstate pensions & diminished state pensions will lead to women being increasingly disadvantaged.

98S35563 / ISA / 1998 / 12804
Pei, Xiaomei, Ingham, Stanley R. & Wu, Zhengzhang (Center Study Aging Duke U Medical Center, Durham NC 27705 (tel/fax: 919-416-5800/5879; e-mail: pei@geri.duke.edu)), China's Health care Transition and Its Impact on a Rapidly Growing Aged Population.

Addresses issues related to health care for a rapidly growing aged population under the current health care reform in the People's Republic of China. It is assumed that (1) older people, who generally live either on nonstate pensions or rely totally on their children, are disadvantaged regarding access to increasingly market-driven health services; & (2) it is increasingly difficult for older people, who tend to suffer more from chronic than acute conditions, to get appropriate services as the facilities move toward curative care with high-technology equipment. The adequacy of the current state health policy is assessed, drawing on a comprehensive literature review, case studies of health care service providers & aged users in a major city, & investigation of recent government documents. The limits of a totally market-oriented health care system & the role of the government in providing a safety net & alternative health care services to the aged population are discussed.

98S35564 / ISA / 1998 / 12805
Pellegrini, Claudio (Dept Sociology U Roma "La Sapienza", I-00185 Italy (tel: 39-6-6868220), Training the Excluded in Europe.

Preliminary results from a 1994 Eurostat survey of 12 countries regarding participation in continuing vocational training in enterprises indicate dramatic differences in & across countries & in patterns of participation. Differences can be explained by using information on labor market functioning, educational attainment, & the industrial structures of enterprises. Focus is on the features of the employees excluded from training; there are common patterns across European countries in terms of sex, ethnic belonging, age, religion, political party, & education level. This is necessary for designing European programs to help the excluded, tailored to their needs rather than to a generic representation of the labor demand.

98S35565 / ISA / 1998 / 12806
Pellegrino, Adela & Martinez, Jorge (Facultad Ciencias Sociales Puebla, Mexico) (Dept Sociology U Zaragoza, Spain), Migracion de profesionales de America Latina a los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica (Migration of Professionals from Latin America to the United States of North America). (SPA)

Examines the migration of professionals & skills from Latin America to the US in the 1970s & 1980s, drawing on US Census data & Immigration & Naturalization Service reports of annual admissions to the US. Even if the growth of Latin Americans' migration to the US in the last decades has been dominated by migrants working in low-paid jobs, the emigration of skills jeopardizes the strengthening of qualified labor markets in sending countries. The concept of "brain drain" is placed in the present context of globalization. It is concluded that selective migration to the US is still an issue to Latin American countries in their efforts to develop human capital. Movements of skilled labor and the interactions between migrants & natives, promoting technological transfers & skill exchanges. The counterpart to this situation is the increasing expectations of professional performance & the development of networks that stimulates migration's projects.

98S35566 / ISA / 1998 / 12807
Pelowski, Paul (Thesaurus Project U Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ England (tel/fax: 44-01206-874037/872003; e-mail:
The ideal

Since the beginning of the 1990s, there has been a continuous public

Explores (1) how noncash or care-based services might be integrated

saurus), developed by the Data Archive at the U of Essex (Colchester,

&

didate terms are suggested by cooperating organizations via a new Web-based entry form. New ways of delivering the thesaurus are explored, including providing cooperating bodies with the complete thesaurus to integrate into their own software environment & the possibility of allowing remote access to the Data Archive's indexing & retrieval software.

Weber, Sombart, & others, the allegedly "universal" principle of value freedom already worked in opportunistic support of some values & policies, eg, etatist, nationalist, or racial-hygienic over others. The core problem deriving from this is how to recast the ideas of intellectual autonomy & academic freedom in non-value-neutral terms, without giving in to tendencies toward politicization that erase all distinction between "knowledge" & "big" politics. This issue may be clarified by studying the arguments of some right-wing supporters & challengers of the idea of value freedom, eg, Sombart & Michels, both paradoxically combining an intense political commitment with professions of value freedom. But such ambiguities are also discernible in the work of more radical critics of "bourgeois objectivity," eg, Freyer, Schmitt, & Heidegger. While denying the liberal neutralizations, these "conservative revolutionaries" still manifest a residual concern to preserve a measure of distance between science & politics.

Peng, Ito (Dept Social Welfare Hokkaido Gakuen U, Sapporo 0048631 Japan [tel/fax: 81-11-897-1721; e-mail: peng@hokusei.ac.jp]), Child Care Policies in Japan: Post-War Developments & Recent Reforms.

Since the beginning of the 1990s, there has been a continuous public & policy debate in Japan over how child care should be arranged, who should care for children & under what circumstances, & who should pay for it. It is expected that the government's recent child care policy reform will significantly change the nature of child care arrangements. Recent developments in child care policies are examined with a view to understanding the nature of Japan's welfare regime. Discussion includes why child care is becoming an emerging policy issue in many welfare states, identifying some factors that have affected the child care policy debate in many Western countries & comparing them with Japan. The development of postwar child care policies in Japan is traced across four stages. Social welfare development in Japan is considered from the perspective of policies affecting child care, family, & gender.

Peng, Ito (Dept Social Welfare Hokkaido Gakuen U, Sapporo 0048631 Japan [tel/fax: 81-11-897-2751/894-3690; e-mail: peng@hokusei.ac.jp]), Cash or Care: The Case of Japanese Social Welfare.

Explores (1) how noncash or care-based services might be integrated in current contexts of research on social policies & (2) Japanese social welfare in terms of cash & noncash transfers. The increasing importance of care & social services in Japan, particularly long-term care for the aged & child care, is discussed. Then, cash & noncash transfers are examined, comparing state-provided transfers such as pension, child allowances, public assistance, & corporate-based cash transfers such as family & housing allowances. Development of long-term care insurance & policies on day care for preschool children are also considered. Some features of Japanese social welfare in relation to cash care are summarized.
Examines the social dynamics of institutional relationships between the Singaporean government, a Singaporean economic development agency, transnational corporations, & Singaporean businesses, 1965-1990. It is argued that Singapore's rapid industrial transformation occurred not just through the state's control over the economy, but also through the successful relationships built between the significant players in the field. The key to Singapore's success was the development of informal elements—trust, honesty, & sincerity—and formal elements—e.g., transparency of transactions, smooth bureaucratic procedures, & attractive business packages. These relationships were built up from the time the Singaporean government began its industrialization in 1965 & again when it initiated the operation to restructure the economy after 1980. When these institutional relationships combined with Singaporean geopolitical & economic circumstances of the period, industrial transformation was successful.

Examines the emigration intentions of young people (under age 30), of residents of metropolises, especially Moscow & St. Petersburg, display stronger desire than others toward emigration abroad. Among those who migrated frequently, the gap in education between migrants & nonmigrants is considerably greater than it was in the previous generation. It is noted that complications involved in migration to the capital encourage some people to emigration abroad.

The official nongovernmental umbrella women's organization in Nigeria, the National Council of Women's Societies (NCWS), bears a particular relationship to the military state, which is grounded in a specific social & political history. The organizational structures & practices that have emerged tend to constrain the nature & scope of women's activism. Such activism is usually legitimated by recourse to particular constructions of what it means to be a woman—what woman's identity is or should be—and, therefore, what kinds of actions are appropriate for women. The NCWS has expressed attachment toward a particular conception of what it means to be a woman—effectively reifying women as wives & mothers within the existing social order. In Nigeria, the multifaceted changes arising from the impact of structural adjustment on Nigerian society & the politics of transition from military to civil rule, form the crucible in which particular constructions of womanhood are transformed or preserved. The focus here is on how the hegemonic discourse of womanhood is drawn on by the NCWS during the period of Babangida's military regime were shaped by the history & politics of the organization & its relations with the state & contributed to the legitimation of social & political power. This has had the effect of narrowing the ideological space available for progressive forces to utilize subaltern discourses of womanhood to affect beliefs & understandings of a women's place in Nigerian society or critically challenge the policies & practices of the state.

A study of cohabitation focuses on several questions. What are the functions of cohabitation? How does it fit into the human life cycle? Should it be considered an alternative to conventional marriage, or rather, a preparatory stage toward it? How do attributes of cohabitators differ from those of noncohabitators in terms of age, education, religiosity, income, ethnicity, values, & attitudes? To what extent is cohabitation a stable relationship? In what types of societies does cohabitation proliferate? Questionnaire data, drawn from a comprehensive international survey of 23 countries in 1994 indicate three tentative findings: (1) In about 75% of cases, cohabitation leads to marriage. (2) The countries can be grouped according to their relative frequency of cohabitation, with the highest rates in Russia, Sweden, Norway, eastern Germany, & Austria. (3) The countries seem to be divided into the various groups: existence of a comprehensive welfare system & operation of a conservative or traditional value system.
join groups, & become leaders show that children struggle to achieve their intentions. Imitation & attempts to trespass & destroy are identified as the most common strategies for seeking friends. Material elements unconnected with those of a particular play routine are used to convey rules to have a dominant role in a play group; children's knowledge of these symbols of communication demonstrates that they share meanings in a specific situation. Symbols in children's social relations are considered expressions of behavior, resulting from observations & interpretation of peers' actions, & are also a manifestation of children's competence to manage & dominate a situation. Findings indicate that children create their own culture.

Perez, Maricarmen, Garcia, Carmen Teresa & Ayala, Alejandra (Cursante Maestria & Ciencias Politicas U Los Andes, Mérida 5101 Venezuela [tel: 58-74-403960; e-mail: ctgarcia@ciens.ula.ve]), Research and Social Indicators: Limitations and Obstacles.

Perez-Vila, Maria Clara D. (Economia Aplicada U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain [tel: 91-5351292]), Participación ciudadana vs. poder burocrático (Citizen Participation vs Bureaucratic Power).


Perez, Pamela G. (Dept Sociology U California, Berkeley 94720 [tel: 510-658-7489; e-mail: pperry@uclink.berkeley.edu]), White Identity and Racial Multiplicity: A Comparative Study in Two American High Schools.

Perez-Vila, Maria Clara D. (Economia Aplicada U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain [tel: 91-5351292]).

Perez-Vila, Maria Clara D. (Economia Aplicada U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain [tel: 91-5351292]), Participación ciudadana vs. poder burocrático (Citizen Participation vs Bureaucratic Power).

Perry, Pamela G. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1148 [tel/fax: 514-848-2139/4539; e-mail: jperzo@alcor.concordia.ca]), Community Health Care in an Era of Cost Containment.

Perrow, Jennifer A. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1148 [tel/fax: 514-848-2139/4539; e-mail: jperzo@alcor.concordia.ca]), Access to Health Care in Rural Canada: Recruiting and Retaining Physicians.

Perrow, Jennifer A. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1148 [tel/fax: 514-848-2139/4539; e-mail: jperzo@alcor.concordia.ca]), Access to Health Care in Rural Canada: Recruiting and Retaining Physicians.

Peters, John (Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3C5 [tel: 519-884-1970; e-mail: jpetek@mizar.usc.edu]), Development Theory and the Canadian Old Order Mennonite Family.

Peters, John (Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3C5 [tel: 519-884-1970; e-mail: jpetek@mizar.usc.edu]), Development Theory and the Canadian Old Order Mennonite Family.

Peters, John (Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3C5 [tel: 519-884-1970; e-mail: jpetek@mizar.usc.edu]), Development Theory and the Canadian Old Order Mennonite Family.

Peters, John (Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3C5 [tel: 519-884-1970; e-mail: jpetek@mizar.usc.edu]), Development Theory and the Canadian Old Order Mennonite Family.
Explores representations of genetic differences in articles drawn from a selection of popular science journals published 1980-1997. Examined are the shifting images of human genetic differences over this period, as revealed through a discourse analysis of texts.

Revisitable symbolique et formes (Symbolic Reversibility and Social Forms).

George Simmel & Eving Goffman have pointed out the strong relations existing between the capacity for people to open & close to others & their social forms: from friendship & love to business relationships &/or enmity; from self-presentation & discretion to intrusion & lie; or from unspoken connivance between a few people to ritualized secret societies. An attempt is made to identify the dynamics that generate these social forms by examining the characteristics of the sign as opposed to those of the biologically integrated signal. By articulating both perceptions & material thoughts, symbolic language allows a game of "hide & show"; by authorizing a gap with the referent, it hosts distortions & imaginary constructions of reality; & by using conventional rules, it offers the possibility of breaking them. This three-way game around visibility, metamorphosis & transgression defines a space of virtual reversibility that stimulates both creation & erosion of social forms. Trust & distrust illustrate this generative vision, where order originates from the permanent prevention of virtual disorder, engendered by the possible reversibility of the interactive postures.

Most texts dealing with qualitative methods & archival research stress the need for care when dealing with diaries, journals, autobiographies, & biographies. The need for cross-validation & critical textual analysis is crucial; self-serving "spins" can distort the facts, as can the intrusion of ideological content. The difficulties are particularly problematic when the sociological efforts of political prisoners are evaluated. Examples are presented from the diaries & journals of the French Canadian Patriotes who were sent to Australia as convicts after the unsuccessful rebellion of 1838 in Quebec. They described the voyage to Australia, their term of imprisonment, & the return of all but three of them to Quebec by 1848. In the propagation of the Independentist movement in Quebec, & among prominent scholars, the diaries are accepted as untarnished records of the reality of their imprisonment. However, significant discrepancies were found when the diaries & journals were compared with parallel maritime, colonial administration, & newspaper documentation. The question of unquestioning acceptance of the veracity of such sources is not warranted; they need careful methodological cross-validation.

Describes the movement that led to the incorporation of sociology in the secondary school curriculum, & as a university entrance examination subject in the social science cycle during the final year of secondary education. Also described are the impact of traditional teacher training, teacher & textbook selection procedures, & the changing status of sociology in secondary education curriculum on the teaching of sociology & the sociology profession. Special attention is given to the social sciences vs sociology approach in secondary education, as well as to the role of the wider sociology community in secondary school sociology. Presented in conclusion is a discussion of the possible impact of the 1997 educational reforms on secondary school sociology, & the occupational problems confronted by sociology teachers. An attempt is made to interpret the changing role of sociology during the last 15 years in the wider context of political-economic changes in the world, the European Union, & Greece.

National questionnaire data from 3,900 Greek migrants who had returned to Greece during the period, 1971-1985, were used to test the hypothesis that their learning of the host language would depend on both background & sojourn factors, eg, at migration; predeparture language courses; parental education level; level of urbanization of places of birth, departure, & residence abroad; duration of foreign-language training abroad; political integration (acquisition of citizenship) abroad; migrant education & income level; & duration of host country residence. Separate linear regressions were carried out for the four dimensions of self-reported language ability (comprehension, speaking, reading, & writing) & for total sample of return migrants, the sample without foreign students, & those from three English-speaking host countries (US, Canada, & Australia) & the Federal Republic of Germany. Overall, the most significant factors that had independent effects on foreign-language ability were migrant education level, age at migration, enrollment in predeparture language courses, & the number of host country residence. However, there was some variation in results depending on the language component & sample. Theoretical & practical implications are discussed.

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders: 08-9335-6415/9360-6480; e-mail: peterson@socs.murdoch.edu.au).

Explores the development of vacation communities in the European Union—ie, fairly well-known places visited regularly by the same group of visitors. Examined are their parasociology, functional, & self-identity discursive elaboration of the traveler's actual experiences. In places of rest & recreation, the backpacker meets the experience of other travelers. In these conversations, experiences are recounted in a mythology of vulnerability & adventure that rarely involves the local community & the Other. Relations between these two stereotypical mythologies are examined.

Examined is the issue of mythen, or travel myths, in travel, with fieldwork in rural Zanzibar & Roland Barthes' & Edward Said's work on mythology & Orientalism, respectively, to analyze the traveler's discourse of backpackers. In addition to primary mythology about the primitive exotic, common in the postcolonial Occidental world, there is a second-order mythology, the traveler's tale, that is a socially constructed discursive elaboration of the traveler's actual experiences. In places of rest & recreation, the backpacker meets the experience of other travelers. In these conversations, experiences are retold in a mythology of vulnerability & adventure that rarely involves the local community & the Other. Relations between these two stereotypical mythologies are examined.

Presents the results of topic-based interviews with 10 competitive female gymnasts & 11 football players in women's first-division teams, carried out as part of the project "Sport in Women's Lives." Examined are their body ideals, notions, & practices. It emerged that the gymnasts & football players interviewed had developed specific body concepts that were closely interwoven with the type of sport they practiced. The respondents regarded their practice of sport as part of their body concept, self-image, & life. The body concepts developed by the gymnasts & the football players are placed in the context of the theoretical discourse on body, gender, & sport.

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- Explores how theoretical, conceptual, analytical, & substantive aspects of quality of life impact social policy in the context of (1) debates about the purported postmodern fragmentation of both the mission & intellectual outlook of social work, & (2) notions of social quality & social exclusion. Three major themes are addressed: (A) identification of whose quality of life--individuals, families, neighborhoods, cities, regions, nations, or even global society--is being considered; (B) the tension between subjective & objective indicators, particularly when they appear to contradict each other; & (C) holistic indicators vs those that aggregate the scores of individual indicators of specific elements of quality of life. It is concluded that postmodern social work might need postmodern quality of life indicators.

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Pickel, Gert (Europa-U Viadrina, D-15207 Frankfurt Federal Republic of Germany [tel/fax: 0049-335-537341/537360; e-mail: pickel@europa-uni.de]), The Concept of 'Community' in Urban Theory and Research since 1920.

- Explores the use of the concept of community in US sociology beginning with the Chicago school, which for many years determined the theoretical & research agenda of urban sociologists. It is shown, however, that in the 1970s & 1980s, this approach was significantly influenced by the work of Marxist scholars with their emphasis on international economic forces & by compositional theorists who minimized the importance of space in human affairs. Finally, it is argued that there has been a recent revival of Chicago school-like concepts of community with the growth of both neotraditional urban planning theory & environmental criminology.

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Pickel, Gert (Europa-U Viadrina, D-15207 Frankfurt Federal Republic of Germany [tel/fax: 0049-335-537341/537360; e-mail: pickel@europa-uni.de]), Political and Democratic Orientations of Young Germans in West and East Germany.

- In the context of the transition in the reunified Federal Republic of Germany, it is noted that citizens' political support has been declining since 1990 in the old federal states, whereas the new federal states are experiencing stable political support at a lower level. The social consequences of reunification make it necessary to investigate the development of political attitudes comparatively, for West & East Germany. Several questions relating to political orientations are addressed, drawing on current studies of young Germans, ages 16-29. The parameters of these studies & their findings are discussed.

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Pickel, Gert (Europa-U Viadrina, D-15207 Frankfurt Federal Republic of Germany [tel/fax: 0049-335-537341/537360; e-mail: pickel@europa-uni.de]), Political and Democratic Orientations of Young Germans in West and East Germany.

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Pickel, Gert (Europa-U Viadrina, D-15207 Frankfurt Federal Republic of Germany [tel/fax: 0049-335-537341/537360; e-mail: pickel@europa-uni.de]), Political and Democratic Orientations of Young Germans in West and East Germany.

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11Analysis of the work of key protagonists in the school racism debate re-
11Sociologists studying the relation between race
11Explores proposed epistemological models

11In the context of how globalization & allied changes impact established
identities, explored are the implications of recent developments in social theory for understanding childhood. On the basis of an ethno-
graphic study of classrooms, examined is how schools can provide oppor-
tunities for children to become active agents in the construction of their own identities. Particular attention is placed on the production of new ethnic identities.

11Problems arising from peacekeeping & humanitarian operations during the 1990s have led to two formal, government-initiated examinations & a series of other studies & commentaries, all of which have underlined deficiencies in the post-Cold War Canadian Forces & Dept of National Defence, & advocated change to correct them. Areas of major force have included organizational leadership & management & personnel policies & structures, in addition to an emphasis on survival & development of the military as an institution.

11Analysis of the work of key protagonists in the school racism debate reve-
11Explores proposed epistemological models & methods of analysis for relations between society, communication, & knowledge in the represen-
tation of identity both at the behavioral level & at the level of social practices of interaction. The proposed model highlights the systemic analysis of relations between (1) a social system whose structure is regulated by rights & obligations that affect individuals & institutions with regard to the production, distribution, & consumption of goods & services; (2) a system of communication whose structure is made up of patterns of expression corresponding to the various codes (iconic, graphic, & audiovisual) that facilitate the production & interpretation of signs & messages; & (3) a system of knowledge & cultural representations whose articulated content permits things, events, & people to be attributed values, symbols, emotions, rules, providing the individual with pleasure & suffering. Identification of components & relations within each system & the study of their mutual effects & mediations in the construction of identity yield models of explanation & decision making in fields strategically relevant for sociological analysis of, e.g., publicity, political transitions, cultural consumption, & mechanisms of the construction of identity via fashion.

98S35614 / ISA / 1998 / 12855
Pituel-Raigada, Jose Luis (Ciencias Información U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain [tel/fax: 341-394-2143/2142; e-mail: e.pituel@jet.es]), The Communicative Interactions in Crises Management.

† Communicative interactions build the architectonic structure of relations that unite the components of an organization: members, groups, tools, transformation process, products, & the internal & external organization. Communicative interactions are made to fit the psychobiologic system into the socioeconomic system of production; but they are also made to ergonomically fit the socioeconomic system of production into the psychobiologic system of behaviors. However, communicative interactions are conditioned by the socioeconomic system of production (policy of organization) & the psychobiologic system of behaviors (personality of each member of the organization). Developed here is a model of relations between the communication system & the socioeconomic & psychobiologic systems when the tools of organizational communication & crises management are installed.

98S35615 / ISA / 1998 / 12856
Pirani, Bianca Maria (Faculty Sociology U Rome “La Sapienza,” I-00185 Italy [tel/fax: 0-6-02-865); “The West and the Rest”: Body-Mirage versus Body-Need in Multiethnic Metropolis.

† Need is the watershed that separates neocortical knowledge-electronic & virtual—from pragmatic procedures that traditional societies have adopted in constructing ways of adapting to the environment. Cognitive unity by which the culture of forms constructs its approach to reality is, in fact, social representation, which is the symbolic substitute of the concrete rhythmical body, paradoxically absent of culture. The image of the body is the privileged instrument of socialization. The image of the body shatters the emotional reaction in the so-called “toys of illusion” composing postmodern culture. The so-called subject takes the place of the social link in which the Other becomes the mirror of affection. Socialization is transformed into conflict between conforming to & fleeing from the stereotype, victimizing the concrete body, which becomes a scapegoat of social interaction pathologies (relational anxiety). Explored here is what happens when the postmodern body meets, in immigrants’ bodies, the limited & dynamic use of need in traditional procedures. To survive, do “aliens” adapt their bodies to metropolitan stereotypes or do they attempt to construct a “necessary” action, which is often damaging to the receiving society? How does postmodern anomic meet, in the body of the emotional subject, the difference of the alien?

98S35616 / ISA / 1998 / 12857
Pires de Lima, Marinus (Insti Ciências Sociais, P-1600 Lisbon Portugal [tel/fax: 00-351-1-7932272/7964953; e-mail: Marinus.Pires.Lima@ICS.UL.PT]), Chacements des systemes et des rapports de travail au Portugal, dans le contexte de la globalisation (Changes of Work Systems and Relations in Portugal in the Context of Globalization).

† Results of an investigation of changes in work relations in three important sectors of the Lisbon & Setúbal (Portugal) industrial belt (automobile industry, iron & steel industry, & shipbuilding) are presented. The new system of management & organization of work, as well as the representation of the workers, are analyzed. Questions on the work systems & relations are articulated with the circumstances of the market & the social, technological, & organizational innovations in the context of globalization. Several factors contribute to the convergence of the productive & organizational models & others oriented toward the differentiation of structures, implying a need for more empirical case studies. It is necessary to understand the factors that contribute to the convergence or divergence of the productive & wage models as well as the influence of the specificity of the socioeconomic, institutional, & cultural context. It is equally important to know whether the new productive systems are in continuity or, on the contrary, in structural change in relation to the traditional systems. Variations in the process of appropriation & diffusion of the models justify placing the emphasis on the importance of the hybridization of the organizational forms.

98S35617 / ISA / 1998 / 12858
Pires de Lima, Marinus, Quinteiro, Maria, Pinto, Manuel S. & Reis, Sara (Institut Ciències Socials, P-1600 Lisbon Portugal [tel/fax: 351-1-7932272/7964953; e-mail: Marinus.Pires.Lima@ICS.UL.PT]), French title not provided. (Gender and Unemployment in the Family: A Comparative Analysis Brasil-Portugal).

† Examines the impact of unemployment on family organization to provide a wider understanding of how a family prepares its children for the challenges of the working world, the assumption of social responsibility, the exercise of dialogue, & the relationships between genders. The hypothesis refers to the fact that unemployment’s impact is gendered; i.e., a man’s work is worth more than a woman’s. Data are drawn from individual intensive interviews with unemployed men & women from industry (working class) & the services sector (middle class) from São Paulo (Brazil) & Lisbon & Setúbal (Portugal). Discussed are unemployment’s impact on (1) personal & familial life, (2) life standards, & (3) responsibilities toward work & in social cooperation. Gender relationships are affected by two contradictory social forces, both of which are a parameter for social actor’s behavior: the persistence of sexist values, & changes related to the sexual revolution, women’s massive access to both the labor market & education.

98S35618 / ISA / 1998 / 12859
Pirimé, Odile (URA CNRS U Paris X, F-92000 Nanterre Cedex France [tel/fax: 1-40-97-71-33/33]), La Sociologie comme profession (FRE).

† Examines the criteria & process for recognizing sociology as a profession & a practitioner as a professional, drawing on data from 189 questionnaires & 30 interviews with sociology graduate students. It is found that, in France, sociology is a “pure” profession or a “science,” & not an “applied” profession. The case of sociology in France is almost the same as in Portugal or in Belgium, but different from the Netherlands or the Federal Republic of Germany. It is shown that the question to decide if an occupation is a profession, science, or an applied profession is complicated. The work of E.C. Hughes, R. Bucher, & A. Strauss, who have studied the occupations & professions from an interactionist point of view, is drawn on.

98S35619 / ISA / 1998 / 12860
Pirzio Ammassari, Gloria (U Roma La Sapienza, I-00185 Italy [tel/fax: 0039-6-4453200/49910446]), Lobbying in the European Union.

† Examines the activity of lobbies & interest organizations at the European Union (EU) level, drawing on empirical research done in Brussels, Belgium, ie, case studies & qualitative in-depth interview data from representatives of European institutions & interest groups. Although, during the 1980s the European Commission sought to strengthen its role vis-à-vis the Council & the member states in a corporatist fashion by exploiting the support of Europe-anges to create consensus on EU policies, it is found that the more informal patterns of interest participation in the political process are predominant. Analysis reveals a distinction between strong & weak interest groups in the European political arena. The former are mainly industrial & commercial interests, while environment, consumer, & worker interests are articulated in weaker organizations. Also, regional & developmental policies are important for these interests considered as strong interests. The problems of competition among interests in relation to the institutional & political assets of the EU are discussed in conclusion.

98S35620 / ISA / 1998 / 12861
Pis'mak, Yuri M. & Smirnov, Petr I. (Dept Theoretical Physics State U Saint Petersburg, Russia 198904 [tel/fax: 007-812-428-4533/7240; e-mail: pis'mak@snoopy.phys.spbu.ru]), Minimal List of Elementary Concepts for Modeling of Social Systems.

† It is necessary for the formal modeling of social systems in the frame-
In light of shrinking resources for public sport & recreation provision, discussed here is the recent growth of church-based sport & recreation programs & facilities in the Memphis, TN, metropolitan area. Using data from a directory of church recreation programs & a telephone survey of recreation leaders, the largest of these programs are compared. Two churches are chosen as representative of contrasting views concerning sport's role in the church's mission. Data from in-depth interviews with recreational leaders & from observations of program participants at these two churches are used to compare the meaning of sport in the contexts of providing sport for evangelical purposes or for meeting community needs. Additional statistical information about the demographic composition of metropolitan Memphis is also considered to explore how the dynamics of race, class, space, & religion intersect with sport & the impact of this intersection on the production & consumption of sport.
The Role of Afro-Caribbean Grandmothers in Transnational Households.

Explores the role of the "international flying Afro-Caribbean granny" in GB, who has become an important figure in the Caribbean diaspora. Circulating between London (England), New York, Toronto (Ontario), & the Caribbean to maintain extended family connections, the "frequent flyer" grandmother has become a lynchpin who maintains the flow of communication about the addition of new clan members or the social & economic circumstances of individual family members. Here, conceptualizations of these women's changing roles are examined, drawing on interview data from a subsample of 30 elderly Afro-Caribbean women participating in the ongoing (1950s-present) Family Structure & Social Change of Caribbeans in Britain project, supplemented with data from the 1991 British Census & the 1991 British Labour Force Survey.

Colleges & universities assess both the functioning of their organizations & the attributes of their products. A considerable body of data, including the rates & patterns of resource distribution & consumption therein, exists regarding the functioning of institutions of higher education. It is argued that education, the ennobling of selves in personal growth & community service, is best buttressed by amassing collective works, scrutinized, reiterated, & reformed, into concrete demonstrations of intellectual competence.

Plydare, Darcy C. (Appalachian State U, Banner Elk NC 28604 [tel/fax: 704-963-5043; e-mail: dply@boone.net]), The Big Red Machine and the Bomb: Steroids as a Metaphor for Nuclear Weapons.

During the Cold War, the US press represented Soviet & East German sport systems as "factories" that produced machine-like "inhuman monsters," & steroid use in international sport was blamed on the unethical actions of the communist sport system. Women from communist nations were more likely than their male counterparts to be accused of steroid use, because their super-performative & unfeminine appearances were deemed unnatural. Two related issues are examined: (1) how the public discourse(s) about the communist sport machine, steroid use, & gender helped to sell the US public on the (il)logic of nuclear weapons, the arms race, & the Cold War; & (2) how, in the post-Cold War world, the Chinese became the heirs to the tradition of the "Big Red Machine."

Poche, Bernard (CNRS/CERAT U Grenoble, F-38402 Saint Martin d'Heres Cedex France [tel/fax: 33-0-4-76-82-60-00/98]), La Communication contre la culture (Communication against Culture).

Arguments that social treatment of information through new information & communication technologies & the correlated reduction of culture to information seem to change the very nature of the social phenomenon called culture. Culture comprises three elements: social representations corresponding to a group—eg, values, personal status, structure of the group, etc; forms & fields in which they are expressed; & productions of various kinds that let the group recognize, record, & share the result of the expression process. When culture mainly becomes a matter of information in a culture centered on its original origin & social purpose & becomes a potentially worldwide phenomenon managed through policies. The individual is no longer connected with anything but globality, & the notion of group is cancelled. Because the notion of the group founds culture & its knowledge processes throughout history, humanity seems to be heading toward a sort of culture that would be cut off from any process of sense.

Podlichak, Walter (U Toronto, Mississauga Ontario L5L 1C6 [tel/fax: 905-828-3945/569-4611; e-mail: walterp@credit.erin.utoronto.ca]), Fun in Social Movements.

An examination of fun in social movements draws on an experiential social exercise where students in a collective behavior & social movement class were instructed to organize a protest against tuition increases & separated into two rooms to organize the protest. One group was told to "have fun" in their protest & given further instruction. It is found that the other (nonfun) group followed prescribed organization practices & was hierarchically directed. Key leaders emerged who followed political strategies to convince other elites of the injustice committed to this group. Few constituencies were engaged in the debates & social actions. Rather, the group permitted this group within clearly demarcated symbolic differentiations. The social conflict of power politics, ie, "us" vs "them" was evident. The "fun" group developed a circle for inclusionary organizing, consensus decision making, interpersonal collective bonds, personal attachment, & celebration & exuberance, & shared social knowledge of the issues & concerns, representing the new social movements & their affinity groups in practice. A social excitement & collective engagement permeated the group, generating a "we" consciousness. It is suggested that, rather than challenge powerful hierarchies directly, fun groups expose elitist practices & brutalities & create a legitimation crisis for hierarchical elites. Critique of 1960s fun & new social movements is not an issue of disenfranchised, expressively romanticized hedonism, but fun's social-organizing practices for social justice & equality that resists dominant hierarchical practices & discourses & indicates a social-emotional collective experience wherein persons construct social bonds of equality as the collective process of fun are a response to crisis which to challenge, buffer, & displace the critical rhetoric. The theoretical issue in fun is social equality, & its praxis is social experience.


Explores new environmental policy initiatives taken in advanced industrial countries relating to energy industries. Analysis of state & corporate energy research & development budgets shows that new energy technologies, eg, photovoltaics, fuels, & hydrogen-based systems, are receiving growing public & private interest. Examination of the commercial prospects of these technologies suggests that they are poised to undergo widespread diffusion throughout advanced industrial countries early in the next century. It is argued that these new energy technologies are emerging as one of the next century's leading sector industries, & the companies that establish early leads in the commercialization of these new energy systems will reap great commercial & social benefits over the long term. Further, advanced industrial states will be prompted to support the diffusion of new energy technologies to diversify away from overreliance on politically unstable petroleum-producing nations. Growing pressure from national & international environmental movements will further accelerate the diffusion of such systems. Commercial, geopolitical, & social conditions are right for a relatively rapid shift toward a more sustainable energy regime in the next century.

Podosnik, Bruce M. (Dept Sociology Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218 [tel/fax: 410-516-7626/7590; e-mail: podobnik@jhu.edu]), Social Research in the Context of Anomie in the Transitional Societies.

Before the radical late-1980s social structure change in Russia & other "transitional" societies in Eastern Europe occurred, the theory of anomie did not enjoy any success in the region & was known only to a narrow circle of experts on Western social theory & criminology. Realities of the authoritarian social order with its superstable societal structure did not leave an unfilled vacuum in social reactions &, thus, did not give enough material for using theories of anomie as a theoretical & applied research tool. Anomie, as a social phenomenon characterized by the dispersion of social & political values in Russia, either existed at the very depth of the society or was entirely absent. However, deterioration & further collapse of Soviet social structure resulted in a dramatically fast transition to a vacuum in terms of cultural goals & institutionalized means. Diffusion of many basic, as well as derivative, value orientations & vagueness of public concepts about what is permitted & what is not have caused a lack of initial solidarity reaction & motivation. Societal programming & visions of the future do not exist. At the macrolevel, there is no evident conceptualization of national goals & identity, ie, macroanomie. Advocates of Russian Western modernization clash with those seeking to preserve...
traditional values. It is noteworthy that both liberal pro-Westerners as well as nationalistic anti-Westerners consider violent means of social change as appropriate for Russia today. Such a situation can be described as "hyperreality," which penetrates social institutions as well as capillary structures of social research & professional communities. The role of the sociologist in the face of anomic is discussed in terms of value-free research. The resistance against anomic by way of a gradual reconstruction & renewal of social values is deemed a natural historical process; it should take place simultaneously in the professional & general communities.

98S35636 / ISA / 1998 / 12877
Pokrovsky, Nikita E. (Dept Sociology Moscow State U, 119270 Russia (tel/fax: 905-242-6881/432-8862; e-mail: nikita@tobe soc.msu.ru), Phenomenology of Global Tourism: New "Hyperreality" and Alienate.

The new cultural model is based on the unlimited expansion of communicative masses media, so that everyone in the global village has almost equal access to the same set of "processed" cultural images, which leads to what is called "hyperreality." In the context of such a model, the concept of global & local tourism substantially changes not only its coloring but also its diverse social meanings. Global hyperreality, with its focus on global vs local, problematizes from a cultural perspective the need to travel anywhere at all. The very notion of tourism (or travel) is in the process of transformation from a cultural to a purely physiological phenomenon, having nothing to do with obtaining new first-hand authentic knowledge, but rather with satisfying the need for good hotels, local food, & cultural/historical sightseeing as advertised on TV & in illustrated magazines. In this sense, the main objective of tourist traveling is to obtain a "checklist" of what has been advertised. People take prepackaged & processed icons & conceptual images as hyperreality, which is superior, by definition, over reality itself. Tourism has become a physiological postmodern by-product of global culture having not so much to do with an exploration of true reality. Thus, it gives rise to phenomenological structures of pure consciousness that describe tourism as "mass media consumption in itself," "passing by," "glossy surface," "novely as preconceived boredom," "separateness," "returning home without leaving it," & "home as empty nothingness.

98S35637 / ISA / 1998 / 12878

Draws on the work of Karl Polanyi to compare the 1920s/1930s & 1995-1997. Reported here is an evaluation of Route, not the Route partnership proved to be a positive experience, primarily because of three major factors: (1) the clear ideas of the initiator about the integrated work development concept & the determination to make it succeed; (2) a working structure (working groups) that allowed for ideas & experiences to be channeled & developed; & (3) the assignment of a facilitating agency from the start. From a more critical point of view, the working structure showed some weaknesses of organizational design, planning, partnership, & composition.

98S35640 / ISA / 1998 / 12881
Pollini, Gabriele (Dept Sociology U Trento, I-38100 Italy (fax: 39-461-881348; e-mail: gpollini@gelso.unittino.it), Empirical Studies of Local-GLOBAL Relations: The Implications of Emerging Intellectual Property Regimes for the Future of Academic Work.

Examines changing attitudes toward socioterritorial belonging between localism & globalism in Italy, 1989-1995, to determine whether a strong sense of territorial Gemeinschaft, persists or if the area of belonging felt to be most important is no longer the commune or the village, but the province, coinciding with the Gemeinschaft of Trentino. If the trend is toward globalism—it could not be otherwise considering that it starts from extreme localism—the modal ambit of belonging is the provincial Gemeinschaft, with a concomitant increase in the % of the population, albeit still small, that opts for a cosmopolitan type of belonging. However, the sentiment of belonging to the national community has fallen since 1989. It is concluded that, even if the trend is toward cosmopolitanism, localization still prevails, although it has shifted from the communal & village Gemeinschaft to the Gemeinschaft of Trentino, with a consequent diminution in the sense of belonging to the national community.

98S35641 / ISA / 1998 / 12882
Polster, Claire (Dept Sociology & Social Studies U Regina, Saskatchewan S4S OA2 (tel/fax: 306-585-4158/4185; e-mail: claire.polster@uregina.ca), The Global Knowledge Grab: Exploring the Implications of Emerging Intellectual Property Regimes for the Future of Academic Work.

The development & extension of national & international intellectual property regimes have raised concern among a number of groups ranging from religious fundamentalists to Third World farmers. However, one trend has been slow to respond to the potentially harmful implications of such emerging regimes is academics. Discussed here are key aspects of emerging national & international intellectual property regimes exploring their impact on academics' ability to carry out their work, particularly their public service mission. It is argued that, taken to their logical conclusion, intellectual property regimes do not simply impede academic work, they seriously threaten the future of the liberal university & wider public interests. Drawing from the strategies for resistance adopted by other groups, suggestions are offered about how academics might respond to emerging intellectual property regimes. Paradoxically, some strategies may actually restore to universities some of the lost liberal vision & practice that make a vital contribution to the social & economic well-being of individual nations & the global community.

98S35642 / ISA / 1998 / 12883
Polster, Claire & Newson, Janice (Dept Sociology & Social Studies U Regina, Saskatchewan S4S OAZ (tel/fax: 306-585-4158/4185; e-mail: polster@leroy.uregina.ca), Restructuring Academic Autonomy: New Challenges and Opportunities Facing the Professoriate in the New Millennium.

Examines various developments at local, national, & regional levels that, either by design (eg, performance indicators) or by default (eg,
from new intellectual property rules), & either by imposition or with academics’ cooperation, have eroded academic autonomy in recent years. It is shown that a tiering of the profession at all three levels is under way that will have the effect of more closely integrating the university & & academic into their emerging global economy. Various considerations of this development for academics & the general public. Various strategies to resist, if not reverse, this process & to reassert & revitalize both the conception & practice of academic autonomy are discussed.

Pope, Clyde R. & Green, Carla A. (Kaiser Permanente Center Health Research, 3800 North Kaiser Center Dr Portland OR 97227 [tel/fax: 503-335-2400/2429; e-mail: popecl@chr.mts.kpun.org]), Depression Symptoms and the Use of Prevention Services. examines the relationship between depression symptoms & health-related practices & behaviors, eg, preventive services use, drawing on 1995 mail survey data from a random sample of 5,574 adults enrolled in the Northwest Division of Kaiser Permanents. It is hypothesized that there is a negative relationship between depression symptomology & the use of preventive services. Discussion focuses on the implications of the findings for the organization & delivery of health care services & on how a health care system can help people suffering from emotional disorder symptoms that may impair their ability to obtain preventive services & engage in positive health practices. Both treatment alternatives & innovations in the delivery of preventive health care services are considered.

Porfiriev, Boris N. (Inst Systems Analysis Russian Academy Sciences Moscow 117312 [tel/fax: 095-244-7886; 155-065]), The Development of Emergency & Disaster Legislation: The Comparative Analysis of the World & Russian Trends. discusses the emergency & disaster policy & legislation in the developed countries & Russia. The main hypothesis is that such legislation work more commodifying along with the peculiarities precipitated by the internationalization of the major disaster effects on regional & global communities. By comparing emergency & disaster legislation of Canada, the Netherlands, the UK, & the US with that of Russia, which is analyzed in detail, three general & intertwined trends are revealed: (1) increasing differentiation of emergency & disaster legislation both in types of crisis & social groups involved; (2) increasing integration of this legislation through incorporation of the respective acts & statutes; & (3) shifting the legal regulation of communities’ & societies’ protection in emergencies & disasters on one based on alleviation strategy with a priority of response & recovery measures to one that involves an intensive mitigation strategy. However, the pattern & pace of both trends vary considerably from country to country, depending more on cultural traditions than on economic level & social vulnerability. In Russia, the integration & strengthening of a mitigation bias in the legislation discussed provides for development of umbrella or systems-type law, but other countries rely on a more or less integrated set of specific laws & regulations, rather than a system.

Porina, Vineta (Latvian Language Inst, Akademijas laukums 1 Riga LV-1050 [tel/fax: 371-7-229724/227696; e-mail: latv@ac.lza.lv]), Minority Language Rights in a Changing Society. During the Soviet period, the decrease in the sociolinguistic functions of Latvian went hand in hand with the decrease in native-language competence among non-Russian minorities in Latvia. More recently, the language of their ethnicity (excluding Russians) is still minimal. As a consequence of the Russification process, many non-Russian minority schools are more culture than language oriented. In some minority schools, the minority language has been taught only as a subject. Here, the collective linguistic rights of minorities, especially Russians in Latvia, are discussed.

Porto, Emma E. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Ateneo Manila U, Quezon City 1108 Philippines [tel/fax: 632-924-4601/4599; e-mail: esporto@psist.admu.edu.ph]), Rethinking the Enabling Strategy in Social Housing: State-Civil Society Dynamics in Southeast Asia. Argues for the rethinking of the principle of “enabling strategy” in forming the current framework of governance in social housing in Southeast Asia. In practice, enabling strategy is expressed in partnerships involving state housing agencies, private sector groups, nongovernment organizations, & urban poor organizations. These partnerships, anchored on the distinctive competencies of the stakeholders, along with innovative financing schemes, have facilitated access to housing by urban poor communities under the closer examination of the less analyzed but important institutional structure of financing schemes installed by the state, however, shows that
it has provided greater business opportunities for the private sector. In effect, partnerships have enabled the private sector more than the urban poor. This is further reinforced by the state's neglect of its fiscal & regulatory functions. The decision to expand & subsidize education is introduced in order to maintain its effects, e.g. by drawing up long, detailed lists of selection or risk assessment criteria that ensure that birth outside a consultant obstetric unit is restricted. Examined here are British obstetricians' strategies of resistance to depersonalization, arguing that, while the social closure of professional groups is dependent on state sanction, the relationship between state & profession is complex & ambiguous.

98S35652 / ISA / 1998 / 12893
Porto, Maria Stella Grossi (Dept Sociologia U Brasilia, 70910-900 DF Brazil [tel/fax: 061-2742544/3473663; e-mail: Portobeh@iba.com.br]), French title not provided (Justice and Social Representations of Violence in Brazil). (FRE)

An exploration of violence—viewing its objectivity & subjectivity as part of the constitution of the subject. This viewpoint is drawn on to understand the relations between these two central components of violence definition as a social phenomenon. Violence is considered a subject whose theoretical comprehension needs the knowledge of either the social actors' experience (victims or protagonists of violent situations) or the system (context or environment) in which violent actions are practiced, with emphasis in the gap between violence & the democratization process. Objectively, violence would be what statistics report & notice as the undeniable reality of violence. Subjectively, however, violence would be what different people or society would perceive as such. It is possible to think about the existence of both (objective) contexts favorable to violence's appearance & the fact that what is (subjectively) represented as violent also produces it. The relationship objectivity/subjectivity of violence is developed theoretically here. The empirical part emphasizes the subjective component of this polarity through analyses of violence as social representations by justice. As an empirical category of analyses, justice is studied through an institutional approach; some key actors from the Brazilian Ministry of Justice were interviewed for investigation purposes.

98S35653 / ISA / 1998 / 12894

Discusses agricultural growth & dynamics in the Argentine pampa in the 1980s, differentiating two dominant macroeconomic plans. The agricultural expansion of the early 1980s followed the need to invest financial capital in smaller-risk activity, including the sowing business. The general economic crisis at the end of the 1980s curbed these practices & prepared the stage for the arrival of a new macroeconomics system, a new agricultural productive plan in the 1990s. The application of a plan of structural adjustment, deregulation, & economic liberalization (the convertibility plan) modified that national economic operation & the accumulation strategies of intervening actors. In agriculture, its effects were to aggravate trends of concentration & increase advantages derived from scale economies. In addition, it brought new financial capital into agricultural culture. Analysis focuses on the central features of agricultural investment, raising questions that warrant further investigation.
bunks the view that import substitution industries cannot adapt to new competitive conditions of open markets. Yet, behind this apparent success story of lie important considerations regarding the process of industrial transformation in developing countries. Negative effects on other industrial sectors are discussed. Three diverse aspects of this process of industrial transformation are analyzed, drawing on the case of the Brazilian automotive complex: (1) government policy, comparing the sharp divergence from dirigiste government policies implemented in the 1950s & 1960s to the current government outlook, which places market factors & transnational corporation strategies as the cornerstone of the shape & direction of industrial transformation; (2) the new spatial diversification emerging in the Brazilian automotive industry, involving the installation of new entrant transnational corporations that are investing in greenfield regions, thereby creating new industrial poles in widely dispersed regions of the country, accompanied by new institutional responses in the traditional industrial belt around São Paulo to confront economic degeneration & deindustrialization; & (3) the new configurations of interfirm relations being introduced into the Brazilian auto industry as a whole, ie, the heterogeneous, Toyota, & Lopez models.

Posthuma, Anne Caroline (International Labour Office, Santiago Chile [tel/fax: 562-201-2727/2031; e-mail: posthuma@scl.otichile.cl]), Reform of the Brazilian Vocational Training System: Improving Access and Equality through New Institutionalities, Course Structure and Content. 

Describes major changes that have been implemented in the Brazilian vocational training system in the 1990s, & analyzes implications of these profound structural innovations in terms of reducing social stratification. The existing vocational training system is high quality, even by international standards, but is highly restrictive, further adding to social exclusion & stratification. Further, course curricula are traditional in nature & not suited to the new reality of employment & occupations. Far-reaching innovations are being implemented in terms of new institutional arrangements, sources of financing, structure of course delivery, & course content. The new system of vocational training emerging is more broad based & varied, opened by a greater variety of institutions, more relevant with updated course content, & opens access to broader & more representative strata of Brazilian society.

Postiglione, Gerard A. (U Hong Kong, Pokfulan [tel/fax: 852-2859-2526/2858-5649; e-mail: gerardap@hku.hku.hk]), State Schooling and Ethnicity in China: The Rise or Demise of Multiculturalism. 

An examination of ethnic minority education in China addresses issues related to state schooling, ethnicity, & development, including: (1) the degree to which ethnic groups are drawn from traditional religious institutions to modern schooling; (2) the manner in which state schooling represents ethnic cultures; (3) the effect of state schooling on the conservation of ethnic community; (4) the scope of ethnic education across different minority regions; (5) the results of preferential policies to admit ethnic minorities to higher education; & (6) how state schooling's attempt to ensure equal educational opportunities reproduces national culture, & fosters interethnic unity. A challenge is raised to claims that ethnic minority schooling adequately represents ethnic minority culture. Also investigated is whether multicultural education can further improve understanding between Han Chinese & other ethnic groups, even to the extent that the latter will increase their participation in state schooling, thereby raising their potential to reap equal rewards in terms of social & economic development. It is argued that, despite the authoritarian character of state schooling, diversity reigns as a result of the vast variety of cultural traditions & practices, especially in religion & language, that continue to flourish.

Support, Dudley L., Falbo, Toni & Chang, Chiang-fang (Dept Sociology Texas A&M U, College Station 77843 [tel/fax: 409-862-3947/4057; e-mail: D_Support@tamu.edu]), Personality Configurations of Single and Siblinged Children in China. 

Recent trend in Western literature indicate that only children are remarkably similar to siblinged children. Here, data from a 1990 survey of 4,000 Chinese schoolchildren, their parents, & teachers, in urban & rural areas of Anhui, Gansu, & Hunan provinces, & the Beijing municipality, are drawn on to compare the personality outcomes of single & siblinged children, including whether siblinged children had fewer than siblinged counterparts. For the most part, single children do not differ appreciably from siblinged children in terms of several personality dimensions representing childhood adjustment in the People's Republic of China, as judged by their parents, teachers, classmates, & themselves.

Postone, Moishe (Dept History U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel/fax: 773-702-8397/7550; e-mail: mpstone@uchicago.edu]), The Returned of the Repressed: Capitalism at the End of the Century. 

The resurgence of poststatist capitalism on a global scale in the 1990s has implicated once again that the critique of modernity is inseparable from a critique of capital. Notwithstanding the demise of the working classes in the advanced nation-states, & theoretical paradigms that elide the consequences of capitalistic political economy, exploitation & alienation endure as consequences of the new forms of technologically based globalization, flexible capital that demand rethinking labor, value, & alienation. Present here are elements of such a critique that is both post-Marxist & yet, rooted in the Marxian project.


Data collected in Indore, in central India, from 250 female workers employed in four cotton textile mills are drawn on to test the hypothesis that such workers come from poor economic backgrounds, & their family life, especially child care, is adversely affected by work. Analysis indicates that (1) the number of female workers in the mill is decreasing, (2) 48% are supporting their families; (3) the majority still prefer joint families & the majority of the dominant social family, in which the head exercises decision-making power in the family; (5) Purdah (veil) is observed selectively; (6) addiction (alcohol & tobacco) among husbands/children is a major problem; (7) child marriage is widely practiced; (8) widow remarriage is not allowed; (9) 48% of families face serious economic problems & the majority live in unhygienic circumstances; & (10) participation in trade union activities is very poor. It is concluded that the working & family life conditions of industrial female workers is far from satisfactory.
Examines the impact of WWII on the careers of women teachers in Austria & the US & assesses the degree to which disruption in their work careers affected their quality of life, based on work & family histories of 20 Austrian & 20 US female teachers, born 1900-1920. The Austrian evidence came from two published autobiographies as well as life histories of female teachers located in the archives of the Organization for the Documentation of Life Histories in Vienna, & the US evidence from archival material at Radcliffe Coll & Mount Holyoke Coll (in Cambridge & South Hadley, MA). The preliminary data suggest that both countries hired more women teachers during a shortage of male teachers during the war. Postwar policies in the US attempted to increase the number of men in teaching, with some success, while the Austrian government, still facing a shortage of male applicants, employed women in high numbers, but dismissed many from administrative positions in education. From what evidence is available, women whose teaching careers were interrupted suffered some disadvantage, especially those who remained single. This disadvantage was more pronounced in the US, which lacked the extensive social programs instituted in postwar Austria.

Prandy, Kenneth (Faculty Social & Political Sciences U Cambridge, CB2 1TN England), Social Reproduction and Mobility in Britain and Ireland from 1790 to 1950. Presents preliminary results from a historical study of social mobility in GB & Ireland, 1790-1950. The research has a unique combination of features: (1) It follows families for up to five generations through both maternal & paternal lines. (2) It uses a continuous measure of social position, rather than class categories. (3) This measure is derived from data on social interaction: correspondence analyses of cross-tabulations of the occupations for marriages taking place 1777-1866 (N = 9,700 cases) & 1867-1913 (N = 8,664 cases) of grooms, their fathers, & their fathers-in-law. (4) Each individual's social position is summarized by a work-life trajectory, represented by his social location at ages 20 & 50. Data have been obtained from family historians, eg, occupational information derived from civil registration & census records. The analyses are based on 21,029 males split into 10-year birth cohorts, 1790-1799 to 1900-1909. Although more detailed analyses are needed, results so far indicate a remarkable degree of stability of social processes of reproduction.

Prasad, Neelam (NISTADS, Hillslide Rd New Delhi 12 India [tel/fax: 91-11-572-91-5723406/5754640; e-mail: nistads@airnetd.cr.net.in]), Scientific Values of Indian Scientists: Are These Universal in Nature? In addressing whether there is a need for a separate sociology of science for the developing world, considered is whether the scientific values of Indian scientists are universal in nature, drawing on questionnaire data from 490 scientists. Factor analysis, using varimax rotation to explore the dimensions of scientists' values, reveals replication of a few dimensions conceptualized in previous research in other cultural contexts. Results also depict similarities in terms of how values relate to various research behavior. Further, research-related values of scientists did not vary much between male & female scientists, but rather, in different research activities. This provides additional validity to the universal nature of scientists' values.

Prato, Barosa Nelles & Velasco, Francisco Javier (CENDES, Apartado Postal 5, 6622 Caracas 1010-A Venezuela [tel/fax: 582-7533475/7531261], Spanish title not provided [Biodiversity and Sociodiversity in Tourism. Sustainable Management]. (SPA)) The increasing pace of environmental deterioration around the world has determined the need for policies that propitiate sustainable management of natural resources & an appropriate relationship between society & nature. Within this framework, the notion of tourism development is being redefined in terms of the needs of local communities that have had a well-balanced relationship with their natural surrounding. This has created conditions for the emergence of applied studies related to the use of traditional ecological knowledge & respect for traditional lifestyles in rural settings. In this sense, important research projects are being carried out.

Price, Rumi Kato (School Medicine Washington U, Saint Louis MO 63108 [tel/fax: 314-286-2282/2285; e-mail: price@rkap.wustl.edu]), Vietnam Drug Users Two Decades Later: Disentangling the Consequences of Two "Natural Experimental". Examines the long-term effects of intense drug use & combat exposure in Vietnam & their interaction with psychopathology, drawing on 1972-1997 data for 841 Vietnam veterans & comparison civilians who participated in the Washington U (St Louis, MO) Vietnam Era Study Phase III follow-up. Focus is on the effects of combat experience & subsequent traumatic exposure; hard drug use in Vietnam & subsequent substance abuse; interaction of the previous factors; & effects of childhood antisocial behavior & earlier drug use. Among the drug-positive sample who were positive at the time of departure from Vietnam, 30% were African Americans; about 60% had significant Vietnam combat experience; 90% of the drug-positive & 45% of the drug-negative samples reported hard drug use in Vietnam. Childhood behavior problems were assessed
Examine whether pathways from childhood behavior & conduct problems to adult antisocial personality & substance abuse are moderated by culture or society-specific environmental factors, drawing on data from 1980s epidemiologic surveys in the US, Canada, New Zealand, Taiwan, & South Korea. Discussed are (1) cross-societal differences in the associations of the severity & symptoms of conduct problems with substance abuse & adult antisocial personality; (2) common & unique indicators of the underlying construct & its developmental path to substance abuse & adult antisocial personality across the five societies; & (3) cross-societal differences in the patterns of the transition from childhood problems to adult antisocial personality. Findings point out potential societal variations in the developmental pathways from behavior & conduct problems to psychopathy. Sociocultural variations in expressions of childhood behavioral disorders & different stages at which protective factors may operate in specific societies are suggested.
Sexually transmitted disease usually results from a sexual encounter. Reports findings from the Eros study, which is concerned with the inextricable gaze. Much of the ritual ceremonial of the clinic, particularly examination, penetration of both bodies, and childhood as a social construction. It is in this context that the distinction between the sociology of childhood (objective, large-scale, of long duration, & structural) & the sociology of children (subjective, small-scale, of short duration, & interactional) is understood. Here, it is argued that this distinction is ultimately unhelpful, & conditions for overcoming this are discussed. It is suggested that different approaches to children/childhood are embedded in different kinds of social theory; eg, dualisms such as structure-agency, universality-particularity, & objective-subjective. Therefore, social study of childhood entails narrating not only stories of childhood, but also those of the social. Strengths & weaknesses of these different stories of the social are reviewed via examples from the literature. Merits of the methodological principle of symmetry are addressed, suggesting that the same order of explanations are required for social phenomena, whatever their scale, durability, etc, or the attribution of agency or structural properties to them. As a consequence of a symmetrical approach, advantages of treating all phenomena as constructed effects that need explanation are considered. Scale, durability, stability, etc, are therefore seen as demanding explanation. The metaphor of network is deemed a highly promising one in which to talk about the connections between small-scale phenomena, long & short durations, agency & structure, objectivity & subjectivity, etc. The language of networks can expose these phenomena as unstable & emergent effects, rather than stable analytical pregivens. It is contended that “childhood” can be appreciated as a large-scale & relatively durable pattern produced, at a given time & place, through a complex & subjectless network of constitutive elements that are worked at, maintained, iterated, dependent on contingencies, defasible, & locally performed. Children can be appreciated as agents in local situations whose agency is both constructing & constructed.

Reports findings from the Eros study, which is concerned with the interpenetration of two discursive formations, sex & medicine. Much of the historical & social construction of venereal disease (VD) has been saturated by the idea of contamination. How, then, might we seek treatment may or may not be also accompanied by feelings of embarrassment, guilt, & shame. Interview data from men who have attended “GUM” (genitourinary medicine) clinics & staff indicate that some men attend regularly for routine check-ups & for, some clients are passed on by a complex & subjectless network of constitutive elements that are worked at, maintained, iterated, dependent on contingencies, defeasible, & locally performed. Children can be appreciated as agents in local situations whose agency is both constructing & constructed.

11 Examines one of the ways in which conversation analysis can deal with sexual histories in the clinical gaze & powerful implications for professional education & practice are discussed.

Reports on the Eros study, which concerns sexually transmitted diseases & the interpenetration of two discursive formations of sexuality & medicine. Contemporary visual sources are drawn on to chart their social impact, focusing on the body as central to the social & medical iconography of sexualities & sexual diseases. A sociology of venereal disease (VD) is proposed.

Examines one of the ways in which conversation analysis can deal with sexual histories in the clinical gaze & powerful implications for professional education & practice are discussed.

Examines one of the ways in which conversation analysis can deal with sexual histories in the clinical gaze & powerful implications for professional education & practice are discussed.
delivery service. Membership categorization is shown to be an ongoing, interactive accomplishment in which the parties are actively involved in self-categorizations, categorizations of the other, & actions based on cate-

gorizations. By acting in ways that are "predicatively bound" (ie, predi-
cates of action, rights, obligations, etc), inferences can be made by each of the parties about the other to accept/confirm/validate the other's self-
categorization & to produce, via one's own actions, activities that are con-
gregant with the other's self-categorization. Activities of the parties are both category relevant & category generative. Interactional relation-
ships (including talk) between the two categorial incumbents enable the "work" of the organization to be accomplished.

Puebla Cisneros, A. Cesar (Dept Sociology Autonomous Metropoli-
tian U, 09340 Mexico DF [tel/fax: 5-724-4788/4790; e-mail: CSH@anum.unam.mx]), Jovenes Ciudadanos: realidad o ficción? (Young Citizens: Reality or Fiction?). (SPA)

A fragmentation of social identity is currently taking place, manifested in a wide range of forms from the impacts of new communication tech-
nologies to the renaissance of aggressive nationalism. In assessing the so-
cial saturation analytical perspectives, the need for a review of traditional research on identity has emerged. Addressed here are the main problems derived from doing such review regarding young people. In this context, several themes are formulated about young citizen immobility, national identity, affectivities, lowest state, digital era, chaos, saturation, & dis-
inTEGRATION.

Puglia, Christina & ahiles, Matilde (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & So-
ciales U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico DF 04510 [tel/fax:
52-665-7899/666-8334; e-mail: pugla@servidor.unam.mx]), Institu-
tional Innovations in Traditionally Corporatist Settings: The Mexican Case.

Aims to identify new trends in traditionally corporatist forms of inter-
est intermediation as a result of processes of globalization. Focus is on institutional innovations & changes in coordinating mechanisms devel-
oped by the Mexican business sector to cope with the competitive pressures of a more open economic system. It is argued that the new entrepre-
neurial corporation must reconcile the individualist approach of the mar-
ket logic with the requirements of organization & cooperation among firms, government, & other social actors to deal with changes in the eco-
omic & political environment & to gain access to financing, informa-
tion, & knowledge resources. It is concluded that the new institutional setting combines elements of the corporatist, pluralist, & network mod-
els, & coordination among the local, national, regional, & international levels plays a central role in economic governance.

Pugliese, Enrico (U Naples, 1-80138 Italy [tel/fax: 39-6-5839998; e-mail:
Pugliese@e.unina.it]), New Mass Unemployment and Mobiliz-
ation in European Cities.

Mass unemployment has been affecting all of Europe since at least the early 1980s, although in a more or less severe way & at different times. The 1990s witnessed the rapid deterioration of the labor market situation: unemployment has hit countries such as the Federal Republic of Ger-
many & Sweden & has kept increasing in southern European countries, eg, Italy & Spain. The social structure of unemployment is not homogeneous in Europe, although it is becoming more & more clearly a metropolitan phenomenon. Recent events in France (Paris), Germany (several cities), & Italy (Naples) with regard to mobilization of the unemployed suggest the need to put this issue on the agenda for analysis of the urban ques-
tion. Mass unemployment & the life experience of the unemployed can-
not be seen simply as a dimension of urban poverty, nor can the new mass unemployment be considered part of the modern urban underclass. The so-
cial composition of the new unemployed, in particular, those who have been more active in the new movements of the unemployed, is the focus of this study.

Punch De Torres, Samantha (Dept Applied Social Science U Stirling, FK9 4LA Scotland [tel/fax: 01786-467-985/689; e-mail: s.v.punch@stir.ac.uk]), Children's Strategies for Controlling Their Use of Time and Space in Rural Bolivia.

Field work comprising participant observation, semistructured interviews, & other qualitative methods in rural Tarja, Bolivia, & the "new" sociology of childhood are used to consider how children actively negoti-
ate ways to assert their autonomy despite being constrained by adults who impose time/space boundaries. Outlined are structural constraints of childhood, eg, unequal power relationships between adults & children & work demands imposed on children in poor rural areas. Children's strategies of resistance are explored to see how they counteract adults' power. Also addressed is how children use work & school spaces to nego-
tiate time for play, thus enhancing their spatial & temporal autonomy.

Pundir, Jagdish Kumar (C.C.S. U, Meerut 250005 India [tel/fax: 91-121-765155/766751]), State, Voluntary Efforts and Entrepreneur-
ship Development by Scheduled Castes in North India.

Highlights the role of state development programs & voluntary efforts toward self-reliance of hiberto socially & economically deprived groups, known as Scheduled Castes, in northern India. Consequences of state-
sponsored programs for the Scheduled Castes during the last 50 years are analyzed, & evidence suggests that, despite incompetencies, state-
sponsored programs have helped develop entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes. Their voluntary efforts have further enhanced their economic & social self-reliance & entrepreneurship, particularly with-
respect to the technologic modernization of traditional skills & freedom from dependency on traditionally dominant groups. However, the benefits are differentially distributed in the Scheduled Castes & among areas.

Puppin, Andrea Brandão (U Federal Fluminense, Rio de Janeiro 22061-020 Brazil [tel: 021-257-2978]), Women and Men at an Oil Enter-
prise.

Examines gender configurations present in large, important organiza-
tions, drawing on a case study of a multinational oil company. Observa-
tion & interview data are analyzed to examine whether technological & organizational modernization have affected the gender configurations. It is found that modernization did not cause important modifications in gender relations; "heavy, dirty" work has been eliminated, & a restric-
tive tendency to female presence in "line functions" that contain the company's purpose functions still exists. Women's insertion is found mainly in support function, eg, assessing, consulting, & planning action.

Quarantelli, F. I. (Disaster Research Center U Delaware, Newark 19716 [tel/fax: 302-831-6618/2091; e-mail: elqdr@udel.edu], Roundtable: What Is a Disaster? Continuing the Dialogue.

In a roundtable, the 12 authors of chapters in a book edited by Quarantell,
What Is a Disaster? (1998), continue the discussion on how to con-
ceptualize disasters for research purposes.

Quassoli, Fabio (Dept Political & Social Studies U Pavia, I-27100 Italy [tel/fax: 39-26111497; e-mail: fquassoli@mail.sociol.unipv.it]), The Role of the Judicial System in the Social Construction of Migrants' Criminality: The Case of the Mil-

aneese Criminal Court.

European policies are facing a backlash against migrants. The coupling between migrants & crime is increasingly shaping how political & institu-
tional actors in European states define the criteria for inclusion & ex-
cclusion of foreign people within the borders of the European Union. The social construction of migrants as criminals involves different social & institutional actors: police, judicial system, mass media, neighborhood associations, moral entrepreneurs, politicians, & the bureaucracy. An analytical framework is provided here to study how the process of the construction of migrants as criminals takes place in Italy. Particular focus is on the role played by the judicial system. Drawing on ethnographic research in the Tribunale of Milan involving participant observation & semistructured interviews with judges, public attorneys, lawyers, & interpreters—shown are the common institutional practices by which mi-
grits are recognized, evaluated, investigated, & treated as criminals by the judicial system.

Quell, Carsten (OISE U Toronto, Ontario M6G 2W8 [tel/fax: 416-923-6641/926-4714; e-mail: quell@oise.utoronto.ca]), Language, Immigration and Civic Dialogue.

Canada is often cast as a multicultural country that has developed, as a response to European colonization and immigration, from two historical compo-

sitions. Others have been treated as criminals by
ticulturalism extends to any immigrant group, the communitarian policy of bilingualism benefits especially English & French speakers living in a minority context (Canadian Charter of Rights & Freedoms). Even though both languages & not ethnicity, the policy of bilingualism is meant to afford minority protection principally to long-established English & French Canadians whose claims to such assistance are based on their heritage & role in the founding of Canada. In Toronto, Ontario, however, about 25% of Francophones have no such roots; ie, recent immigrants from Africa, Asia, & the Caribbean who, rather than integrating with the anglophone majority of the province, have become a part of the francophone minority. This significant change in the ethnocultural composition of an official language minority group challenges the traditional division between immigrants & official language minorities, creating a dilemma: while helping to bolster the overall number of Francophones in the province, these French-speaking immigrants are re-defining French Canadian identity & therefore, possibly weakening the justification for the state's provision of resources, most importantly in the form of French schools. Data collected from francophone media & in ethnographic interviews with members of various francophone associations & government institutions responsible for multicultural policy & official languages are drawn on to explore how this process of transformation plays itself out in the concrete reality of the city.

98S35696 / ISA / 1998 / 12937
Quemin, Alain & Bonnet, Estelle (Dépt sociologie U Metz, F-57000 France [tel/fax: 03-87-31-55-07(06)], L'Expertise gastronomique. Constitution et mise en oeuvre du jugement de goût (Gastronomic Expertise. The Constitution and Implementation of the Judgment of Taste). (FRE)

† The constitution & implementation of gastronomic expertise as it appears across the great French gastronomic guides (eg, the Michelin Guide) are discussed. The genesis of this expertise is discussed, & current guides & their long-term principles are evaluated along three major axes: the negotiation of expertise from the viewpoint of the experts who evaluate the establishments presented in the guides; the viewpoint of creation & the confrontation of this creation by the judging experts; & the roles of clients, consumers, & guide purchasers in the implementation of the expertise of judgment or creation. Questions are raised about the "judgment of taste," its elaboration, & the tensions that result from it, particularly with respect to social conditions made possible by the passage from a craftsmen style to an artistic form of cooking, & the development of taxonomies that allow them to be distinguished.

98S35697 / ISA / 1998 / 12938
Quijano, Aníbal (Centro Investigaciones Sociales [tel/fax: 51-1-4373127/4447292; e-mail: aquijano@unired.net.pe]), Coloniality of Power and Eurocentrism.
† Coloniality has been pervasive in the relations between Europeans & non-Europeans since 1492. This coloniality was not, & is not, simply material in nature, or related between colonizers & colonized for social classification & control, & conquest & colonization of the imaginary of the colonized; nor does it end with the end of political or economic domination, ie, colonialism. Intersubjectivity & imaginary have longer lasting & far reaching effects. However, these traits & issues of coloniality are not perhaps as decisive as the way of production of sense & knowledge that was configured & elaborated, above all by the Europeans, & so European-centered, all along the process of the colonial system, resulting in a universally dominant perspective on the world, which has remained thus for some 5 centuries. While the trouble with this perspective is manifold, focus here is on the most important problem: it forces a view of the heterogeneity of the world, both human and nonhuman (or, natural & historical) as homogeneity, & the nonequilibrium as equilibrium. This way of producing knowledge & meaning is called here Eurocentrism. Major elements of Eurocentrism & the relations between coloniality of power & the process of constitution of such a perspective are identified, alternative options considered.

98S35698 / ISA / 1998 / 12939
Quintero, Maria de Concepcíon, Lima, Pires de Marinings, Pinto, Manuel S. & Reis, Sara (U São Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil [tel/fax: 0055-011-881-3207; e-mail: mquinim@usp.br]), Family, Work and Gender: A Portugal-Brazil Comparative Analysis.
† Examines the impact of unemployment on family organization, providing evidence of how a questionnaire & medical record data from families of secondary school students undergoing complete medical examinations. Both objective & subjective coefficients of family health were found to be the most
Suggesting that the relationship between network ties & social support is conditional & more multiplicative than additive, examine are (1) the impact on adolescents of both their most important support networks--family & friends--& (2) how interaction between the two affects their well-being. While secondary analysis of data from the Mississauga (Ontario) Youth Study shows social support for the additive network hypothesis (the more close ties in a balanced situation, the less distress & depression), it also supports the multiplicative hypothesis derived from balance theory (juveniles whose parents approve of their friends are less depressed than their counterparts whose parents disapprove). However, the situation is complex. Among adolescents whose parents do not approve of their friends, parental bonding is a more important negative correlate of distress than it is among adolescents whose parents do approve of their friends. Findings also suggest that sex-role identifications of male & female adolescents may differ in the way (1) they are treated by their parents & friends & (2) they handle tension & distress in imbalanced situations. While boys may be more inclined to rely on support specifically from fathers, but less inclined to perceive lack of approval & imbalance as a problem, girls' experience of imbalance may be more dramatic. They also show a higher level of identity for already existing bonds with both categories of close ties (parents & friends), & as a consequence, pay for this with heavier burdens of distress & depression. In general, bonding matters much more to girls than to boys. Ironically, girls are also more dependent on both family & friends for alleviating the situation. Further interpretation depends on controlling for more variables.

It is natural to assume that the efficiency & profitability of work organizations largely depend on the competence of those in the top positions. The levels & determinants of competence among top executives in Indian work organizations are examined here, based on a study of 126 top executives via application of a competence scale. Findings suggest that Indian work organizations are managed by executives with reasonably high competence, who are equipped with the requisite knowledge, skills, & expertise. However, younger executives are nearly twice as competent as older ones, which could be attributed to technological change. Urban executives are more competent than those from rural areas, & industrial executives are more competent than those in the processing & service sectors. Further, the study seems to negate the general belief that the private sector is more competently managed than the public sector. Attribution of these findings is attempted.

Interview data from top executives, median age 43.4, in 126 large public & private work organizations in South India are used to construct a social profile of executives as an occupational group. A typical Indian executive of this region is a young urbanite coming from high social origins & high educational & intellectual caliber. They come from families with little professional background as such; the level of parental education & occupation may not be of much significance in shaping their executive careers. In this respect, they represent a group of people experiencing upward intergenerational occupational & educational mobility.

In terms of causal complexity in the study of social phenomena explored is equilibrium--the fact that the same outcome can be reached through a variety of different paths, typically involving different processes. The pervasiveness of equifinality implies, in turn, that most singular causal conditions are neither necessary nor sufficient for a given outcome. Rather, they are insufficient, nonredundant components of an unnecessary but sufficient combination of conditions. Implications of equifinality for all forms of social research, especially case study & comparative inquiry, are profound: (1) It must be recognized that researchers often confute causal heterogeneity & error, conceived probabilistically. (2) It is important to acknowledge the interplay between the constitution of research populations, on the one hand, & the identification of probabilistic error vs causal heterogeneity, on the other. (3) Social scientists must develop research designs appropriate for the study of causal conditions that are neither necessary nor sufficient for outcomes.
Victims of Communal Riots in India: Socio-Legal Dimensions. 1
It is hypothesized that punitive sentencing by courts against perpetrators of communal riots in India, instead of providing relief to the victims, has generated more fear & exacerbated communal tensions. It is suggested that compensatory justice can promote resolution of such inter-personal conflicts. Data obtained via interviews from the families of riot victims in Delhi indicate that victims belong to lower socioeconomic strata & are essentially drawn from minority religious communities. Young adult males have been the primary victims, & victim assistance programs consisting of rehabilitation of victimized families have been very scanty. Victimized families do not feel satisfied by the punitive approach the courts have taken against only a few of the perpetrators after a decade of persecution. There is need to evolve a state victim compensation scheme, keeping in view the limited paying capacity of the offender & the failure of the state to protect life & liberty of its citizens.

98S35711 / ISA / 1998 / 12952
Rajagopalan, Prema (Dept Sociology U Madras, 600005 India [tel/fax: 0091-44-568778/5985521]), Profession of Science in India: Constraints for Women. 1
Drawing on a detailed study of women scientists working in research institutions in India, analyzed are their limited performance & success, which are results of the contradictory expectations of their double socialization as a member of society & the science profession. It is shown that women scientists are not granted by senior colleagues who fear their rise & development to fulfill family commitments. Inclusion in informal networks is rare because of societal disapproval, ie, a woman in the company of many men. Hence, women scientists are little involved in planning & leadership, despite their significant research contribution. Some women who are unable to meet the demands of being part of the core group adopt a low profile. Few others compete with their male colleagues for sponsorship & membership in informal networks, drawing on their academic credibility. Such women are promptly appropriated by seniors into the network; however, they are treated more as a male colleague rather than an achieved woman scientist.

98S35712 / ISA / 1998 / 12953
Rajagopalan, Prema (Dept Sociology U Madras, Chennai India 600005 [tel/fax: 0091-44-568778/4985521]), Scientific Community in the Periphery: A Study in Fragmentation. 1
Examines the nature of fragmentation of the scientific community in India, which is assigned a peripheral status in the international scientific community. In the Indian context, specialized research institutions are regarded as the center in relation to universities, which constitute the periphery. The latter, in turn, extend the center-periphery chain through a new axis of fragmentation. These opposites, isolated in their own ways, characterize the fragmented nature of the scientific community.

98S35713 / ISA / 1998 / 12954
Rajagopalan, Prema (Dept Sociology U Madras, Chennai 600005 India [tel: 0091-44-568778/4985521]), Social Exclusion of Women in Science: A Study in India. 1
By reconstructing the career profile of about 125 women scientists working in research institutes in India, a sociological analysis is attempted to infer the social & other organizational barriers that operate in limiting the entry of women in science & technology. A preliminary analysis shows that these factors can be understood when broadly classified under two notions: (1) the situational adjustments that women make to enter a career in science & (2) the professional space that women enjoy once they take up the career. Detailed analysis shows that several indicators of overt & covert discrimination effectively operate in scientific professions, reinforced by sociocultural values & norms. The notion of "professional space" clearly reflects discrimination at work toward women scientists, as found in research collaborations, joint publications, nomination for prestigious assignments or fellowships, & membership in committees of research significance or administrative positions. Their low profile among the scientific community is largely due to discrimination, since professional decisions for women scientists are often made by male colleagues & superiors. If a woman scientist is able to surmount such obstacles, her problems have just begun, & often the personal costs are high.

98S35714 / ISA / 1998 / 12955
Rakusan, Jaromira K. (School Linguistics & Applied Language Carlton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6 [tel/fax: 613-520-2600/6641; e-mail: Rakusan@carleton.ca]), Social Parameters in the World of Slavic and Germanic Metaphors. 1
Human interest in the delimitation of boundaries between nature & culture, her & society, & animals is explicitly formulated in language through metaphoric expressions implementing the general formula "human is (like) an animal." Examined here is an extensive collection of metaphoric expressions from Slavic (Czech, Russian) & Germanic (English, German) languages from the point of view of the functions of animals in the tropes as carriers of different social connotations, eg, gender, class, & occupation. Discussed are (1) the kind of social connotations expressed in the corpora; (2) how these social functions are assigned to the animal comparanda; & (3) the evaluative norms reflecting intercultural differences among the individual language groups.

98S35715 / ISA / 1998 / 12956
Ralston, Helen (Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3 [tel/fax: 902-420-5871/5121; e-mail: Helen.Ralston@Stmarys.ca]), Arranged, Semi-Arranged and 'Love' Marriages among South Asian Immigrant Women in the Diaspora and Their Non-Migrant Sisters in India and Fiji: A Comparative Study. 1
Qualitative data gathered during semistructured interviews are drawn on to explore marriage experience & preferences among first- & second-generation South Asian immigrant women in Canada, Australia, & New Zealand (total N = 286) with those of nonmigrant women in India & Fiji (N = 28). A feminist theoretical perspective & methodology is employed to test several important theoretical concerns: (1) conceptualization of lived experience & its methodology; (2) theories of border crossing, migration, identity, & culture construction: (3) conceptions of integration, marginality, centrality, & hybridity: & space; & (4) the interconnections of race, class, caste, & gender. Analysis reveals how these intersect in the private lives of women to produce specific lived experiences of heterosexuality, including marriage & family relations.

98S35716 / ISA / 1998 / 12957
Ram, Bali & Montsion, Nicole (Demography Division Statistics Canada, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6 [tel/fax: 613-625-3670/2952; e-mail: Ram@statcan.ca]), Does Sibling Size Matter? Canadian Evidence. 1
Data from the first cycle of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children & Youth, administered by Statistics Canada, 1994/95, are drawn on to examine the impact of sibling size & birth order on selected psycho-social characteristics & the mathematical ability of children, ages 8-11. Findings indicate that, in terms of their math skills, children with two or more siblings perform significantly lower than children with one or no siblings, whereas there is little difference between children with no siblings & those with only one sibling. On average, the first child is not the most intelligent one in the family, although the singleton is one of the best performers in mathematical ability to the second child or (2) the only child. However, the last child is almost always the weakest, especially in larger households. There appears to be a threshold in terms of the number of children below which children do not suffer due to sibling size regardless of socio-economic & family backgrounds; this threshold is two children in Canada. Analysis does not find a consistent association between sibling size & psychosocial outcomes. The only child is more hyperactive, less anxiety stricken, & less aggressive, but this does not have to do much with his/ her intellectual ability or academic performance; when psychological & emotional traits are held constant, the only child is as intelligent as the child with only one sibling, & more intelligent than those with more than one sibling.

98S35717 / ISA / 1998 / 12958
Ram, Kalpana (Macquarie U, New South Wales 2109 Australia [tel/fax: 02-9850-8177/9391; e-mail: Kram@mq.edu.au]), "Minority Women's Issues" or Core Dilemmas of Modernity? 1
Argues that the dilemmas of women in minority communities cannot be contained by the perspective of governmental focus on individual nation-states & their agencies, focusing as it does on migration as a movement of population across national borders & the subsequent management of resettlement. Properly understood, the dilemmas of women in minority communities signal a recurring pattern that is not specific either to migration or even to minority communities. Identical problems crop up in liberal democracies, eg, India, where women of the Muslim minority community have been at the heart of the conflict between Hindu religious national-
ism & Muslim communitarian responses. For Indians in Australia, there are strong convergences to be experienced & explored in the mixture of nationalism (or myth) & equality-understood exclusively as sameness-in both India & Australia. Recognizing these continuities of backlash in multicultural & multireligious liberal democracies would represent an advance over the polarities of West and East.

Ram, Uri (Ben Gurion U Negev, Beersheva IL-84105 Israel [tel/fax: 07-647-2048/2932; e-mail: uriram@buqmail.bgu.ac.il]), Post-Zionism and Neo-Zionism: The Glocalization of Israeli Identity

1 Political culture worldwide is undergoing drastic transformation at century's end. The gemeinschaft & gesellschaft principles of premorden & modern societies, respectively, are being reshaped into their postmodem counterparts: local neo-ethnic communities, on the one hand, & postnational global systems, on the other. In this new glocal situation, both capitalism & fundamentalism threaten the (half-won) democratic public sphere. In experiencing this new "glocal" state of affairs, the Israeli state faces a crisis of capacity & the nation a crisis of legitimacy. The old national ethos of a homogeneous & unified nation-state is in decline & in its stead, two alternatives emerge: neo-Zionism, an ethnoreligious localist Jewish identity; & post-Zionism, a civic-liberal globalist identity. The former thrives for "the graves of our forefathers," & the latter toward a new Middle East. The former is communal & inherently antidemocratic, where the latter is liberal & inherently anticostituent; the former drives toward a holy war, & the latter toward a capitalist peace. It is questioned here whether a third way, combining both peace & social responsibility, is possible. Challenges for critical social studies in Israel in the era of global & local transformation are identified.

Ram, Uri (Ben Gurion U Negev, Beersheva IL-84105 Israel [tel/fax: 07-647-2048/2932; e-mail: uriram@buqmail.bgu.ac.il]), Symbolic Interest and Meaningful Purposes: Reconstructing Rational Choice as Cultural Theory

1 Rational choice theory & cultural sociology have often seemed to be at odds with one another. As the two theories become more sophisticated, however, points of convergence have appeared, & a partial synthesis seems possible. Although rational choice theory has almost nothing to say about culture, symbolic process & structure can be conceived through the framework of purposive action. Borrowing core concepts from James Coleman's Foundations of Social Theory (1990 [see abstract 92015680]), one can think of actors' interpretation & intention of meaning as the exercise of control over symbolic resources. Actors have means-ends interests in symbolism. From the intersection of this interest-controlled culture emerges cultural structures that are real conditions of interaction. Identifying these cultural structures & tracing the process of their emergence is one way to conceive the project of cultural sociology. What such a synthesis offers to cultural sociology, in addition to conceptual clarity, is the orienting principle of a social optimum.

Ramasam, Amrita (Centre Study Administration Relief, N-19A Jangpura Extension New Delhi 110014 India [tel/fax: 91-11-431-8753/2805; e-mail: caar.ramsani@gems.vsnl.net.in]), Social Right to Food in Different Societies: Accounts in History

1 After reviewing the history of research on the working & the dependent poor (& relations between them) & the evolution of systems of social assistance & their tenacity over a 2000-year history, evaluated are the twin postulates that "the poor will always be with us" & "the poor emerge as a social category only when the state takes over the distribution of public alms." The former tenet enables consideration of the association of poverty with labor throughout history & the obligation upon working poor & dependent poor alike to provide labor in return for food. Also explored are the (1) framework of rights & obligations within which society evolved rules & conditions for subsistence among the working poor; (2) famine-related mortality; & (3) patriarchal society's neglect of the economic role of women & subsequent relegation of women to the category of dependent. The second postulate demands the anchoring of the study of the poor to a moment in historical time. While it acknowledges that, in modern society, the rights of the poor dwindle to nothingness, it does not consider the corollary that, where rights to food are absent, work in exchange for food becomes an imperative. Its conclusions that poverty & famine are relative need to be reexamined.

Ramp, William (Dept Sociology U Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 1M4 [e-mail: ramp@hg.uleth.ca]), The Subject Bites Back: Conversations with Dead Agrarian Movements

1 Explains how to do "participatory research" concerning groups or movements that are long dead, presenting primary research into the United Farmers movements that were politically active in pre-WWII Canada. Rather than a study of the determinants of the success or failure of these movements, this research has increasingly become a process in which the subject matter (the moral, social, & political ideals of these movements) confronts & challenges the investigator & the political & cultural world that he inhabits; particularly, his received notions of the meaning of citizenship.

Rampichild, Carla & Schifini D'Andrea, Silvana (Dept Statistics "G. Parenti," Viale Morgagni 59 I-50134 Florence Italy [tel/fax: 55-423-7246/422-3560; e-mail: carla@stat.unifi.it]), Life Satisfaction Components in Europe

1 Introduces a multilevel approach with ordinal response to examine the determinants of life satisfaction in Europe & countries, drawing on Eurobarometer surveys to verify whether sociocultural, economic, & behavioral similarities are stronger between certain areas of different countries than within countries. The multilevel approach allows (1) taking into account the hierarchical structure of the data, & (2) the simultaneous measurement of how individual & contextual variables impact satisfaction level, thus overcoming the problem of ecological fallacy. At the first (micro) level, the usual probit regression model is defined for every country. Although the same regressors could be used in each country, microregression coefficients are free to vary over countries, allowing different patterns of relationships between dependent & independent variables. At the second level, the macrocoefficients are treated as functions of macroregressors. Net to the individual variables, findings show a significant effect of residence region on satisfaction level. To explain this variation, some statistical indicators are added on the main axes of socioeconomic life in different regions of the European Community, computed by EUROSTAT, are introduced to the model.

Ramoscochen, Eugenia (Dept Anthropology U National Educacion Distancia E-28040 Madrid Spain [tel/fax: 34-1-398-7203/6677]), Basic Sociality and Otherness. An Interdisciplin ary Approach to Ethnicity and Social Exclusion

1 The building of Otherness—-as a counterpart of identity & self (eg, "enemies")—-is a major issue in human history & behavior, although it varies cross-culturally in form, content, conceptualization, & affective drive. Here, the cognitive & social foundations of Otherness as a basic category of human relations & sociality are explored. The fruitfulness of a phyloontogenetic approach is explored—which is not necessarily a sociobiological or genetic approach, although it is a biosocial one—to explain this enduring & pervasive trend in human history. Also explored is a theory of embodied & enacted cognition, in which cognition, emotion, & action are intertwined as part of the same subjective experience with others. Implications of this approach in the understanding of ethnicity & social exclusion, as particular cases of Otherness in which inequality & deprivation are stressed for political, economical, & ideological purposes, are suggested.
Globalization appears at once a myth and reality. Several international organizations (eg, the UN, Council of Europe, OSCE, CBSS, & European Union) have provided assistance in trying to resolve the emerging language conflict in the Baltic states. Analysis of these recommendations reveals two different frameworks of thinking: political & scientific. In the latter, one may observe different approaches, based on the interpretation of international law (occupation, citizenship, minority, etc), standards of domestic law, various statistical approaches, & recommendations concerning language policy, which, in spite of extensive & sophisticated data, are based on common sense, & thus, have insignificant value. More fascinating seems to be the political framework that explains the results reached through the scientific framework.

Qualitative comparative analysis is a tool that uses Boolean algebra for a systematic analysis of similarities & differences across cases, & it is mostly associated with causal terminology & applications, which makes it unattractive to many quantitative researchers. Although not commonly recognized, the method has no in-built premises validating only causal applications. An attempt is made to provide an understanding of qualitative comparative analysis that will encourage experimentation with the method, including different kinds of research, data, & questions asked. Examples are given of noncausal applications of qualitative comparative analysis to both micro & macrosociological data, based on interviews transcribed into textual form. The microlevel data are from 14 teenagers reflecting themselves & the world through artistic practices; the macrolevel example compares event forest problems in six Western countries. When qualitative comparative analysis is used as a process where several analyses follow each other at various levels, resulting in constant revision of understanding, it is a supplementary method to textual analysis that helps to clarify & extend previous interpretations. Moreover, the use of qualitative comparative analysis forces deeper penetration into the principles of interpreting & organizing interview data, which is a major challenge & benefit of the method.

The scope of "the aesthetic" in the contemporary social milieu is examined from a functional & comparative perspective, drawing on data collected via interviews with people engaged in shopping, physical exercise, & art making. Although these everyday practices differ from each other in terms of focus, they all contain four levels of aesthetic experience: (1) People reflect on what they consider beautiful, pleasurable, or tasteful. (2) Aesthetic experience refers to being in a flow, ie, totally immersed in what one is doing. (3) Aesthetic experience refers to being in a flow, ie, totally immersed in what one is doing. (4) An ideal of continuous self-enlargement & self-actualization is already existing, but of people actively constructing their world as enjoyable. (5) Aesthetic experience refers to being in a flow, ie, totally immersed in what one is doing. (6) Aesthetic experience refers to being in a flow, ie, totally immersed in what one is doing. (7) Aesthetic experience refers to being in a flow, ie, totally immersed in what one is doing. (8) Aesthetic experience refers to being in a flow, ie, totally immersed in what one is doing. (9) An ideal of continuous self-enlargement & self-actualization is already existing, but of people actively constructing their world as enjoyable.

The aim is to shed light on conditions that lead to exclusion & social closure in society (ie, law & medicine). The field of the new technological knowledge is likely to constitute a new belief system, which may extend lay-expert relations to a much more complicated social issue. It is suggested that we must analyze contemporary professional practices in detail to outline future legal & ethical problems & that the control of professions might become far more serious when the informational era broadens.

Globalization appears at once a myth & reality, for both the construction & the process lack intrinsic strength. A systematic drive to produce mass consciousness & art-making results for emulation by Eastern societies, which have greater strengths. Democracy, a cardinal principle of globalization, has become an instrument of manipulation. However, seeking substantiation of these views in an empirical study of 77 Indian social scientists leads to inconclusive results, with an overemphasis between favorable & unfavorable expressions & a considerable amount of ambiguity, although there is a slight swing toward an unfavorable view of globalization.
Examines the art world of "trance" music in Israel, which is specific to a segment of the larger scene of electronic "dance" music in the contemporary field of popular music, & the working of the trance music market. These & other issues illuminate larger questions regarding the meaning of avant-garde & experimentalism in the contemporary field of popular music, & the global-local relations in this field.

Addresses the issues of understanding religious fundamentalism as a category & as a problem of interpretation in sociology, taking versions of Islam & Hinduism as examples. A postmodern conceptual framework is used that has previously been deployed to explore questions of Western racism & ethnicity (eg, Rattansi, 1994, 1995). It is argued that the concept of fundamentalism is problematic, & the movements brought under its umbrella can be better understood more generally as forms of modern religious authoritarianism. The "modernities" of fundamentalist Islam & Hinduism are established, their relations with aspects of Western modernity are explored, & the question of the possibility of completely non-Western modernities is posed. The field of postcolonial studies, including one by this author (1997 [see abstract]) is drawn on to problematize the idea of pure Western or non-Western modernities in the contemporary processes of identity formation & negotiation among Muslim & Hindu South Asian communities in GB are examined, & it is concluded that, in living inside & outside the West, these globalized, diasporic collectivities face, in acute form, the dilemmas around Western & non-Western identities that the new authoritarian Isams & Hinduisms of the Middle East, India, & Pakistan have to confront in different contexts.

Analyzes the increasing reliance of transnational fruit & vegetable corporations on contractors to supply labor for large-scale production enterprises in the Americas. As is demonstrated, the economic factors fueling labor contracting are clear—firms gain access to a variable supply of labor, while avoiding the costs of recruitment & management & the responsibility for meeting legally stipulated work conditions & benefits. Less often recognized are the broader social forces that underlie this reconfiguration of the wage labor relation. By analyzing cases where labor contracting has recently been introduced by fruit & vegetable corporations, this analysis illuminates the social, cultural, & political factors that both fuel the introduction of this system & maintain it. Locating the analysis in the literature on flexible production & the casualization of labor, a contribution is made to larger debates on the redefinition of capital/labor relations.

Focuses on subcultural aspects of trance, focus here is on practices of music creation & distribution. It is shown that adequate social theories of age need to be adequately conceptualized into social & feminist theories. Chronological age is taken up relatively uncritically & integrated with concepts of class, gender, race/ethnicity, & to some extent, disability in empirical studies of women & aging. While the latter concepts have been subjected to rigorous conceptual & theoretical debate, age remains to be adequately conceptualized & integrated into social & feminist theories. It is shown that adequate social & feminist theories of age need to take particular account of older women's social location. Their life-course experiences are an important starting point to develop a theory of age.

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Several points & problems in Wendell Bell's Foundations of Futures Studies: Human Science for a New Era (1997 [see abstracts 9718149 & 9718150]) are discussed, highlighting (1) the objective assessment of value judgments, especially assessment by 'epistemic implication'; (2) religious justification of values; (3) conditions for adopting universal values; & (4) values seen from the viewpoint of personal identity. It is concluded that a widely shared religious & humanistic justification of both particularistic & universal values would be beneficial.

Reinecke, Jost & Wittenberg, Jochem (U Münster, D-48151 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-139-8339238/8329330; e-mail: reineck@uni-muenster.de]), Beliefs as Correspondence Hypotheses between Group Constraints and Individual Acts.

1 Explores the role of beliefs as a bridge between macr variab les (opportunities & constraints in a group or society) & microbehavior (individual acts). The most validated concept to explain specific behavior on the microlevel is Ioke Aj耶o's (1991) theory of planned behavior with its antecedent attitude toward the behavior, subjective norm, & perceived behavior control, which are influenced by behavioral, normative, & control beliefs, respectively: the theory postulates strong relations between behavioral beliefs & standard measures of attitudes. Multivariate analyses of questionnaire data related to contraceptive behavior of 1,223 adolescents & young adults, ages 16-24, in the Federal Republic of Germany examined strength of the relations between beliefs & concepts of the theory of planned behavior. Interpretation will question (1) the relevance of saliency for the correspondence between macrostructure (group level) & microbehavior & (2) the possibility to relate conditions of the social structure (ie, conditions to act) to the saliency of beliefs.

Reijans, Darius M. (Reed Coll, Portland OR 97202-8199 [tel/fax: 503-221-1117/777-7776; e-mail: reijal@reed.edu]), Electric Torture: Innovation and Diffusion in Torture Methods, a Case Study.

Electric instruments (Tasers, stun guns, cattle prods, picanas, etc) are increasingly threatening. Above all, there is an increasing shift to a victim-oriented perspective. Crime shifts from being depicted as an offense against a non-grant ed, power & exclusion can be generated. It is concluded that a systems theory of interpretation yields a more adequate account of both the social organization & power dynamics in current, technologically advanced societies.


1 Argues that the most interesting aspect of globalization in rural areas has not been the homogenization of agricultural practices, but the persistence & increase of their heterogeneity, associated with institutional blindness toward alternative development strategies that either were left undisturbed by the process of modernization or were triggered in response to it. This observation, buttressed by empirical data, leads to a search for a theoretical frame suitable for both analysis of complex social interaction in rural areas design of development alternatives. Anthony Giddens's structuration theory is drawn on to elaborate a theoretical image in which the continued confrontation of plan & context leads to ever-changing performances that, in turn, inform & modify plan & context. The interlocking of performances of different actors (joint performances) generates a network that is both stable (in the sense that it draws largely on rules & resources recursively constituted in social practice that display a certain coherence) & constantly questioning & subject to change. In social interaction, plans, contexts, & performances of different actors both mutually constitute each other as much as they gradually modify each other. This leads to new arrangements, coherence, & patterns in styles of farming & administrative behavior. These new arrangements, or new coherence, are equated with development, & social learning is seen as crucial.

Rempel, Michael (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel: 773-227-8634; e-mail: stdmire@icarus.spc.ucchicago.edu]), On the Interpretation of Social Systems: Toward a Critical Reconstruction of Parsons and Luhmann.

1 Develops interpretation as an integral addition to the systems theories of Talcott Parsons & Niklas Luhmann. Parsons & Luhmann both divide the system into subsystems (eg, political, economic, social, etc); however, Parsons defines subsystems as composed of regularly interacting people, whereas Luhmann defines subsystems as composed of strictly conceptual communications—not actual but "probable" communications, based on a particular set of language & cognitive resources. It is proposed that Parsons & Luhmann theorize complementary types of subsystems. Interpretation reveals the historically accelerating tendency of initially distinct social forces to conjoin & intersect. Two types of interpenetration are distinguished: (1) reconstructing Parsons, tight, interpenetrating influence relations may exist among the occupants of different action subsystems (eg, different government bodies, business firms, scientific organizations, etc); (2) reconstructing Luhmann, interpretation may exist among historically distinct communication subsystems. Further, in a given institution, some action or communication subsystems regularly interpenetrate while others do not; the consequential effects of power & exclusion can be generated. It is concluded that a systems theory of interpretation yields a more adequate account of both the social organization & power dynamics in current, technologically advanced societies.

Renard, Marc & Connolly, Carmen (Social Science & Humanities Research Council Canada, 350 Albert St Ottawa Ontario K1P 6G4 [tel/fax: 613-995-7488/5498; e-mail: mrr@shrc.ca]), Health: What Is the Winning Combination?.

1 Synthesizes papers commissioned by the National Health Forum in Canada & its key recommendations regarding nonmedical determinants of health. Highlighted are success stories that illustrate the wide range
of actions possible for enhancing health. Early childhood intervention, family cohesion, labor force adjustment, labor market entry & exit, work organization, community civic-mindedness, & facilitating elderly well-being are all possible targets for health-enhancing actions. Recognizing that health is more than health care, greater understanding is needed how to act on the nonmedicated determinants of health.

1 Presents a case study of designing a waste management plan, including the siting of a solid waste incinerator & several waste processing plants in the Black Forest area of the Federal Republic of Germany. Three rural counties & the city of Pforzheim joined forces to develop a waste management plan for the Black Forest region, & the Center of Technology Assessment was asked to design & conduct the citizen participation part of the plan. In 1994, a classic mediation effort was initiated to glean suggestions & advice from 16 regional stakeholder groups of how to reduce the amount of solid waste & how to increase the rate of recycling & reuse, further consulting them regarding choice of technologies to be employed for processing the remaining waste. Group representatives reached a consensus on the waste reduction task, but split regarding preferred technologies; a majority voted in favor of biological-mechanical decomposition, a minority for incineration. Political decisionmakers opted then for a combination. Some 20-25 randomly drafted citizens from each potential site location (prescreened by technical experts) were given the mandate to find the most suitable site among 10 potential locations for biological-mechanical devices & 6 locations for siting an incinerator. Ten panels consisting of two to three representatives from each potential site community were given the task to develop criteria for evaluating the sites: develop a priority list of three sites for further investigation; & consider social, political, ecological, & economic impacts & equity issues, including benefit-sharing packages. A superpanel consisting of delegates from each panel sought a common solution to be presented to the political decisionmakers. Some recommendations have been implemented, & others await implementation. Fairness issues played a major role in assessing relative burden to the communities & in balancing economic & social concerns.

1 Compares European countries & the US regarding utilization of science for environmental policy making, arguing that national culture, political traditions, & social norms influence the mechanisms & institutions for integrating expertise in the policy arenas. Policy analysts have developed a classification of governmental styles with respect to the use of science in policy making. The predominant US style is deemed adversarial, in which policymakers focus on formal proofs of evidence, because these decisions can be challenged by social groups or the courts. Scientific competence or negligence of scientific knowledge. The most prevalent style in European countries is the corporatist style. Well-known experts are invited to join a group of decisionmakers where they provide expertise & professional judgment, but do not need to present formal evidence for their claims. The French system is characterized by a strong consensus mode of using expertise. Recent developments in all countries toward the often competing goals of more public participation & increased efficiency have contributed to the genesis of a new regulatory style, which may be called "mediative." Beyond the question of style, goal orientation is an important variable for describing the use of scientific expertise in articulating & promulgating environmental policies.

1 A study of the process of integration/exclusion of persons living on welfare in Quebec. It is posited that salaried work is in crisis, & integration of families is related, highlighting factors rooted in family cohesion, labor force adjustment, labor market entry & exit, work organization, community civic-mindedness, & facilitating elderly well-being. Social systems need to define criteria that allow them to prioritize their actions for integrating expertise in the policy arenas. Policy analysts have presented a case study of designing a waste management plan, including the siting of a solid waste incinerator & several waste processing plants in the Black Forest area of the Federal Republic of Germany. Three rural counties & the city of Pforzheim joined forces to develop a waste management plan for the Black Forest region, & the Center of Technology Assessment was asked to design & conduct the citizen participation part of the plan. In 1994, a classic mediation effort was initiated to glean suggestions & advice from 16 regional stakeholder groups of how to reduce the amount of solid waste & how to increase the rate of recycling & reuse, further consulting them regarding choice of technologies to be employed for processing the remaining waste. Group representatives reached a consensus on the waste reduction task, but split regarding preferred technologies; a majority voted in favor of biological-mechanical decomposition, a minority for incineration. Political decisionmakers opted then for a combination. Some 20-25 randomly drafted citizens from each potential site location (prescreened by technical experts) were given the mandate to find the most suitable site among 10 potential locations for biological-mechanical devices & 6 locations for siting an incinerator. Ten panels consisting of two to three representatives from each potential site community were given the task to develop criteria for evaluating the sites: develop a priority list of three sites for further investigation; & consider social, political, ecological, & economic impacts & equity issues, including benefit-sharing packages. A superpanel consisting of delegates from each panel sought a common solution to be presented to the political decisionmakers. Some recommendations have been implemented, & others await implementation. Fairness issues played a major role in assessing relative burden to the communities & in balancing economic & social concerns.

1 The New Leviathan (1942) is empiricist; he adopts Thomas Hobbes's basic principle: attraction & repulsion to explain the development from primitive forms of action--appetite & fear--to its highest form, rational action. Rational action comprises utilitarian, rightful, & dutiful action. Collingwood's exposition of the forms of rational action tries to overcome these positions in a spectrum of risk perspectives explored here, eg, technical, psychological, economic, sociological, & cultural. Criteria used in each perspective to analyze risk & design risk policies are delineated. In addition, applied to the risk debate is the subject's will under the action. Only dutiful action comprises both, in the object's will. Only dutiful action comprises both, in the object's will. The New Leviathan (1942) is empiricist; he adopts Thomas Hobbes's basic principle: attraction & repulsion to explain the development from primitive forms of action--appetite & fear--to its highest form, rational action. Rational action comprises utilitarian, rightful, & dutiful action. Collingwood's exposition of the forms of rational action tries to overcome these positions in a spectrum of risk perspectives explored here, eg, technical, psychological, economic, sociological, & cultural. Criteria used in each perspective to analyze risk & design risk policies are delineated. In addition, applied to the risk debate is the subject's will under the object. Only dutiful action comprises both, in the object's will. The New Leviathan (1942) is empiricist; he adopts Thomas Hobbes's basic principle: attraction & repulsion to explain the development from primitive forms of action--appetite & fear--to its highest form, rational action. Rational action comprises utilitarian, rightful, & dutiful action. Collingwood's exposition of the forms of rational action tries to overcome these positions in a spectrum of risk perspectives explored here, eg, technical, psychological, economic, sociological, & cultural. Criteria used in each perspective to analyze risk & design risk policies are delineated. In addition, applied to the risk debate is the subject's will under the object. Only dutiful action comprises both, in the object's will.
1. Hypothesizes that assimilation dynamics of Western cultural stereotypes by youths is directly connected with the liberalization of life & economy in Albania in terms of (1) new attitudes toward family as a social structure; (2) drugs, one of the main problems of Albanian youth; (3) decrease of youth interest in education; (4) youth & political values; & (5) liberalization of Albanian youth sexual behavior. Questionnaire data from a national sample of 1,000 youths indicate that, after the first transitional period, youths still consider the family an important & respectful value, though relationships with their parents have undergone significant change. Family ranks second in youth goals. Youths are attracted to drugs because of unemployment, lack of possibilities for an active social life, intergenerational transmission of youth deviance, & family divorce. Decrease in youth interest in education is attributed to decrease in state interest in education, lack of employment possibilities after graduation, & emigration. (ages 15-35) are four times less interested in politics than are other groups (ages 35-49). Liberalization of youth sexual behavior is evident compared to the attitude of the previous generation; sex is ranked the 5th most important value for Albanian youths.

2. Reser, Paul A. (School Psychology & Sociology James Cook U, Townsville Queensland 4811 Australia [tel/fax: 61-747-81-4964/79-5435; e-mail: Paul.Reser@jcu.edu.au]), Interpersonal Violence in the Epidemiological Transition: A Study in a Remote Aboriginal Community. ! Aboriginal health has been described as among the worst of those living in the "Fourth" World. In comparison with the majority culture, there is an extreme disparity in health, & there has been little progress despite numerous policy initiatives by state & federal governments. During the 16-year study period, the community became "wet," & the consequence of increased alcohol consumption were seen in the resulting history of hospital clinic utilization. While infectious disease rates remain high, morbidity due to external causes imposes an increasing burden. Women & the young are seen as being at greatest risk from interpersonal & self-directed violence as well as from the indirect costs of high-risk alcohol consumption. The place of this morbidity pattern in an epidemiological transition framework is discussed.

3. Reser, Paul A., Coughlan, James E. & Knappman, C. (School Psychology & Sociology James Cook U, Townsville Queensland 4811 Australia [tel/fax: 61-747-81-4964/79-5435; e-mail: Paul.Reser@jcu.edu.au]), The Near and the Far: Successes and Challenges of Teaching Sociology. ! James Cook U (Queensland) is a regional institution serving Northern Australia where the teaching of sociology to nurses began in 1991 with the transfer of basic nurse education from hospital-based training to the tertiary sector. At the same time, the component of sociology taught to social work students increased to include a required specialized subject in the sociology of health & medicine. The commonalities of instruction between these professions lies in the provision of sociology that is meaningful in the context of occupational practice in regional, rural, & remote settings. The differences are in the meaning & perceived worth of sociology to students & staff from these diverse disciplines. The challenge has been to present a utilitarian sociology while maintaining the integrity of the intellectual tradition. Here, these experiences are examined along with future challenges posed by the teaching of these subjects in a distance education mode.

4. Redi, Devi K. (Mother Teresa Women's U Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu India [tel/fax: 4542-41122]), Inter-Generational Support in India—A Utopia. ! In the context of a changing society—where the modern family is characterized by nuclearization, reduction in size, nonavailability of caregivers in the home, increased participation of women in the labor market, & increased mobility—data from India are drawn on to assess respondents' views on (1) care of the elderly by their family, (2) elderly's expectations of care from their children, & (3) intergenerational support. Results indicate that all age groups strongly feel that family members should provide support for their elders. As age decreases, elderly's expectations of care from their children also decrease. Employment of women, small family size, mobility, high cost of living, independence, selfishness, & greediness are factors that hinder intergenerational support.

5. Reimaux, Françoise (Dépt sociologie U Poitiers, F-86002 CEDEX 3P France [tel/fax: 1-47-64-96-93/74-80-99-61]), French title not provided (Rumor and Social Communication). (FRE) ! The media show renewed interest in spreading rumors, along with the fact that traditional printed sources (newspapers & magazines) are today surpassed by the World Wide Web, which anticipates their delivery of news. To investigate the nature of this new concern for uncontrolled word-of-mouth transmission, with its unknown ramifications in a technological environment, a theory on the circulation of rumors is advocated.

6. Rexha, Erblin & Kekezi, Ilida (Albanian Viewpoint, Rr. Themistokli Germenji No 3 Tirana Albania [tel/fax: 355-22-7731/30506; e-mail: rexha@sedp.soros.al]), Albanian Youth Towards its Westernization. ! Hypothesizes that assimilation dynamics of Western cultural stereotypes by youths is directly connected with the liberalization of life & economy in Albania in terms of (1) new attitudes toward family as a social structure; (2) drugs, one of the main problems of Albanian youth; (3) decrease of youth interest in education; (4) youth & political values; & (5) liberalization of Albanian youth sexual behavior. Questionnaire data from a national sample of 1,000 youths indicate that, after the first transitional period, youths still consider the family an important & respectful value, though relationships with their parents have undergone significant change. Family ranks second in youth goals. Youths are attracted to drugs because of unemployment, lack of possibilities for an active social life, intergenerational transmission of youth deviance, & family divorce. Decrease in youth interest in education is attributed to decrease in state interest in education, lack of employment possibilities after graduation, & emigration. (ages 15-35) are four times less interested in politics than are other groups (ages 35-49). Liberalization of youth sexual behavior is evident compared to the attitude of the previous generation; sex is ranked the 5th most important value for Albanian youths.
US between the late 1970s/early 1980s & the late 1980s/early 1990s. In addition to describing cross-national variation in changes in the distribution of income, explanations claiming to account for these developments are examined. Past research has tended to focus on changes in two spheres of society: the labor market & the welfare state. Here, two methods are used to assess the contributions made by developments in waged & salaried employment, property ownership, self-employment, state-provided welfare, & state taxation, respectively, to changes in the overall distribution of income. Findings reveal substantial cross-national variation, not only in changes in the distribution of income, but also in the underlying factors driving these changes. While developments in waged & salaried employment have been relatively important factors driving changes in overall income distribution in some societies, they have been relatively unimportant in others. Changes in state-provided welfare & state taxation have been relatively important in all of the societies under investigation.

98S35764 / ISA / 1998 / 13005
Rice, Robert, Rosset, Peter & Watts, Michael (Smithsonian Institute, Washington DC 20560), Consuming the World: Globalization and the NACS.

Two emerging trends in the international division of labor in the agricultural industry—globalization & the rise of new agricultural countries—construct a number of axes on which changing social events & relations can be graphed. The production of high-value agricultural commodities such as poultry, fresh/processed vegetables, & hybrid vegetables seems to be the main product which to view the geographic reach of transnational corporations, the growing power of retailers, & new institutional relations, e.g., long-distance subcontracting. Recent fieldwork conducted in Taiwan, Thailand, Guatemala, & CA is drawn on to examine the degree to which the export-oriented high-value agricultural commodity production promoted by new international labor relations can serve as a development strategy.

98S35765 / ISA / 1998 / 13006
Richards, Lyn & Richards, Thomas J. (Qualitative Solutions & Research; PO Box 171 La Trobe U Bendigo Victoria 3550 Australia (tel/fax: 61-9549-1699/0435; e-mail: lyn@gsr.com.au). Software for Live Data: A New Stage for Qualitative Computing.

Qualitative data precomputer were multifaceted, illustrated, meaning between the late 1970s/early 1980s spheres of society: the labor market distribution of income, explanations claiming to account for these developments in waged & salaried employment, property ownership, self-employment, state-provided welfare, & state taxation, respectively, to changes in the overall distribution of income. Findings reveal substantial cross-national variation, not only in changes in the distribution of income, but also in the underlying factors driving these changes. While developments in waged & salaried employment have been relatively important factors driving changes in overall income distribution in some societies, they have been relatively unimportant in others. Changes in state-provided welfare & state taxation have been relatively important in all of the societies under investigation.

98S35766 / ISA / 1998 / 13007
Richman, Judith A. (U Illinois, Chicago 60612 (tel/fax: 312-433-8402/8358; e-mail: JRichman@uic.edu). Gender Biases Underlying the Social Construction of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome as a Psychiatric Disorder.

Critiques the biomedical & psychosocial literature on chronic fatigue syndrome (myalgic encephalomyelitis), a controversial illness of unknown etiology that affects women. It is argued that initial failure to demonstrate a viral etiology of the syndrome led to a paradigmatic shift in research perspectives to psychiatric components. This research focus is contrasted with patient accounts of their illness & perspectives on etiology that view chronic fatigue syndrome as a viral-immune dysfunction disorder. It is argued that the social construction of chronic fatigue syndrome is similar to the initial construction of multiple sclerosis as a disease affecting neurotic women.

98S35767 / ISA / 1998 / 13008
Richman, Judith A. (U Illinois, Chicago 60612 (tel/fax: 312-433-8402/8358; e-mail: JRichman@uic.edu). Workplace Harassment, Symptomatic Distress, and Alcohol Use and Abuse among University Employees.

Draws on mail survey data from 2,492 university faculty, graduate stu-

The background dynamic of individual-environment interaction includes identity words, emotional memory, background thinking, the effective representational circuit, elemental identity space, the resonance effect. Conceptual & methodological issues are considered.

Rigas, Fred W. (Dept Political Science U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822 (tel/fax: 808-956-8123/6877; e-mail: fred@hawaii.edu)), Shelter 

The “shelter term,” under which is subsumed a set of operational or revised versions of the same basic fuzzy concept. More precise concepts listed in a shelter can be thought of as “sheltered concepts.” They could include a number of definitions that prescribe specific tests to determine, eg, who should be classed as a “scholar.” Each of these more precise concepts usually has a theoretical or empirical context in which it is particularly useful. In new contexts, other variants of the same shelter concept might be added. Whenever one of the sheltered concepts is needed, it can be identified by any convenient word, symbol, or phrase deemed unambiguous & convenient; in ordinary language contexts where these technical terms are not familiar, one may either use the shelter term to give readers a rough idea about the intended concept, or reproduce the full concept description whenever a more precise understanding of the author’s ideas is needed. Whenever a new concept is needed, this process can be reversed by selecting a familiar word as its shelter to provide a context in which the new concept can be described & ascribed a new term. This is a potential bridge between, the language & specialized & precise concepts used in special languages.

Riley, Alexander Tristan (U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093 (tel/fax: 619-534-4627/4753; e-mail: triley@ucsd.edu)), L’Année et le sacre: The Calling, Collective Work, and the Durkheimian Search for the Sacred.

Much of the import of Émile Durkheim’s work, & that of his colleagues on L’Année sociologique, especially those with whom he worked most closely, Marcel Mauss & Henri Hubert, revolves around their engagement with the topic of the sacred. The topic was not for them, however, simply an academic interest: their lives were marked by their own search for the sacred, a search powerfully implicated in their self-construction as intellectuals & made all the more challenging for them by the critical perspective they brought to bear as secular intellectuals on the traditional paths to the sacred followed by many of their predecessors. Suggested here is that these core Durkheimians were involved in an intellectual & eminently personal project to invest the sociological calling itself with the properties of the sacred particularly in its practical manifestation in the intense collective work & vision of L’Année sociologique.

Riley, Matilda White & Riley, John W. Jr. (National Inst Aging US National Instits Health, 7201 Wisconsin Ave Ste 525A Bethesda MD 20892-9205 (tel/fax: 301-496-3909/3908; e-mail: jwy@cu.nih.gov)), Panel on Age Integration: Update and Critique.

Seven panelists from six countries discuss age integration, ie, the emerging focus on the breakdown of age barriers that facilitate (or inhibit) interaction among individuals of all ages: Jan Baars, Sol Encel, Anne-Marie Guillermaud, Martin Kohli, Charlotte Nusberg, Gordon Streib, & Alan Walker. Evidence of age integration & related issues are discussed, including topics of intergenerational relations, care of the dying, parent & grandparental child care, the support ecology method to cross-cultural research. The method, developed to investigate identity processes as they emerge in the continuous individual-environment transaction, is based on Zavalloni & C. Louis-Guerrin’s (1984) Multistade Social Identity Inquirer. The background dynamic of individual-environment interaction includes identity words, emotional memory, background thinking, the effective representational circuit, elemental identity space, the resonance effect. Conceptual & methodological issues are considered.
Rilinovic, Aleksandra (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024), An Analysis of the New Urban Sociology (IJURR, RC 21).
1 Discusses the importance of the "new urban sociology" & factors that influenced its development. A debate between radical & liberal conceptualizations of the role of intellectuals in the contemporary capitalist society is therefore addressed. Capitalism & ideology are analyzed. The position of intellectuals in the contemporary capitalist society is important for understanding the development of the new urban sociology.

98S35781 / ISA / 1998 / 13022
Rinehart, Bob (Dept Kinesiology & Physical Education California State University, San Bernardino 92407-2397; tel/fax: 909-880-5377/7085; e-mail: rinehar@wiley.csub.edu), The X Games: Fan Fear and Loathing in San Diego.
1 The made-for-TV (ESPN & ESPN 2) sport gatherings called the extreme Games (in 1995) & now the X Games provide an interesting milieu for studying emergent & oppositional forms of sport. The X Games attempts to redefine meanings of what constitutes sport are perceived differently by TV-watching vs. on-site fans. In a continuing research project, the experience of youthful fans on-site at the 1997 X Games in San Diego, CA, is analyzed in three ways: (1) the dynamic between sport as televised spectacle & as grassroots movement; (2) fan & athlete interaction with corporate event sponsorship; & (3) fan-athlete interaction, eg, how fans' on-site experiences fit the goals & aspirations of the participating athletes & how it furthers the burgeoning X Games movement.

98S35782 / ISA / 1998 / 13023
Rigon, Gérard (École architecture Toulouse, 83 rue A Mailol BP 1329 Cedex 1 France; tel/fax: 33-05-62-50-50-99; e-mail: eat@toulouse.archi.fr), Les Architectes en France, éléments d'une histoire (Architects in France, Historical Elements). (FRE)
1 Describes the history of architects in France & shows how the profession is constituted & differentiated from others involved in construction.

98S35783 / ISA / 1998 / 13024
Rinkevicius, Leonadas (Dept Public Administration Kaunas U Technology, LT-3000 Lithuania; tel/fax: 370-7204661/7207232; e-mail: leorin@kaunas.omniteلل. Lt)), Ecological Modernization as an Ideology: Theoretical Discussion and Some Empirical Controversies.
1 Characterizes ecological modernization as an ideology. Defining eco-modernist ideology as a set of beliefs, values, & expectations diffusing in modern industrial societies, the author, in the recent literature, characterizes ecological modernism as a set of beliefs that "pollution prevention pays" & related expectations & beliefs in viability of reconciliation of ecology & economy in the course of societal change without veering from modernization.

98S35784 / ISA / 1998 / 13025
Rissanan, Sari T. H. & Sinkkonen, Sirrika E. (Dept Health Policy Management U Kuopio, FIN-70211 Finland; tel/fax: 358-17-162602/996; e-mail: Sari.Rissanan@uku.fi), The Possibilities of Informal and Private Care for the Finnish Elderly.
1 The growing number of elderly & cutsbacks of public resources have led to decreased public & increased informal & private elderly care in Finland. Here, two questions are addressed: (1) How willing are possible caregivers to give more informal care or the elderly to buy private care? (2) What are women's & men's reasons for participating in informal care or buying private elderly care in home settings? Analysis is based on data obtained in three surveys of (A) citizens who will be the possible caregivers (N = 900, ages 39-59; 65% response rate); (B) possible care receivers (N = 900, ages 60-80; 78% response rate); & (C) the clients of municipal home care (N = 231, ages 75+; 65% response rate). About 15% of the possible caregivers would like to provide more informal care & 33% of the clients of municipal home care would buy private care. Differences between men & women were surprisingly small; however, men (60%) regarded participation in informal care more as a duty than women (50%) did.

98S35785 / ISA / 1998 / 13026
Rizvi, Fazal (Monash U, Clayton Victoria 3168 Australia; tel/fax: 03-9905-9194/91; e-mail: fazalrizvi@education.monash.edu.au), What's in a Name? The Politics of Difference and Dilemmas of Justice in Australia.
1 During the course of 1998, the Human Rights & Equal Opportunity Commission in Australia will change its name to Human Rights & Responsibilities Commission. Here, the politics of difference underlying this name change is explored. It is suggested that the new language represents a fundamental shift in the manner in which the Australian state now wishes to approach issues of race, ethnicity, & education, away from concerns of access & equity to a liberal politics of recognition. Such a policy acknowledges the importance of group identity but, in the process, displaces socioeconomic redistribution as the remedy for injustice. It utilizes postmodern ideas of recognition of difference, but in doing so, masks a broader conservative attempt to discredit indigenous claims to land rights & to portray racial & ethnic minorities as mendicants & people who are exploitative of welfare provisions. This discussion is presented in the framework of a recent theoretical debate run in New Left Review between Nancy Fraser & Iris Marion Young over dilemmas of justice in a postsocialist age & points to how competing claims of recognition & redistribution might be reconciled.

98S35786 / ISA / 1998 / 13027
Roba Stuart, Oscar (Facultad Ciencias Sociales U República, Montevideo 11200 Uruguay; tel/fax: 598-2-8046/8071; e-mail: ors@fcscd.edu.uy), Three Approaches in the Study of Uruguayan Poor Children.
1 Examines the results of applying three different but complementary research approaches to a sample of 858 poor families & 1,224 children, under age 5, in Uruguay. A sociological approach found that children, particularly males, in poor sectors, present greater lag indices than their nonpoor counterparts regarding psychomotor development (ie, coordination & language). A risk factors approach identifies that development is impacted by lack of social support, familial communication problems, unequal female & male education, incongruent nursing practices, & a matriarchal functioning of them. A clinical approach explores what degree there exists an analogy among variables associated with psychomotor lag in poverty & configuration found at a clinic. The existing analogy is directed at common neurocognitive aspects, at multiple psychopathological disorders, eg, difficulties in cognitive development &/or behavior at any social stratum. A series of risk factors related to parental psychopathology & familial conflict underpin an explanation of this analogy.

98S35787 / ISA / 1998 / 13028
Robert, Peter (Social Research Informatics Center, Victor Hugo u. 18-22 H-1132 Budapest Hungary; tel/fax: 36-1-1497-531/1290-470; e-mail: robert@tarki.hu), Class and Party from a Rational Choice Perspective.
1 Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders
only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-5466. See our website: cerfednet.com

* Analyzes the postcommunist Left turn & Left voting from the perspective of rational choice theory, drawing on 1982 & 1996/97 national & survey data. While rationality in Left voting is generally assumed to be a behavior of electors from the working class, it seems to be more characteristic of managers & professionals in Hungary; these occupational groups have been overrepresented among former Communist Party members as well. The central prediction is that joining the Communist Party before 1990 & voting for the Left after 1990 are the same rational choices of the same fraction of high-status population. Reestimate the social determination of former Communist Party membership & analyze the class basis of Left voting & the impact of former party membership.

In the statistical analysis, Communist Party-membership & Left voting are defined as dichotomous dependent variables. Logistic regression models are fitted on the data for testing the hypotheses. Results provide support that high class position & former Community Party members who accumulated or inherited their privileges, at least partly before 1990, & because of their former party membership, have an economic interest in Left voting.

98S35788 / ISA / 1998 / 13029

Robert, Péter & Bukodi, Erzsébet (Social Research Informatics Center, Victor Hugo u. 18-22 H-1132 Budapest Hungary [tel/fax: 36-1-1497-531/1290-470; e-mail: robert@tarki.hu]), Who Are the Entrepreneurs and Where Do They Come From? Self-Employment under Communism and Post-Communism.

* Takes a dynamic historical perspective to investigate self-employment as one of the most important structural changes generating occupational mobility in the last 4-5 decades in Hungary. A causal model is developed, focusing on how entry into self-employment has been influenced by social origin, educational level, previous occupational experiences, & Communist Party membership. The impact of social origin is analyzed in light of interrupted bourgeoisie theory. Cultural capital theory provides a further framework for the analysis, operationalized by educational level. Accumulated political capital, measured by time spent in the Communist Party, was a determinant of entry into self-employment. These effects vary across historical periods. Data are taken from the Hungarian Social Mobility survey 1992, which contains information on social origin, educational history, full job history, & party-membership history. The analysis is carried out on person period file where social origin is time-constant measure, educational level, previous class positions & party membership are time-dependent measures. The model is estimated for different historical periods & results are interpreted as historical effects on the changing conditions of social determination for become an entrepreneur in Hungary.

98S35789 / ISA / 1998 / 13030

Roberts, Brian (U Huddersfield, West Yorkshire HD1 3DH England [tel/fax: 44-1484-472-816/794; e-mail: b.roberts@hud.ac.uk]), Biographical Work and the Auto/Biography of the Researcher.

* Examines issues raised by the connections between researchers' own autobiographical writing & their biographical research, beginning with investigation of a number of recent approaches & uses of autobiographical material (eg, literary studies, [auto]biography). The apparent discontinuities in the genre of autobiography are noted—between fact & fiction, past & present, objective record & subjective account, & the nature of autobiographical writing. While the connections for understanding the life of the researcher & the process of life/story work are commonly recognized, the types of possible relationships or how these may be made more apparent are less clearly stated. In telling others' stories are we, in some sense, telling our own story? An argument is developed for a more conscious articulation of autobiographical intention & influence in biographical research practice. An interesting example for discussion is where more biographical researchers write at length about their own lives.

98S35790 / ISA / 1998 / 13031

Roberts, Kenneth (Dept Sociology U Liverpool, L69 7ZA England [tel/fax: 44-151-794-2971/3001; e-mail: D.M.OConnor@liv.ac.uk]), The Leisure and Lifestyles of Unemployed and Self-Employed Young People in East-Central Europe.

* Presents evidence from interview surveys of 400 self-employed & 800 unemployed young people (ages 30 or under) drawn in equal numbers from relatively advantaged & disadvantaged local labor markets in four East-Central European countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, & Slovakia. Findings show that the lifestyles of the unemployed were less deprived than the lifestyles of self-employed young people might have been expected. Results are explained by the fact that the countries are in transformation, & new social strata & lifestyle groups are still in formation. Contrasts are drawn between the characteristics of elite leisure (&, by implication, of leisure deprivation) under the old (communist) & new (market) systems in East-Central Europe.

98S35791 / ISA / 1998 / 13032

Roberts, Kenneth (Dept Sociology U Liverpool, L69 7ZA England [tel/fax: 44-151-794-2971/3001; e-mail: D.M.OConnor@liv.ac.uk]), The 'Modernisation' of Youth Labour Markets in Armenia, Georgia, and Ukraine.

* Evidence from 1997 surveys reveals five main career routes of young people prevalent since the collapse of communism: public sector employment, regular work in medium-sized or large private companies, self-employment, marginal jobs, & unemployment. The proportions of young people following these routes vary, but these routes appear to have been created in all ex-communist, now transitional, societies. Explored here is whether these routes are transitional phenomena; their creation can be sensibly described as modernization or Westernization; & postmodernity is relevant to circumstance & trends in the former USSR. It is argued that, in practice, substantial sections of the former Second World are at risk of regression to premodernity.

98S35792 / ISA / 1998 / 13033

Roberts, Kenneth (Dept Sociology U Liverpool, L69 7ZA England [tel/fax: 44-151-794-2971/3001; e-mail: D.M.OConnor@liv.ac.uk]), Economy and Education in the Former Communist Countries.

* Economic reform is at the heart of the transformations in the former Soviet countries, but, in most, there are parallel changes in education, ie, subjects, institutions, links between the educational & economic systems, & the numbers of students. Findings from 1997 research among young people in Armenia, Georgia, & Ukraine are drawn on to analyze the changing roles of secondary & postsecondary education. The numbers & types of young people who are being recruited to different educational programs & their labor market destinations are explored.

98S35793 / ISA / 1998 / 13034

Roberts, Kenneth (Dept Sociology U Liverpool, L69 7ZA England [tel/fax: 44-151-794-2971/3001; e-mail: D.M.OConnor@liv.ac.uk]), Why Are There So Many Students?.

* Youth employment is fast disappearing in many countries, & higher level education is fast becoming the normal role, not only for youth, but also for young adults. In most countries, education is a major growth industry. One explanation of this trend is societal needs. It is argued that, in the information age, leading societies will be learning societies in which education is the pivotal industry, & education is recurrent & lifelong. Young people must become more highly educated than their parents if their countries' economies are to be competitive in world markets. Their own reward, they are told, will be satisfying & well-rewarded careers. Whether this is true for many students is being questioned. Alternative explanations are offered: status competition & young people's unwillingness to enter labor markets at high levels of youth unemployment. These are explored on the basis of 1995-1997 research among young people in East-Central Europe & Confederation of Independent States countries.

98S35794 / ISA / 1998 / 13035

Roberts, Richard (Dept Religious Studies U Lancaster, LA1 4YG England [tel/fax: 44-0152-592423/01524-847039; e-mail: r.roberts@lancaster.ac.uk]), Space, Time and the Sacred in Modernity/Postmodernity.

* Recent theorization of the space/time matrix allows for a closely focused exploration of the conceptualization of the modernity/postmodernity interface. This, in turn, may provide a setting for the interpretation of the persistence of mainline religion, contemporary religious resurgence, innovative spiritualities, & quasi-religion in terms of degrees of correspondence & elective affinity between the fluidity & transformations of spatiality & temporality (seen most notably in space-time compression) & corresponding characteristics in the traditional, de-traditionalized, & re-traditionalizing aspects of world religion & religiousities. Understood as a differentiated function of space/time matrices, the constitution of the sacred may thus be appropriated & used as a categorial framework for classification of contemporary religious phenomena. It may also be augmented & further developed as a multidisciplinary model for the socioscientific interpretation of religion that operates near the core, rather than at the periphery, of current sociological concerns.
Addresses problems attendant on the shift in focus from comparative sociology of the world as a whole. Comparative sociology has tended to treat societies, or nation-states, as islands. This tendency is challenged by the rise of direct interest in what is variously called world society, the world system, global society, etc. Now comparative sociology has to be undertaken from a new perspective. However, the rapidly increasing concern with globality should not lead to relinquishing the comparative perspective. Social theory is greatly affected by the relationships between comparative & global sociology.

Emphasizes the multidimensionality of the concept of globalization, while recognizing that it has acquired a primarily economic, neoliberal meaning in the popular imagination. The circumstances under which the term has acquired this kind of economic meaning are examined, & it is considered whether it is a retrievable concept from a sociological point of view. Different kinds of economic approach to the theme of globalization are considered, along with salient noneconomic dimensions. Globalization is discussed in its popular economic sense & is also placed in a wider context. Described is how globalization was "hijacked" as a term by a certain kind of economist in the mid-1980s, & contrasts are offered to the institutionalist standpoint of economic sociology. The future of globalization in its various meanings is discussed.

The idea of vulnerability as a property of the child is challenged, drawing on ethnographic data from schools, hospitals, & homes for the elderly. It has become clear that in a variety of settings, vulnerability, however characterized, takes on different forms & content. Vulnerability is seen to be transferable, contagious, & reversible in the sense that adults working or living with "vulnerable children" may consider themselves to be more vulnerable than their charges. Further, vulnerable children in one context appear to become, both to themselves & others, powerful & "unvulnerable" in other contexts. It is suggested, therefore, that a view of vulnerability as a generic & core property of children is misplaced, & a socially & culturally contextualized approach to the idea of vulnerability is of crucial importance.

The Future of Globalization in its various meanings is discussed. The idea of vulnerability as a property of the child is challenged, drawing on ethnographic data from schools, hospitals, & homes for the elderly. It has become clear that in a variety of settings, vulnerability, however characterized, takes on different forms & content. Vulnerability is seen to be transferable, contagious, & reversible in the sense that adults working or living with "vulnerable children" may consider themselves to be more vulnerable than their charges. Further, vulnerable children in one context appear to become, both to themselves & others, powerful & "unvulnerable" in other contexts. It is suggested, therefore, that a view of vulnerability as a generic & core property of children is misplaced, & a socially & culturally contextualized approach to the idea of vulnerability is of crucial importance.

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useful to distinguish between the influence that the reforms have on relationships among team workers & between professionals & clients. The analysis is based on a number of studies of professional work undertaken in the health system in Quebec over recent years.

98S35804 / ISA / 1998 / 13045

Rocher, Christian (Centre de recherche droit public U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-343-5993/7508; e-mail: rocher@droit.umontreal.ca]), La Science comme pouvoir et ses rapports aux pouvoirs (Science as Power and Its Relationship to Other Powers). (FRE)

* The notion that science has become a power in itself is examined, noting its links with other forms of power. Undertaken is a sociosociological examination of the relationships between researchers, on one hand, & the relationships between researchers & the animals that serve them, on the other, using power relations as a focus. Also explored is how history has become a major factor in the role of the scientist in the political world, particularly in the context of the scientific community. It is argued that the scientific community has a great political power to historians. The view of science as power at the institutional level is discussed, focusing on forms of partnership that the private sector imposes on researchers & the problems these bring to economic relationships.

98S35805 / ISA / 1998 / 13046

Rodrigues, Fernanda & Steor, Stephen R. (Faculty Education U Oporto, P-4150 Porto Portugal [tel/fax: 351-2-607-9700/9726; e-mail: steor@psi.up.pt]), The Role of Partnerships in Promoting Social Cohesion: The Portuguese Case. (SPA)

* In Portugal, the political changes of the 1970s led to the recognition of a need to set up a welfare state at a time when other welfare states were in crisis. Portugal joined the European Community in 1986, & attributes around 20% of its gross national product to social protection expenditure. This is roughly categorize Portugal as a welfare society rather than as a welfare state. This means recognizing the strong role of civil society as a social provider, via informal family networks & nonprofit organizations (80% connected to the Catholic Church). As a result, economic crisis does not transform itself into social crisis (as might be expected). Social concertation & industrial relations structures are very recent, & despite recent economic growth, 25%-30% of the population still live in poverty. Data from a larger study sponsored by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living & Working Conditions (Dublin) show that over approximately 18 months, are drawn on to examine social cohesion in Portugal as a fight against social exclusion. In-depth analysis of 3 out of the 9 cases studied in Portugal are drawn on to assess the extent to which partnership may be seen as a new strategy for collective action, particularly in light of the struggle against social exclusion.

98S35806 / ISA / 1998 / 13047

Rodriguez Morato, Arturo (Dept Teoría Sociológica U Barcelona, E-08034 Spain [tel/fax: 34-3-453-17-37/280-23-78; e-mail: rodri@eco.es]), L'Autorite de l'compositeur. Libre& deetroit d' creation et dominacion des maitres (The Composer Autonomy. Freedom of Creation and the Rule of Masters). (FRE)

* "Serious" composers in the Occidental world have suffered from a process of social isolation, while obtaining varying degrees of public patronage for their activities. The resulting artistic system of production seems to imply the apotheosis of their artistic autonomy. The nature of this autonomy, however, is ambiguous because under the guise of a continuous innovative swirl seems to hide something like "aesthetic freezing." This effect is examined, drawing on data from the Spanish case. Autarchy tends to imply professional predominance in a production system based on commissions that determine the dimension of the work & artistic success. Obtaining commissions depends on such factors as studies under recognized maestros or aesthetic identity. The composers are forced to competitive dynamics of the clientele type that force them to conform to a specific canon of identity. Outside this canon, success is nearly impossible & even artistic survival might be threatened, resulting in "aesthetic freezing." The efficiency of this constriction mechanism since its regulative dynamics became autarchic is illustrated.

98S35808 / ISA / 1998 / 13049

Rodríguez, Felix L (3507 SW Alaska St No 42, Seattle WA 98126 [tel: 206-935-4533; e-mail: fridriguez@hotmail.com]), Globalization and Urban Poverty: Staying Alive in Metropolitan Manila. (SPA)

* Shows that poverty in metropolitan Manila springs from a historical process that has linked the Philippines to a global system of production. The relationship between socioeconomic & environmental consequences of globalization in the countryside & the creation of poverty in Manila is examined. How the urban poor cope under severe strain stemming from the structural adjustment policy imposed on the Philippines by international financial institutions is addressed. Prospects of alleviating poverty in the coming century are considered.

98S35809 / ISA / 1998 / 13050

Rodríguez, Manuel Angel (Un Autónoma Baja California, Acapulco Guerrero Mexico 39350 [fax: 52-74-86-88-85; e-mail: marodri@mpsnet.com.mx]), Political Alternation and Transition to Democracy in Mexico.

* Discusses the electoral processes & the long & difficult road to democracy in Mexico. Despite the efforts of those in the dominant party to retain their privilege & power, the citizens have begun to make their presence felt, especially at the local level, generating a new political-electoral geography. Discussion focuses on (1) citizenship in the electoral process & (2) the role of the public in the socioeconomic variables of political/electoral participation & public service.

98S35810 / ISA / 1998 / 13051

Rodriguez, Manuel Angel (Un Autónoma Baja California, Acapulco Guerrero Mexico 39350 [tel/fax: 52-74-86-44-02; e-mail: marodri@mpsnet.com.mx]), Electoral Process and Democracy in Mexico.

* In the last 8 years, democracy in Mexico has achieved advances that were hitherto impossible to perceive. In particular, the electoral process is more open, & election fraud seems to be a thing of the past. This is largely attributable to three factors: (1) rupture of a group of political leaders belonging to the party governor that has generated a democratization movement (hopes of social equality); (2) a more participative civil society, tired of having an illegitimate government based on electoral fraud; & (3) the North American Free Trade Agreement with the US & Canada, which pressured the Mexican government at both the federal & state levels to become democratic & legitimate.

98S35811 / ISA / 1998 / 13052

Rodríguez, Rafael (U Simón Bolívar, Caracas 1080 Venezuela [tel/fax: 5831-72291/722313; e-mail: rodrig@usb.ve]), Spanish title not provided (Methodology for Identifying Municipalities with Tourism-Oriented Potential in Recreational-Touristic Areas in Venezuela). (SPA)

* Examines the methodology for identifying municipalities with tourism-oriented potential in recreational-touristic areas in Venezuela. A model is presented to establish in an objective way a correlation for classification & hierarchicalization of the geographic & political-administrative areas in the touristic municipalities in Venezuela.

98S35812 / ISA / 1998 / 13053

Rodríguez, Véronique (U Montréal, Quebec H3V 1B8 [tel: 514-731-7405; e-mail: vrodrig@cam.org]), L'Atelier de Mondrian ou le laboratoire de l'art (The Atelier of Mondrian or the Laboratory of Art). (FRE)

* Recent studies by Antoine Héninon & Bruno Latour attesting to a growing similarity between the sociologies of art & science are noted is supported via comparison of work undertaken in a laboratory & conducted in the atelier of artist Piet Mondrian in the early 1900s. It is held that both laboratory & atelier allow an intermediary to turn ideas into reality, emphasize the importance of light, & are closed to the public & therefore, mysterious. The way objects may be seen from different perspectives in both environments is discussed, as are the geometric constraints involved. How Mondrian's work supports these claims is examined.
Presents a case study to describe & explain the processes & rationale as memos, internal & public policy statements, meeting notes, published collected through interviews with key personnel & from documents such that shaped influential training decisions associated with a staff develop-
ciological body of work compatible with-amendable by-complex concrete system of action.

Four years after the election of its first democratic government, major reforms are being urged with regard to the South African police. These proposals represent in part the failure of the previous reforms. Various empirical materials are drawn on to consider the major structural, organi-
cational, & cultural factors that frustrated the initial reform attempts. A key argument relates to the importance of synchronizing policing change with the external environment. Additional data are drawn on to document the author's previous published work & his experience as an European Union & UN advisor in South Africa.

The threefold increase in temporary employment in the US since 1980 has led to charges that companies are replacing "good" jobs with less desirable temporary jobs, & that this practice is creating or exacerbating a host of social problems. Yet missing from much research on temporary employment is the question of whether it affects a family or a household, not simply an individual temporary worker. Data from the Feb 1995 Current Population Survey & its contingent work supplement are used to address whether traditional & temporary workers (voluntary & involuntary) differ with regard to protection under various employment policies & practices—eg, health & pension benefits, eligibility for unemployment compensation, & union representation—and to what extent these findings differ by family form. It is hypothesized that detrimental effects of tem-
porary employment loom greatest for involuntary temporary workers in nontraditional family arrangements.

The interrelation of European immigration & sanitary reform in southeastern Brazil during the late-19th & early-20th centuries. In São Paulo, where Italian immigrants were exposed to the virulence of transmittible diseases, health reform was triggered. The planter class considered immigration a vital input to the coffee economy, & there was a strong commitment by urban elites & the national government, whose reformist thought & action immediately targeted health improvement. In São Paulo & other parts as the beginnings of the public health movement in Brazil.

Exhibits the interrelation of European immigration & sanitary reform in southeastern Brazil during the late-19th & early-20th centuries. In São Paulo, where Italian immigrants were exposed to the virulence of transmittible diseases, health reform was triggered. The planter class considered immigration a vital input to the coffee economy, & there was a strong commitment by urban elites & the national government, whose reformist thought & action immediately targeted health improvement. Historical data related to such actions is presented, highlighting the way that foreign countries—particularly Italy—sent missions to evaluate the health & social conditions of their emigrants who had become wage laborers in Brazil's plantation agriculture. Focus is on the consolidation of a fairly large Italian medical profession & the opening of Italian hospitals in São Paulo & other parts as the beginnings of the public health movement in Brazil.

The Qualities of the Social and the Scientific Character of Sociology.

Epistemological debates on social sciences, particularly sociology, set the latter in the frame of historical sciences, which, in a way, leads to scientific relativism, & to the approach in terms of narration, as opposed to the theory of the unity of science & to the approach in terms of patterns. The pattern/narration difference can be in the frame of a long pe-
riod of history or in the prospective of a sociology of science, developed as a continuum. Questioned here is whether it accounts for, & renders jus-
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Alternative epistemological views of the process of validity checking

The transformation of the educational system is a leading area of development in the world community in creating a new social reality. The existing educational system, the result of the industrial stage of development, is based on the past and is no longer adequate. It is argued that education in its new quality can serve as an instrument of developing a personality that is not only knowledgeable, but able to understand society & to live in the contemporary world (i.e., at peace with nature, other people, & him/herself). A new educational model should be characterized by close interaction with ongoing economic, political, & cultural changes. Such a synthesis would (1) realize models of social development that are based on knowledge; (2) overcome the unfavorable imbalance between rational & irrational in social life; & (3) increase the importance of human individuality & personality.

In the context of Norwegian local government's "crisis of legitimacy," the system of engineer training in France rests on a differentiation of sociocultural aspects of interaction between education and economics, politics, and culture.

The system of engineer training in France rests on a differentiation of training types that leads to the segmentation of the profession, based on the existence of both central segments, modified slightly or not at all, & flexible segments, often linked to the creation of new training plans. Attention is given to the definition of the nature of this process of segmentation, particularly to the kinds of logic that underlie the fact that certain segments endure or disappear, while others create or transform themselves. The implementation of the new formations of engineers (new engineer training) in the 1990s is described as the most recent attempt to introduce a new segment stemming from a new mode of training. A "school case" is examined in an effort to understand the nature of this process.

In the Norwegian experience, the crisis of legitimacy, citizen orientations to local government & factors that may influence citizen perceptions of local government legitimacy are explored, drawing on national survey data. Findings show a clear tendency for citizens to place high importance on local government service provision as a principal factor in shaping citizen orientations to local government. However, local government service provision is not the only factor. Other factors, such as the "what" of human religiousness—the surface issues, ideas, beliefs, & practices that shape people's lives—all converge to create a new biopsychosocial-spiritual theory of spiral dynamics, which emerges from two converging streams of thought—primarily, Clare W. Graves' value systems theory of levels of human existence, & secondarily, biologist Richard Dawkins' concept of "memes"—spiritual dynamics explores the new science of memes, the study of ideas & their transmission. Meme systems are cultural units of information that self-replicate by means of thought contagion, using the human mind as a host, & attach themselves to individuals, organizations, cultures, & societies. The discussion of religion & spirituality is moved here from a horizontal dimension focused on the "what" of human religiousness—the surface ideas, issues, beliefs, & actions, or the little memes, that fragment or unify human groups—to the "how" of such "meme" systems & how such meme systems are awakened by changing life conditions & manifested as a dynamic spiral of levels of human existence. Such an approach results in a new understanding of spirituality as a state of interconnectedness with the Other, which expresses itself differently at each level in a human quest for spiritual connection, meaning, & purpose in life.

In the context of Norwegian local government's "crisis of legitimacy," citizen orientations to local government & factors that may influence citizen perceptions of local government legitimacy are explored, drawing on national survey data. Findings show a clear tendency for citizens to place primary emphasis on their role as consumers of public goods & services. However, local government service provision is not the only factor. Other factors, such as the "what" of human religiousness—the surface ideas, issues, beliefs, & practices that shape people's lives—all converge to create a new biopsychosocial-spiritual theory of spiral dynamics, which emerges from two converging streams of thought—primarily, Clare W. Graves' value systems theory of levels of human existence, & secondarily, biologist Richard Dawkins' concept of "memes"—spiritual dynamics explores the new science of memes, the study of ideas & their transmission. Meme systems are cultural units of information that self-replicate by means of thought contagion, using the human mind as a host, & attach themselves to individuals, organizations, cultures, & societies. The discussion of religion & spirituality is moved here from a horizontal dimension focused on the "what" of human religiousness—the surface ideas, issues, beliefs, & actions, or the little memes, that fragment or unify human groups—to the "how" of such "meme" systems & how such meme systems are awakened by changing life conditions & manifested as a dynamic spiral of levels of human existence. Such an approach results in a new understanding of spirituality as a state of interconnectedness with the Other, which expresses itself differently at each level in a human quest for spiritual connection, meaning, & purpose in life.
Undergraduate students increasingly face multiple commitments that include full-time studies, employment, & family responsibilities, as well as barriers such as time constraints, financial limitations, & institutional policies & procedures that do not take family responsibilities into account. These problems were studied among a diverse group of students at Ryerson Polytechnic U in downtown Toronto, Ontario. Students with dependent care responsibilities are being followed from university entry (1997) to graduation. Their initial interviews are drawn on to profile the characteristics of students with dependent care, their academic progress relative to their cohort, the barriers they face, & their coping strategies.

While the past decade has seen the proliferation of empirical studies of lesbian & gay social movements & communities, mainstream social movement theory remains remarkable silent about sexual identity & the politics of sexuality. Even as social movement theorists have turned toward culture & have broadened their field of vision beyond a primary focus on class-based movements, issues of sexuality have yet to be taken seriously. Here, attention is drawn to the ways in which social movement theory, outlining how the "queering of sociology" might be carried into the sociology of social movements. A queer-informed sociology of social movements would not just study lesbian & gay movements, identities, & communities, but would also explore the sexual constitution & dynamics of all movements & seek to theorize the impact of changing sexual identities as practiced inside & outside social movements on the late/modern social condition. Personally conducted research on the Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp & the women's peace movement is used as an example of queer social movement research.

The former West & East Germany differed sharply in their family policies. The goal in the West was to encourage women to be both mothers & full-time workers, while in the West, it was more to enable women to be the "breadwinner" role for men in the West, which, along with the supports & constraints for mothers, seems to have been associated with later family formation compared with the East. Here, data from cohorts born in the 1950s & early 1960s to 1989 are used to explore how having children affected labor market outcomes for women & men, as well as how labor market position & potential affected timing of first birth. While only mixed support is found for the hypothesis that economic position would be of greater importance for first birth timing in the West, there were stronger effects of having children on employment outcomes in the West (positive for men & negative for women), many of these mediated by employment extent & intensity for women. This does not mean that having children was unimportant for women's (& men's) jobs in the East, but that the less variable life course led to more societal-wide, rather than individual-level, effects.

Compares different family constellations based on whether the first generation can be categorized as having been victims or perpetrators during the Nazi period, & examines how family histories that differ dramatically affect the process of transmitting the family past from one generation to the next. Focus is on (1) how the family past is transmitted when family members do not manifestly talk about this past & (2) how family secrets & myths correspond with the collective discourse about the past in Israel & the Federal Republic of Germany. Based on case studies of three generation families, examined are differences between veiling or denying the family past, & how family myths—in correspondence with collective myths—are created to cover up family & collective secrets. While families of survivors try to avoid visualizing & addressing the labor force; eg, care obligations for spouses, older family members, & grandchildren, & need to retire to ensure their partner's eligibility for retirement benefits. There was no gender difference in the perceived obligation to retire in order to create employment opportunities for the younger generation; this frequently given reason reflected perceived societal & intergenerational expectations of the older generation.
theme of the powerlessness of the victims that they do not deny, families of Nazi perpetrators show a greater need to deny the past & create the myth of having been victims themselves.

98S35835 / ISA / 1998 / 13076
Rosie, Anthony J. (Sheffield Hallam U, S10 2BP England [tel/fax: 44-0-1142252-390/430; e-mail: A.J.Rosie@shu.ac.uk]), Dialectics and Life History: A Contribution to Narrative Analysis. ¶ Dialectical approaches to life history are developed through a dialectical analysis, drawing on a research project into the lives & experiences of youth workers in the UK undergoing professional training. The project included a series of life history interviews with Phil, a worker in training, both during his training & after he entered full-time work. This life history brought out the impact of personal change & showed how he coped with tragic circumstances in his life. However, these aspects of Phil's life history were also brought out by him in public arenas during the training course. The account shows how a dialectical approach can explore the interlinking of narratives without imposing an external structure. "Immanent conceptual structure" becomes an important concept. The theoretical analysis argues that hermeneutics continues to be important, but part of its potentiality can be realized through a dialectical approach.

98S35836 / ISA / 1998 / 13077
Rossi, Giovanna (U Cattolica Sacro Cuore, I-20123 Milan Italy [tel/fax: 02-72342275/552; e-mail: sciuro@mit.it]), Still in the Nest: Delayed Home-Leaving in Europe and the United States. ¶ Most major trends in family life in recent decades have moved in parallel in Europe & North America. A good example of this phenomenon is the timing of young adults' exits from the parental home: beginning in the 1980s, the average age at leaving home has increased in most Western countries. This commonality suggests that larger transnational forces are influencing the individual life course on both sides of the Atlantic. By considering home leaving among young adults in an international perspective, one can explore whether these events are related to causes of the changes in this life course event, eg, variations in age & gender differences at home leaving, disparity of job opportunities, & attitudes about what is necessary for a young adult to establish an autonomous life in transition from higher education to economic independence. Territorial variations, relations between young adults & their parents, & creation of independent families are also mentioned.

98S35837 / ISA / 1998 / 13078
Rossi, Ino (Saint John's U, Jamaica NY 10039 [tel/fax: 516-482-7679/773-4900; e-mail: ino@worldnet.att.net]), Coordination of the Emergency Aid after the 9/26/1997 Earthquake in Central Italy. ¶ In contrast to the 1980 earthquake in southern Italy, the emergency aid for the Sept 1997 earthquake in central Italy was timely & well organized by the Ministry of Civil Protection. Within 3 days, 40,000+ sleeping places were arranged in tents, train wagons, & public facilities. People in actual need turned out to be an estimated 38,000 or so. Delays were documented in only a small number of localities far away from the epicenter. The Italian government adopted the FEMA approach in coordinating the emergency aid according to functions; some adaptations & changes were necessary. The relocation of victims from tents to prefabricated structures or homes turned out to be a troublesome process because of an early bitter winter, the lack of designated areas for prefabricated structures, the contracting of infrastructures to local (small & ill-equipped) firms, & the insufficient number of containers stored in central areas. However, within 3 months, most people who lost their homes had found a place either in containers or in other houses with government subsidy.

98S35838 / ISA / 1998 / 13079
Rossini, Rosa Ester (Faculty Filosofia U Sao Paulo, CEP 01060-970 Brazil [tel/fax: 55-11-210-2217/818-3159; e-mail: flg@edu.usp.br]), The Migratory Illusion or a Fullfilled Dream: International Migration from Brazil to Japan. ¶ Since the late 1970s, the migratory dictatorship (1979), the ousting of the military regime in Brazil in search of political asylum or better economic conditions has grown. According to Itamaraty–Brazilian Office of Foreign Affairs—the total number of Brazilians residing outside the country was 1.5 million in 1996. The destinations of those migrants have been mostly the US, Latin America, Europe, & Japan. Around 150,000-200,000 Brazilian Japanese have left for Japan since 1980. They have made life easier for remaining relatives, sending them some $2 billion per year. The daily life of temporary migrants in the work place, the family, & the social environment is discussed.

98S35839 / ISA / 1998 / 13080
Rostgaard, Tine (Danish National Institut Social Research, Herulf Trolles Gade 11 DK-1052 KØBHØN K [tel/fax: 45-33480845/33480833; e-mail: tr@smsf.dk]), Caring for the Young and the Old in Europe. ¶ Offers an overview of the systemic structure behind social care systems in 8 countries, based on statistical data & information from national experts. Social services provided for children & the elderly make up the core service benefits, reaching a high number of clients, as day care & as domestic & residential care, respectively. Some cash benefits must be included in the analysis also, including benefits for parents to leave the labor market for shorter or longer spells & allowances for informal carers. The institutional design of such benefits in cash & in kind is reviewed, showing changes in the systems since the early 1980s.

98S35840 / ISA / 1998 / 13081
Rot, Gwenaëlle (Centre sociologie organisations, 19 Rue Amelie F-75007 Paris France [tel/fax: 153219699/48782541; e-mail: gwen..._ro@netmail.com]), L’Emergence d’un groupe professionnel chez un constructeur automobile (The Birth of a New Occupational Group in an Automobile Firm). (FRE) ¶ Examines the emergence of a new occupational group constituted by a kind of working elite, ie, skilled workers whose job consists of organizing the production, assisting other workers, & supervising, drawing on interview & participant observation data compiled at a French automobile firm. In short, it is their responsibility to guarantee the successful realization of lean production & total quality management. An attempt is made to analyze how this "new" occupational category deals with the numerous constraints with which they are confronted & to demonstrate that their emergence perturbs local orders in the organization.

98S35841 / ISA / 1998 / 13082
Roth, Roland (Fachhochschule Magdeburg FB Sozial- & Gesundheitswesen, Maxim-Gorki Str 31-37 D-39108 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-391-671-6290/6293; e-mail: Roland.Roth@sozialwesen.fh-magdeburg.de]), Urban Citizenship: A Contested Terrain. ¶ In the European tradition, urban citizenship is closely connected with progressive ideas like liberation, social justice, equality, & self-government. Until the 1970s, advances in civil, political, social, & cultural citizenship still occurred first in the city & went beyond the institutional guarantees at the national level. The last 20 years present a different & contradictory picture. On the one hand, there are still progressive developments in all dimensions of urban citizenship—eg, the inclusion of foreigners in local elections; efforts toward social integration of marginalized fringes of the population or new forms of political participation; & services aiming at a more inclusive citizenship for women, elderly, children, & immigrants—real or potential result of urban social movements. On the other hand, an increasing fragmentation of urban citizenship can be seen enforced & accelerated by the local state. The urbanization of injustice with an "entrepreneurial city management" & gated communities, the policing of the urban poor, & active management in concepts like the global, divided, dual, or even quartered city indicate crucial changes for urban citizenship. An attempt is made to integrate findings of some recent urban studies in relation to urban citizenship.

98S35842 / ISA / 1998 / 13083
Rotkirch, Anna (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-9-191-7777/7778; e-mail: anna.rotkirch@helsinki.fi]), Mothers, Daughters and Marriages. The Influence of Mothers and Mothers-in-Law on Married and Love Life in Russian and Finnish Auto...
to several factors; discussed herein: (1) the constant Soviet housing shortage that prolonged the (century-old) habit of a young married couple living together with the husband's parents; (2) the development of care of old people & weakened intergenerational ties in Finland vs the tradition of Russian women returning, sometimes for several years, to their natal village or town to care for their old &/or sick mothers; (3) the relatively weaker role of the father in Soviet Russia; & (4) the earlier spread in Finland of cultural & psychotherapeutical discourses & practices about youth rebellion & independence.

98S35843 / ISA / 1998 / 13084

† Describes the leading role that the younger generation in the former USSR plays in the processes of transformation, drawing on data from several national surveys in Belarus. Findings demonstrate the most important causes that have occurred in the social portrait of post-Soviet youth. Illustrated are the place of youth in the social structure, economic conditions, labor activity, political involvement, & value orientations. Main tendencies of youth social development are considered.

98S35844 / ISA / 1998 / 13085
Roudometof, Victor (American Coll Thessaloniki, GR-54006 Greece [e-mail: victor.kav@forthnet.gr or ncelli.forthnet.gr]). Nationalism, Globalization, Orthodoxy: 'Unthinking' the 'Clash of Civilizations' in Southeastern Europe.

† While the proliferation of the form of the nation-state is an aspect of the historical process of globalization, adoption of the nation-state form does not imply uniformity in the content of national ideologies; over the last 2 centuries, the global discourses of citizenship & nationhood took local ideologies & national identities in distinctly different directions. Here, development of nationalism among the Eastern Orthodox Christians of southeastern Europe is examined as an illustration. In 19th-century southeastern Europe, both citizenship & nationhood were pursued, but specific historical factors led to the success of nationhood. Subsequent national rivalries in the region have been the result of adoption of nationhood as the foundational form of national identity among Eastern Orthodox Christians. Therefore, ethnic conflicts in southeastern Europe have been produced by regional reorganization according to the Western European model of the nation-state, & cannot be attributed to a "clash of civilizations."

98S35845 / ISA / 1998 / 13086
Roussel, Peggy (UPRES U Marseille, F-13288 Cedex 9 France [tel/fax: 33-4-91-17-04-44/48; e-mail: roussel@stpus.univ-mrs.fr]). Women Bodybuilders: Blossoming or Alienated.

† Focuses on the process of marginalization experienced by the woman bodybuilder, who strives passionately to embody herself with intensive muscle development exercises by taking advantage of highly symbolic "male" principles: muscle worship & strength development. They quickly adhere to a new frame of mind & a new way of life made up of constraints & deprivations & soon become marginalized. How can this detachment from social reality, from the bodybuilding world, & fondness for such a subculture be explained? Two approaches are outlined: (1) a positive interpretation, using a phenomenological approach & the concept of subjectivity, & (2) a negative interpretation, using critical sociology & the concept of alienation. It is shown that, in the bodybuilding subculture, women blossom & gain acknowledgement & social status. If bodies can be considered "commodities," allowing their owners to obtain social status, the concept of "alienation" can be discussed.

98S35846 / ISA / 1998 / 13087
Roustan, Josune Aguinaga (Dept Sociología U Nacional Educación Distancia, E-28040 Madrid Spain [e-mail: jaguina@sr.uned.es]). Social Ecology and Globalisation.

† Behind the globalization phenomenon, which must be addressed reflexively, are hidden environmental questions on which hinges future social organization. Here, it is argued that the field of social ecology has been frustrated in trying to analyze organization because of its ambition & the existence of other disciplines that approached social organization from other points of view. In this sense, works about organizing ecology have focused on formal organizations, eg, administration & companies. But from the globalization perspective, taking the planet as a system, social ecology is obliged to contribute in terms of understanding human equilibrium, particularly in the context of a North-South dialogue.

98S35847 / ISA / 1998 / 13088
Roustan, Josune Aguinaga & Annau, Domingo Comas (Dept Sociología U Nacional Educación Distancia, E-28040 Madrid Spain [e-mail: jaguina@sr.uned.es]). Evolution of the Use of Time in Spanish Young People 1976-1996: The Increasing Importance of Factor Organised Leisure Time.

† Results of a 1996 time budget survey of 4,800 Spanish young people (ages 14-24) are compared with those of inquiries in 1976, 1984, & 1988, & the findings are used to analyze major changes in time use & relate them with socioeconomic development, political change, & cultural models. In 1996, a more qualitative analysis of diaries completed ad hoc by a sample of young people was added to the inquiry. This methodology made it possible to determine the mechanisms related to organized leisure time.

98S35848 / ISA / 1998 / 13089
Roy, Shirley (Dépt sociologie U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4638; e-mail: roy.shirley@uqam.ca]). Les Jeunes en difficulté: les différentes significations données à l'éthébergement communautaire (Youths in Difficulty: The Different Meanings Given to Community Housing Centers). (FRE)

† In looking at the placement histories & careers of youths presenting at community housing centers in Montreal, Québec, survey data reveal that these voluntary organizations carry different meanings.

98S35849 / ISA / 1998 / 13090
Royce, Terry (Teachers Coll Columbia U, 2-221 8oyagi Shibuyaku Tokyo Japan 151 [tel/fax: 81-3-3372-3280; e-mail: colomia@homb.3com]. The Word and Image in Sports Reporting: The Case of "Rugby League Week".

† The Australian sports publication Rugby League Week is a typical example of page-based sports reporting that makes extensive use of images in combination with verbal text. The co-occurrence of these visual & verbal modes in Rugby League Week is problematic, & an interpretation is sought. Drawing on the sociolinguistic theories of Halliday (1978, 1985, 1994) & Hasan (1976, 1985), a social semiotic view of the visual-verbal interrelationship in this magazine is offered, & it is argued that Halliday's theory provides a way of accounting for the visual-verbal interface in such sports-reporting texts. It is further argued that both the verbal & visual modes in Rugby League Week co-occur for specific purposes that relate to their relevant contextual configuration, which includes aspects of the content or topic area covered, the relationship between the text authors/graphic designers & the readers, & the conventions of page-based graphic design. An analytical framework is presented & an analysis of a sample article is provided.

98S35850 / ISA / 1998 / 13091
Rozga, Ante (Faculty Economics, Radovanova 13 Split HR-21000 Croatia [tel/fax: 385-21-514552/366026; e-mail: rozga@olive.efst.hr]). Family Influence on Smoke Habits, Drug and Alcohol Abuse in Croatia.

† A sampling method was used to investigate not only drug abuse, but also smoking habits & alcohol abuse, among Croatian youth, highlighting relationships between the situation in the family & youth misbehavior. Analysis reveals that these relationships are rather strong, especially concerning parental education, employment status, financial situation, marriage status, behavior in the family, medical situation, smoking status, personality, & use of alcohol. It is concluded that family situation is very much to blame for youth misbehavior; this is particularly true for smoking habits & alcohol abuse, since youngsters try to imitate their parents. When living without parents or with only one parent, the situation gets worse. Also, strong (tough) education produces more diverse effects than expected.

98S35851 / ISA / 1998 / 13092
Rozhdestvensky, Sergey M. (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 Moscow 117259 [tel/fax: 007-095-128-79-07/719-07-40; e-mail: sergey@rodes.msk.ru]). Break in Life Story, What Does It Mean?.

† At any moment in time, individuals can find themselves at a given point in social space, defined as an aggregate of social dimensions, ie, different aspects of human life. The researcher's task boils down to a description of the dynamics of an individual's movement in social-temporal space. Changes in an individual's position occur spasmodically in the form of an event, brought about either consciously or accidentally. Dynamics of social environment leave traces to the life trajectories of individu-
als. What does a “break” (ie, a global societal change) in different aspects of human life mean? What kind of dependence is there between individual and societal levels in terms of social-economic global societal changes? A new method is proposed to the formalization of life story that can be used to answer these questions.

Ruban, Larisa (Instit Sociopolitical Research Russian Academy Sciences, 32a Leninsky Prospekt Moscow 117334 [tel/fax: 7-095-290-27-75/202-51-44; e-mail: osip@ipsun.ras.ru]), The Characteristic of the Geopolitical Situation in North Caucasus and Caspian Sea Basin.

An attempt to bring the concepts of youth globalization into productive dialogue, drawing on an evolving research project begun a decade ago to compare processes of globalization & its relationship to youth in four cities: Los Angeles (CA), Toronto (Ontario), & Berlin & Frankfurt (Federal Republic of Germany). Focus here is on social & spatial practices that “fix” young & youthful identities, & how contemporary tropes of youth & youthfulness have become increasingly part of a global dialogue, not only about cultural productions addressing styles of fun & leisure, but also about policy & institutional configurations contending with schooling, unemployment, & criminality. The comparative nature of this research shows how youth is differently constructed & contested in relation to processes of globalization in each of these cities, & how globalizing tropes about youth & youthfulness are interpreted & reshaped by local institutions, sometimes forming the bases of new imaginaries. Also investigated is how cultures of youthfulness are increasingly emerging as a consequence of the international division of labor, contemporary practices of consumption, & new geographies. Explored in conclusion is how cultures of youthfulness have contributed to new social geographies of the city, with significant implications for the stability of both the network from its mid to qualities of youthfulness are celebrated.

Ruban, Larisa (Instit Sociopolitical Research Russian Academy Sciences, 32a Leninsky Prospekt Moscow 117334 [tel/fax: 7-095-290-27-75/202-51-44; e-mail: osip@ipsun.ras.ru]), The Characteristic of the Geopolitical Situation in North Caucasus and Caspian Sea Basin.

After the fall of the USSR, the geopolitical situation in the Caucasus sharply changed: Russia lost its dominant power in the region; new independent governments began to orient themselves not in Russia, but in neighboring states; Turkey, Iran, & Saudi Arabia sought the role of regional leaders, & Turkey emerged as prevailing military power; & Islamic factors began to play a considerable role. The most political interest of Russia is to maintain stability in the Russian part of the North Caucasus. At the same time, the Caucasus are a single region, whose stability can only be ensured by political unity throughout the region. Among the Caucasian states, there is an active geopolitical pursuit of the formation of a single government or federation, & a concomitant rise in anti-Russian attitudes. The high degree of conflict in the Caucasus & southern Russia is defined by a high ethnic & confessional mosaic. The situation in the Caucasus can be characterized as a crisis in all spheres of life that has sharply raised the level of conflict in the region; ie, transformation of social tension into ethnic tension.

Ruban, Larisa (Instit Sociopolitical Research Russian Academy Sciences, 32a Leninsky Prospekt Moscow 117334 [tel/fax: 7-095-290-27-75/202-51-44; e-mail: osip@ipsun.ras.ru]), The Characteristic of the Geopolitical Situation in North Caucasus and Caspian Sea Basin.

Youth and Youthfulness in Globalizing Cities.

The conventional mainstream of social theory is challenged from two opposite sides: the programs of cultural studies & of rational action theory. A partial & modest response to that double challenge is presented, addressing cultural explanations of large social phenomena, not explanations of micro-patterns & not the understanding of cultural patterns themselves. A brief examination of rational action theory suggests that it is not viable without being complemented by theories about the determinants of needs & wants, of information & analysis, & of norms & values. In addition, this theory has yet to fulfill the promise of reconstructing macro-structures/developments out of individual action & small-scale interaction. In short, it requires additional theories that could plausibly involve cultural patterns as causally relevant phenomena. Yet, cultural patterns are elusive & subject to variable interpretations. The obvious relevance of cultural patterns & developments & the equally apparent difficulties of dealing with cultural phenomena create a serious dilemma. One potentially effective way of making sense of this dilemma is to look for a number of pragmatic “strategy rules” for analyzing cultural patterns & developments as causally relevant phenomena in macro-social analysis. A number of such strategy rules are discussed: a focus on carriers of culture; an emphasis on different patterns of articulation & disarticulation between ideas & their social-confessional referents; conditions & consequences of the portability of many cultural items across space & time, & skeptical questions about the coherence & stability of various aspects of national cultures.

Rubinstei Jin C. (U Nacional LaPlata, Buenos Aires CP 1900 Argentina [tel/fax: 54-1-816-1111/5538]), Spanish title not provided (Shifting Cores and Peripheries: Post-Fordism, Societies, Brazilianization and Democracy). (SFA)

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In France, the introduction of phases of public debate in the establishment of infrastructure projects gives the opportunity to various actors to collectively produce the public interest nature of the projects. Here, conditions of the exercise of citizenship today & the induced experience are considered, drawing on observation of the debate prior to the realization of the high speed train "TOV Aquitaine," as well as of collective discussions with protagonists of railway & motorway facility siting conflicts. Focus is on different ways by which the protagonists of the debate consider the modalities of discussion.

Rui, Sandrine (U Victor Segalen Bordeaux II INRETS, 2 ave Mallaret-Jointville F-34114 Aruel France [tel/fax: 331-47-40-72/17-45-47-56-06; e-mail: sandrine.rui@inrets.fr]), Public Debate as a Probation of Citizenship. 1 In France, the introduction of phases of public debate in the establishment of infrastructure projects gives the opportunity to various actors to collectively produce the public interest nature of the projects. Here, conditions of the exercise of citizenship today & the induced experience are considered, drawing on observation of the debate prior to the realization of the high speed train "TOV Aquitaine," as well as of collective discussions with protagonists of railway & motorway facility siting conflicts. Focus is on different ways by which the protagonists of the debate consider the modalities of discussion. 2

Ruzicka, Riebard (Dept Sociology Charles U, XR-11642 Prague 1 Czech Republic [tel/fax: 420-2-5818018; e-mail: Richard.Ruzicka@ff.cuni.cz]), Teachers as a Citizen: A Problem of His/Her Social Education. 1 Analyzes the professional role of educators from the perspective that a teacher (educator) is not a socially indifferent actor of education: he/she is influenced by different processes of his/her own society, acts as a filter of social educational goals, & differently coproduces the social reality. It is hypothesized that the social interventions by education substantially depend on the lifestyle & reproductive profile of this socioprofessional stratum. The existence of both general & specific forms (corresponding with the transforming, postcommunist societies) is reflected at the level of life & professional strategies, value orientations, teaching goals, etc, as well as at the level of educators’ self-reflections. Analysis of data obtained via questionnaire surveys in the Czech Republic, supplemented by comparative research in Japan & the UK, shows a limited, narrow ability of teachers to mediate the mutual life understanding of different socioeconomic & ethnocultural strata/groups. A structured set of social knowledge useful for the socially efficient work of educators is developed.

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11Tells the stories of Irish gay men who have negotiated their sexual identity within institutions that have denied the existence of alternative sexuality, drawing on the intersection between masculinity, homosexuality, & Catholic education in Ireland. Focus is on the experience of students in Catholic boys' schools (The Christian Brothers) & the avenues of resistance they pursued against the dominant discourse of masculinity & religious ethos of the Christian Brothers.

Since 1990, Cuba has experienced a catastrophic fall in the size of its economy: The Cuban Medical Profession in the Special Periodo

Sociological Abstracts of resistance they pursued against the dominant discourse of masculinity & religious ethos of the Christian Brothers & hippie movements, the following questions are considered: Has the structuring of these movements changed? Has the ideological configuration changed? Has the organizational structure become more bureaucratic? Has leadership stabilized? Addressed is the issue of the impact of different institutional realms in terms of whether (1) movement organizations are referring to different institutional realms becoming increasingly different as time goes on, undermining the unity of a movement; & (2) institutionalization in religious environments is different from institutionalization in markets or politics. It is concluded that the most important determinants of institutionalization are processes of selection & differential incorporation in institutional realms, rather than processes of transformation as predicted by the Michels-Weber theory.

Parallels between women's sufferage movements in GB & the US are evident, especially in the militant activism of the Women's Social & Political Union (WSPU) of the National Women's Party (NWP). Notable also are the reactionary outcomes each group suffered: imprisonment, hunger strikes, & forced feeding. Although US women involved in the struggle for the vote in GB took that experience home with them, how much they borrowed is not known. Moreover, the differences between the two groups have been ignored. Here, both the similarities & differences of the two movements are explained through a life history approach based on comparative biographies of Alice Paul (founder of NWP) & Emmeline Pankhurst (founder of WSPU): Paul was a Quaker, while Pankhurst was an atheist; Paul was highly educated & single, while Pankhurst was moderately educated & was a wife & mother. The social/cultural differences of their lives provide the framework to examine the import of gender, ethnicity, & biography in understanding the contrasts that emerged over time in militant women's social activism.

Ryan, Desmond Peter (School Nursing & Midwifery U Dundee, Ninewells D1 9SY Scotland [tel/fax: 358-9-191-7811/7764; e-mail: D.P.Ryan@dundee.ac.uk]), Between State Socialism and Folk Medicine: The Cuban Medical Profession in the Special Period. Since 1990, Cuba has experienced a catastrophic fall in the size of its economy, requiring a variety of adaptive measures by the political leadership to maintain the legitimacy of the regime. With the coming of the "special period," many of the prerequisites of a modern primary health care service have become hard to come by. Examined here is the revival of some folk remedies, which are even being adopted by doctors now deprived of sufficient quantities of modern pharmaceuticals. Such practitioners are put in an unusual position in a globalizing free-market world: They are partly scientifically trained employees of a centralized bureaucratic state, & partly folk healers, who have been historically targeted by scientific medicine for banishment from the scene. Drawing on 1998 library/interview research, examined is the specific quality of legitimacy configurable by medical practitioners working under this unique combination of ideas systems. Some implications for the theory of professions are suggested.

Ryan, Paul C. (Dept Sociology University Coll Dublin, Belfield Four Republic Ireland [tel: 1-7067007]), The Construction of Irish Sexuality within Religious Education. Tells the stories of Irish gay men who have negotiated their sexual identity within institutions that have denied the existence of alternative sexuality, drawing on the intersection between masculinity, homosexuality, & Catholic education in Ireland. Focus is on the experience of students in Catholic boys' schools (The Christian Brothers) & the avenues of resistance they pursued against the dominant discourse of masculinity & sexuality in Ireland at that time. This discourse was reinforced by the religious ethos of the Christian Brothers & their alliance with the Gaelic Athletic Assoc, a nationalistic sporting organization committed to the physical & moral welfare of Ireland's youth. Drawing on in-depth interviews with a number of men, personal narratives are constructed that provide insight into a process of Michel Foucault & projects of modernity & postmodernization that parallel accounts of gay & lesbian formation.

Ryan, Alexander V. (Instit Economics & Organisation Industrial Production Russian Academy Sciences-Siberia, Novosibirsk 630090 Russia [tel/fax: 7-3832-35-55-46/80; e-mail: Ryzenko@ieie.nsc.ru]), Feedback Control, Learning and Organisational Change in a System Dynamic Model of Cyclical Growth. Interconnections between relative wage, employment, & capital-output ratios are represented by a three-dimensional system of nonlinear differential equations. Distinct scenarios of evolution are possible. In particular, there exist limits cycles in a vicinity of locally unstable equilibrium that are generated via Andronov-Hopf bifurcation. The internal structure of capital accumulation drives long-wave rhythms. The model has two main & three subordinated feedback loops. The initial main loop connects the relative wage & the employment ratio, the additional main loop of a higher order of complexity—the relative wage, employment ratio, & capital-output ratio. It is shown that the polarity of each feedback control loop can shift back & forth, & the regulation progresses through changing socioeconomic relations. Employers & employees learn that the long-term investment flexible & experimental for the purpose of well-being. They invent new behavioral algorithms that raise organizational complexity & improve economic efficiency. Such changes in production relations are based on & supported by technological advance. The new stabilization mechanism, however, inevitably brings about additional sources of instability that dominate under certain conditions. Environmental upgrading requires new forms of anti-stabilization control that are presented in the extended version of the original model.

Saaristo, Kimmo (Dept Social Policy Helsinki U, SF-00014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-9-191-7811/7764; e-mail: Kimmo.Saaristo@Helsinki.fi]), Ecological Movements and New Expertise. Social movements' production of new expertise & knowledge provides new interpretations of reality & often challenges taken-for-granted assumptions of authorities. Ecological movements are not perhaps experts in the old meaning of the word—to concepts such as institution, profession, & science are related (though there are some movements that are at least semi-professional-institutional, eg, Greenpeace) but movements are not merely representatives of everyday knowledge either. Here, this new expertise, or counterexpertise, of ecological movements is examined from three points of view: (1) How is this expertise produced in folk media (the rhetoric of environmentalism)? (2) How is the basis of the expertise of the movements (eg, experience, science, or ethics)? (3) In what way is this kind of expertise different from traditional, professional expertise?

Saaristo, Kimmo (Dept Social Policy Helsinki U, SF-00014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-9-191-7811/7764; e-mail: Kimmo.Saaristo@Helsinki.fi]), Three Dimensions of the Ecological Way of Life: Spiritual, Rational and Political. Argues that the ecological way of life is not only about trying to live an ecologically sustainable life & to organize consumption accordingly. The choice of the green lifestyle can be seen as one way of avoiding a sense of meaninglessness in life & searching for ontological certainty & internal stability. Nature is thus understood in a Durkheimian way as something sacred. However, this does not necessarily lead to mysticism or to irrational behavior: A critical dimension of green lifestyle lies in its resistance against technocentric & individualistic rationalism & ecological rationalism means, on the one hand, that all activities are evaluated in relation to their impacts on the environment, & this is regarded as the measure of rationality, & on the other hand, that all projects affecting the environment operate under moral prohibitions & regulations. There may be a political dimension in the ecological lifestyle, as well. Is it possible to see a choice of a lifestyle as a political act, & if so, is the concept of "life-politics" appropriate?
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98S35874 / ISA / 1998 / 13115
Saarniit, Jari (Tartu U, EE-2400 Estonia [tel/fax: 372-7-465926/465900; e-mail: jyr@psyut.tee.]), Current Trends of Post-Communist Value Shift in Estonia.

1 Examines intergenerational changes in value consciousness of Estonian youth, 1992-1997, in terms of postcommunist value shifts, drawing on questionnaire data from 9-year & secondary schools in 1992 (stratified random sample, N = 1,676) & 1997 (N = 4,882). The respondents estimated the importance of 11 educational & vocational values on a 4-point scale. Factor analysis indicates that both blocks of value indicators measure five generalized value orientations, ie, toward general self-development, professional self-development, social altruism, social status, & material welfare. Previous Estonian value studies have indicated that between the early 1980s & 1990s, intercohort value shift was extremely intense & characterized by a decrease of orientations toward general self-development & social altruism & an increase in orientations toward material & status values. Comparison of the 1992 & 1997 data indicates that the value hierarchies of school graduates have not yet stabilized, while some intergenerational trends have changed during the last 5 years. The decrease of orientation toward general self-development & altruism has stopped, while the orientations toward status & material values continue to increase.

98S35875 / ISA / 1998 / 13116
Sabour, M'hammed (Dept Sociology U Joensuu, FIN-80101 Finland [tel/fax: 358-13-251-232/2714; e-mail: Mhammed.Sabour@Joensuu.fi]), The Brain Mobility and Sociocultural Competence in Mainstream Cultures: A Study of Highly-Educated Finns in France.

1 Analyzes how highly educated Finns cope with situations in foreign societies & deal with individuals who represent other cultures, other values, & other strategies of interaction, especially of the mainstream. Focus is on whether Finns have the social, communicative, cultural, & scientific competences to encounter the Other & to confront the cultural diversity. It is argued that, in the case of Western European countries, there is rather a question of brain mobility, circulation of ideas, & internal expatriation than of brain drain. The discussion is based on interviews with 83 highly educated Finns (eg, professionals, teachers, intellectuals, artists, students, writers) residing in France. Results show that, in the fields of science & technology, the Finns are as competent as the French; however, they have major difficulties in tackling the cultural & social requirements & etiquettes of the French society. Their social & cultural competence is often deficient to such extent that it hampers their studies, business, & relationships with the natives. Various psychological, educational, & sociohistorical factors may explain this deficiency.

98S35876 / ISA / 1998 / 13117
Sabourin, Paul & Briand, Milene (Dept Sociology U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel: 514-343-7505; e-mail: sabourin@generation.net]), D'où proviennent les univers socio-sémantiques? (Where Do Sociosemantic Universes Come From?). (FRE)

1 An analytical method for analyzing the documentary corpus is said to proceed from the description & analysis of the sociosemantic universe according to J. Molino; but questions are raised about the origins of this universe as determined by researchers. Whether it is established from an internal analysis of documents or results from the reconstruction of the documents' meanings by researchers is considered. It is argued that, to advance the methodological problematics of the construction of the sociosemantic universe, the practical epistemology of J. C. Gardin should be used in the analysis of the documentary corpus. A life-story analysis was submitted to researchers at various levels of experience, who were assisted by the NUDIST program, which conserved the traces of the operations undertaken on the document at the moment of data construction, for description as well as analysis.

98S35877 / ISA / 1998 / 13118
Sachdeva, Ashok (Government New Girls' PG Coll, Fort Indore Madhya Pradesh India [tel: 91-731-471405]), The City as a Destroyer in Anita Desai's Voices in the City with Special Reference to the Study in Alienation, Identity & Subjectivity.

1 Analyzes the Calcutta, India, of Anita Desai's second novel, Voices in the City, & a "city of death" where even Mother-Krish Chakraborty (symbolized by the hero's mother) cannot protect her children from the invading forces of evil. The characters-Nirode, Monisha, & Amla-strive hard yet are unable to find any roots in Calcutta. As they become more & more alienated, destructive impulses begin to emerge. Considered is how the characters, unable to cope with this urban wasteland, move toward self-destruction.

98S35878 / ISA / 1998 / 13119

1 Reviews ongoing research on the Wheaton College (Norton, MA) to provide a historical, sociological, & longitudinal analysis of the transition & the effects of coeducation on its students, drawing on archival research; in-depth interviews with faculty, administrators, & students; & questionnaire data from students & graduates. The college's new philosophy of being "consciously & differently coeducational" provides a unique opportunity to study how higher education may contribute to the creation of a society with fewer gender inequalities.

98S35879 / ISA / 1998 / 13120
Saganenko, Galina (Instit Sociologija St Petersburg, 7th Krasnoarmeyskaya 25/14 198052 Russia [fax: 7812-3162929; e-mail: lena@gallup.spb.su]), Ecological Reflection of Russian People about the Objects of Different Levels (the Research in St. Petersburg).

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803, Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@ferrnet.com

1 The divergence of annual survey data from Russians revealing very low weights of ecologically significant statements with those of other researchers inspired development in 1996 of a means to better understand ecological consciousness in Russian society. The first step was to study the structures of people's attention to an object without emphasis on particular dimensions. Then the structures of ecological representations were identified & studied, yielding survey questions focused on ecology & environment directly. These questions centered on the system's different level objects: the world, country (Russia), city (St. Petersburg), people (around the respondent), & respondent. Open-ended questions yielded significant information personally formulated by respondents (N = 250-300 persons per local survey). To analyze the thousands of responses, the software CAIR was developed to organize & transform databases with mixed information. An English version of CAIR is now available.

98S35880 / ISA / 1998 / 13121
Saganenko, Galina (Instit Sociologija, Bolshaya Morskaya 47-1 Saint Petersburg 190000 Russia [tel/fax: 7812-3122534/3154359; e-mail: lena@gallup.spb.su]), Ecological Reflections of the Russian People.

1 Empirical studies of mass ecological consciousness in the former USSR & Russia were well represented in the early 1990s. However, the last 5-7 years have seen serious transformations in the mind of the Russian people. The subjective component of ecological security in Russia has lessened; significance of the ecological topic has decreased & current attention of the people is focused on social, not ecological, problems. Findings of earlier surveys have become obsolete, although, even in their own time, the results were biased, substantially inflating the ecological awareness & concern of the Russian people. Results obtained in comparative surveys were difficult to interpret, because countries close to each other in relation to their ecological situation & level of development appeared to be quite different.

98S35881 / ISA / 1998 / 13122
Saganenko, Galina (Instit Sociologija, Bolshaya Morskaya 47-1 Saint Petersburg 190000 Russia [tel/fax: 7812-3122534/3154359; e-mail: lena@gallup.spb.su]), Opportunities of Open-Questions Research and Software "CAIR".

1 Discusses qualitative research based on open-ended questions, with substantialization made via the software, CAIR (Kanekys, Eugene & Saganenko, Galina), for analysis & comparison of research with textual, mixed, & complicated information. The substantiated type of research is based on systems of relevant objects & questions, which gives textual sets that permit joining qualitative & quantitative potentials, with different, mixed, & unusual results. The methodical characteristics, cognitive potential of the research, & relevant situations of using open-ended questions are analyzed systematically. Principles & ways of inductive, optimal, & comparative classification & revealing structures of objects notions are shown; eg, the main dimensions of the global objects (the world, Europe, Russia, Saint Petersburg, etc) in people's attention are revealed, & comparative systems of ecological notions & anxiety connected with these objects are described.

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In Sweden, prosecutors may prohibit an individual from contacting a...

Critical Review.

Education and Active Citizenship: A Critical Overview.

Education and Active Citizenship: A Critical Overview.

Paradox: Megabandwidth and Micromedia.

The Will to Act: An Analysis of Max Weber's Sociology in the Light of Goethe's Fiction.

Max Weber’s "Protestant Ethic" & "Vocation" essays are interpreted in light of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's fiction, Elective Affinities, Wilhelm Meister, & Faust. Drawing on the themes that frame the latter's novels, the importance of experience, renunciation, & a specialized vocation, which underlie the "will to act," is developed. From there, it is shown that these themes reemerge in Weber's sociology & conceptualization of self-conscious determination. Goethe's view of social action required devotion to a vocation that contributed to the growth & vitality of community. It will be argued that Goethe's view of social action was also the source of the empowerment framing Weber's sociology in general & his understandings of managerial social action in specific.

Globalization and Hindu Nationalism: Impacts on Contemporary Social Process in India.

Sahni, Isher-Paul (Dept Sociology McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T7 [tel/fax: 514-934-2573/848-4539; e-mail: ISHER@vax2.concordia.ca]), "The Will to Act": An Analysis of Max Weber's Sociology in the Light of Goethe's Fiction.

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Max Weber’s "Protestant Ethic" & "Vocation" essays are interpreted in light of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe’s fiction, Elective Affinities, Wilhelm Meister, & Faust. Drawing on the themes that frame the latter’s novels, the importance of experience, renunciation, & a specialized vocation, which underlie the "will to act," is developed. From there, it is shown that these themes reemerge in Weber’s sociology & conceptualization of self-conscious determination. Goethe’s view of social action required devotion to a vocation that contributed to the growth & vitality of community. It will be argued that Goethe’s view of social action was also the source of the empowerment framing Weber’s sociology in general & his understandings of managerial social action in specific.

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of ever-expanding global extropy & technology push. The basic function of media is argued to be to reconnect people with their roots, which are far more local & tribal than the mass media seem to assume. This micro-media concept—clarified as illustrated by an outline of a business approach for small local initiatives as implemented in countries like Bulgaria by associates of the author’s MySTER channel. The importance of these small media cells on local awareness, community pride, democratic interaction, & a feeling of rootedness goes well beyond modest business goals, & could be a major factor in social change.

98S35891 / ISA / 1998 / 13132
Salaff, Janet & Hardwick, Deborah (Centre Urban & Community Studies U Toronto, Ontario M5S 2G8 [tel/fax: 416-201-1113/978-7162; e-mail: salaff@chas.utoronto.ca]), Teleworking Mothers and Fathers: How Control over Time and Place of Paid Work Determines the Ways in Which They Do Childcare Work.

Investigates the influence of the job on how parents juggle paid work & childcare when they telework, ie, give dedicated space in a central office & work from home using telecommunications technology. Drawing on interviews with those doing it (teleworkers & non-teleworkers, employees in low-middle-management or sales jobs in one large telecommunications firm) who are parents of children under age 12, jobs are categorized as “hot” or “cool” depending on interdependence, communication with coworkers, & job structure. For both male & female teleworkers, the amount of control over the time & place in which they do their paid work determines how they take care of their children. Teleworkers with cool jobs have more control over time & place of work & can perform a wider range of childcare work than those with hot jobs. Although there are gender differences in child care work, these differences are no greater than expected among a similar sample of non-teleworking parents. Findings are illustrated with cases of 2 male & 2 female teleworkers in both hot & cool jobs.

98S35892 / ISA / 1998 / 13133
Sales, Arnaud A. (Dept Sociology U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-343-7310/5722; e-mail: sales@erc.umontreal.ca]), The New Challenges of the Employment Markets for Knowledge Workers.

Until the mid-1980s, the employment market for knowledge workers was a relatively stable system that was interwoven with job sequences differentiated essentially by initial specialization & job positioning. The result was relatively impervious job trajectories & a highly segmented & generally secure labor market. The major changes affecting the practices of individuals, companies, & governments in the new international liberal economic order have had a major impact on the structure of the jobs in the trajectories of knowledge workers. Several trends in the restructuring of these trajectories are examined: increased individual education cost; differentiated profitability of training programs; the feminization of jobs; new market-related risks; development of alternative work arrangements; consequences of the downsizing of the public & private sector on employment; globalization of labor markets & integration of intellectual work into global networks; & international competition in professional services. Several conclusions are based on the RELANCE study of the employment markets for recent graduates of Quebec universities in 100+ fields of specialization, in comparison to the situation in 1982.

98S35893 / ISA / 1998 / 13134
Sales, Tereza (Center International Migration Studies UNICAMP, Rua Tingui 273 Sao Paulo SP Brazil 05620-000 [tel: 55-11-842-22-17; e-mail: tsalas@uol.com.br]), The Construction of an Ethnic Identity: Brazilian Immigrants in Boston, USA.

Examines the ethnic identity construction of Brazilian migrant workers to Boston, MA. The immigrants work in the less-qualified jobs, eg, as dishwashers, housekeepers, hotel chamber maids, or nursing assistants for elderly persons. Also discussed is the community’s identity construction as a hard-working people, differentiating itself from the other ethnicities, ie, “Hispanics”.

98S35894 / ISA / 1998 / 13135
Sallets, Leila Maria Ferreira (Dept Educado Unesp IB Rio Claro, Sao Paulo, 13506-900 Brazil [tel/fax: 19-5340244/5340009]), The Social Representation of the Adolescent and of Adolescence in the School Environment.

Semistructured interview data from teachers, principals, professors, & pupils in four public schools in Sao Paulo State, Brazil, the authors explore the social representation of the adolescent & adolescence to consider how this representation integrates in the daily relations of the school. Findings indicate that components of this social representation articulate among themselves around the notion of adolescence as an age of less responsibility, living life freely, & doing only what one wants. There is a social representation shared by all segments analyzed, but no consistency in terms of specific attributes; eg, regarding themselves, adolescents describe their doubts, uncertainties, & desires, which do not fit in the general social representation & may skew the perception of the concrete person, thus influencing interpersonal relations (eg, teacher-pupil).

98S35895 / ISA / 1998 / 13136
Sales, Maria do Rosario (Instit Estudos Economicos/Socials/Politicis, Sao Paulo Brazil [tel/fax: 55-11-8647500/2631606; e-mail: idesp@euanp.br]), Imigraçao estrangeira para o Brasil: os profissionais dentro da corrente imigratoria. O exemplo da experiencia imigratoria dos médicos italianos em Sao Paulo no perido de 1890 a 1930 (Immigration to Brazil: Professionals in the Immigration Current. The Example of the Immigration Experience of Italian Doctors in Sao Paulo in the Period from 1890 to 1930). (POR)

Presents a historical analysis of the immigration experience of the Italian doctors who came to Sao Paulo, Brazil, during the general immigration wave, 1890-1930, highlighting the overlooked situation of professionals in the mass of agricultural workers. The processes of integration & assimilation are explored as the Italian doctors confronted ethnic challenges & technological & occupational differences in the practices of their Brazilian counterparts. The role of the Federal Government in shaping Brazilian medicine & public health & fighting epidemics are also analyzed.

98S35896 / ISA / 1998 / 13137
Salmi, Minna (National Research & Development Centre Welfare & Health, PO Box 220 FIN-00231 Helsinki Finland [tel/fax: 358-9-3967-2117/2201; e-mail: minna.salmi@stakes.fi]), Combining Work and Family Life: The Challenge of Extending the Perspective.

Reconciling work & family life is a key issue in present societal development because it combines three fields that intersect both in everyday life & as fields of policy: working life/work policy, family life/social policy, & gender/equality policy. The point of departure here is in everyday life. The everyday life perspective means an attempt to understand how people transform the social conditions of everyday life into lived everyday life, & how people’s different ways of coping with the social conditions create, on their part, new conditions for everyday life, thus creating continuity or change. Gender is seen as a process affecting everyday practices. If one takes everyday life with its gendered practices as a perspective for examining working life, four dimensions are noted that should be addressed: (1) The life-totality perspective is lacking when employees are viewed as simply that, not people with family or outside lives. (2) Gender blindness prevails, with little attention given to the effect of gender on working life. (3) Working life is presupposed to be gender neutral, which is not the case; if one looks at the everyday practices in working life, one notices their gendered & gendering character. (4) The interacting preconditions & consequences between the fields of working life, social policy, family life, & gender equality are often not accounted for. Current trends in working life & social policy in Finland with respect to women’s & men’s equal participation in both working & family life are analyzed, based on results of a survey of employees’ experiences in 11 workplaces. 6 Tables.

98S35897 / ISA / 1998 / 13138
Salmikangas, Anni-Katrina (Dept Social Sciences Sports U Jyvaskyla, SF-40351 Finland [tel/fax: 358-14-602-038/031; e-mail: salnik@palo.jyu.fi]), Involvement, Society and Sport.

There has been much talk than action regarding the involvement of citizens in Finnish society. Many factors (eg, less confidence in the democratic system, lack of public financial resources, new methods of organizing the production of services) have forced the local government to find new ways of getting its citizens involved in the decision-making process & in taking the initiative. Involvement creates so-called social capital, ie, the capacity of citizens to act in their society in such a way that they bear responsibility for their own lives & the common good. Involvement is initiated at the local level by creating ways for citizens to become & remain involved. In this kind of society, involvement opens a real possibility for realizing the interests of citizens. Involvement is based on information consultation, decision making, & implementation. A case study is presented in which sport has been a key to deepening involvement & arousing people’s interest in matters other than sports.
**Presents the main features of organizational change in Valle del Cauca, Colombia, as a reflection of the global dynamic of the entire country. This change has been influenced by the stress of an open market economy, political & social issues, changes in the employment structure, & a new profile of highly trained professionals without employment. Analysis is based on interviews with human resources managers & directors, as well as national statistics.**

The specific relationship between women & political power is discussed, focusing on Western & Muslim contexts. It is determined that the best indicator of this relationship is not the democratic or authoritarian character of a society, but rather its modernist or traditionalist features. The coupling of modernity & democracy is held to have made possible the gains of the women's rights, but not to have established the equality of the sexes in a direct & immediate fashion. It is contended that the coupling of modernization & authoritarianism, conversely, has induced a feminism of the state that has pushed the feminine question into the center of the political project, permitting a striking historical shortcut toward the promotion of the feminine condition.

Research on Bangladesh shows that trade unions play a part in public & private wage determination & in the improvement of working conditions.

The research seminar will continue during 1998.

**Describes a 1997 research seminar implemented by 20 scholars with topics in social promotion working at a private university in the state of Puebla, Mexico, to exchange their life experience & carry out documentary team research to articulate the institution's educational approach & curriculum by developing a sociohistorical framework. Although final formulation of the sociohistorical framework is still in process, substantial progress has been achieved regarding worldviews; technology & society; Mexican society, sustainability, modernization, utopias, & Gulf-Central region; intersubjectivity; higher education; & values education, ethical criteria, social issues. The theoretical approach so far achieved will be instrumental for the articulation of internal & external challenges confronted by the university. The research seminar will continue during 1998.**

**The relationship between economic growth & the environment has become relevant to understanding the prosperity of societies. As economic development tends to be more intensive, pressure on natural resources increases, in such a way that the concept of sustainability prevails in an emerging culture where growth is envisaged in the long term. The action plan for sustainable development, "Agenda 21," adopted by the international community recognized its grounds on worldwide production & service processes. Thus, industry & business environmental management are quickly becoming a key factor to demonstrate company-wide overall performance. Social responsibility must include environmental responsibility, accounted in the social balance at the corporate level. This view of expanded balance must be provided with adequate methodology & criteria to establish interrelation flows between production companies, environment, market forces, & social organizations. Since the inherent basis for company survival is economic profit, accountability systems must be developed to integrate these flows in the social & financial balances. Environmental indicators & risk assessment must be established within environmental management, as well as cost of diagnosis, & preventive & corrective actions, driving a decision-making process based on cost/benefit analysis. The methodology will comprise why companies should proceed to the internalization of external costs generated & how the company is expected to regulate the process in place. The role of national & administrative organizations in redistributing economic efforts & environmental & social goals in the production system, via taxes & charges or subsidies based on the polluter-pays principle, is outlined.**

**Socialization as the first way to incorporate the individual into society is done mainly through language. For this reason, Basil Bernstein says that people learn social types of linguistic codes—elaborated & restricted—according to their syntactic & semantic elements. Each of these codes is ascribed to social classes: elaborated to middle & higher classes & restricted to lower classes. These linguistic codes are related to the family social structure in terms of how roles & authority are exercised. Moreover, Bernstein states that school institutionalizes the elaborated code, so that lower-class children are more prone to school failure. Secondary analysis of 239 cases confirms that Bernstein's thesis is valid for the Chilean reality. Thus, Bernstein's theoretical statement becomes a valuable tool to understand or explain the learning process, school achievement, & social inequality.**

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Discusses the notion that carnival loses utopian dimensions as it becomes spectacularized. Drawing on historical & empirical research on the practices of the samba schools in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, it is argued that, although these organizations have been connected with politics, market interests, illegal numbers-racket organizations, & more recently, drug trafficking, they also keep the redeeming powers of sexuality, laughter, & forms of mutual assistance. Carnival is Rio’s major celebration & what seems to be a homogeneous spectacle is, in reality, an encounter of different meanings, gestures, & desires. Transvestism, public nudity, & sexual imagery, which are interdicted during the whole year, acquire the right to be exhibited as “natural” features. At the same time, sensual practices associated with the syncopated rhythm of samba, enhanced by block & impoverished people, raise community feelings long suppressed from contemporary life. These features do not necessarily entail a specific agenda based on a critique of political & economic structures, but hold strong political power, because they expand the perceptions of bodies & feelings & increase the scope of freedom.

Sanz-Menendez, Luis (CSIC Instit Advanced Social Studies, E-28014 Madrid Spain [tel/fax: 34-1-521-9169/8103; e-mail: lsanez@iesam.csic.es]), Policy Change and Institutional Reforms in Science and Technology Policy in Spain: Ideas, Interests and Institutional Coordination. (FRE) 

The use of the sociological concept of the institution by the new institutionalist branch of economics is discussed. It is argued that studying situations where institutions have become embedded, with little intervention by deliberate actions, is more relevant, since it attempts to resolve theoretical problems relevant to the coordination of economic activities at both micro- & macroeconomic levels. Whether this is leading to a convergence with sociology is explored through an analysis of the neoinstitutionalist economist Douglass North, whose approach is compared to those of Emile Durkheim, Max Weber. The question of the coordination & rediscovery of economic theory is investigated, as are differences & similarities in economic & sociological methods.

Santos, Roseli Rocha dos (Federal U Paraná, 80060-000 Curitiba PR Brazil [e-mail: roseli@humanas.upir.br]), La Coordination économique et les institutions. Des approches convergentes entre la sociologie et l'économie? (Economic Coordination and Institutions. Convergent Approaches between Sociology and Economics?). (FRE)

Tempts to solve the problem of pregnancy control, showing more features of common sense than scientific knowledge. It is concluded that, to lead patients to the correct use of chosen birth control method, the physician must first understand the knowledge they bring along so as to avoid running the risk that they repeat certain strategies that might make the method fail. The negative effects of poverty, which limits access to safe contraceptive methods, are highlighted. Health policies that guarantee correct information & use of birth control methods to all people are urged.

Santos, Myrian S. (U Estado Rio de Janeiro, 20550-013 Brazil [tel/fax: 55-21-5877746/2284049; e-mail: myrian@uerj.br]), The Liberating Power of Bodily Needs and Pleasures in the Schools of Samba.

Focus on children's daily lives reduced anticipated differences between client & nonclient children; well-functioning aspects & activities emerged as strongly as problems & losses. Strengths & weaknesses of this approach are considered. (2) Many children lacked information about reasons & intentions behind their contact with the social services. This finding is discussed in light of the debate on whether to look at children as vulnerable or competent.

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Wales 2678 Australia | tel/fax: 02-69-332260/332792; e-mail: ssrantaaros@csu.edu.au), Husband Abuse and Self-Defence.

† To examine the thesis that husband abuse is a form of self-defense of wives fighting against their abusive husbands, interview data were obtained in 1984 abusive husbands, one of their children (age 15+), one of the wife's parents, & the wife. Incidents of violence reported by the husband were contrasted to those reported by the wife. The findings suggest that the family environment of abused husbands is marked by fear, despair, powerlessness, & demoralization imposed & sustained by the wife. It is also suggested that wives inflict violence on their husbands repeatedly & over long periods, & that many wives admit to abusing their husbands for reasons other than to defend themselves &/or their dependents from imminent danger. Parents & children reported that husband-to-wife violence rarely occurs & is impossible & inconceivable.

98S35914 / ISA / 1998 / 13155
Saraswathy, S. (Sociology Dept Annamalai U, Annamalainagar 608002 India | tel/fax: 94144-21136/23080J), Modernization, Family Change and Inter-Generational Relations—A Study in Tamil Nadu, India.

† Argues that the elderly, with their experience, are the best persons to train younger generations at the lowest cost: they represent an ideal tool for human resource development without massive funds. In India, individuals & families are caught between tradition & modernity, which sometimes leads to ambivalence in attitudes toward the use of knowledge & experience of the past in solving the problems of the present. The role & status of the aged vary with the degree of societal modernization. Examined here is the relationship between attitudinal modernity of the aged & their living arrangements, contact with children, mutual assistance, & as grandparents. Data obtained via an interview schedule with a modernity scale from 300 elderly in Chidambaram, a town in Tamil Nadu, India, reveal that elderly with more modern outlooks prefer to live close to their adult children, but in separate households. The relationships between the generations are, by & large, more meaningful & stable when separate households are maintained.

98S35915 / ISA / 1998 / 13156
Sargot, Marie-Noëlle (25 Ave Bolviller, F-91800 Brusny France | tel/fax: 331-60460129/49542688; e-mail: annales@emess.fr), With Some French Authors, towards a Systemic Approach in Sociology.

† Argues that sociology's definition of itself at the beginning of the 20th century closed it inside of limits that impeded its progress in the explanation of social facts. Here, through the works of some contemporary French authors, an attempt is made to demonstrate how systemic principles can help sociology overcome these limits. Beginning with Emile Durkheim, it is shown that sociology's concept of the social fact excludes recursivity, time, the individual, & the investigation/object relation. Analyzed next is the position of Erhard Friedberg, whose microsociological analysis leading to intervention is, on the contrary, based on the substitution of the social for the actor, more pragmatic, & determined, by a systemic concept where the actor is viewed through his or her "acting concrete system," leading to a controversy about the status of the theory. Yves Barel's positions in "Le Paradoxe et le system" (The Paradox and the System) are also reviewed, focusing on its opposition to the common position about modernization. The present research examines organizational changes in 30 enterprises has increased, but the market is flexible, with many fluctuations in demand for workers. While employment has risen, it is precarious for many because of the market flexibility. There are new forms of employment, in accord with new forms of business organization: work on Saturdays to enjoy more holidays throughout the year, part-time work, less overtime, substitution of old workers after retirement for young workers, etc. The trade unions initially opposed these new forms of organization, but now are open-minded & cooperative.

98S35919 / ISA / 1998 / 13160
Sassen, Saskia (Dept Urban Planning Columbia U, New York NY 10027 | tel/fax: 212-854-8495; e-mail: sassen@columbia.edu)), Gender, Religion, Class, and the Imagining of the Indian Nation.

† The particular appropriation of Muslim women by an elitist & fundamentally Hindu nationalist movement in late colonial India is examined. The feminist position is taken on the centrality of gender in nationalist discourse, with praxis as its point of departure. However, it also draws on theories of nationalism & postcolonial theories to highlight the simultaneous importance of gender, religion, & class in the process of nation building. It is argued that Muslim women were denied even the partial incorporation as symbols of the emerging nation granted to Hindu women because of their religion. Negative representations of Muslims in general, & Muslim women in particular, were used throughout the 19th century as yardsticks of backwardness & fundamentalism against which the achievements of the "modern" women of the new nation, coming mostly from the Hindu middle & upper classes, could be measured. Feminist theories do not adequately explain the exclusion of women from certain sections of the middle class from this process of nation building. In the Indian subcontinent, this exclusion is based on religion; in a different geographical or political context, it could be race. It is argued that no theory of gender can be adequate if it cannot accommodate large groups of women who belong to a racial or religious minority in a nation-state. Articles from the late 19th & early 20th century, extant studies, & interview data from Muslim & Hindu women in India & Bangladesh are drawn on, focusing on colonial Bengal.

98S35920 / ISA / 1998 / 13161
Sassoon, Anne Showstack (School Social Science Kingston U, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2EE England | tel/fax: 40-18-517-2000/7388; e-mail: annes@kingston.ac.uk)), Public, Private, Shifting Sands: Gender and the Welfare State.

† Argues that the spatial metaphor of public & private is being undermined both theoretically & empirically, particularly in reflecting on repeatedly that the relationship between variables characterizing the living conditions of people have very weak relationships with satisfaction on the individual level. Although evidence supports theories arguing that the satisfaction of individuals is not strongly affected by the living conditions, an attempt is made to prove the opposite. Several possibilities are outlined.

98S35917 / ISA / 1998 / 13158
Sarkar, Mousa (Dept Sociology Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218 | tel/fax: 410-516-7626/7590; e-mail: mou@jhu.edu)), Gender, Religion, Class, and the Imagining of the Indian Nation.

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98S35918 / ISA / 1998 / 13159
Sarries Sanz, Luis (U Pública Navarra, E-31006 Pamplona Spain | tel/fax: 48-169-446/833; e-mail: sarries@si.upna.cs)), La flexibilización organizativa y su impacto en la generación de empleo (Organizational Flexibilization and Its Impact on the Generation of Work). (SPA)

† The present research examines organizational changes in 30 enterprises of Navarra (northern Spain), most of them multinational enterprises. Since the economic crisis of 1991/92, the productivity of these enterprises has increased, but the labor market is flexible, with many fluctuations in demand for workers. While employment has risen, it is precarious for many because of the market flexibility. There are new forms of employment, in accord with new forms of business organization: work on Saturdays to enjoy more holidays throughout the year, part-time work, less overtime, substitution of old workers after retirement for young workers, etc. The trade unions initially opposed these new forms of organization, but now are open-minded & cooperative.

98S35919 / ISA / 1998 / 13160
Sassen, Saskia (Dept Urban Planning Columbia U, New York NY 10027 | tel/fax: 212-854-8495; e-mail: sassen@columbia.edu)), Whose City Is It? Globalization and the Formation of New Claims.

† Argues that place is central to the multiple circuits through which economic globalization is constituted, focusing on one strategic type of place for articulating developments: the city. Such focusing allows specification of a geography of strategic places at the global scale, places bound to each other by the dynamics of economic globalization. This is referred to as a new geography of centrality, & one of the questions it engenders is whether this new transnational geography also is the space for a new transnational politics. It is argued that elements of such a new transnational politics can be seen both among those with power—global corporate capital—& those who lack power but have today gained presence—disadvantaged people, eg. immigrants, refugees, & cultural minorities.
changes in gender identities & relations with regard to the challenges confronting welfare states. Both theoretical advances, in particular from feminist scholars, but also going back to thinkers like Antonio Gramsci, & existential theorists, for eg, the consumption patterns for women & men over the life cycle, force a focus on the fuzzy borders between concepts & realities of public & private, & hence, on the necessity of reinterpreting their significance. Some of these issues are explored from the perspective of contemporary social & political debates in GB, & to a lesser extent, in other European & non-European countries.

**11 Directly observed personal consumption per the 1994/95 Finnish Household Expenditure Survey (N = 4,500 households)** is contrasted with other concepts used in research on the cost of a child. Statistical comparisons between fathers, mothers, & children of different ages by different income levels & household structures show consistent generational patterns in personal consumption: parental share is rather insensitive to the number of children or income level, whereas the children's share is very dependent on these factors. The distribution of economic resources by gender inside a household fluctuates with age: school-age girls spend more than boys & smaller girls, & mothers spend less than their male counterparts. Of all household expenditures, 66% are nonpersonal at all income levels. Assumptions of the equivalence scales are discussed in light of the findings.

**11 Spain's transition to democracy, which was underpinned by an agreement between concepts & realities of public & private, & hence, on the necessity of reinterpreting their significance. Some of these issues are explored from the perspective of contemporary social & political debates in GB, & to a lesser extent, in other European & non-European countries.**

11 Saxsterr, Marta & Enguita, Mariano F. (Dept Sociology U Salamanca, E-37071 Spain [tel/fax: 34-9-23-294695/294713; e-mail: mfe@gugu.usd]), Community Participation in the Local Arena: A Case Study.

11 Analyses the workings of the Social Council of Salamanca, Spain, & the perceptions & attitudes of its partners. Social Councils are participatory organs integrated by local authorities; public services officials; & representatives from neighborhood, women, youth, elderly, & other local nongovernmental organizations. They are intended to bridge formal democratic local authorities & baseline organizations. In a more profound sense, they represent an attempt to conciliate two conceptions of democracy: representative & participatory, suffrage-based & commitment-based. Further, they can be seen as a device for (1) decisionmakers to know the demands of the public, test the climate of opinion, negotiate projects, & avoid conflicts; & (2) community leaders to gain legitimation before nonmembers, offer public services, & obtain funds & other resources. However, both sides regard each other as potential intruders & remain eager to protect what they consider their unique advantage: up-down authority or bottom-up autonomy.

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Civic trust is being promoted as an antidote to degenerative forms of individualism & as a space in which dilemmas of collective action can be overcome. Even though the field of political socialization has investigated the significance of civil society to patterns of voting & related political behaviors, no research has served to investigate the socialization patterns that lead to participation in civil society & the pursuit of enlightened self-interest. Through the use of life histories, descriptions of both the citizens who model these sociopolitical practices as well as the patterns of socialization that lead to the practices are provided. It is found that the socialization practices begin early in the family & continue to develop through other mediating institutions. This process of socialization & the inherent sociopsychological development that accompanies it can be conceptualized as a "civic career." The civic careers of participants are marked by certain values & attributes including the valuing of education, self-reliance, responsibility, honesty, civility, hard work, competence, & value of social life over materialism.


The entry of transnational corporations, foreign direct investments, & strategies of capturing the markets promoted the primary capital market in India; but scams, frauds, & failures of companies resulted in a loss of investor confidence made by the SEBI (acronym not defined) to promote the market proved not only futile but also negative, as regulatory policies were opposed, & consequently, the primary capital market folded. Explored here are the policy options, regulatory institutional network, & market sentiments & responses that were ignored, focusing on relationships between the market & institutions, & how good policies failed by the regulatory institutions in developing countries. Such a regulatory system is unable to understand corporate governance.

Saxena, R. K. (Dept Sociology Dungar Coll, Bikaner 334001 Rajasthan India), Development and Welfare Policies in Rajasthan, India.

Examines the process of development, in terms of both positive gains & negative experience, in the wake of government social intervention in a village & an urban area in Rajasthan, India. Analysis reveals that, although local government non-governmental organizations has typi-

Sayer, Andrew (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, LA1 4YL England [tel: 44-1524-594201; e-mail: A.Sayer@lancaster.ac.uk]), Moral Economy: A Missing Dimension of Cultural Economy.

Argues that the turn to culture in sociological studies of economic practices has suffered from a neglect of the moral dimensions of culture & economy. Cultural values include moral norms & sentiments: ignoring them leads to a bland & uncritical economic sociology & to a cultural studies that is complicit in the aestheticization of moral-political values. The concept of moral economy is intended to highlight how economic practices are influenced by moral norms & how these, in turn, are compromised by economic forces. These concerns were seamlessly combined in much 18th- & 19th-century thought. Their subsequent divorce reflects the disembedding of economic processes, the instrumentalization of cultural values for economic ends, & what Jurgen Habermas terms the colonialization of lifeworld by system—in turn reflected by a shift from questions of identity to questions of behavior. It is argued that this divorce needs to be reassessed by an approach to cultural economy that spans formal & domestic economic activities & looks at moral economy as herein defined.

Scatamburio, Valerie L. (Dept Sociology York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel: 416-222-0214; e-mail: Valeries@yorku.ca]), Alienation, Consciousness and the Dissolution of the Subject.

In recent decades, a predominant theme animating poststructuralism & postmodernism has been the status of the subject. Various "post-al" discourses, have, despite their differences, converged to some extent to deconstruct, decenter, &, in some cases, dissolve the seemingly unified, rational, & essentialist subject bequeathed by the Enlightenment legacy. Some have declared the egregious extermination of the subject, others have posited it as a mere function of discourse or as a fragmented entity incapable of knowing itself. These formulations, however, reveal major limitations, not least of which is the jettisoning of the concept of alienation. Indeed, as Jameson has aptly noted, the "alienation of the subject" has been replaced by the "fragmentation of the subject," & several postmodern theorists have dismissed Karl Marx's notion of alienation because it allegedly presupposes a coherent sense of self that is, in their estimation, no longer plausible. However, this displacement of alienation has serious political ramifications in that the loss of the alienated subject would seem to preclude the conscious construction of alternative social visions; this is true, in part, to the postmodern productivity of undermining another important Marxist formulation—the notion of consciousness. These issues are explored, & it is argued that many contemporary theorists have failed to grasp the complexity of Marx's conceptions of the self & alienation.

Schenker, Stephen B. (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4638; e-mail: r1140@er.uqam.ca]), Classics, Canons, Postmodernity and Schenker.

Proliferation of theoretical paradigms in 20th-century social science can be seen as a reflection of the societal shift from modernity to postmodernity & as a response to the deeper crisis of the European sciences formulated in the phenomenological critique. After a century of claims for continuous paradigmatic shifts, a consensus is emerging that can best be seen in the debate between the critical & systemic approaches to contemporary society understood as postmodernism. This debate can also be viewed as the contemporary reformulation of the debate among the founding fathers (Karl Marx, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim). Its strength lies precisely in its ability to place itself in the classical tradition & so put the competing paradigms can also lay claim to synthesize maverick discourses in the social sciences, eg, psychoanalysis, but not the only one, as cultural studies assert claims to cross-boundary integration. Such a reading of the current sociological map aims to clarify the disciplinary task.

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Schienstock, Gerd (Work Research Centre U Tampere, SF-331010 Finland [tel: 3215720; fax: 3215725; e-mail: yrigesc@uta.fi]), University as Key Actors in Regional Innovation Systems.

1 Because of market globalization, innovation has become the most important factor in economic competition. The concept of innovation systems takes into account the fact that companies do not innovate in isolation, stressing the importance of supportive organizations, institutions or networking on the firm level. Universities as knowledge providers can be seen as an important actor in innovation systems. Lately the argument has been raised that the region is the natural socioeconomical area of coordinating innovation activities, because it represents genuine communities of companies in the area and can take advantage of true linkages and synergies among economic actors. Here, focus is on cooperation between companies & universities & its assessment from the company perspective in regional innovation systems, drawing on a dataset that includes 8 European regions.

98S35937 / ISA / 1998 / 13178
Schittenhelm, Karin (Inst School Pedagogy & Sociology Education Free U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-30-3212367; e-mail: Kas@zedat.fu-berlin.de]), Social Inequalities and Cultural Diversities: A Cross-Cultural Approach to the School-to-Work Transition of Young Women.

1 Explores conditions that cause either social mobility or social exclusion in the school-to-work transition of young women, based on an empirical study of young women from East German, West German, & Turkish immigrant populations in Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany. Despite a plurality of influences from a Western perspective, the study shows that gaining vocational qualifications or entering the labor market can take advantage of true linkages & synergies among economic actors. Here, focus is on cooperation between companies & universities & its assessment from the company perspective in regional innovation systems, drawing on a dataset that includes 8 European regions.

98S35938 / ISA / 1998 / 13179
Schmuck, Hanna (Inst Social Anthropology Free U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-30-838-3508/6728; e-mail: schmuck@zedat.fu-berlin.de]), Feminists in Bangladesh: Disaster or Part of the Lifeworld? European Engineers' Perception, Knowledge and Techniques in Comparison to Local and Indigenous Knowledge and Strategies.

1 Media reports on Bangladesh mostly concentrate on disasters—cyclones, tornadoes, or floods, in which thousands of people are killed. From a Western perspective, Bangladesh seems to be a tropical, mono-rainy country. This conception of the country's problems & needs brings forth such development projects as the Flood Action Plan (FAP), which aims to control the water level of the country to protect people & infrastructure from floods by different kinds of river training structures. FAP is coordinated by the World Bank & financed by 14 Western governments. Its projects concentrate on the Brahmaputra, one of the world's largest rivers. German, French, & Dutch companies are presently building different kinds of test structures to find measures to control this river. FAP planners define floods as catastrophes & the inhabitants of Bangladesh as their helpless victims. They believe that structurally technical measures should be used to prevent this whim of nature. Questioned here is whether the rural population perceives floods as a disaster. Also, what knowledge & strategies have they developed to cope with flooding. Further, how do local perceptions, knowledge, & strategies differ from the Western engineering approach. Do the two "knowledge cultures" have common aspects? Answers to these questions are suggested, based on extensive research among European engineers working on river training projects. The theoretical framework draws on phenomenological sociology, the sociology of knowledge, the sociology of disasters, & development theory.

98S35942 / ISA / 1998 / 13183
Schnaiger, Markus, Are Organizations Simply Too Complex to Be Understood?—The Simplicity of Complexity.

1 Attempts understanding organizational & his system dynamics theoretics terms of gaining deeper insight into the generative mechanisms underlying the autopoiesis of a social system is a must. System methodology opens new paths to disclosing & shaping causal structures that generate patterns of behavior. This is illustrated via experiments based on organizational cybernetics & system dynamics theories.

98S35943 / ISA / 1998 / 13184
Schoenberg, Susanna (Dept Sociology U Milan, I-20124 Italy [tel/fax: 39-2-760-74387/15104; e-mail: schoenberg@mail.sociol.unimi.it]), Poverty, Women and the Loss of Youth.

1 The material prosperity of South Tyrol, a northern Italian region, is based on both its political autonomy & on ethnic characteristics that could develop its tourism industry. It is important to underline the collective material richness of the area to interpret poverty there as a marginal, antihistorical phenomenon, primarily among women. The poverty careers of young women are quite similar to those of their mothers, & will probably be reproduced in their daughters. An important factor in female poverty careers is the repression of youth in the biographical chapter that "makes the difference" in the determination of individual social opportunities. The negation of youth usually begins with a difficult childhood in a problematic family frame. Young women miss school, have to

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98S35940 / ISA / 1998 / 13181
Schmitt, Sylvia Maria (Political Science Inst U Marburg, D-35032 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-6421-284361; 289991; e-mail: schmitts@maler.uni-marburg.de]), A Fatalistic Apathetic Mass? Political Participation of the Urban Poor in Ivory Coast.

1 In the context of the Ivory Coast's shift from a one-party to a multiparty system, democratization is explored in terms of its impact on the representation of interest & political participation of the urban poor, drawing on 1995-1997 questionnaire & participant observation from four squatter camps. Findings are used to identify internal explanatory factors for political participation & representation of the urban poor. On the one hand, it is important to point out the influence of the sociocultural & socioeconomic background & means of action of individuals living in squatter camps. On the other, the factor of poverty clearly shows the continuity of a determinist logic of the one-party system, including the poor's conformist behavior toward the system. It also means that forms of political action & participation still depend on state rules & a specific political culture. However, a change is becoming visible in schemes of action & reaction: democratic rules have been adopted to a certain degree.

98S35941 / ISA / 1998 / 13182
Schmidt, Peter (ZUMA, B2 168072 Mannheim D-122155 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-30-621-1246-153/100; e-mail: schmidt@zuma-mannheim.de]), Empirical Testing of Rational Choice Models: Studying the Political Participation of Young Women.

1 In 1907, German university professors managed, against considerable opposition, to establish a professional organization. Max Weber, one of its few active members, contributed both to its formation & the creation of professional ethics. Here, this professionalization is situated in its specific German social & cultural context, linking formation of professional organization in the university to the more general discourse of honor in society. It is argued that (1) Weber's idea of honor was rooted in his experience in one of the student associations of the German Empire consti-

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work early, abandon their problematic families, get married, & have children without experiencing their own youth. It is argued that young women's power is rooted in an anticipated adult responsibility, where such youth or own youth involves missing important resources for adult life, often leading to addiction & antisocial attitudes. Analysis of young female biographies includes comparison with biographies of poor women of the same area belonging to older generations.

98S35944 / ISA / 1998 / 13185
Schölkopf, Martin (Faculty Administration Science U Konstanz, D-78457 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 7531-88-2604/2381; e-mail: Martin.Schoelkopf@uni-Konstanz.de]), Long-Term Care Services for the Elderly: At the Periphery of the Welfare State? 1 Exploring whether the frail elderly have been increasingly marginalized & treated only at the periphery of the welfare state, based on empirical information on the development of home care services & residential care facilities in the Federal Republic of Germany. Findings indicate that the number of places in residential care has remarkably increased during the last 3 decades; the same is true for the number of staff in home as well as in residential care. The expansion of care services for the elderly took place even in times when other social policy programs faced severe cutbacks. In attempting to identify the determining factors of this development, it is argued that the expansion of long-term care services for the elderly in Germany is not the result of the impact of powerful lobby groups, but is the result of the combined effort of politicians driven forward in need of the votes of the elderly & of bureaucrats committed to improving the quality of the services & programs they administer. In this sense, the analysis underlines the significance of state actors as independent agents of social policy change.

98S35945 / ISA / 1998 / 13186
Schorr, John K., Boudreaux, Angela S., Nixon, Sara Jo & Vincent, Robert D. (Departmental Sociology U DeLand FL 32720 [tel/fax: 904-822-7246/7245; e-mail: jschorr@stetson.edu]), The Relationship between Perceived Social Support and Perceived Psychological Distress: Oklahoma City Firefighters Two Years after the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building Bombing. 1 Reports results of a 1997 mail survey of Oklahoma City (OK) firefighters who participated in the rescue & recovery efforts after the 1995 Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building bombing. Examined are social-psychological outcome variables, eg, perceived levels of depression, irritability, fear, & anxiety among the firefighters, & analyzed is how type of work (eg, rescue, body recovery, support) & types of social & emotional support received since the bombing are related to current perceived outcomes. Findings indicate that perceived levels of social-psychological distress are currently relatively low, & type of work after the bombing was not a significant factor. However, social & emotional support from coworkers, the community, & fire department management & administration were significantly related to lower levels of perceived social-psychological distress. The theoretical & practical significance of the findings is discussed.

98S35946 / ISA / 1998 / 13187
Schreiber, Michael F. (Dept Marketing Economics & Business Administration U Vienna, A-1030 Austria [tel/fax: 43-1-31336-4402/732; e-mail: Michael.Schreiber@wu.es]), Simple Roots of Complex Judgement: Prototypes for Participation in Fractal Neighbourhoods. 1 If we could not agree whether a system was complex or not, would everybody accept that complexity as an individual & social reality arises by similar processes in all cases? Could we arrive at common distinctions reflecting conscious & nonconscious inclusion & exclusion of past & expected subjects, processes, names, values, & contexts? Such a common root might be simply the ability to distinguish between earlier & later links between names & what is meant by these distinctions. If you answer these questions differently, you might still benefit from the tools articulating the invariants generated by fractal superimpositions of evaluations. To see the invariant zero-grid of accumulated evaluations of properties, a special type of fractal matrix is defined that features special ascending-descending levels of permutations of coinciding distinctions. Additions of such multiple evaluations produce a clear fractal image of the ambiguity zones characterizing this set of criteria. Linear, planar, & spatial representations of simple & weight-distorted transformations can be translated into each other by fractal projections retaining specific profiles of the projections. Categories to be distinguished include World Wide Web search engines, land-art participation, & portfolio management. The basic tool for conflict mediation can be explained with the watch on your wrist.

98S35947 / ISA / 1998 / 13188
Scherchter, W. (Technische U Berlin, D-10623 Federal Republic Germany), Sustainable Development and the Human Future—The Challenge of a Globalized Concept. 1 The paradigm of development pursued by highly industrialized countries is outdated & cannot be transferred to less developed countries. It cannot be expected that people in industrialized countries will reap the heritage of technological developments without expecting the loss of hitherto experienced ways of supplying their needs. It also cannot be expected that people in less developed countries will give up progress toward envisaged higher levels of living standards. If this progress is oriented toward the traditional Western paradigm of development, it will bring well-known negative effects & problems. The present myopic outlook is hindering achievement of global policy preventing destruction of the environment. Development of new paradigms in industrialized nations requires collaboration; it is necessary to organize discussions of regional concepts & have a broad view & control over positive & negative effects of human actions. Democracy is needed to open higher levels of collaboration. Development of industrialized & less developed nations should be uncoupled, because it is necessary to decentralize & deregulate the world by lessening mutual limitations & interdependence between nations. From this will follow changes in understanding & the course of actions.

98S35948 / ISA / 1998 / 13189
Schuermans, Urike (10 rue Jonquy, F-75014 Paris France), La Globalisation du systeme du travail en Cote D'Ivoire et au Ghana (The Globalization of the Work System in the Ivory Coast and Ghana). (FRE) 1 Describes how social change introduced by the former colonial powers, GB & France, has continued since the 1950s in Ghana & the Ivory Coast, as evidenced in structural change of African societies. It appears that the structures of the autochthonous systems changed in relation to the situation of contact established by the former colonial powers; a work system characterized by global elements is hypothesized to be emerging. The cases of Ghana & the Ivory Coast demonstrate that a particular mixture between autochthonous cultures & models originating from Western countries has appeared, & that autochthonous African societies have been obliged to accept these proposals. Life stories collected in Ghana & the Ivory Coast are drawn on to describe how the introduction of different structural parameters has influenced individuals & groups.

98S35949 / ISA / 1998 / 13190
Schulz, Markus S. (New School Social Research, New York NY 10003 [tel/fax: 212-387-9517; e-mail: schulz@newschool.edu]), Resisting the Neoliberal Mode of Globalization: Local, National, and Global Aspects of the Zapatista Uprising, 1994-97. 1 The theoretical look is drawn from recent European & North American social movement research to examine the relationship between the Zapatistas' local struggle for land & indigenous self-determination in Mexico, the national struggle for democratization, & the global struggle against neoliberalism. The insurgent indigenous peasants of Chiapas were able to hold out against the Mexican army largely because of their ability to gain media attention & their efforts to link up to broader struggles & forge ties with a national & even transnational constituency. By launching initiatives such as the National, Continental, & Intercontinental Conventions, Encounters, & Consultations, the Zapatistas managed not only to keep public attention & support alive but also to serve as a catalyst for the formation of transnational protest against the neoliberal mode of globalization. The emerging protest movement is based on recognition of a plural, yet common, human identity. It has the shape of a military force furthers, at the same time, the communicative construction of a global civil society.

98S35950 / ISA / 1998 / 13191
Schunk, Michaela V. (U Manchester, M13 9PL England), Responses to the Mixed Economy of Care: Informal Care Policies Compared. 1 In recent years, informal care has emerged as an issue in public policy, & many countries have responded to a variety of pressing issues such as cash benefits (payments for care) &/or service-based forms of carer support. These policies have significant implications for the position of informal care workers, who are particularly important in the care of children, people with long-term conditions, & older people.
The reduction of vacant land & buildings. (2) How the city's housing programs are affected by national & international developments. Examination of how housing portfolios increased dramatically as they developed city-funded housing, is discussed. (3) The economic impacts of New York's housing programs are assessed. Estimated from a citywide perspective is the multiplier effect in employment & income from both the construction & occupation of housing built with city funds. Unpublished employment data, & other sources are drawn on to assess the extent to which the city's housing investments have stimulated commercial revitalization in selected low-income neighborhoods. Discussed in conclusion is what other cities & states can learn from New York City's housing programs.

In the context of the developing cybernetic & systemic paradigm, a transdisciplinary holistic metamodel is proposed to interpret the emergence, functioning, & evolution of viable self-organizing systems. It presents in a coherent pattern the most pertinent concepts of cybernetics & systems theory: positive & negative feedbacks, vortices, autopoiesis, self-reference, autogenesis, & autonomy. The starting point of the model is the most simple & general pattern describing a system or a subject-object dyad, ie, two interacting components forming an emerging entity. It is suggested that the four universal values of freedom, solidarity, responsibility, & equity can be identified with necessary, unavoidable features of the generic viable system. This interpretation shows that these four values are not accidental human idiosynocrasies, but the manifestation of deep requisites for the viability of any system.

For carers of older persons in GB, France, Austria, the US, & Australia. Described here are variations in response to new legislation, program evaluations, & pilot projects for carers of older persons in GB, France, Austria, the US, & Australia. The different approaches are evaluated in view of concepts such as the mixed economy of care, consumer choice, & quality of care. Significant differences are found between countries.

In modern industrialized societies in the latter 20th century, TV has become the leading means of mass communication in general & audiovisual information in particular. Along with the advent, proliferation, use, & trustworthiness of TV, TV news journalists emerged as powerful actors within predominantly national symbolic arenas. In the mid-1990s, the proliferation of multimedia constitutes a major shift in the selection, presentation, & reception of audiovisual information, entertainment, & advertisement, although only for a minority of the population of predominantly northernwestern societies. It supplements & partially replaces traditional communication contexts. This information shift takes place in the context & as part of a more general communication shift brought about by digital technologies that allow for more globalized & accelerated forms of information gathering, editing, dissemination, as well as individuating & individualizing modes of information usage. This leads to a shift of communicator roles & the professional understanding of news & information as well as of power relations in increasingly differentiated, media-specific public arenas. National characteristics & transnational commonalities of this shift of communicator roles are specified here, based on an analysis of selected TV news shows from the US, the Federal Republic of Germany, & the German Democratic Republic (until 1990), 1949-1995, a screening of selected on-line information offerings, & an analysis of expert interviews with TV news journalists & representatives of media organizations in the two countries. These data were collected during an 8-year research project financed by the German Research Foundation.

South Africans' "African" identity has become a highly contentious issue in an era of national reconstruction & reconciliation. Examined here is the articulation of public & official discourses on African humanism & Western-style capitalist democracy as foci of self-legitimation by different interest groups. Though membership of these groups is not primarily race based, preliberation racial & ethnic identifications alarmingly kept cropping up. Both sides address the question of membership from either a value-rational (cultural) or instrumental rational (economic) perspective. Strategies of exclusion & inclusion are examined. It is argued that the cultural orientation imbues the majority of the population with a sense of belonging & ownership, whereas the second is deemed important for economic survival & growth. The predominance of the first may hinder the possibility of economic marginalization & that of the second, the polarization of rich & poor or the Brazilianization of South Africa.
Presents examples of "simple" cybernetic models, including (second-order) models of the modeling process itself. It is argued that, while some of these models are extant in academia, they could be usefully introduced into other educational curricula, as part of Jerome Bruner's (eg, 1996) "learning spirals." Refered to are Scott's (1998 see abstract in this supplement) cybernetic models of information, control, and self-organization of the context of higher education institutions in understanding and achieving sustainable development. Additional models include system emergency, organizational closure, and conversation.

Develops an analysis of immigration policy making, seeing it as a social process taking place inside a distinctive political structure. It is shown how immigration policy making differs structurally from other policy fields, thus requiring specialized attention. The most diffuse modes of analysis of immigration policy making (basically related to functional, political-economic, or rational choice approaches) often ignore such differences and usually take the structural interests of the policy actors for granted. A different perspective is elaborated that, while incorporating the traditional structural variables, tries to pay dues both to the internal structure of political systems--& policy networks--& to the external issues connected with the structuring of societal immigration discourses. Such a model is of particular importance in the study of new immigration countries, eg, in southern Europe. The model is tested with an analysis of immigration policy making in Italy, 1986-1996.

Developing a radical theory of Weber, it is argued that his role as a public intellectual--ie, as one whose scientific work occasionally served & was occasionally influenced by a desire to make an impact on worldly affairs--led him to a concern with institutional design. Thus, his sociological analysis served a practical purpose, creating institutions that addressed contemporary dilemmas in such a way as to facilitate political, cultural, & economic modernization. The question is then whether such attempts to resolve specific problems have wider relevance & whether they remain useful to current efforts to theorize institutions. Insofar as they address questions of the market-state relationship & the creation of institutions to manage that relationship, the answer is "yes." In a context of the continued influence of neoliberalism & so-called globalization, it is necessary to rethink the role of theory as an aid to institutional design.

Addresses the role of higher education institutions in the context of transitions in cultural, political, & other social systems under the impact of demographic, cultural, & technological changes, & in terms of achieving sustainable development. Evolution of the global information age & debates concerning ownership, poverty, literacy, & sustainable development are discussed. Topics include the idea of a university in the 21st century; intellectual elites, reflexivity, & responsibility; concepts of "openness" in educational systems; relating concepts of quality & "graduateness" to the social & political goals of sustainable development; & problems of performance & measurement. It is argued that these issues are particularly important for institutions & there is a particularly constructive role for the transdisciplinaries (system theory, first- & second-order cybernetics). These latter can fruitfully be a source of order & simplicity amidst disorder & complexity, by providing a lingua franca, conceptual understandings, & shared values. Examples of this are illustrated via application of first- & second-order cybernetics concepts (information, requisite variety, self-organization) to various problems.

Addresses the role of higher education institutions in the context of the structuring of societal immigration discourses. Such a model is of particular importance in the study of new immigration countries, eg, in southern Europe. The model is tested with an analysis of immigration policy making in Italy, 1986-1996.
with the growth of unemployment, which is undoubtedly a consequence of the economic model of the national government & its program to reform the state. Analyzed here is the existing relationship between the effects of productivity in the framework of the reform of the state & the appearance of new collective actors in the social protests of 1991-1997. In the context of studies on collective action, this work is concentrated on the meaning of the connection between the consequences of "adjustment," the social visibility of the actors, & the emergence of new identities.

Describes the transformation of the military organization in the context of studies on collective action, this work is concentrated on the meaning of the connection between the consequences of "adjustment," the social visibility of the actors, & the emergence of new identities.

Military sociologists have begun to apply the theoretical perspective of the economic model of the national government with the growth of unemployment, which is undoubtedly a consequence of this phenomenon from the relation between goods, consumption & production. This allows the use of this concept in postindustrial society, more consuming- than producing-oriented. One can obtain some empirical evidence of this phenomenon from the relation between goods, consumption, & identity, linking this both to the Frankfurt school's perspective of Friedman's studies & to recent studies of consumer behavior by Herbert Marcuse. If the symbolic use of goods in shaping identity is an extension of the process of alienation usually studied inside the workplace, it can be argued that the symbolic use of goods in shaping identity & lifestyle is an extension of the process of alienation usually studied inside the workplace. This allows the use of this concept in postindustrial society, more consuming- than producing-oriented. One can obtain some empirical evidence of this phenomenon from the relation between goods, consumption, & identity, linking this both to the Frankfurt school's perspective of Friedman's studies & to recent studies of consumer behavior by Herbert Marcuse.
der, and Sport.

One recent success of the feminist agenda has been to show that organized sport serves as a powerful cultural arena for constructing & perpetuating the idealization of male privilege & dominance. Through the exclusion of women & the association of masculinity with displays of physical strength, power, & prowess, as well as the sanctioned use of violence, sport has served to reconstitute an otherwise challenged masculine hegemony. Even with the impact of Title IX & the dramatic increase in female athleticism, sport is still male dominated & remains a powerful component of the patriarchal order. Women's sport is often trivialized & women athletes stereotyped as feminized women, rather than competitive athletes. One of the mechanisms that marginalizes women's sport is language, an often-taken-for-granted cultural convention that, in fact, operates as a critical component of the social scaffolding on which patriarchal relations are erected. In this light, research on language, gender, & sport is reviewed & placed within a poststructuralist perspective that recognizes the salience of linguistic customs in the construction of the socio-cultural order. Sexism in the language of sport appears in naming, masculine gestures, gender marking, semantic polarization, verbal descriptors, ambivalent & negative narratives, subcultural argot, the metaphoric language of sport itself, & the use of sport metaphors in a variety of cultural discourses. In conclusion, it is argued that the language of sport is a central dynamic that contributes to the devaluation of women in both sport & society.

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It is held that the globalization of exchange has profoundly transformed forms of business & how they are inscribed in public space, but this does not call into question the existence of business as an autonomous institution having the authority to participate in various processes of economic, social, & political exchange. The observation of conditions in which industrial innovation is implemented is said to indicate the paradoxical opposition of the proposition that the opening of markets favorable to the valorization of the specific assets of the firm leads to an even higher level of institutionalization, with new declinations that must be studied.

98S35973 / ISA / 1998 / 13214
Seippe, Ørnulf N. (ProSus Sognsvn 70, N-0855 Oslo Norway [tel/fax: 47-22-18-11-70/20-77; e-mail: ornulf@prosus.nfr.no]), Environment and Democracy—An Empirical Study.

Orders the arguments in the environmentalism-democracy debate into a handler format to formulate needed empirical questions & hypotheses. The mediation between the very abstract macrolevel & more workable mesolevel will be accomplished with the help of more specialized theories on the political process (political sociology & social movements theory) & democratic theory. Survey data from members of the 12 most important environmental organizations in Norway & a parallel representative sample of the Norwegian population are used to distinguish between environmentalists as such & the population in general & reflecting the increasing differentiation in the environmental movement, discover differences between segments of the environmental movement. Findings address (1) environmentalists' political practice, ie, how they fulfill their role as citizens; (2) environmentalists as democrats in their own organizations; (3) environmentalists' political opinions & ideologies, ie, attitudes on democracy, breadth (who should take part in politics), depth (how do they consider participation to take place), & range (whether new or specific issues should be taken up & whether the environmental issue as such is important enough to violate pivotal democratic principles); & (4) relations between ideology & practice among environmentalists.

98S35974 / ISA / 1998 / 13215
Segkobela, Elijah (ABET Insti: UNISA, PO Box 392 Pretoria 003 South Africa), Student Participation in the Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) Student Support Service.

The adult basic education & training (ABET) support service for students at the U of South Africa is organized in a way that allows for "ownership" & control by students & their tutors. Difficulties of doing so in the bureaucratic Most in which ABET is located are explored, showing that the process of organizing does not always easily fit with the rest of the higher education institution. Interests in the institution can work against the more participatory style of management that values self-autonomy & ownership & control to those involved in the student support service. How it has been possible to begin to redefine the relationship between tutorial groups & the central institution is identified, & how the negotiation of these social possibilities adds a distinct (social) dimension to the cybernetic approach to organization is considered. Further, responsibilities of decisionmakers regarding autonomy are explored. Presented are arguments for allowing control over the service to be confined to the more specialized & technical aspects involved with teaching & learning. However, even this control is something that has been defined in conjunction with many of those involved in the service, so responsibilities have been generated in the "social" operation of the system.

98S35975 / ISA / 1998 / 13216
Seker, T. V. (Instit Social & Economic Change, Nagarabavhi Bangalore 560072 India [tel/fax: 91-080-3355468/3387008; e-mail: tvseker@isec.kar.nic.in]), Status Consciousness & Economic Reality: A Sociological Explanation for the Reintegration of Gulf Returnees in India.

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.com

Although Gulf migrant workers in India belong to the lowest strata of society, & are mainly unskilled, most were able to improve their economic position due to remittances. Examined here is their economic behavior on return & their occupational preferences, drawing on schedule data from 160 returnees to two villages of Kerala. It is argued that, because the community is the principal judge of an individual's success, the returnees felt the need to display their newfound wealth. This psychology was reflected in their preference for a luxurious lifestyle & in their occupations on return. Also, considerable time was spent jobless & their savings were wasted. The workers often returned earlier than anticipated & had no definite future plans. This, coupled with their low levels of education & skills, put them in a situation where they were undecided about their future occupations & how to retain their present living standards. Thus, returnees were caught in a trap of "status consciousness," on one hand, & "economic realities," on the other.

98S35976 / ISA / 1998 / 13217
Selman, Paul & Wragg, Amanda (Cheltenham & Gloucester Coll Higher Education, GL50 4AZ England [tel/fax: 44-01242-543313/ 543273; e-mail: pmselman@chel.ac.uk]), Actor Networks, Consensus and Policy Integration in Rural Sustainability Planning.

Actor-network theory suggests that specific scientific ideas & practices stabilize during a four-stage process of translation problematization, interessement, enrollment, & mobilization; as actors enroll in the network, a relatively consensual & stable position emerges. The theory may be applied to environmental management situations, especially where several parties seek to build consensus about a sustainable course of action. Examined here are networks concerned with the proper use of land & water in the UK. Research involving document analysis, stakeholder interviews, & actor-network construction, & focusing on network expertise, "obligatory passage points" for actors, influences on project objectives, stakeholder power relationships, & practical outcomes, indicates that networks tend to be relatively negotiated or prescriptive according to the regulatory context of the project. Although no networks have destabilized, they are held in constant tension & the risk of betrayal is ever present. Much-vaunted recent attempts to build consensus & extend public participation in sustainable development projects have tended to result in new rules & roles, rather than a genuine broadening of ownership.

98S35977 / ISA / 1998 / 13218
Sels, Luc & Forrier, Anneleen (Dept Toegangep Econoische Wetenschappen Katholieke U Leuven, Belgium B-3000 [tel/fax: 016-326872/732; e-mail: luc.sels@econ.kuleuven.ac.be]), In Search of New Production Concepts: A System Theoretical Perspective on the Nature of Organizational Response.

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.com

In analyzing organizational transformations & the rate of their diffusion, a central question is whether radical change is required, ie, whether reforms at the margins of the old Fordist- Taylorist model can meet the challenges faced by new production systems. Here, data from the more specialized & technical aspects involved with teaching & learning. However, even this control is something that has been defined in conjunction with many of those involved in the service, so responsibilities have been generated in the "social" operation of the system.
empirically test predictions relating to new production concepts & to explore why innovative practices have not diffused more widely through the economy. After critically examining the supposed driving external forces behind transformation, (market fragmentation, level of automation, changes in the labor market), internal obstacles to organizational transformation are examined, utilizing Niklas Luhmann's theory of autopoietic systems (1984). According to the theory, structural organizational change takes place within the context of an existing organization (eg, a Taylorist/Fordist-type) that itself is the subject of change. In their pursuit of change, the members of the organization are, as it were, imprisoned by this context. These notions are elaborated in an attempt to explain the "delay" in transformation shown by the Trend Study.

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Selznick, Philip (U California, Berkeley 94720-2150 [tel/fax: 510-653-5031/642-2951]; e-mail: selznick@ucdlink2.berkeley.edu), Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft: Beyond the Dichotomy. 1 As polarities, or ideal types, gemeinschaft & gesellschaft can distort as well as illuminate understanding of modern society. One must go beyond the dichotomy to see how these principles of social organization interact & how that interaction is manifested in contemporary institutions. Two themes that exemplify the interaction are reviewed: (1) civility & piety as major building blocks of community; & (2) management & governance as interdependent paradigms in large, special-purpose organizations. In each case, the task is to reconcile competing claims of gemeinschaft & gesellschaft. In sum, the polarity should be understood as a diagnostic tool, revealing problems, intersubjectivity, & potentially enlarged resources for moral & institutional well-being.

Semashko, Lev Mikhailovich (Juridical Institut, 149-1-27 Engels Saint Petersburg 194358 Russia [tel: 7-812-599-9872]), Spherical Macrosociology: From Monism to Pluralism and Synthesis. 1 Spherical macrosociological theory views society as a mutual inclusion system of four structural transformational subsystems (spheres of social reproduction): (1) humanist sphere, eg, education, public health, family, church, sport, & social security, the product of which is people; (2) informational/spiritual sphere, eg, science, arts, mass communications, religion, & projection, the product of which is information; (3) organizational/administrative sphere, eg, state, politics, justice, finance, & management, the product of which is organization as any social order; & (4) material/economics sphere, eg, industry, agriculture, environmental protection, transport, construction, & trade, the product of which are things & material wealth. These components form the structure of the social; their mutual inclusion & interaction are the object of sociology. Spherical sociology draws on Talcott Parsons, A. Toffler, Pierre Bourdieu, early Karl Marx, & Piirinn Sorokin. Spherical sociology is metaparadigmal, pluralistic, & tetradal, combining four monistic paradigms on equal rights: idealism, materialism, organism, & existentialism. Monistic paradigms are not sufficient to produce the market, create integral, pluralistic, metaphardigmal sociologies. Spherical macrosociology as a democratic & humanistic discipline, is described as an alternative to monistic sociology with its totalitarian & Marxist bent. A unique system of aggregational social indices, permitting quantitative expression of social status, allows the degree of social, political, economic, financial, ecological, etc, stability in any country or region to be valued. Further, spherical sociology helps root out the sources of social partnership, international collaboration; regional integration; & solutions to social, national, & international conflicts.

Semenaeva, Victoria V. (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskygo 24/35 Moscow 117259 [tel/fax: 95-128-790-719-07-40; e-mail: victoria@rodes.ms.k]). Family History as Cultural Resource for Constructing Identity & Fragmentation of Crisis. 1 Discusses the problem of changing identity in times of crisis. According to previous crisis researchers, subjective meaning of family for individual life is actualized as a search for support & previous experience in a changing social environment. This situation of total disidentification with "big" social institutions & increasing familial identification is vividly seen in modern Russia (V. Yaday). In biographical research, this is demonstrated by the increasing interest in family history of previous generations & attempts to rewrite/write history. Each biographical narrative brings together the past & the future; it is a kind of self-presentation, explanation, & justification of today's identity of the narrator. Different types of family history rewriting are constructed according to current life strategies of storytelling, considering family history as a space for search & "historical arguments" supporting change in cultural orientation. A distinction is made between time & topic orientation in storytelling: the former focuses on a definite period of family history, eg, prerevolutionary times or the Soviet period, to solicit family support in different historical periods; the latter bases the story on family values (or family myths), eg, the meaning of money, education, high status, ethnicity, or past social injustices suffered by the family. Discussed are reasons for & consequences of such a situation: Did family memory & family myths force the present strategy, or does the chosen strategy need to be justified by family history?

Serajzadeh, Hossein (Dept Sociology U Essex, Wivenhore Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England [tel/fax: 1206-873-156/410; e-mail: serasy@essex.ac.uk]), Non-Attending Believers: The Religiosity of Iranian Youths. 1 Iran is known to have a strongly religious society ruled by an Islamic state since 1978. Nearly 20 years after the revolution, the extent of religiosity among 391 high school students in Tehran was measured using a multidimensional scale of religiosity (Clock & Stark's model). The data revealed that the respondents tended to be highly religious. However, as far as softer indicators of religiosity, ie, beliefs & feelings, were concerned, they were more religious than when following religious codes in everyday life & being involved in religious practices. An attempt is made to explain the contradictory elements of their religious attitudes by the paradoxical identity of the Islamic revolution ideology, which embraces both modern & traditional values.

Semenova, Victoria (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskygo 24/35 Moscow 117259 [tel/fax: 95-128-790-719-07-40; e-mail: victoria@rodes.ms.k]), Family History as Cultural Resource for Constructing Identity & Fragmentation of Crisis. 1 Discusses the problem of changing identity in times of crisis. According to previous crisis researchers, subjective meaning of family for individual life is actualized as a search for support & previous experience in a changing social environment. This situation of total disidentification with "big" social institutions & increasing familial identification is vividly seen in modern Russia (V. Yaday). In biographical research, this is demonstrated by the increasing interest in family history of previous generations & attempts to rewrite/write history. Each biographical narrative brings together the past & the future; it is a kind of self-presentation, explanation, & justification of today's identity of the narrator. Different types of family history rewriting are constructed according to current life strategies of storytelling, considering family history as a space for search & "historical arguments" supporting change in cultural orientation. A distinction is made between time & topic orientation in storytelling: the former focuses on a definite period of family history, eg, prerevolutionary times or the Soviet period, to solicit family support in different historical periods; the latter bases the story on family values (or family myths), eg, the meaning of money, education, high status, ethnicity, or past social injustices suffered by the family. Discussed are reasons for & consequences of such a situation: Did family memory & family myths force the present strategy, or does the chosen strategy need to be justified by family history?

98S35981 / ISA / 1998 / 13222
Sergey, Aleshonok (Research Centre Youth Instit, Younosti 5/1 Moscow 111393 Russia [tel/fax: 7-095-374-5930/61322]), Russoian Youth: Searching New Channels of Influence in Society. 1 Results are presented of two studies of young Russians' quest for participation & influence in society. The nationwide survey, "Youth-97," monitored the socioeconomic situation & political orientations of 1,897 young people, ages 16-29. Over 50% saw no possibilities for them to influence the life of their communities; only 10.4% trusted political parties & movements, 16.0%, the Parliament, & 21.0% the government. These data correlate with results of another survey, "Youth Participation in Local Voluntary Action," carried out by the East-West Centre for Humanitarian Research & Projects in 1996 in a typical small town. Data from 700 pupils, ages 15-17, showed a complete absence of youth organizations, with school as the main promoter of social activism. Respondents reported that if they joined initiatives, their concerns would lie in the areas of health, cultural activities, local environmental issues, & local political activities.

98S35982 / ISA / 1998 / 13223
Sergey, Aleshonok (Research Centre Youth Instit, Younosti 5/1 Moscow 111393 Russia [tel/fax: 7-095-374-5930/61322]), Russian Youth: Searching New Channels of Influence in Society. 1 Results are presented of two studies of young Russians' quest for participation & influence in society. The nationwide survey, "Youth-97," monitored the socioeconomic situation & political orientations of 1,897 young people, ages 16-29. Over 50% saw no possibilities for them to influence the life of their communities; only 10.4% trusted political parties & movements, 16.0%, the Parliament, & 21.0% the government. These data correlate with results of another survey, "Youth Participation in Local Voluntary Action," carried out by the East-West Centre for Humanitarian Research & Projects in 1996 in a typical small town. Data from 700 pupils, ages 15-17, showed a complete absence of youth organizations, with school as the main promoter of social activism. Respondents reported that if they joined initiatives, their concerns would lie in the areas of health, cultural activities, local environmental issues, & local political activities.

98S35983 / ISA / 1998 / 13224
Serejzadeh, Hossein (Dept Sociology U Essex, Wivenhore Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England [tel/fax: 1206-873-156/410; e-mail: serasy@essex.ac.uk]), Non-Attending Believers: The Religiosity of Iranian Youths. 1 Iran is known to have a strongly religious society ruled by an Islamic state since 1978. Nearly 20 years after the revolution, the extent of religiosity among 391 high school students in Tehran was measured using a multidimensional scale of religiosity (Clock & Stark's model). The data revealed that the respondents tended to be highly religious. However, as far as softer indicators of religiosity, ie, beliefs & feelings, were concerned, they were more religious than when following religious codes in everyday life & being involved in religious practices. An attempt is made to explain the contradictory elements of their religious attitudes by the paradoxical identity of the Islamic revolution ideology, which embraces both modern & traditional values.

98S35984 / ISA / 1998 / 13225
Settles, Barbara H. (U Delaware, Newark 19716 [tel/fax: 302-368-0263/5763; e-mail: Settlesb@udel.edu]), A Look at the Future of Sociology of the Family: Global Advances and Challenges. 1 Based on an analysis prepared for the Congress on Sociology of the Family: Global Advances & Challenges, some perspectives on where the field may need to develop & methods for achieving innovations are presented. The Committee for Family Research has sponsored working semi-
nars throughout the world to encourage a more global view of the field of family sociology & develop interdisciplinary ties in family science cross-nationally. In addition, the 1994 UN International Year of the Family brought attention to global needs for policies & programs that require better scientific analysis. Recurrent themes are the political uses & misuses of family study & concepts, the intersections of gender & life-course studies with family sociology, rapid social & economic change, immigration & national boundaries, & multicultural diversity. Challenges to appropriate comparative study & reporting of projects so that global study of families is advanced are addressed. A model for collaborative work, education, & experience is proposed to carry forward these issues into the long-term development of family sociology.

Sevigny, Robert (Dept Sociology U Montreal, H3C 3J7 Quebec [tel/fax: 514-731-1386/4143; e-mail: sevignyr@erc.umontreal.ca]), Clinical Sociology in the "Medical" Clinic: More than a Metaphor.

What is the relationship between clinical sociology, as developed in recent years, & what occurs in clinics of institutions or agencies that offer medical & social services? Apart from the metaphor of the word “clinical” itself, & the history of clinical sociology–mainly in the US, Europe, & Canada–what are the main issues related to the practice of a clinical sociology approach in such agencies or establishments? Here, in the specific context of one such establishment in Canada, several issues are discussed: the relationship between theory & practice; researchers’ status amongst institutional & “partner” organizations; the notion of “partners” & itself; the possibilities & limits of a clinical sociological approach in such a context; & the impact of the larger social system on research activities.


Examines the issue of globalization within the Turkish context, noting long-term trajectories. Focus is on conflicts & convergences caused by globalization with respect to cultural values & institutions. The ethics of globalization are also addressed.


It has been argued that political equality is meaningless in India, where the majority suffers from inequalities of class, status, & power & where women face discrimination via traditional attitudes that regard them as physically, intellectually, & socially inferior to men. Empirically investigated here is the fractional aspect of the phenomenon, attempting to ascertain the degree of empowerment gained by women in rural areas through the institution of rural self-government. Findings reveal that what women feel to be male domination, as they are as novices to different dimensions of administration & the majority are illiterate & economically dependent. A socially & economically disadvantaged woma
India), Half a Century of Efforts for Improving the Status of Indian Women.

During 50 years of independence, the Indian government has made various efforts to work for the equality, rights, support, safeguard, welfare, development, & empowerment of women in the Indian patriarchal society. Discussed here are (1) constitutional provisions; (2) policy formulations; (3) gender-sensitization & awareness-generation tactics; (4) empowerment strategies; & (5) implementation of various 5-year plans.

Sharma, Satish K. (Dept Sociology Himachal Pradesh U, Shimla 171005 India (tel: 01770230935; fax: 01770230775; e-mail: hp.university@X400.niigw.nic.in)), Environment and Change in an Urban Society: The Case of an Himalayan City, Shimla, the capital of Himachal Pradesh, situated on a high ridge of the northwest Himalayas in India, attracts thousands of tourists from around the world. Its natural scenic beauty, fine hill architecture of the British Raj, & pollution-free atmosphere earned it the title, "Queen of Hills." However, with the onset of urbanization, which promises better quality of life, Shimla is fast losing its charm. The changes in its ecology & environment—reflected by increasing deforestation in & around the city, construction of concrete structures, traffic congestion, scarcity of housing, inadequate supply of safe drinking water & health services, garbage & waste disposal problem, inadequacy of the municipality to meet the growing needs of the people, etc—are the opposite of what has hitherto attracted tourists. Here, this paradoxical situation is explored, examining trends of urbanization & its associated problems in general, in Indian society, in Himachal Pradesh, & in Shimla. Analytical examination reveals that urbanization per se does not lead to deterioration in quality of life, nor do the characteristics follow a uniform pattern. In fact, there is a direct correspondence between the class character of local residents & the physical conditions of the area. Further, problems emerge if resources are not spent in an equitable manner throughout the community. It is therefore argued that it is the political economy of urban development & lack of concern for the larger community that result in distinctive injustice, imbalances in urban development, & concomitant environmental problems & community division.

Sheehan, Granisha Rachel & Funder, Kathleen (Australian Insti Family Studies, 300 Queen St Melbourne Victoria 3000 (tel/fax: 61-3-9214-7865/7839; e-mail: granisha@aifs.org.au)), Testing a Theory of Distributive Justice in Marital Property Division.

It is hypothesized that definitions of equitable & just in marital property division differ depending on concepts of property, the actual property being divided, & the relationship context in which the process of division takes place. Here, the fairness of division of property is tested using data from a 1997 Australian national study (via telephone interviews) of property & income circumstances for a national random sample of 513 divorcing men & women who had a child of the marriage. Property & resources are divided into four categories: basic (house, car, chattels); supplementary (business & farms); superannuation; & "human capital." Men's & women's reports of the fairness of each property division are assessed. Each division is tested separately against the standard of objective equity in dollar values & men's & women's subjective standards of fairness. Differences in subjective & objective assessments of equity attributable to gender are examined. Results are discussed in the context of theories of distributive justice & their application to family law & matrimonial property division.

Shaw, Ian (U Nottingham, NG7 2RD England (tel/fax: 115-951409/232; e-mail: Ian.Shaw@nottingham.ac.uk)), Inequalities in Mental Health: The Impact of Lay Beliefs.

Argues that, to examine the value of lay beliefs to thinking on mental health, theory has to be constructed & developed from earlier literature on the sick role. To inform such theory, an important distinction between the "sick" & "patient" roles in mental health is identified, starting with the hypothesis that some social groups in society will be reluctant to move from a sick to a patient role, not only because of perceptions they hold of the services, but because of fear of societal reaction. Focus is on the interaction between lay definitions & perceptions & professional definitions of the same condition. Lay beliefs will be utilized to examine the processes of general practitioner referral to specialist mental health services & the impact of lay beliefs.

Shaw, Victor N. (California State U, Northridge 91330-8318 (tel/fax: 818-349-1683; e-mail: victor.shaw@csun.edu)), Substance Use and Abuse: A Career Perspective.

The career perspective examines substance use & abuse as an evolving sequence over time. From a career point of view, substance use is not just use of substance. It is distributed across various stages along specific paths. Substance users are not just users of a common identity. They are differentiated into various roles or statuses through individual careers. Specifically, the career perspective (1) emphasizes the changing character of substance use & users; (2) stresses the accumulative effect of use or nonuse episodes over a developing sequence of progression or regression; & (3) attends to the interaction of user characteristics, substance factors, & social influences through an evolutionary process. The career perspective—a theoretical model, a methodological device, & a policy guide—has various implications for public health, social control, community, & organizational reactions to the problem of substance use & abuse.
plain interactions between individuals' beliefs & desires & structural resources; & (3) reintegrate incentives & preferences into the social psychology of social movements in a way that systematically separates secular non-autonomy. The concept of cognitive structures & how ideological resources & schemata intersect with life experiences to generate a hermeneutic for directing action are discussed. Individual & social contexts of action are developed, providing connections across different social realms (culture, politics, occupation, family, etc) that allow a transposition of schemata across dimensions & necessitates an interpretation of resources in & between social fields. How social movement organizations develop ideological & physical resources & how they use & alter these resources as a result of interactions with the social environment are examined.

98S36007 / ISA / 1998 / 13241
Sherkat, Darren E. (Dept Sociology Vanderbilt U, Nashville TN 37235 [tel/fax: 615-322-7315/7305; e-mail: sherkade@crux.vanderbilt.edu]), "That They Be Keepers of the Home": Examining the Effect of Conservative Religion on Early and Late Transitions to Housewifey. ¶ Based on previous examinations of insider documents & empirical analyses, examined is how conservative Christians make decisions about education & careers. Written materials widely circulated in conservative Protestant communities are used to document how conservative Christians view female labor force participation-proscribing careers other than that of housewife, especially when children are young. Whether religious factors influence transitions to housewifery is tested here by estimating survival regression models & multinomial logistic regression models on data from the Youth Parent Socialization Panel Study. It is found that early transitions to becoming a housewife are strongly influenced by fundamentalist orientations. Also, religious fundamentalism does not predict transitions to becoming a housewife later in the early life course. Fundamentalism significantly increases the risk that a woman spends her early career as a housewife & then enters paid employment later in life.

98S36001 / ISA / 1998 / 13242
Sherman, Steven (Dept Sociology State U New York, Binghamton [tel: 607-773-0002; e-mail: bs65103@binghamton.edu]), The Clash of Civilizations and Multiculturalism. ¶ Samuel Huntington argues that the current world of nation-states is being superseded by the remergence of several civilizations, ushering in a world of clashes between both "the west & the rest" & among different civilizations themselves. It is argued here that, along with these civilizations (more commonly referred to as fundamentalisms), the nation-state is being subverted by movements collectively known as "multiculturalism," eg, movements of indigenous peoples, national/racial minorities, women, sexual minorities, the disabled, & environmentalists. Whereas the nation-state is the bearer of modernity, & the fundamentalists refer to ancient or religious bases for their legitimacy, the multiculturalists base their claims on being the victims of the processes of the modern world. While one can identify territorial units that could be plausibly ruled by one or another fundamentalism (eg, Islamic fundamentalists could rule the Middle East), multicultural groups are both globally dispersed & tend to make up only a fraction of any given nation-state population. While representing a diversity of groups, the political, intellectual, & cultural debates in these movements have paralleled each other. There are also signs that new intellectual tendencies are creating frameworks to bring them all together in a shared effort to end the marginalization, exploitation, & exclusion that have been their fate. Contesting both the culture & the structure of the modern world, they represent the new wave of antiimperial movements.

98S36002 / ISA / 1998 / 13243
Sherwood, Steven (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90095-1551 [tel/fax: 310-825-131J/206-9838; e-mail: sjs@ucla.edu]), Narrating "Diana": Scandal and the Genres of Individualism. ¶ Exploring the cultural dynamics of scandal in US culture, the religious & ritual aspects of scandal as a purification process are examined via the narratives of US individualism, which, it is argued, are predicated on a dichotomous yet interrelated tension between autonomy (romance of the individual) & dependence (sate of dependence). The subject is Diana Spencer, Prince of Wales, & her representation in the media prior to & immediately after her death. The inflationary & deflationary aspects of Diana's representation are shown in both heroic & antiheroic modes, & an attempt is made to establish that how she was interpreted in US culture relates to the continuing (if largely overlooked) strength & persistence of something like a Puritan or Protestant ethic, an argument supported by the more recent methodological revisions of Parsons by Jeffrey Alexander et al, which enable a more cultural reception of Parsonian insights via narrative, hermeneutic, & myth analysis.

Sociological Abstracts
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98S36003 / ISA / 1998 / 13244
Sheshan, Meti (Gulbarga U, Karnataka 585102 India [tel/fax: 91-8472-29308/21632; e-mail: root@ gulvni.kar.nic.in]), Leisure Activities of Postgraduate Students of Gulbarga University, Gulbarga. ¶ Offers a sociological analysis of the leisure activities of postgraduate students at Gulbarga U in India, located in the backward region of Karnataka State, where the majority of students are from rural areas with varied sociocultural, economic, & educational backgrounds. Discussion includes (1) whether students are aware of the concept of leisure; (2) whether the concept of leisure is introduced & taught in the curriculum; (3) how students perceive leisure & recognize its importance; (4) whether students are aware of leisure time available at their disposal; & (5) whether students makes use of leisure.

98S36004 / ISA / 1998 / 13245
Sheykhl, Mohammad Taghi (Dept Social Sciences Al-Zahra U, Tehran 19834 Iran [tel: 009821-6058889]), Contrasting Values in Cities with Special Reference to Tehran-A Sociological Study. ¶ Contrasting values in cities may be defined as the gradual loss of cultural integration. Following the growth of urbanization, the Third World will face different challenges in the next century & the physical & social environment will be reshaped. Urbanization with reference to Tehran, Iran, is discussed here, with attention to the impact of uncontrolled growth on the social & cultural behavior of city dwellers. In such circumstances, contrasting values appear that cyclically create new social problems.

98S36005 / ISA / 1998 / 13246
Sheykhl, Mohammad Taghi (Dept Social Sciences Al-Zahra U, Tehran 19834 Iran [tel: 009821-6058889]), Modernization and Divorce-A Sociological Appraisal. ¶ The causes & consequences of divorce, the destiny of children, & remarriages are discussed, drawing on data from documents & records, interviews, observation, etc. It is hypothesized that modernization is a key factor influencing divorce. The growing alienation of the young generations under the uncontrolled conditions of industrialization & structural changes toward modernization also affect the behavior, beliefs, & attitudes of young families, often leading to divorce. The five key concepts-social structure, culture, functional integration, social action, & power—are analyzed. Different concepts of separation, desertion, & annulment are also studied. The conditions of family disorganization. It is found that the incidence of majority of divorce is in lower age groups rather than among those ages 40+. Suggestions are made to control & limit the incidence of divorce.

98S36006 / ISA / 1998 / 13247
Sheykhl, Mohammad Taghi (Dept Social Sciences Al-Zahra U, Tehran 19834 Iran [tel: 009821-6058889]), The Socio-Psychological Factors of Family Planning with Special Reference to Iran-A Theoretical Appraisal. ¶ In light of Iran's explosive population growth & its strain on resources & environment, the social & psychological factors of family planning are discussed. The general findings of surveys demonstrate that few know anything about family planning & contraception. Social, cultural, & religious institutions seem to inhibit the expansion of family planning. Moreover, the lack of economic & social security promotes a large family size & prevents contraceptive use. However, social change in Iran will eventually be brought about by urbanization, industrialization, & education, & the ensuing modernization of values is expected to increase the use of contraceptives & lead to changes in the associated social & cultural institutions.

98S36007 / ISA / 1998 / 13248
Sheils, John M. & Evans, B. Mitchell (Dept Politics Ryerson Polytechnic U, Toronto Ontario M5B 2K3 [tel/fax: 416-979-5000/5289; e-mail: sheils@acs.ryerson.ca]), Government Downloading and the "Third Sector": The New Public Administration of the Canadian Post-Welfare State. ¶ The neoliberal assault on the Keynesian welfare state & the demand...
that government be "reinvented" have come to focus increased attention on the so-called "third sector," because of (1) the moves by neoliberal governments to hand over formerly public responsibilities onto the market, nonprofit organizations, & individuals; (2) their desire to forge new partnership relationships with nonstate actors (eg, voluntary bodies) to develop alternative service delivery options; & (3) the neoliberal assertion that intrusive government has worked to undermine voluntary citizen participation, charitable giving, & self-help. The question of the place of the third sector in a reformed public administrative structure is of central importance to governance itself. The neoliberal impulse to re-volunteerism & a more participatory civic culture, & in the process, transform the state's role in society. Moreover, in the government's shift to develop a more contractually based relationship with nonprofit/voluntary organizations, the political economy of the third sector itself is being significantly altered. Explored here is the link between the role neoliberalism sees the third sector playing in its attempt to reinvent government & the implications this holds for public administration practice & governance. The roles of alternative service delivery, partnerships, & contract government as they relate to the new public administration of the post-welfare state are examined.

98S36008 / ISA / 1998 / 13249
Shikhkerimov, Elman (Center Social Research Azerbaijan Sociological Assoc. Prospect Stroitel quartal 581 house 9 apt 3 370065 Baku [tel/fax]: 99412-924421/358692; e-mail: bahar@beic.baku.az)), Social Conflicts and Refugees. Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders 98S36007

To attain a democracy, Azerbaijan must resolve economic, social, political, & military problems, not the least of which is conflict in Upper Karabakh, which has resulted in 1 million+ Azerbaijan refugees who suffer from bad living conditions, infectious & chronic diseases, shortage of food & medical supplies. The government of Azerbaijan is undertaking steps to relieve the refugees' plight by supplying humanitarian aid & social benefits. Sociological research, implemented in territories liberated from occupation to expose the possibility of the return of refugees to native lands, has determined opportunities & ways of active participation of refugee communities, supported by the state, in the process of mobilization for return to their dwellings, rehabilitation of infrastructure, & job creation.

98S36009 / ISA / 1998 / 13250
Shilova, Ljudmila S. (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Science, Leninsky Prospekt 14 117901 Moscow [tel/fax]: 719-0940-0740). In the process of developing the Population Stress Level.

1 In the context of investigating possible chronic diseases, questionnaires regarding self-preservation behavior—including an index of stress level—were answered by Moscovites, 1986-1996. In terms of the connection between stress level & gender, age, social position, & education, group characteristics were distinguished: (1) young people; (2) middle age, retired people, & workers, who finished just elementary or secondary school, composing different groups. Analysis of scale indicator dynamics showed that two factors have the highest influence on stress: job anxiety & physical exhaustion. Stress level is related to subjective health. However, this relation is influenced by gender. For women, stress level is inversely related to concern about health. The index of average lifespan & health rate differs between men & women; men's are much lower than women's (the average lifespan difference is up to 14 years). Dissimilari-ties in terms of different self-preservation behavior are discussed. For women, stress is the reason for higher health concerns. On the whole, male self-preservation culture is lower than female culture. As a result, the indexes of health & lifespan as well as the health value are lower for men than for women.

98S36010 / ISA / 1998 / 13251

1 Draws on 1985-1996 screening & questionnaire data from 2,465 respondents living in Moscow, Russia, to determine the risk groups for chronic diseases & models of self-health reservation behavior, based on Rs seeing a doctor, health self-estimation, stress level, the place of health in struct-

ture of important life values, & satisfaction with the essential indices of lifestyle. The main feature of self-health reservation among Rs was the discrepancy between declared health attitudes & health values, indicating an essential difference between male & female models of health behavior. Women more often see a doctor, obtain better care, & place health higher in a structure of values. These differences seem to underpin the fact that the average lifespan of women is 14 years longer than that of men. It is argued that the Russian sociopolitical transformation of a market economy have influenced health behavior. The position of women in the employment market is worse than that of men; therefore they have to sacrifice their health. As a result, the male model of health behavior has improved, while the female model has worsened.

98S36011 / ISA / 1998 / 13252
Shimizu, Shinji (National Instit Mental Health, Kohnodai 1-7-3 Ichikawa-shi Chiba 273 Japan [tel/fax]: 81-473-72-0141/71-2900; e-mail: Shimizu@ncnp-k.go.jp)), Natural Disaster and Alcohol Consumption among Residents: Hanshin Earthquake in Japan. Examines alcohol consumption in the Hanshin area of Japan following the 1995 earthquake, drawing on quarterly statistics reported by the regional alcohol retail union. Unlike the general pattern of a relationship between disaster & alcohol consumption, an increase in consumption has not been observed, even after controlling for other factors, eg, population outmigration, degree of community casualty, & natural expected change in alcohol consumption volume without the disaster. These results can be examined in terms of the order-oriented traits of the Japanese. It is suggested that further research should examine alcohol consumption in different sample localities.

98S36012 / ISA / 1998 / 13253
Shin, Kwang Yeong (Dept Sociology Hallym U, Chunchon South Korea 200-072 [tel/fax]: 82-361-240-1304/52-1532; e-mail: kyshin@sun.hallym.ac.kr)), Democratization and Class Compromise in South Korea. Examines class compromise during the process of democratization in South Korea. The transition to democracy in the late 1980s opened a new way to the development of labor movements. In the 1990s, newly organized workers became the most salient & influential social force in shaping the nature of democratization. As the state recognized the reality of union power after continuous worker struggles, class compromise became a real issue to accommodate conflicting interests between labor & capital. Eventually, class compromise took place under the economic crisis in 1998 after the empowerment of progressive union organizations in 1997. The Korean case reveals three facts: (1) class compromise is possible only after the working class becomes a major social & political force; (2) without independent political organization, class compromise is seriously limited in its scope & less effective; & (3) class compromise in newly industrialized countries differs from that of the already industrialized countries in terms of the impact of international economic dynamics, eg, globalization.

98S36013 / ISA / 1998 / 13254
Shiose, Yuki (U Sherbrooke, Quebec J1K 2R1 [tel/fax]: 418-651-7357/3548; e-mail: yzi@total.net)). I Am because of You: Two Models of Boundary Construction in the Classrooms of Japan and Quebec.

1 Goffmanian ethnographic observation of several elementary school classrooms is used to contrast strategies taken by primary school teachers to install a sense of insider/outsider among their pupils in Japan & Quebec. Both societies are imbued by the notion of cultural & national uniqueness & therefore present themselves as pure & impenetrable. Recently, however Japan's uniqueness is being criticized as a myth, while in Quebec, the creation of the national myth is just beginning.

98S36014 / ISA / 1998 / 13255
Shiose, Yuki (Faculte theologie/ethique/philosophie U Sherbrooke, Quebec J1K 2R1 [tel/fax]: 819-821-8000/7677; e-mail: y.shiose@courrier.usher.ca)), What's Going On? A Comparative Research of the Social Topology of Elementary School Classrooms in Japan and Quebec.

1 Presents ongoing ethnographic research on the interactions taken by the social actors in primary school classrooms in Quebec & Japan. Both societies are modern & capitalist & have enormous national investments in education. However, the latter epitomizes the so-called authoritarian Asian model, while the former derives its model from the North American scheme. Instead of taking these clichés about these societies &
schools at face value, the actors are interrogated in situ, looking for the answers to "What is really going on in the secret universe of classrooms?" The focal points of the observations include (1) teacher-pupil relations; (2) communication in the classroom; (3) processes of constructing order in the potentially chaotic universe of the classroom; & (4) processes of constructing the boundaries between the insiders & the outsiders in terms of collective, national, & cultural identities. Several similarities & differences are found. The classrooms are both the principal arena-topoi of the cultural & national socialization of children & are the meeting ground of different versions of worldviews presented by the society, the teacher, & the children. The classrooms are different in terms of intellectual requirement & contents transmitted in the classroom, in the interpretation of the collective identities, ie, "nation" & "aliens."

98S36015 / ISA / 1998 / 13256
Shrirahase, Sawako, Women and Class Structure: A Comparative Analysis of Japan and Great Britain.

‡ Compares three approaches in assigning the class position of women: (1) conventional, in which their position is determined by their husband's class, (2) individual, in which their position is determined by their own employment, & (3) dominant, in which class is assigned through comparison of wife's & husband's positions. Analysis of the 1995 Japanese Social Stratification Mobility Survey & the 1992 British General Election Survey shows that the approaches are different at the absolute level, but once different marginal distributions under different approaches are taken into account, the relative changes of mobility are virtually the same both in Japan & GB. As far as the pattern of mobility regime in the society is concerned, the conventional way of analyzing the class structure does not provide a misleading picture. Further, the proportion of families in which the class position of wives is superior to that of their husbands is still small, implying that families lying outside the scope of the conventional class analysis are still a minority. The conventional approach seems to remain relevant in analyzing the class structure in Japan as well as in GB, at least in examining the relative changes of intergenerational class mobility.

98S36016 / ISA / 1998 / 13257
Shkurkin, Anatoliy Miehailovieh (Compl Analys Region Probl Instit, 23a-27 Dicopoltseva Khabarovsk 680000 Russia [tel: 4212-38-33-00; e-mail: Andy@439sb.khv.ru]), Functional Peculiarities of Labour on Evolutional Stages of Civilization Development.

‡ Analyzes the role of labor & its functions in the three qualitatively different ascending evolutional stages of human development that are determined, correspondingly, by different types of culture. The focus is on the peculiarities of labor in Russia under the conditions of contemporary bifurcation. In accordance with basic principles of synergetics, natural phenomena of functioning of any social object will be to a considerable degree determined by the degree to which this object has differentiated from the state of balance. Of particular interest are key events changing the evolutional advancing character of civilized development. Analysis shows that at all stages of transition in the evolutional movement, there occurred displacement of the activity of systems to lower levels of social hierarchy that were expressed in the process of division of labor into separate & more specialized functions, touching, in turn, the lowest structural section of social organization—individual consciousness. Each time in the conditions of bifurcation the decisive role belonged to the morphogenesis processes connected with new means & methods of external influence to the extent of the environment & spontaneous regeneration of humanity to these new conditions. The processes of labor division were the means of restraining the aggression of the intellect. Humankind faces a global crisis of labor as the result of all previous phase transitions in evolution. This crisis reflects the general conformity to natural laws: alternation of entropic & negentropic processes leads inevitably to more intensifying crisis states & increasing chaos in the social systems, which are building materials for the creation of a new order under dissipation conditions. At present, Russia has entered the bifurcation phase of the crisis development. Research is presented to show that the contradictions of labor under conditions of strong disbalance have become sharper & are beginning to influence the process results of political & economic reforms.

98S36017 / ISA / 1998 / 13258
Shrivastava, Rewasharan (Dept Sociology JNV U, Jodhpur 342011 India [tel: 291-30910]), Emergence and Explanation of Economic Crimes in India.

‡ Increasing economic crimes, corruption, & financial scams have become a serious cause of concern in India. The Vohra Committee appointed by the government in 1993, has made startling revelations about the powerful criminal networks developing in recent syndicates, businessmen, & mafia with government functionaries & political personalities. Here, an attempt is made to understand & explain these linkages via an extended analysis of the socioeconomic changes taking place in India since Independence in 1947. This period is divided in two parts. The first phase was marked by a socialist ideology & state-dominated economy. The regime of control necessitated linkages between businessmen & government functionaries, often involving corrupt means. A system of spoils became firmly rooted. The second phase (since the beginning of the 1990s), known as the liberalization phase, has changed the nature & dimensions of economic crimes. Thus, the transformation from state-dominated development to a liberalized & market-driven economy has not reduced economic crimes, but only changed their nature. The true explanation lies in the peculiar historicity & socioeconomic features of Indian society.

98S36018 / ISA / 1998 / 13259
Shuker, Lorenz Helene (Saint Lawrence U, Canton NY 13617 [tel/fax: 315-229-5991/5989; e-mail: Helene...Lorenz@ccmaillink.slu.edu]), Simple Connective Strategies: Autoeciotic Systems and Individual and Community Healing.

‡ Autoeciotic systems must negotiate difference & exchange of energies across the borders they create. At the community level, a whole range of connective strategies can be discerned, some of which lead to growth & regeneration & others to dissolution of social networks. Could knowing the code lead to more conscious participation? At the individual level, Western notions of "mental illness" could be rethought as unconscious connective strategies. According to a World Health Organization study on schizophrenia in 9 countries, as well as other sources, what is considered a chronic disease in the West is often cured completely in other environments. Could more be learned about the healing & survival of autoeciotic systems from these sources? This would involve a new respect for & collaboration with cultures & healing systems historically colonized & deprived by Western knowledge systems.

98S36020 / ISA / 1998 / 13261
Shuval, Judith T. (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel [tel/fax: 972-2-566-0429; e-mail: misshuval@pluto.msc.huji.ac.il]), Continuity and Change in the Structure of Health Occupations in Postmodern Societies.

‡ Health occupations are undergoing processes of change in response to structural characteristics of postmodern societies, many of which may be seen on a global level. Among the most prominent of these are widespread cost-containment processes that have reduced public allocation to health needs & increased the role of the private sector. Lower-cost personnel have been used increasingly in lieu of high-cost physicians, nurses, & other health care personnel. Increased bureaucratic control of professional role performance has reduced the autonomy of physicians & other providers. Complementary medicine is practiced & utilized by growing numbers of consumers, a phenomenon that has been increasingly accepted by the biomedical profession. Changing expectations & behavior of consumers have caused important modifications in provider role performance. Thus, there has been an erosion in confidence, more vocal criticism of demystification, & insistence on evaluation & patients' rights to information & participation in decision making. All of these have caused important changes in the balance of authority & power in the provider-patient relationship.

98S36021 / ISA / 1998 / 13262
Shuval, Judith T. (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel [tel/fax: 972-2-566-0429; e-mail:

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Postmodern migration is distinguished by its extreme diversification in terms of its effects. Examining these are immigrants from diasporas seeking to return to their homelands. Examined here are a number of theoretical issues that concern definitions of diaspora migration, policies regarding the issues involved, and implications. Diaspora migration is based on the "natural right" to return to a historic homeland. In this type of migration an ascendant, ethnic, or religious criterion determines right of entry & entitlement to specific benefits, in some cases, automatic citizenship. Issues surrounding the reentry of Jews to Israel & ethnic Germans (Aussiedler) to Germany in the context of diaspora migration are compared. Focus is on the formal policies of the two governments & the ideological discourse surrounding these policies. Despite the historic & contextual differences between Germany & Israel, the parallelisms in the social processes taking place in the two societies seem to be greater than their differences.

It is argued that social-scientific research has contributed to a sense of inevitability about segregation & has narrowed the range of policy alternatives considered to address it. A meta-analysis of research on segregation & two factors that retard social & historical migration built on research about segregation. It is contended that, whereas the rapid economic growth in Mauritius has been more or less autonomous, social policy determination is without any family bias & therefore not overestimated. Focus here is on differences in the family impact on educational & occupational attainment between countries & historical periods, allowing a test of three well-known stratification theories: modernization, political, & economic concentration over geographical areas. Urban growth episode in small island countries, eg, Mauritius, however, has witnessed reasonably balanced spatial dispersal of activities primarily due to lack of migration, external dependence, & coastal tourism. These developments, nevertheless, have contributed significantly to employment & economic growth & have important social implications: eg, the aging of the workforce has impacted the social security system & policy, & rapid growth in female participation in export-oriented industrialization has produced telling effects on family structures, which are manifested in the size of family & dwelling units. Further, the fast growth in tourism about 45% of necessities attempts to determine optimum tourist population for very small islands with a view of maintaining sociocultural balance. A cut-cut tradeoff between economic growth & social progress is observed that can be used as a Monte Carlo-type of experiment to check the counterfactuals. It is contended that, whereas the rapid economic growth in Mauritius has been more or less autonomous, social policy developments have lacked the growth-induced effects.

Examine the impact of new technologies on workers of different ages & sexes severed to the two societies. Examining these are immigrants from diasporas seeking to return to their homelands. Examined here are a number of theoretical issues that concern definitions of diaspora migration, policies regarding the issues involved, and implications. Diaspora migration is based on the "natural right" to return to a historic homeland. In this type of migration an ascendant, ethnic, or religious criterion determines right of entry & entitlement to specific benefits, in some cases, automatic citizenship. Issues surrounding the reentry of Jews to Israel & ethnic Germans (Aussiedler) to Germany in the context of diaspora migration are compared. Focus is on the formal policies of the two governments & the ideological discourse surrounding these policies. Despite the historic & contextual differences between Germany & Israel, the parallelisms in the social processes taking place in the two societies seem to be greater than their differences.

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on work, age, & emerging technologies. However, some partial divisions of labor among disciplines can be discerned. The implications of the research for the sociology of science should be seen as linked with a critical view of the unity of science hypothesis.

98S3602 / ISA / 1998 / 13269

Siemieniak, Rena (Instit Sociology U Warsaw, PL-00324 Poland) (tel/fax: 48-22-8265591), Elites and Women in Democratizing Post-Communist Societies.

† Examines mechanisms of the selection of members of political & economic elites after the fall of communist system in Central & Eastern Europe & the role of women in the elites in newly established democracies, drawing on interview data from parliamentary in Poland, as well as data collected in other countries in the region. The changes of the two types of elites are analyzed in the context of the (Musil) theory of interaction with models of the circulation & reproduction of elites. Discussed are (1) the extent to which members of old communist elites are still in one or another type of elite, (2) whether women were able to get into elites as new or old members, & (3) barriers faced by women & men climbing to the elites in the democratizing societies. It is found that (A) women are highly underrepresented in the elites; (B) the newly created institutions & mechanisms of elite candidate selection are not women friendly; & (C) those women who are in the elites in the 1990s have more social capital than men occupying similar positions.

98S3602 / ISA / 1998 / 13270

Signorelli, Adriana (Dept sociologia U Roma 1, I-00198 Italy) (tel/fax: 0039-6-8611363/8552631; e-mail: signorellia@uniroma1.it), Career Paths between Managerial Ties and Individual Strategies. Gender Differences in a High Tech Scientific Organization.

† Brings new arguments to equal opportunities & affirmative action legislation concerning organizations & professions, drawing on field research concerning 386 employees, mostly professionals, of ENEA, one of the biggest Italian scientific organizations. Strong gender differences are evident both in the career paths. The institutional model of science that distinguishes the administrative from the scientific profession is rejected in favor of an integrative view of staff & supportive positions that are mostly feminine. Discussion considers the influence of both situational structural ties (Musil) & individual differences in career strategies (Ibarra, 1995). Principal topics discussed are: (1) how horizontal & vertical differences in the division of labor are influenced by criteria & ways of entrusting new tasks; (2) the prevalence of segregation in respect to low involvement; & (3) worker attitudes in terms of omophily, choices about mentoring or networking, & leadership.

98S3603 / ISA / 1998 / 13271

Siisäinen, Martti (Dept Social Studies U Lapland, SF-96101 Rovaniemi Finland) (tel/fax: 358-16-324-673/660; e-mail: msiisai@univerrova.fi), Voluntary Associations and the Theory of Autopoietic Systems.

† Suggests that voluntary associations can be seen as a mediating "instance" between interaction systems & organization systems, on the one hand, & between civil society & social subsystems, on the other. Associations are based on trust & generalized exchange is the reduction of "a double contingency inherent in interaction" (Parsons). Associations combine features of interaction systems, groups, & organization systems, & can be seen as a form of mediation between social movements & subsystems, converting disturbances & challenges from civil society into a form in which social division of labor & in career systems. The institutional view of this research is the reduction of "societal guages" used in social subsystems, increasing the ability of social subsystems to resonate. This means that associations have functioned as an alarm for the social system. Voluntary associations have helped to combine the different codes of social subsystems into the same discourses, making possible, eg, communication between moral & economic codes. Examples are selected from among the critical associations of the early 19th century & the present. The limitations of Niklas Luhmann's theory in studying voluntary associations are discussed, with particular attention to his conception of action & his problems in conceptualizing the dynamics of civil society.

98S3603 / ISA / 1998 / 13272

Silver, Beverly J. (Sociology Dept Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218) (tel/fax: 410-516-7636/7590; e-mail: silver@jhu.edu), Strategy and Structure: The Changing Geography of Labor and Labor Movements in the 20th Century.

† The growth of structural unemployment & the informalization of work have been associated with an increasing mobility & volatility of capital, as investments are increasingly reoriented from trade & production to finance & speculation. While some have emphasized the unprecedented nature of these changes, others have conceptualized them as a recurrent feature of capitalism (analogous to that of the late 19th century). The question of whether society sits at a fundamental turning point in labor-capital relations is addressed by comparing the nature of work & workers' movements in three different periods: the classical period of finance capitalism of the late 19th century; the Cold War period of labor & the current period of globalization. Drawing on the World Labor Research Working Group database, the changing industrial & spatial distribution of world-scale labor unrest is mapped from the late 19th century to the present. Industrial & organizational shifts in production are examined in relation to shifts in the organization of power & militancy of workers' movements. The interrelationship between structural transformations & labor movement strategy are explored.

Silver, Wânia R. & Vieira, Franciêlo G. D. (Paraná State U Maringá, Colombo 87020-900 PR Brazil) (tel/fax: 55-44-261-4288/263-6500; e-mail: fgvieira@wnet.com.br), From Discourse to Mattoke: Social Action of the Church in One Rural Community.

† Develops a historical analysis of the social, political, & economic changes that occurred in a community of small farmers in Minas Gerais State, Brazil, facing agricultural capitalism during the last 30 years, & the action of the Catholic Church. Qualitative research, eg, participant observation, interviews, & life histories, reveal that, as a result of agricultural modernization & the construction of Furnas Hydroelectric, the small farmers of the community suffered expropriation & pauperism. To guarantee their survival, the families organized themselves & found a way to transform their realities through alternative agriculture & religion.

Silver, Wânia R. & Vieira, Francisco G. D. (Paraná State U Maringá, Colombo 87020-900 PR Brazil) (tel/fax: 55-44-261-4288/263-6500; e-mail: fgvieira@wnet.com.br), Teaching Sociology to Business Administration Students in Emerging Economies: The Case of Paraná State University of Maringá, Brazil.

† The production of knowledge in sociology passes for the reflection, comprehension, & establishment of a critical perspective before the society that is analyzed. This viewpoint is particularly important in countries whose economic dimensions are in a consolidation phase & where the reality of academic knowledge is reached by only a tiny portion of the population, eg, Brazil. Sociology must deal with its singularity & establish ongoing dialogue with several areas of the knowledge. It is with the objective of facing that challenge & providing a multidimensional & dynamic vision of reality that the experience of teaching sociology to students of business administration in the Paraná State U of Maringá came about. All sociological theoretical construction accomplished along the course is accompanied by visits to companies, particularly small & medium companies, which are common to the Brazilian economy. During visits, students interview the owners & employees so they can articulate the sociological categories learned in classroom in terms of the interpreted & lived reality. This experience has resulted in greater student motivation by legitimating sociology as an area of knowledge & a practice.
98S36035 / ISA / 1998 / 13276
Silverstein, Merrill & Bengston, Vern L. (Andrus Gerontontology Center U Southern California, Los Angeles 90089 (tel/fax: 213-740-8242/4060; e-mail: bengston@ruf.sc.edu)), Intergenerational Family Solidarity over the Adult Life Course: The Influences of Aging, Sociological Abstracts

98S36039 / ISA / 1998 / 13280
Sing, Ming (Dept Public & Social Administration City U Hong Kong, Kowloon (tel/fax: 852-2788-9651/8926; e-mail: ssing@cityu.edu.hk)), Comparing Democratic Transitions in East Asia: The Cases of Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea.

98S36040 / ISA / 1998 / 13281

98S36041 / ISA / 1998 / 13282
Singh, Lakhman M. (Dept Sociology Bharathiar U, Coimbatore 641046 India (tel/fax: 091-0422-446491/422387; e-mail: mlsingh@as250bharathi.ernet.in)), Cable Television and Leisure Time Activities of Industrial Workers.

98S36042 / ISA / 1998 / 13277
Simoes do Carmo, Maristela (FEAGRI U Estadual Campinas, 13081-970 Sao Paulo Brazil), Rural Settlements and Sustainable Agriculture.

98S36043 / ISA / 1998 / 13278
Simon, Karl-Heinz (U Kassel, D-34109 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-561-804-2273/7266; e-mail: simon@usf.uni-kassel.de)), Modelling Certain Aspects of the Luhmann-Complex: Expected Benefits.

98S36046 / ISA / 1998 / 13279
Simonyi, Agnes (Loránd Eötvös U, H-1088 Budapest Hungary (tel/fax: 36-1-266-10-08; e-mail: arc simonyi@mail.mata.hu)), Social Workers as New Professional Figures in Hungary and the Use of Information Technology in Their Professional Organizations.

98S36047 / ISA / 1998 / 13283
Singh, Lakhman M. (Dept Sociology Bharathiar U, Coimbatore 641046 India (tel/fax: 091-0422-446491/422387; e-mail: sociolog@as250.bharathi.ernet.in)), Comparative Study of Environmental Pollution in Textamers and Hosery Industries in Tamil Nadu, India.
With 13% of the world's population, India is a leading leather-producing country, but tanneries result in air & water pollution. However, an export-oriented industry in India, but dying & bleaching require large amounts of chemicals harmful to workers & nearby residents. Plant, animal, & even human life are placed at risk. Here, an attempt is made to measure the perception, knowledge, & attitudes of 60 factory executives, 120 workers who handle harmful chemicals about environmental pollution caused by such production processes. Survey data revealed that the environmental perception score was highest for workers, followed by residents. The environmental knowledge scores followed similar trends. Attitudes toward prevention of environmental pollution were highest among workers, followed by executives, & lowest among residents. The overall environmental score was influenced by income, education, & migratory status of respondents; caste, religion, & age had no significant influence. The limitations of & prospects for women's empowerment in institution & mobilization are considered.

Because most functionally disabled elderly have modest financial resources, it is argued that third-party financing is essential if these people are to receive substantial help through organized services. The positive impacts of home health care services provided to the elderly with chronic conditions are contended to be higher than those obtained in institutional care settings, thus more public financing of home care agency services is discussed, & the cost-effectiveness of care under fiscal conditions of the elderly at home or institutional care is addressed.
Mariks@brage.idretsths.no), Gender and the Snowboard Culture.

Reports a study on snowboarding as youth culture, focusing on gender issues. Ethnographic fieldwork & 8 qualitative interviews were conducted at a 1-week snowboard halfpipe camp held at a summer ski resort in July 1996. The participants were ages 13-52, with the majorities ages 16-20. Several trends emerged from the data that clearly make snowboarding a parallel youth culture. The dimension of youth culture is particularly expressed through the symbol system: clothing, equipment, & language. Also, the practice & organizational matters indicate that the snowboard culture differs from other kinds of organized sport. In snowboarding, participants are more active in the development of the sport, both at the micro- & macrolevels. The snowboard culture appears to be less gendered than other sports in terms of style & equipment, but a gender order does exist.

98S36051 / ISA / 1998 / 13292
Sitas, Ari (U Durban, 4000 South Africa), The New Politics of the Poor: Unwaged Labor, Cooperative Survival Strategies, and Organization in a Globalized City (Durban).

Explores the impact of three simultaneous processes on Durban, South Africa: the sudden impact of global economic relations that followed after the 1994 elections; fragmentation of movements representing the poor in the high apartheid period; & the opening up of life chances for the black majority after the civil war. From these emerged forms of labor, waged & unwaged, new forms of economic practice, & new micro-challenges to grassroots patronage systems. Investigated is how the forms of work that buttressed one of the strongest labor movements are re-shaped & how new marginalities are coming into voice & action.

98S36052 / ISA / 1998 / 13293

Explores debates on worker participation & codetermination in South Africa in the context of the country's new dispensation. Focus is on the principles of social codetermination that define the new social contract between the state, employers, & labor.

98S36053 / ISA / 1998 / 13294
Sites, William (School Social Service U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel/fax: 773-702-1037/0874; e-mail: w-sites@uchicago.edu]), Primitive Globalization and Urban Politics in New York.

Develops the term "primitive globalization" to characterize the role of urban politics, & the particular mix of globalization & localism, in the recent experience of New York City. Drawn loosely from Karl Marx's use of primitive accumulation, the concept of primitive globalization highlights the importance of local-state actors in "separating the producers" from the market & in constructing key elements of the institutional & symbolic undercarriage that sustains neoliberal economic globalization. The institutional dimensions of this process have been central in constraining & fragmenting participation by community actors. Highlighted is the symbolic/discursive role of the city's public leaders, who, far from selling globalization with cosmopolitan themes, have traded heavily in localist representation. Over the past several decades, they have done so in reactive & highly conservative ways, & in the process have succeeded in generating a reassuringly parochial—even primitive-image of community identity & political authority during a period of economic & cultural destabilization. In practical terms, this suggests that, while New York City's global strategy may be criticized in economic terms as a reactive, ad hoc effort oriented around short-term stimuli of the real-estate market, in political terms, the success of public officials in redefining the local community has been considerable. Local-state officials, & local political actors as an arena, have played a very important role in establishing the broader social conditions supporting this kind of globalizaton of the city. It is also possible that the distinctive conditions of the US—a highly neoliberal economy & a relatively decentralized state—result in localist contours of globalization & urban governance that are significantly different from other globalized cities.

98S36054 / ISA / 1998 / 13295
Sivakumar, Damodaran (Population Research Center U Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram Kerala 695581 India [tel/fax: 91-471-418796/447158; e-mail: dsk@univker.ernet.in]), Aging of Population in Kerala and China: Care of the Aged: The Challenge of the 21st Century.

Analyzes population aging & care programs in Kerala (India) & the People's Republic of China. Developed countries had a severely aged population only after they completed the modernization process & reached a high level of socioeconomic development, with sufficient resources to support & establish adequate social security, social assistance, social insurance, & service care delivery system of the elderly. In contrast, Kerala & China have to support a severely aged population in spite of economic backwardness in general in providing minimum degree of social services. A multidisciplinary team approach consisting of the geriatrician, the social work journalist, & geriatric nurse in well-organized geriatric centers & their community outreach work through popular participation is a good proposition for the future. The role of the family must also be emphasized.

98S36055 / ISA / 1998 / 13296
Sivakumar, Damodaran (Population Research Center U Kerala, India 695581 [tel/fax: 91-471-418796/447158; e-mail: dsk@univker.ernet.in]), An Analysis of the National Mental Health Programme in India: Role of Mental Health Sociology.

The National Mental Health Programme started in India in 1982 is a challenging strategy to ensure (1) availability & accessibility of mental health care to the poor & underprivileged & (2) community participation in mental health. Reported here is a 1997 evaluation study examining (A) prevalence & trends of mental illness; (B) the role of their associated disabilities; (B) use of mental health technology to improve general health services; (C) application of mental health principles in improving the quality of life; & (D) national mental health literacy. Results show that the National Mental Health Programme is progressing, & more mental health teams consisting of psychiatrist, clinical psychologists, psychiatric social worker, & psychiatric nurse—have made a tremendous impact in the program. In this context, the task of the mental health sociologist is described as providing mental health literacy to paraprofessionals, social workers, demographers, & leaders in public health; a detailed plan of action for mental health sociologists is presented.

98S36056 / ISA / 1998 / 13297
Skirbekk, Sigurd N. (Dept Sociology U Oslo, N-0317 Blindern Norway [tel/fax: 47-285-5216/5253; e-mail: sigurd.skirbekk@sosial.uio.no]), Future Predictions-Human Rights (The Future of Contemporary Concepts of Human Rights).

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@ernet.com

Sociologists should be able to predict future human conditions in a more sophisticated manner than just by prolonging statistical trends. Theories of how ideas that were functional for one era become dysfunctional when new challenges arise might help predict turns of trends. The UN Declaration of Human Rights is such a set of ideas having proven functional for political reorientation after WWII for supranational organizations & for humanitarian defense against totalitarian regimes. However, facing new challenges of a demographic & ecological nature, there are reasons to conclude that present articles in the declaration will be dysfunctional for vital reorientation. Even if this does not mean that the philosophy of natural rights should be given up, there are reasons to predict that contemporary concepts of the declaration have to be changed.

98S36057 / ISA / 1998 / 13298
Skirbell, Esther & Taylor, Rhoda (Slippery Rock U, PA 16057 [tel/fax: 724-738-2424; e-mail: esther.skirbell@sr.edu]), Two Homes, Two Jobs, One Marriage: Commuter Spousal Relationships.

The choice of whether spouses will live apart for career reasons has become increasingly common as employment opportunities for professional women have increased & as more women are seeking such employment. To realize career potential for both partners, many couples maintain residences in separate geographic locations, a living situation defined as "commuter marriage." A survey of 150 such individuals, combining qualitative & quantitative methods in a questionnaire, allowed generalization to the data & encouraged new ideas as well as rich personal responses. Subject areas included maintenance of the commuting relationship; details of commuting & reunion activities; attitudes of employees & colleagues; decision making & household responsibilities; quality of the spousal relationship; & effects on friendships, family, children, &
health. Responses indicate high levels of appreciation of the partner's career aspirations as well as generally high levels of satisfaction with the lifestyle. Such partners appear to be equally committed to their partners' & their careers.

98S3605 / ISA / 1998 / 13299
Sklair, Leslie (London School Economics & Political Science, Houghton St WC2A 2AE England [tel/fax: 44017-935-7299/7405; e-mail: L.Sklair@lse.ac.uk]), Competing Conceptions of Globalization. || Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.com

98S3606 / ISA / 1998 / 13300
Skrbis, Zlatko (Queensland U Technology, Brisbane 4001 Australia [tel/fax: 07-38644756/38644995; e-mail: z.skrbis@quut.edu.au]), Ethno-Nationalism and Diasporas: Purity, Danger and the Politics of Representation. ¶ Argued here is the members of Croatian & Slovenian diasporas in Australia relate to members of other ethnic groups from the former Yugoslavia. The constructionist practices under critical scrutiny differ significantly between these two groups. It is argued that these differences are closely related to the way in which the Other is perceived as a source of danger & "pollution." It is shown that Slovenians construct the Other as an abstract & undifferentiated entity, while Croatians tend to perceive the Other as being represented through individual & well-defined ethnonational categories.

98S3606 / ISA / 1998 / 13301
Slagsvold, Britt (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, Münchegate 29 N-0260 Oslo [tel/fax: 22-541-258/201; e-mail: BrittSlagsvold@ifsa.no]), Measures of Quality of Care—Are They Valid? ¶ The validity of typical indicator measures of quality of care in old age institutions is explored in a sample of 9 nursing homes with a total of 19 wards & 533 patients. Quantitative & qualitative analyses reveal that (1) the correlation between indicator measures & observed evaluations on quality was zero for most quality dimensions; (2) while the indicator measured no difference between large & small institutions, small institutions were unambiguously rated as better on all the psychosocial aspects of care using the observed evaluations; & (3) overall, the indicator measure, which represents typical measures on quality of care, was invalid. A review of the literature on measures of quality of care indicates that low validity is a common problem. It is suggested that indicator measures on quality of care are based on questionable assumptions—eg, that indicators have universal relevance: can be based on formalized processes; can be interpreted independent of context; & are additive, monotonous, & reflective.

98S3606 / ISA / 1998 / 13302
Siapak, Sara, Sautu, Ruth, Mendoza, M. Di Virgilio, Luzi, A. & Martinez, R. (Centro Estudios Avanzados, Urriburu 950 lo Piso 1114 Buenos Aires Argentina [tel/fax: 541-963-6960/6962; e-mail: ceotr@uba.ar]), Disruptive Behavior and Learning Difficulties among Children from a Poor Neighborhood of Buenos Aires. ¶ Reports on results of a collaborative applied project carried out at the Children Clinic Psychology Unit of the U of Buenos Aires, Argentina, that is investigating the association between disruptive behavior & child failure at school using sociological & psychological approaches. Data derived from 350 clinic stories of children sent to the unit for treatment by their teachers reveal several types of disruptive behavior: trouble making, which is the most frequent cause of school sanctions; destructiveness & violence, which are associated with other symptoms; & to a lesser degree, trucancy & stealing/lying. Children's learning difficulties may be either in the writing/reading, calculus, or low attention disposition. The influence of children's family background, particularly instability of employ-
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98S36065 / ISA / 1998 / 13307
Smith, David N. (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), Interconnected Networks and Boundary Definitions.

To analyze the role or behavior of networks between & within organizations, it is implicitly necessary to define network boundaries. In a way, these are specific aspects of a more general network paradigm that seeks to incorporate the phenomena of boundary formation, change, & disappearance. Examined here is how boundary changes at one level of analysis (internal, external, formal, informal, etc) can influence changes at another. Further, analysis of these influences are situated in a "connectionist" model with applicability & relevance beyond social organization phenomena.

98S36070 / ISA / 1998 / 13311
Smith, David R. (U Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown C1A 4P3 [tel: 902-566-0433; e-mail: rdsmith@utoronto.ca]), Societal-Level Theorising: Scope, Delusion or Rosetta Stone?.

Attempts at societal-level theorizing have been derided as excursions into overgeneralized "grand theories," or reifications of misplaced concreteness or defended as a set of crucial abstractions that allows the analysis of such things as culture, society, & social change. This dispute is, in essence, a conflict between those who need these concepts & those philosophers of social science who note that mere "need" has no epistemological weight. Here, drawing heavily on recent work in chaos & complexity theories, elaborated is a paradigm capable of providing meaningful definitions of phenomena at both the dyadic & societal level while not resorting to either reductionism or arbitrary theoretical boundaries to separate the various social scientific levels (or disciplines) from one another.

98S36071 / ISA / 1998 / 13312
Smith, Janet L. (Urban Planning & Policy Program U Illinois, Chicago 60607 [tel: 312-996-2151/413-2314; e-mail: janets@uiuc.edu]), Housing Advocacy and Data.

Examines theoretical & practical issues pertaining to the development & maintenance of a database intended to help advocates monitor the state of affordable, publicly assisted housing. The subsidized housing database maintained by the U of Illinois at Chicago Natalie P. Voorhees Neighborhood Center for Neighborhood & Community Improvement is used to examine logistical & conceptual issues that arise when making data available for advocacy purposes. Drawing from two cases that benefited from this database & existing research on housing-related database projects, suggestions are made for using like kinds of data for advocacy purposes, including the issue of institutional arrangements for database maintenance & the need to have access to a variety of data to provide a context for interpreting housing data. Theoretical & practical issues of maintaining & using such a database at the nexus of housing advocacy & community development, & the potential of data to analyze distributive effects of housing programs are discussed.

98S36072 / ISA / 1998 / 13313
Smith, Michael (Faculty Arts McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T5 [e-mail: smith@LEACOCK.LAN.McGill.ca]), Employment Security, Trust, and Employers-Employee Relations.

There is a common argument that employment contracts, for the most part, are inherently imprecise. Consequently, a willingness to work diligently cannot usually be ensured through contractual provisions. Rather, such willingness is most likely to be produced by cooperative employer-employee relations built on trust. But the maintenance of cooperation & trust is continuously threatened by the temptation to defect, described in the standard prisoner's dilemma model. The problem, then, is to design institutional forms that will allow an escape from the prisoner's dilemma. Employment security is thought to be a critical element of such institutional forms. The logic of attempts to show that employment security produces trust & cooperation is critically examined here in an iterated prisoner's dilemma framework.

98S36073 / ISA / 1998 / 13314
Smith, Michael Peter (Dept Human & Community Development U California, Davis 95616 [fax: 530-752-5660; e-mail: mpsmith@ucdavis.edu]), Transnationalism and the City: From Global Cities to Transnational Urbanism.

Debates on global cities take place in a wider discourse on neoliberal economic globalization that is challenged by those who construct transnational networks & engage in place-making practices that do not fit the contours of the neoliberal order. Transnational networks constitute crisis...
crossing articulation of global & local, forging social relations that operate outside & within the boundaries of contemporary urban centers. This new direction of people, places, & processes transnationally in disjointed, rather than hierarchical, patterns of interaction. Transnational urban politics is a contested terrain of global media flows, transnational migrant networks, state-centered actors, & multilateral political institutions, all colluding & colliding ad infinitum. In this political space, contested social content styles of immigration, global investment, nation, locality, & globalization are fought out.

98S36074 / ISA / 1998 / 13315
Smith, R. David (Dept Sociology/Anthropology U Prince Edward Is-land, Charlottetown C1A 4P1) (tel: 402-566-0643; e-mail: rd.smith@uitoronto.ca), Animal Rights, Animal Welfare and New Age Spirituality.

One of the assertions of the growing animal rights movement holds that the dominion of humans over animals is biblically mandated by Genesis 1:26. As much of Western society moves out of the direct influence of Judeo-Christian religious traditions, a corresponding refusal to privilege human life is increasingly central to what can be broadly described as New Age spirituality. Here, data from a representative sample of the Canadian province of Prince Edward Island (a largely rural setting) are drawn on to identify the emergence of more contemporary concepts of spirituality as they relate to matters of animal rights. Data linking these attitudes to opinions of assisted suicide, euthanasia, & traditional forms of spiritual expression are also presented.

98S36075 / ISA / 1998 / 13316
Smolicz, Jerzy J. (U Adelaide, South Australia 5005 [tel/fax: 61-8-830-75831/34397; e-mail: jsmolicz@aus.adelaide.edu.au]), The Nation-State and Linguistic Diversity on the Bumpy Road from Homogenisation to Pluralism.

Examines the malleability of tradition & the way that the cultural heritages of national & ethnic groups are adapted by their members to meet their changing needs. This reinterpretation of heritage is discussed in relation to periods of profound social change, where formerly negative images of the past acquire a positive connotation & vice versa. In this regard, various dilemmas currently facing some Eastern European countries are examined, as well as the oscillating evaluation of their past by nations with a multiple heritage characterized by deep cultural cleavages. Also considered are postcolonial ethnically pluralist states where the current tradition may reflect several different & frequently opposing interpretations of the past. Traditions that crystallize on such a basis are viewed providing incommensurate assessments & interpretations of both the present & the future, on the part of respective/varying ethnocultural communities. In this sense, different traditions can be seen to give rise to different modernities & hence, to different postmodernities. The consequences for education of the heritage model selected as dominant is re-examined, with reference to the various political/cultural dilemmas in Australia, as it searches for ways to come to terms with its multiple heritages, originating from Anglo-Celtic, other immigrant, & indigenous groups.

98S36076 / ISA / 1998 / 13317
Smolicz, Jerzy J. (Centre Intercultural Studies U Adelaide, South Australia 5005 [tel/fax: 61-8-830-75831/34397; e-mail: gsmolicz@arts.adelaide.edu.au]), Language Identity and Division in the Philippines: Core Value and Ecological Perspectives.

Language contact has often been associated with language conflict. This perception has frequently been used as a justification for policies of linguistic monism & attempts to eliminate or peripheralize all languages other than the dominant one in each particular self-styled nation-state. Here, this approach is critiqued by reference to the dual functions of language, ie, communication & a symbol of group identity, or what has been termed a core value of the particular national/ethnic culture. While ethnospecific languages frequently function as such cores, religion or other aspects of culture may also fulfill a similar role & be responsible for intragroup solidarity, as well as intergroup conflict. The relative merits of the ecological & core value approaches are examined in a case study of the Philippines, where two official languages (English & Tagalog (renamed Filipino & proclaimed the national language)) exist with other major indigenous languages. An empirical investigation among senior secondary school students of their activation & attitudes toward English & Filipino, as well as to three of the indigenous unofficial languages, revealed the continued vitality of the unofficial languages, in spite of their exclusion from the education system. It is found that almost all of the respondents were at least trilingual, & the languages had their own characteristic domain(s). Nevertheless, it could be concluded that the core value significance enjoyed by each of the unofficial languages & its respective linguistic vitality would favor local vernaculars at the primary school level at least, while maintaining both Filipino & English throughout their education to preserve & enhance both political stability & ecological balance among the multilingual Philippine communities. The introduction of the vernaculars into the school can also be justified on educational grounds to arrest the decline in standards of literacy, which can partly be attributed to the fact that children in the countryside (other than those from elite backgrounds) currently receive their initiation into school education in two languages, neither of which is spoken as their home or family tongue.

98S36077 / ISA / 1998 / 13320
Smoreda, Zbigniew & Licoppe, Christian (CNET/UST, Moulineaux Cedex 9 France [tel/fax: 33-1-45-29-64-95/01-06; e-mail: 351
For analysis of repeated observations on social networks, represented by digraphs, actor-oriented models provide a good and flexible approach. The models assume that the social network at any time is a generative process of sequences of observations, which can be separated by periods of arbitrary length, time runs continuously, unobserved changes may take place. The models assume further that this continuous-time stochastic process of network evolution is driven by the actors (vertices) maximizing functions that are the sum of a fixed & random component. Such models can be straightforwardly implemented as simulation models, assuming (1996) that the processes are driven by the influence of Judith Williamson's (1978). How ever, Williamson's contribution is unhelpful in aiming that ads do not speak for their writers. Fresh attempts to counter this tendency may well benefit from the recent emergence of the concept of "cultural economy." Here, this notion is primarily understood as a means to refuse the dichotomy between studies of culture & institutional analyses of which have a chronic tendency to refuse other terms. It is asserted that advertising production is an institutional, yet necessarily cultural, practice, a locus of meaning making nevertheless bounded by economic imperatives. At its core are advertising creatives—individuals whose artistic pretensions must be harnessed to the logic of larger marketing plans; eg, the continued attractiveness of copywriting or art directing as career options.
& the advancement of successful ad creatives to better jobs, depend in large part on the notion of relative creative autonomy. The work of these cultural intermediaries is therefore predicated on uncertainty & constraints.

A critical assessment is preserved of the possibilities & limitations of the concept of creative economy.

98S36086 / ISA / 1998 / 13327
Sobhana, J. Teresa (Saint Jude's Coll, Thuthoor Kanyakumari District Tamil Nadu 629176 India (tel: 91-4652-56215)), Quality of School Education: Interplay of School, Society and Family Variables. Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. Email: socco@cerfnet.com

% Analysis of data gathered from 722 girls in 15 schools in rural Madurai District, Tamil Nadu, India, establishes that the school environment is more influential than the family background in the educational achievement of girls, particularly from poor socioeconomic backgrounds. A greater proportion of variation in educational achievement of girls from lower socioeconomic communities is explained by school variables, whereas a greater proportion of variation in educational achievement of girls from higher socioeconomic communities is explained by mother's education. Since school quality matters more in the case of backward castes, equality in educational achievement among girls of different social groups in rural areas can be achieved only if the quality of schools is improved. Along with this, efforts are needed to improve the literacy level of parents, since schooling of father or mother contributes to their daughter's educational achievement.

98S36090 / ISA / 1998 / 13331
Soboleva, Svetlana Vladimirovna (Dept Sociology Instit Economics, 17 Laurentiev Prospekt Novosibirsk Russia 630090 (tel: 8-3832-35-4426; e-mail: Soboleva@ieic.nsc.ru)), New Inmigrational Processes of Siberia.

% Significant changes in the socioeconomic situation of the former Soviet republics have resulted in the migration of people to the region. This mode of migrational relationships & flows in Russia is characterized chiefly by their change from partially controllable to noncontrollable, higher importance of regional & settlement differentiation in living standards & quality of life, the rapidly increasing role of labor market conditions, sharply increasing volumes of refugees, forced migrants, & illegal international & interregional migrants. These problems differ in Siberia because of peculiarities in the formation of the population & the structure & character of accommodation of productive forces in the region. The absence of a thoughtfully constructed demographic policy may have negative consequences in the future.

98S36091 / ISA / 1998 / 13332
Sobral, Fernanda A. (Dept Sociologia U Brasilia, 70940-900 Brazil (tel/fax: 061-3452678/3473663; e-mail: fernanda@guarany.cpd.unb.br)), The Scientific Field of Economics in Brasil.

% Discusses the main results of research on the scientific field of economics, attempting to recover the origins & the development of that science in various Brazilian institutions. Although some differences may be identified regarding institutions & regions, a trend that is homogeneous, sociological, & historical in the constitutions of this field is observed. Examined are the (1) main paradigms or guiding patterns of this knowledge production; (2) education of researchers; (3) main themes researched; (4) disputes for power in the scientific community; (5) relations with the national & local political power; (6) relations with the international scientific community; (7) universal, national, regional, or local vocation of that science. Discussed is whether, in developing countries, where the ideology of nation building is more present, the science tends to be more interested & connected with more immediate questions, in opposition to what happens in developed countries.
ences that disapproval of key stakeholders (opinion leaders, politicians, general public) toward Dutch performance in Sebrenica has negatively impacted the willingness of the Netherlands Army troops, creating anger & hesitation in their role & core business. Dilemmas following from these developments are discussed.

At the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) Defense Coll in Rome, Italy, 250 participants (representing 16 NATO nations & some additional guest nationalities) of a 6-month multicultural training course completed questionnaires at the beginning & the end of the course to explore their attitudes about the role of the UN & NATO, estimations of the international security situation in the world, opinions on the course itself, & general work-related values (as identified by Geert Hofstede). Focus is on whether such exposure to a multicultural classroom produces convergence, divergence, or no change in the items measured. Implications for the military sector & beyond are discussed.

Sokolova, Galina N. (Instit Sociological Association Belarussian Academy Sciences, Minsk 220072 [tel/fax: 0172-394865/ 271330; e-mail: info@ehy.minsk.by)), Social Mechanisms of Labour Mobility in the 90s & New Millennium Society.

Transformations in postsocialist countries are accompanied by deep institutional reforms, rapid reduction of gross domestic product, drop in efficiency of production economy as new technologies generate the potential to increase the efficiency of production & service. Those that do not risk losing competitive advantage, market share, & visibility in the global market.

Gangoli, Geetanjali (61 Scranga Tower, 3rd X Rd Lokhandwala Andheri Mumbai 400053 India), Challenge to Fundamentalism and Communalism: A Case Study of a Minority Women's Group in Bombay.

Soga@nufs.nakanishi.ac.jp), Trends of Loan Words in Japan.

Most Western loan words have come into Japan along with modernization of institutions, rapid reduction of gross domestic product, drop in efficiency of production economy as new technologies generate the potential to increase the efficiency of production & service. Those that do not risk losing competitive advantage, market share, & visibility in the global market.

Robertson, Robert W. (School Social Science Murdoch U, Western Australia 6150 [tel/fax: 618-9360-2529 / 6480; e-mail: tsofield@socs.murdoch.edu.au]), The Knowledge Economy and the Tourism System.

Soeters, Joseph L. & Recht, Ricardo (Royal Netherlands Military Academy, NL-4800 RG Breda [tel/fax: 31-76-527-3315/3322; e-mail: j.soeters@kma.nl]), Cultural Convergence or Divergence in the International Classroom?

Solani, Gopika & Gangoli, Geetanjali (61 Scranga Tower, 3rd X Rd Lokhandwala Andheri Mumbai 400053 India), Challenge to Fundamentalism and Communalism: A Case Study of a Minority Women's Group in Bombay.


Sola, Donald F. (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14850 [tel/fax: 607-257-8663/5226; e-mail: df58@cornell.edu]), Models, Mechanisms, and Materials: The Instrumentation of International Professional Communication.

The Knowledge Economy and the Tourism System.

Trends of Loan Words in Japan.

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803, Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.com

Fundamentalism in the Indian context has taken on a form wherein majority (Hindu) communal forces have successfully created a discourse in which the Muslim community has been projected as the enemy of Indian nationalism. This has led to the marginalizing & scapegoating of Muslims in political, economic, social, & legal spheres. There has been a reactive process in the Muslim community, in which Muslim identity has been redefined & the narrow parameters of Indian nationhood, as defined by Hindu communal forces, have been challenged. There has also been a rise in Muslim fundamentalism that has focused on a more orthodox representation of identity. A threshold analysis is presented (1) examining how fundamentalist forces in India in collision with the state have succeeded in depriving minority women of their legal & social rights; (2) unraveling the history of their struggles & the obstacles faced by them in their personal lives & as activities of a women's organization, especially given the communalized ambience of Bombay; & (3) documenting the case history of one activist in the group.

Soki, Donald F. (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14850 [tel/fax: 607-257-8663/5226; e-mail: df58@cornell.edu]), Models, Mechanisms, and Materials: The Instrumentation of International Professional Communication.

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Land is considered the main component of the enabling approach to solving urban poverty, the main reason for transferring powers of public sector authorities to formulate a new role for themselves. Also, private developers & other parties are essential actors in increasing the accessibility of land provision for housing the urban poor. To understand

flow of employees from state to private sectors. For Belarus, systematic data on sociological monitoring (1992-1997) are drawn on to conclude that the mechanism of territorial mobility is achieved by an underdeveloped real estate market, rigid passport registration regime, & other nonmarket characteristics of the economy. This situation results in strong negative attitudes of the population toward all kinds of territorial mobility in search of a new employment. The mechanism of brain/skilled labor mobility is blocked by the reverse principle of its stimulation; ie, salary level in nonproductive sectors is lower than average in the Belarusian economy. Salaries in nonproductive sectors are higher for administrators & managers than for scientists & educators. As a result of such stimulation, progressive labor mobility is insufficient & tends to slow down. In such an environment, against a backdrop of decreased productivity & without radical redundancies being declared, an average salary growth is achieved by means of external mechanisms, ie, via increase of prices for products & services. Presented is an argument in favor of applying internal mechanisms for increasing salary levels, suggesting that its motivating influence on labor mobility is the best way to diminish social expenses & reduce the transitional period.

Solani, Gopika & Gangoli, Geetanjali (61 Scranga Tower, 3rd X Rd Lokhandwalle Andheri Mumbai 400053 India), Challenge to Fundamentalism and Communalism: A Case Study of a Minority Women's Group in Bombay.

Soka@nufs.nakanishi.ac.jp), Trends of Loan Words in Japan.

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Robertson, Robert W. (School Social Science Murdoch U, Western Australia 6150 [tel/fax: 618-9360-2529 / 6480; e-mail: tsofield@socs.murdoch.edu.au]), The Knowledge Economy and the Tourism System.

Soeters, Joseph L. & Recht, Ricardo (Royal Netherlands Military Academy, NL-4800 RG Breda [tel/fax: 31-76-527-3315/3322; e-mail: j.soeters@kma.nl]), Cultural Convergence or Divergence in the International Classroom?

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the formula of participants involvement, examined here are the nature & contribution of each participant in facilitating a land delivery system for housing the urban poor. It is concluded that the informal cooperation among the three actors involved in land delivery system has succeeded in providing housing sites for the urban poor at reasonable prices.

98S3610 / ISA / 1998 / 13341
Soliman, Izabel (Dept Education Studies U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia [tel/fax: 61-2-67-73-3158/3350; e-mail: izabell@seds.une.edu.au]), Research-Profiles of Successful Academic Women. ¶ Draws on open-ended interviews with 11 women to examine the success of their academic careers, based on a project concerned with the development of the careers of successful academic women who are from different disciplines & have different ethnic backgrounds & family responsibilities. The research component of their careers are examined, including family & educational background influences; the roles of supervisors & mentors in the development of their careers & research orientations; the transition points in their research careers; the values that underpin their research; & their relationships with colleagues & experience of collaborative research.

98S36101 / ISA / 1998 / 13342
Solvang, Per (Dept Sociology U Bergen, N-5007 Norway [tel/fax: 47-50-76-76; e-mail: Per.Solvang@sefos.uib.no]), “How I Live Today, That’s a Life of Leisure”: Analysing a Narrative concerning Physical Disability and Alternatives to Paid Work. ¶ Suggests some structural conditions for entering the life of leisure & staying there. This way of living as disabled is to a certain extent institutionalized in one single biography; out of a larger sample, is analyzed to show how this form of life is socially constructed. The analysis suggests three sets of conditions in which the individual biographical narrative is seen as closely related. (1) Societal changes of late modernity, eg, individualization & postadolescence, are of importance to understand the social conditions for entering an active life outside paid work. (2) Ambivalences expressed in the narrative are closely related to corresponding ambivalences at the structural level of society, in particular, ambivalences of what should be considered work & leisure activities, & the changing importance of the role as an ordinary person for someone living with a disabling condition. (3) Political & cultural peculiarities of the Danish society are argued to be highly influential on the range of possibilities for action in the field of alternatives to paid work, passive unemployment, & disability pension. The potential for generalization of the findings is discussed in conclusion.

98S36102 / ISA / 1998 / 13343
Som, Mahua (Inst Alternative Development Research, PO Box 870 Scentrum N-0104 Oslo Norway), Change in the Social Behaviour of the Youth Community in the Last Quarter of the 20th Century in the Democratic Marxist West Bengal of India. ¶ West Bengal, India, has been under a democratic Marxist social regime for about 25 years, though within a capitalist & neo-market economic structure. Today's youth are experiencing a complex & mixed domestic experience because of a single biography, out of a larger sample, is analyzed for its contemporary implications, recognizing that dependency theory does not fit into the analysis of the tendencies of the actual world-system in transition.

98S36103 / ISA / 1998 / 13344
Somers, Margaret R. (Dept Sociology U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109 [tel/fax: 313-213-0015/764-6324; e-mail: pegs@umich.edu]), Fear and Loathing of Citizenship: How (and Why) to Deconstruct a Knowledge Culture. ¶ Discusses the escalating fear & loathing of the public sphere & its concomitant privatization of citizenship. Also presented are a theory & methodology that explains this particular development & articulates the basic elements of a research program that can be used more broadly in social & political analysis. The research program—a historical sociology of concept formation—is based on the premise that concepts & practices (eg, citizenship & the public sphere) are located in knowledge cultures, ie, sites composed of cultural forms & symbolic systems with spatial & temporal regularities that create patterns of causality, closure, & boundary in the understanding & use of concepts & practices. Knowledge cultures are tenacious, much like paradigms, because their cultural forms tend to “naturalize” causal themes & epistemological assumptions. One of the most tenacious of such cultural forms is the narrative structure. How Anglo American citizenship theory is narrated & naturalized within its knowledge culture is examined.

98S36104 / ISA / 1998 / 13345
Sonntag, Heinz R. (U Central Venezuela, Caracas 1050-A [tel/fax: 58-2-61-52-84/62-94-53; email: sonntag@cantv.net]), Dependency Approach and Dependency Theory Revisited, Thirty Years Later. ¶ The term “dependency,” first used by the Economic Commission of the U Nations for Latin America & the Caribbean (ECLA) during the late 1940s, meant “external dependency,” signifying that the process of accumulation of capital & reproduction of the underdeveloped societies of the region depended on external commerce & consequently, on what happened with the prices of the primary (agrarian & mineral) export commodities in the world market. So, it had a more descriptive than analytical meaning. During the late 1960s, the concept was used in a more scientific & analytical way. In the context of critical evaluations of the results of the economic & social policies based on the ECLA doctrine in different countries, the new use of the term extended more & more, following what had been initiated in the ECLA. In terms of what was initially called “dependency approach,” there was no general theoretical definition of dependency, except that the concept implied the priority in analysis on the dialectics between external & internal elements in the systems of political domination of underdeveloped countries. This analysis focuses on specifying how & in what way the dependency approach is based on the range of possibilities for action in the field of alternatives to paid work, passive unemployment, & disability pension. The potential for generalization of the findings is discussed in conclusion.

98S36105 / ISA / 1998 / 13346
Sorli, Amrit (Centro D’Ompio, Pratolungo 1-28028 Pettenasco Italy [tel/fax: 39-323-888-967/980; e-mail: mail@ompio.it]), The Psychology of the Observer. ¶ Describes a direct experience of consciousness that concerns a mode of immediate perception, separate from philosophical or theological frames of reference. Two aspects are discerned—a logical & a meditative level—and their consequences explained. The logical level pertains to the process of observation, which is intimately linked to an observer, who can observe this observer part of him/herself as distinct from the environment. This realization forms part of many Eastern spiritual traditions, & involves the observation of both thoughts & emotions. This is described in a formal, analytical, objective sense. The meditative level reflects on the effects of the subjective experience of the logical process. The logical process implies that awareness of the observation of observation must be identifiable & recognizable as a process in itself, which then must be subjectively able to be experienced & lead to self-cognition. Personal experience suggests a specific relationship between (1) the objective logic realization & (2) the subjective meditative experience. It also implies or specifies that mind is a filter composed of all thoughts & emotions. The properties of this filter can then be specified, & consequences can be drawn for personal & collective health. If the mental filter is too rigid &/or too dense, it blocks perception of perception & ill health is a inevitable result. Good health is related to a true influence of the filter, & a direct dynamic in the interaction with the environment, with corresponding clarity of perception of perception.
The continuing deterioration of the ecological environment in Russia has made ecology an important factor affecting the social situation in the country. Socioecological tension is observed in many regions. It is important to give due consideration to the deep and multidimensional links between the ecological situation and the key social interests and requirements of the population. Human-nature feedback is more prominent in periods of ecological crisis: the anthropogenic changes in the environment cause ecological problems, which, in turn, affect all aspects of human community existence. Socioecological monitoring is viewed as one component of the general system of ecological monitoring that provides the government, local authorities, economic & public organizations, experts & specialists, & the general public with comprehensive & objective information on the state & trends in the development of the ecological & socioecological situation, nationwide & locally.

In a working-class suburb of Marseille, France, one feels the "weight" of tastes. Movements & activities are everywhere scrutinized, for intruders & outsiders these behaviors are judged accordingly to the demands of the sensitized space of the town. This sensitization takes place on two levels: (1) global space, in which one comes to feel what one may & may not do, what approaches a woman, sell drugs; & (2) spaces-times, in that one comes to feel imaginary spaces reserved for particular activities depending on the time, eg. spaces-times for playing, smoking, mild drugs, debating, exchanging, & waiting. Specific ways of appearing & behaving thus arise from that shared sensitization. That is how one can recognize & be recognized, how the community exerts a control over its members' behaviors. The uses of the body reveal the sharing of the environment's "sensitive value." Their examination allows understanding of the sociospatial interaction between actor & environment & the organizational methods of a microsociety. The body is a phenomenal reality that gives an account of the experience of that interaction.

Examines the oldest extant Finnish rock festival, "Ruisrock." In its cultural & historical context, focusing on the definitions it is given in public discourse, to test Morag Schiess's claims that discourse on popular culture reveals additional perceptions about dominant values & ideals. Drawing on data from discourse analysis of 1970-1997 journal articles concerning the festival, supplemented with cultural statistics, interviews, & other sources, different discourses or frames of speech in public discourse—eg, economical, political, & moral—are identified. Also, Carlo Ginzburg's microhistorical perspective is applied to selected samples of the material. Results show different discourses constructed concerning the festival, revealing the relationship between the festival, or popular culture, & Finnish society.

In 1970, only 3% of the UK population owned a freezer, but by 1995, the freezer had become an accepted, if not crucial, element in the fabric by modern kitchens & the ordering of everyday lives. Examining the creeping normalization of the freezer & the ways of life that go with it, three phases are defined: (1) an initial period oriented around the utility of preserving home produce; (2) the development of a frozen food infrastructure & the establishment of the freezer as a normal part of the efficient economy of urban & suburban life; & (3) a subtle but significant redefinition of the primary benefits of freezing in terms of convenience. Cast in its new role as "time machine," the freezer is sold as a means of managing pressures of time associated with social change in household organization. As such, it shares important features with other convenience devices. Concentrating on the latest phase of freezer history, it is suggested that this device has the dual role of creating new possibilities for the management of time while also constraining its users in certain ways. In this, the freezer exemplifies a much larger class of gadgets, objects, & technologies implicated in the distribution & organization of time & labor & the manufacturing of convenience.

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Narratives of Modern Caregiving: Medical Work in the Intensive Care Nursery.

Sustainable Lifestyles and the Ecological Modernization of Domestic Consumption.

Focus on Flemish Children and Their Households: A Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Analysis of Their Living Conditions.
Gandhi's experiments with technologies of food, cloth, & sex are explored to arrive at a definition of swadhisti science, in which the relation between scientist, worker, & consumer is not destroyed. Nonviolent in its cosmology, swadasti seeks neither to torture nor to seduce nature. The search for truth begins with one's own body & the apprehension of its limits/needs, for which research is done & practical means are employed. Indeed, the goals of research are to serve oneself & one's immediate community (human & nonhuman), leaving to others the task of imagining or adapting what is done according to their own needs.

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Past studies in comparative criminology have defined social change largely in terms of socioeconomic development, eg, modernization & industrialization, or large-scale acts of violence, eg, wars. However, the events that took place in Central Eastern Europe & the former USSR in the region can be reconsidered: information concerning social change to include other macrolevel processes such as nonviolent revolutions, democratization & marketization. Analysis of crime trends in select Central Eastern European countries relates these patterns to the transformation each country has undergone since 1989. Assessed in conclusion is the relationship between social change & crime. Suggestions are made as to how comparative criminology can successfully incorporate this region of the world into the field and the benefits of doing so.

98S36121 / ISA / 1998 / 13362
Starosta, Pawel & Staniek, Oleg (U Jozef, PL-90214 Poland [fax: 48-42-35-52-09; e-mail: socwin@krysa.unii.odz.pj]), Environment as a Prerequisite of Local Identification and Quality of Social Life in Conditions of Radical Changes: The Case of Bulgarian, Russian and Polish Rural and Small Town Communities.

In the radical change made in postcommunist Central & Eastern Europe, attempts have been made not only to strengthen the market economy, but also to internalize the principles of a civil society & popularize the idea of sustainable development, in contrast to the earlier placement of economy in opposition to ecology. Today, after several years of implementation, it is time to assess the role of natural environment. In this light, several questions are addressed: (1) Does the quality of natural environment influence the strength of inhabitants' ties with their place of dwelling? (2) To what extent is the natural environment a basis for assessing the quality of life in local communities of Eastern Europe? (2) Do inhabitants of local communities in Bulgaria, Russia, & Poland attach a similar importance to environmental variables? Interviews conducted in 1996/97 with 1,616 residents of 3 Bulgarian, 3 Polish, & 2 Russian communities revealed a relatively high proportion of reported pro-ecological attitudes, but not accompanied by an equal proportion of pro-ecological behaviors in everyday public life. The internalization of ecological values & norms is superficial & declarative in character. The cross-country differentiation of ecological attitudes is a derivative of the impact of mass media.

98S36122 / ISA / 1998 / 13363
Stassen, Jean-Francois (Service sociologie general & famille U Liege, B-4000 Belgium), Conflicts around Citizen Participation: Between Excluded and Integrated Groups.

1. Questions the relationship between exclusion & competence for citizen participation, the double meaning of these ties are pointed out: participation is a sign & a reinforcing factor of integration; & exclusion processes are determined & increased by lack of participative abilities. Different social groups are diversely integrated into the participation sphere. Moreover, the participation behavior of some groups increases exclusion of others (mostly excluded people). These processes reinforce the dualization of the urban society: on one hand, integration & participation; on the other hand, exclusion & nonparticipation. Based on qualitative data gathered at the neighborhood level, links between excluded & participative groups are examined by studying the constraints & the strategies developed by different actors, & by highlighting connections between micro & macro social levels.

98S36123 / ISA / 1998 / 13364
Stebbins, Robert A. (U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4 [tel/fax: 403-220-5827/282-9298; e-mail: stebbins@acs.ucalgary.ca]), Antinomies in Volunteering: Choice/Obligation, Leisure/Work.

2. Test arguments that volunteering, particularly career volunteering, is a form of leisure, drawing on opened interview data from 44 key volunteers working in Calgary & Edmonton, Alberta. Analyses reveal that their views of volunteering fall at the poles of two antinomies: choice/obligation & leisure-work. Resolution of these contradictory elements leads to the conclusion that, at bottom, volunteering, especially the career type, is chosen leisure activity. This conclusion is framed in the context of the marginality of serious leisure in modern industrial society. Discussion & resolution of the two antinomies enables volunteers to explain, both to themselves & others, the true nature of volunteer work.

98S36124 / ISA / 1998 / 13365
Steglich, Christian (Interuniversity Center Social Science Theory & Methodology, Grote Rozenstr 31 Groningen NL-9712 TG Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-50-363-62-97/26; e-mail: c.e.g.steglich@ppsw.rug.nl]), How Context Affects Choice: An Experimental Study of the Decision Process.

3. To investigate how differences in actor goal structures in decision-making situations influence choice, three phases of the decision process are distinguished: information gathering, problem structuring, & evaluation of alternatives. By explicitly including an interaction of the actor's goal structure with situational information, the proposed model can account for choice set effects & effects of temporal embeddedness as reported by Amos Tversky & Ianam Simonsen (1972). In computer experiments, subjects are confronted with multiattribute choice tasks that allow comparison of different models' predictive & descriptive accuracy.

98S36125 / ISA / 1998 / 13366
Stehlik, Daniela Anna (Central Queensland U, Rockhampton 4702 Australia [tel/fax: 61-7-49309450/49306402; e-mail: d.stehlik@ceu.edu.au]), Ageing Mothers & Ageing Daughters: Life-Caring and Intellectual Disability.

4. Examines the association between aging, caring, & intellectual disability among aging mothers in their 70s & 80s & their intellectually disabled daughters, drawing on an Australian study. The decisions required in the allocation of diminishing resources to this group, previously cared for primarily by their families, eg, their aged mothers, becomes a major dilemma confronting nongovernment service organizations in developed nations. A feminist poststructuralist analysis begins to identify how policy responses by the state to this future dilemma are based very much on influential discourses in the life-long caring experiences. Using the notion of genealogy, described is how powerful discourses at the time of the daughter's birth (1940s-1950s) associated with eugenics, institutional care, & motherhood, are framing the way in which aged mothers today are contemplating the future care of their adult daughters.

98S36126 / ISA / 1998 / 13367
Stehr, Nico (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5 [e-mail: stehr@gks.de]), From Class- to Knowledge-Based Inequality.

5. Explores social inequality & knowledge in the context of a theory of modern society as a knowledge society. Characteristics of contemporary social inquiry into inequality are addressed, arguing that the vast majority of theory & research into the structure of inequality is linked to the theory of modern society is considered, as an industrial society. Why knowledge, as a capacity for action, may be capable of replacing what is accepted as the invidious foundations of inequality of industrial society is considered. Aggregate economic data indicate transformations in the material well-being of large numbers of individuals & households contributing to an uncoupling of their once rather tight dependence on the labor market. Material changes make room for new forms of social inequality, ie, structures linked to knowledge. How knowledge is employed to generate, reproduce, & sustain inequalities is considered.

98S36127 / ISA / 1998 / 13368
Stefan, Paul (Warner Graduate School Education U Rochester, NY 14627-0425 [tel/fax: 716-275-8300/473-7598; e-mail: pstin@troi.cc.rochester.edu]), Sensual Imagination and the Resacralization of Performance.

6. The millenarian vendue of knowledge, an era of autistic transference that transforms imagination into a state of magical enactment of images, is generated by the continued, structured division of nature & spirit, body & soul. The dream-work culture refuses immanence while selling transcendence by the stylization of desires: the "commercialized occult" of technologies that "imagine" culture. Dying to the world, intersubjectivity is incorporated in a communion of consciousness wherein consciousness has no Other. Yet, such labors of salvation by alienated but embodied selves carry insurgent potential against the occult culture. The rituals of transcendence animate a sensual imagination that deforms representation & initiates an indeterminate intercourse of corporeal society. The transgressive & transformative experiences of resacralized sensuality are aspects of an emergent social movement that negates the introduction of dreams in a participatory, participatory magic.

98S36128 / ISA / 1998 / 13369
Stenson, Kevin (Buckinghamshire University Coll, HP11 2JZ England [tel: 01-494-605076; e-mail: kstens01@buckscol.ac.uk]), Youth, Fear and Public Space.

7. Reports a qualitative study of how an ethnically mixed sample of 70 young men & women in their mid-teens perceived & used public spaces in a medium-sized English town. Subjects were questioned about their use of leisure time, aspects of ethnic identity, & attachment to place &...
country. While there was evidence of some postmoderna hybridity in relations across the borders of ethnicity & gender, class differences remained strong between middle-class whites, whose families have benefited from long-term neoliberal policies, & ethnically diverse youth from poorer backgrounds & neighborhoods. These differences were associated with patterns of conflict between groups of young people, which were manifested in complex narratives linking biography, place, danger, & ethnic & subcultural identities. They provided linkages between wider, racialized cultural themes & more local oral cultures.

11Impairment seems to be a necessary but not a sufficient condition for care. Findings indicate that loss of comfort & affection are responsible. Here, the role of other factors & how they interrelate is explored. Need for institutional care arises. Resources to counter the loss of comfort & affection—eg, a spouse, income, home adaptations, private help, & informal & formal care—were only partly effective in their hypothesized function. Delay orientation toward institutional care, though, was even found to increase orientation, when analyzed in interaction with disability. Pressure of others to apply for institutional care showed the strongest effect on orientation. Policy implications are considered.

98S36129 / ISA / 1998 / 13370
Stevenson, Chris (U New Brunswick, Fredericton E3B 2R5 [tel/fax: 506-453-5063/3511; e-mail: cjs@unb.ca]), Motive Talk as Rhetoric of Failure.

† Challenges extant conceptualizations of motive talk using data from an ethnographic study of masters swimmers. In some situations in masters swimming, motive talk is used to justify actions that might be perceived as out of character with the situated social identities of the interactors. In such cases, motive talk is supported by confirmatory nonverbal behaviors, which, together, act to maintain the interactors’ essential identity while permitting untoward actions. However, it is also argued that there are other situations in which motive talk is used in quite a different way— not as a justification for one’s actions, but rather, (1) as a rhetorical means of confirming status & identity, & (2) as an anticipatory “rhetoric of failure” (Payne, 1989). It seems significant that, in these cases, the nonverbal behaviors act to contradict, rather than support, the motive talk.

98S36130 / ISA / 1998 / 13371

† In May 1990, the Yemen Arab Republic & the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen united as the Republic of Yemen. Under the groundswell of strong popular support for unification were serious questions about the distribution of power between, & equal representation of, the two preunification constituencies. Cognizant of these concerns & aware that they might undermine support for the joint administration, the government attempted to assure them through public demonstrations of the parties’ equality. The selection of the national team & first football championship are cases in point; the team members were drawn equally from both sides. The championship tournament was designed to include equal numbers of teams from North & South. Following Turner (1974) & Kertzer (1988), both sports events are analyzed as social dramas or rituals, focusing on the symbols & symbolic messages conveyed. Then, applying Anderson’s (1991) notion of imagined communities & Gramsci’s (1971) idea of hegemony as consensus, an assessment is made of how the symbols attached to football contribute to national identity formation.

98S36131 / ISA / 1998 / 13372
Stevenson, William B. (Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02160 [tel/fax: 617-552-0458/4230; e-mail: stevenson@bc.edu]), Mobilizing and Taking Action in Environmental Policy Networks.

† A perspective considering the ability of actors to take action & mobilize others in a network of relationships is used to explain the success & failure of actors trying to influence policies concerning environmental issues in a small city. The social structure of interorganizational relations, conceptualized as the network of relationships between actors, is shown to alter the strategies of actors.

98S36132 / ISA / 1998 / 13373
Steverink, Nardi (Dept Psycho-Gerontology U Nijmegen, NL-6500 HE Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-24-361-2653/5726; e-mail: steverink@psych.kun.nl]), When and Why Will Disabled Elderly Give Up Independent Living?.

† Impairment seems to be a necessary but not a sufficient condition for elderly to give up independent living & demand long-term institutional care. Here, the role of other factors & how they interrelate is explored using a theoretical model that predicts that elderly can substitute or compensate for losses to a considerable extent, but eventually reach a critical phase in which they cannot substitute any longer. Need for institutional care is assessed by a scale measuring orientation toward institutional care. Findings indicate that loss of comfort & affection are responsible for the hypothesized existence of a critical phase, in which orientation toward institutional care arises. Resources to counter the loss of comfort & affection—eg, a spouse, income, home adaptations, private help, & informal & formal care—were only partly effective in their hypothesized function. Delay orientation toward institutional care, though, was even found to increase orientation, when analyzed in interaction with disability. Pressure of others to apply for institutional care showed the strongest effect on orientation. Policy implications are considered.

98S36133 / ISA / 1998 / 13374
Steverink, Nardi, Lindenberg, Siegwart & Ornel, Johan (Dept Psycho-Gerontology U Nijmegen, NL-6500 HE Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-24-361-2653/5726; e-mail: steverink@psych.kun.nl]), Successful Aging and Social Production Function Theory: A Framework for Understanding Adaptation to Life Course Changes.

† It is argued that the problem of formulating a comprehensive theory of successful aging—and thereby of finding good criteria of success—may be attributed to the lack of a suitable multidisciplinary framework that meets at least three basic theoretical requirements. These requirements are explicating, & some existing theories & approaches of successful aging are discussed in their light. The theory of social production functions is presented as an alternative theoretical framework for understanding adaptation to life-course changes. This framework meets the three requirements, including the formulation of theory-guided criteria of success. It is argued that this framework can accommodate a number of existing insights & has the potential to yield further elaborations on both micro- & macro-levels of theorizing on aging.

98S36134 / ISA / 1998 / 13375
Stewart, Fiona (Faculty Arts Deakin U, Victoria 3127 Australia [tel/fax: 03-5227-2057/2202; e-mail: fistew@deakin.edu.au]), Together, Apart: Women’s Embodiment and Identity as Relationships Come and Go.

† In recent work, Turner & Riggins (1996) have reported the aging body to represent a significant disjunction of self. While many older people do not cross the physical age that comes to be reflected in their bodies & represent looking/being “old,” others are eager to own their wrinkles & enjoy their age-based seniority within the broader community. For women, the aging body can represent a crisis; as beauty & youthfulness diminish, identity is challenged. Here, issues of identity & embodiment are considered, based on the interview data from a small sample of women, ages 40-45, who have recently divorced, separated, or remarried/partnered in Australia. Explored is the impact of significant life events, eg, relationship dissolution or commitment, on bodies & identities in a broader social context of postmodernism.

98S36135 / ISA / 1998 / 13376
Stewart, Thomas J., Swadi, Harith & Townsend, Anthony (Faculty Medicine United Arab Emirates U, Al Ain [tel/fax: 971-3-5039437/ 672935; e-mail: stewart@emirates.net.ae]), Perspectives on Patient-Physician Touch among Emirati Medical Students.

† A 25-year review of the issue of physical touch between physicians & patients in medical encounters reveals only a handful of related conceptual articles. An understanding of the factors that influence medical student attitudes, experiences, & perceptions of the matter of doctor-patient touch was deemed to be a key development in designing an informed approach to teaching both clinical examination & communication skills to students in a Middle Eastern medical school. Reported here are results of a project assessing the perceptions & attitudes of medical students in the Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, United Arab Emirates U, in the matter of touching patients. A second stage of the project compares the Emirati students with a cohort of US medical students. Survey data are used to classify Emirati students according to high & low tolerance of patient touching. Distinguishing variables are identified, & a preliminary framework is discussed.

98S36136 / ISA / 1998 / 13377
Stillitz, Stuart Anthony (DGO-HEC, 3000 ch de la Côte Sainte Catherine Montreal Quebec H3T 2A7 [tel/fax: 514-276-8194/340-5635; e-mail: stus@sympatico.ca]), Developing Nations, NGOs and the Distribution of Costs and Benefits in Global Environmental Negotiating: From the Montreal Protocol on the Ozone Layer to the Kyoto Framework Convention on Climate Change.

† The Montreal Protocol on the Ozone Layer, through its multilateral fund, is seeking to assist less-developed countries (LDCs) to adapt to the treaty both financially & technologically. It is argued here that the fund also serves as a subsidy for firms in the more developed Northern hemi-
sphere. LDC adaptation is proving difficult due to the constraints of international competition on environmental policies. On one hand, the dominant firms, whose head offices are located in developed countries, seek to protect their interests & other intellectual property rights they hold over substitute & somewhat more environmentally friendly products & processes. On the other hand, LDCs, in exchange for signing the treaty, are seeking nonpolluting technologies that are simultaneously low-cost & highly accessible. For their part, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have helped develop & promote technologies that are more environmentally benign to the ozone layer than those offered by the large Northern-based firms, & sometimes their innovations have had a beneficial impact on LDC economics. The result is that joint economic conversion initiatives involving NGOs, states, & the Program on the Environment & Energy have helped develop & promote technologies more environmentally beneficial than those offered by the large Northern-based firms. The lessons of the Montreal Protocol process, which in the North-South terms is a highly unequal partnership, have not been lost on the actors in ongoing climate change negotiations.

98S36137 / ISA / 1998 / 13378

† Discussions of charismatic aspects of political leadership have tended to concentrate on recent events & movements & charismatic political leadership. It is argued here that nondenominational religious belief can be seen as a central aspect & a mediating mechanism in situations of fundamental political change. Many of these changes are brought about by religious fervor, even if the aims seem secular. This is demonstrated using the example of Central & Eastern European changes of 1989. The ensuing period of emotional depression can be understood as shaped by the perceptions of former enthusiasm.

98S36138 / ISA / 1998 / 13379
Stokman, Frans N., Van Assen, Marcel & Van Oosten, Reinier (Interuniversity Center Sociological Theory Rijks U Groningen, NL-9700 AB Netherlands [e-mail: f.n.stokman@ppsw.rug.nl]), Bohstering & Activity Effects in Policy Networks.

† Describes & tests a dynamic policy network model in which actors optimize their access relations to, & by consequence, optimize their influence over other actors in policy networks, drawing on interview data from actors &/or experts. Decisions are assumed to be unidimensional, & actors have preferences regarding the outcomes of the decisions (policy positions) & differ in their interest in the decisions (salience). Preference functions are assumed to be single peaked. Usually, the final decision is taken by a small number of actors with voting power. For other actors, the only way to affect the outcomes of the decisions is by access to other actors. Their influence on other actors depends on the resources they can mobilize relative to the resources of the target actor & other actors that are connected to the target actor. The (micro)model describes the behavior & choices of the actors concerning the establishment & shifts of access relations to predict the resulting pattern of influence relations (the macrostructure) in the policy network. Influence relations result from the acceptance of an access request of an actor by another actor. It is assumed that both a request by an actor & an acceptance by the target actor aim at strengthening the coalition on the policy positions of the actor at stake. The simulated influence networks are compared with interview data on influence networks.

98S36139 / ISA / 1998 / 13380
Stolte, Verena (Dept Antropologia Social & Prehistòria U Autònoma Barcelona, E-08193 Bellaterra Spain [tel/fax: 34-3-581-1142/1140; e-mail: verena@cc.uab.es]), The "Nature" of Nationality.

† Examines how & why nationality or state membership became "naturalized" in the process of 19th century liberal state building in Germany, France, & GB, focusing on nationality in the juridical sense as a legal relationship of state membership that has particular consequences for women. Highlighted is a contradiction intrinsic in the origin of modern nationality rules: liberals & democrats advocate a universalist, voluntarist idea of citizenship, while, in a world of competing & warring nations, states that assume state citizenship, the state is a jure soli. By the 1880s, the similarities between French & German nationality law outweighed the proverbial differences. In both states, patrilineal jus sanguinis was the foremost rule conferring state membership. Analyzed is this preference for patriliney as well as early-20th-century women's campaigns for independent nationality.

98S36140 / ISA / 1998 / 13381
Stoleroff, Alan David (Instit Superior Ciencias Trabalho Empresa, Ave das Forcas Armadas P-1600 Lisbon Portugal [tel/fax: 351-1-750-4471; e-mail: alan.stoleroff@iscte.pt]), The New Unilateralism in Portuguese Industrial Relations.

† Presents evidence confirming the thesis that a new form of unilateralism is becoming predominant in Portuguese industrial relations. This shift in management practice is based on a hard human resource management strategy of labor management as well as employer retraction from established collective bargaining agreements & from practices of consultation with unions at the workplace. This is a significant inversion of the pattern of industrial relations that emerged throughout the democratisation process, which had been based on dual representation of unions & workers commissions in large enterprises; the nationalized sector was prominent & a bastion of this pattern. Over the last decade, union representation at the workplace has been significantly weakened, the pattern of representation is very segmented, & the dimension of workplaces has decreased significantly. Privatization & liberalization have attacked the redoubts of workplace unionism. Collective bargaining has come to provide only the bottom-line positions for employment regulation & is considered obsolete by employers. Macrolevel neocorporatism does not compensate for the lack of effective representation at the workplace. The evidence for the thesis of a new unilateralism is drawn from various sources, including survey research & case studies. Also analyzed is the genesis of the new unilateralism & of the decline of union representation, highlighting the influence of European integration.

98S36141 / ISA / 1998 / 13382
Stokes, Clarence N. (U Mankato, College Park 20742 [tel: 301-405-4147; e-mail: cxtone@bsu2.umd.edu]), Power & Regime.

† In terms of research on urban regimes & power, asking who governs gives way to a consideration of facilitative connections; i.e., a regime approach shifts research from issues of dominance & resistance to questions about why some forms of cooperation win over others. These questions can be answered most fully in context, thus bringing macro- & microfactors into a connected form of explanation. This meets some of the criticisms of urban regime analysis offered by regulation theorists & proponents of a global approach.

98S36142 / ISA / 1998 / 13383

† Content analysis of data from eight indexes of future family values are used to assess changes in the value systems of college students (total N = 200 for 1987/88 & 1996/97 school years). Findings indicate that (1) in the younger cohort, there are rapid changes in value system; (2) these changes are mainly in student's perspective; (3) these changes show positive expectations regarding the market economy as a source of economic progress; (4) changes suggest serious demographic problems in coming years; (5) these problems negatively impact the Bulgarian economy.

98S36143 / ISA / 1998 / 13384
Strain, Laurel A. & Blandford, Audrey A. (Dept Sociology/Centre Aging U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2 [tel/fax: 204-474-8754/7576; e-mail: laurel_strain@umanitoba.ca]), Non-Use of Community-Based Services: A Comparison of Caregivers of Cognitively Impaired and Cognitively Intact Elders.

† Explores the extent to which caregivers do not use community-based services, & the reasons for this nonuse, based on data from the 1996-97 Follow-up to the Manitoba Study of Health & Aging. Services are based on caregivers' reports & include homemaker service, home-delivered meals, home help for personal tasks (bathing, dressing, grooming), in-home nursing care (changing dressings, checking medications), physiotherapy, occupational therapy, podiatry, chiropractic treatment, day center, day hospital, respite care outside the home, inhome respite care, & counseling & support groups. Comparisons of users & nonusers are made in terms of selected sociodemographic & health characteristics of both caregivers & older adults, including cognitive status of the elder. Reasons for nonuse—eg, costs, perceptions of need, lack of awareness of service availability, & elder's reluctance to receive services—are explored.
Constructions of childhood are examined using ethnographic data from a study of the activities & relations of children, ages 3-6, in day care centers in Helsinki, Finland, from the perspectives of the researcher, teachers, social workers, & child psychiatrists. Focus was on how the children participated in constructing everyday life routines, organized their activities & social relations, & as a group, functioned as an interpretive frame for actions. Discussion highlights the translation processes whereby findings about children's actions are reinterpreted & interrogated into defining contexts that do not stem from the research itself.

Examinations of the compatibility of genetic factors in a "sociological" social psychological framework by heuristically juxtaposing biologically ascribed genetic attributes alongside a socially achieved emergence of self. It is argued that social psychology, to the extent that it purports to be a truly interdisciplinary approach to the study of behavior, must allow for the inclusion of biology (eg, mood & psychological (eg, personality) phenomena. Discuss are the likelihood & possible ramifications of hypothetical scenarios, eg, the scope of sociological inquiry widening to demarginalize social psychology, & sociological social psychology expanding to inhibit the a priori dismissal of psychological biologism. It is contended that, while biological factors (including genetics) will probably not be readily integrated into existing sociological models, they are neither inherently incompatible with a sociological social psychology approach, nor do they compromise a theoretical commitment to both social process & social structure.

Statistcs in combination with a growing body of research, demonstrate continued support for & use of corporal punishment for children through young adolescence among US parents. Together with other data showing harmful side effects from corporal punishment, this indicates a need for research on the social aspect of corporal punishment, especially the social causes & consequences of socializing children through physical violence. However, beyond simple prevalence statistics, there are many methodological problems involved in the collection & analysis of such data. These are reviewed, focusing on the vocabulary & contextual framing of interview questions; the importance of measuring the chronicity & severity, not just occurrence, of corporal punishment; contextual data particularly crucial for understanding the meaning of acts of corporal punishment; methods for dealing with the confounding of normatively expected corporal punishment with physical abuse; & methods for obtaining generalization of social psychological concepts & how to use corporal punishment & social controls that enforce those norms. Sample questions that have been used to obtain data on corporal punishment in a number of published studies are appended.

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1 Tested the hypothesis that corporal punishment, eg, spanking or slapping a child for purposes of correcting misbehavior, is associated with antisocial behavior & impulsiveness by the child, drawings on interview data from a probability sample of 933 mothers of children, ages 2-14, in two small US cities. Analyses of variance found that the more corporal punishment experienced by the child, the greater the tendency for the child to engage in antisocial behavior & to act impulsively. These relationships held even after controlling for family socioeconomic status, the age & sex of the child, maternal nurturance, & level of noncorporal interventions by the mother. There were also significant interaction effects of corporal punishment with impulsiveness by the mother. When corporal punishment was carried out in a consistent manner, it was most strongly related to child impulsiveness and antisocial behavior; when corporal punishment was done when the mother was under control, the relationship to child behavior problems was minimal. Nevertheless, even children of mothers who reported being in control when using corporal punishment were not better behavored than those whose mothers did not use corporal punishment. Because there is a high risk of losing control when engaged in corporal punishment & impulsive corporal punishment is so strongly associated with child behavior problems, results suggest that corporal punishment is an important risk factor for children developing a pattern of impulsive & antisocial behavior that, in turn, may contribute to the level of violence & other crime in society.

A review of previous research led to the hypothesis that if parents avoid corporal punishment, they are more likely to engage in verbal methods of behavior control, eg, explaining to the child, & the increased verbal behavior of the child will enhance the child's IQ & intelligence. This theory was tested with 978 children (ages 1-4 in 1986) of mothers in the National Longitudinal Study of Youth. Corporal punishment was measured by a question on frequency of spanking & whether the mother was ever observed hitting the child during interviews conducted in 1986, 1988, & 1990. Results show that the mean IQ of children in the lowest quartile of corporal punishment increased, while that of the children in the most frequently spanked quartile decreased. Although parents are now using corporal punishment less frequently & for fewer years, the majority of parents continue to use it sometimes. There is a need for media & educational programs to make clear the benefits of avoiding corporal punishment; even a reduction could have major benefits for children & society as a whole. These benefits are not limited to higher IQ. Recent empirical research suggests that the benefits of reduced corporal punishment are likely to include less juvenile delinquency, adult violence, & masochist sex; a greater probability of completing higher education; higher income; & lower rates of depression & alcohol abuse.

A representative sample of US parents (N = 1,000) in 1995 show that 90% of US parents use corporal punishment with toddlers. The % decreases with child's age: 40% at age 13 & 20% ages 16-17. Mothers use corporal punishment more than brothers, probably because of greater time spent with children. Young age, low socioeconomic status, being African American, & living in communities where corporal punishment is most practiced, are strong predictors of corporal punishment. Because there is a high risk of losing control when engaged in corporal punishment & impulsive corporal punishment is so strongly associated with child behavior problems, results suggest that corporal punishment is an important risk factor for children developing a pattern of impulsive & antisocial behavior that, in turn, may contribute to the level of violence & other crime in society.
In the late 1920s, based on actional theory, aspects of Anthony Giddens’s (1988) structuration theory & the author’s (1998) works, shown is how the built environment is integrated by elderly people (ages 60+) into the organization of everyday activities. Therefore, the built environment—parks, social infrastructure, houses—should offer opportunities for planned & unplanned contacts between inhabitants & visitors. Housing policy & planning for the elderly should enlarge the communicative validity of housing, in particular, & the built environment, in general. Photographic illustrations & a case study of an elderly single woman give rich detail as to how to realize that concept.


In the late 1920s & 1930s, the world system under the British free trade regime was disintegrating. From the perspective of historical insight, the world system was in transition into another regime. However, the transition or melt down period of the world system provided fertile ground for various prototypes of other systems to emerge. Global trade networks are used to fathom structural changes in the period. While the world economic momentum could be indicated by relatively open trade networks led by major trading powers, the imperial autarkic prototypes can be indicated by merchantilist trade networks led by major trading power. While regional trading networks can indicate emerging regional socioeconomic prototypes, prototypes of cultural alliance can be indicated by trade networks based on traditional cultural ties. The contact configuration of the world system & prototypes of other systems are examined here by employing global trade networks as an indicator.
Examines the effects of privatization on employment relations in Turkey. Unemployment in Ukraine is not the result of scientific, technical progress & technological innovation, or competition in the labor market, & thus cannot be identified with any model of classical unemployment. Rather, unemployment in Ukraine is an unprecedented phenomenon reflecting the general crisis of economy & also the difficulties of the choice of the optimal model of political development. In a general sense, the political & economic contradictions of the unemployment phenomenon in Ukraine are determined by the processes of transition from the state-bureaucratic forms of property to private & new cooperative forms. Another peculiarity of unemployment in Ukraine consists of hidden unemployment in the working population, which is not accounted for by state statistics. Sociological data indicate that nearly 40% of the working population were unemployed by the end of 1997. Investigated here are the different types & forms of social activity of unemployed people. It is argued that main forms of human activity are directly determined by the existential goal orientations that express human struggle for survival. It is concluded that unemployment in Ukraine is not a positive factor of social modernization but a negative factor that destroys social integration processes & increases social poverty. It is suggested that the phenomenon of Ukrainian unemployment is now a real constructive element of the world system of unemployment: thus, globalization of unemployment as a world ontological process reflects regional contradictions of the labor market.

Discusses the role of opinion polls in the working of political parties, social movements & pressure groups. When media continually commission opinion polls, they carry out part of the function of public representation of other institutions. The varied and changing functions of the Polish sociological Association. The Polish Sociological Assos (PSA) was founded in 1957, during the post-Stalinist "renewal." Over its history, it has fulfilled three basic functions: (1) promoting the development of sociology in Poland, (2) representing the milieu of sociologists, forming & expressing its opinion, & (3) serving the interests of the profession. The relative importance of these changed over time in response to the institutional growth of sociology & long-term political processes in Poland. The first was the most important in the 1950s & 1960s; the PSA then was a major forum for spreading research findings & creating methodological & ethical standards of sociological work. It did not become a subordinate agent of the state; before the fall of communism, especially in the late 1970s & 1980s, it was an important center of independent sociological thought & criticism of the socialist system. Now, it focuses on strictly professional, rather than political, activities, promoting & subsidizing work leading to the modernization of the sociological profession. These changes are described based on archival records, reminiscences of some Polish sociologists, & personal experience.
In moving to decentralize budgets & responsibility for health, social services, & community development programs, many governments have acted in the name of efficiency & responsiveness to target populations. The rhetoric of decentralization often includes assertions linking it with improved population health status, a higher quality of life, & greater opportunities for local control of economic development. Moreover, many policymakers believe that decentralization is most successful where levels of social capital are highest, yet few studies have proposed ways to measure & compare levels of social capital in North America. Examined here is a method to evaluate the relationship between decentralization & social capital, based on comparisons among health & social services regions in Quebec. Preliminary findings suggest that decentralization may actually offer opportunities to strengthen social capital & favor economic development.

Given political apathy & nonpolitical cultural traditions, why is Japan witnessing massive waves of local referenda in the 1990s? The first referendum, based on a municipal ordinance, was held on the proposed nuclear power plant in Maki, Niigata, in Aug 1996, followed by the Okinawa prefectoral referendum on reduction of the US military base & the referendum on siting a facility for industrial wastes in Mitate, Gifu, & others. Local referenda are considered here as a new protest strategy, & the political environments that most favor their rise are explored. The impacts of the framing strategy interpreting local issues as defined by problems of residential self-determination on political effectiveness & opportunities from below. Although policy making by this type of referendum does not constrain the political institutions of Japanese representative democracy, these cases proved that a referendum does have substantial political significance & is an effective protest strategy & resonant interpretive scheme in the 1990s. Considered in conclusion is how a new protest strategy structures the choices of different social actors creating a diffusion process.

Analyzes a combined Orthodox/Roman Catholic religious service for Czechs, Ruthenians, Volhynia Czechs, & Sudeten Germans that took place in 1997. During the event, two reverse processes occurred: (1) the shared ritual created an atmosphere of cultural unity; (2) the different experiences of unity & diversity.

Analyzes a combined Orthodox/Roman Catholic religious service for Czechs, Ruthenians, Volhynia Czechs, & Sudeten Germans that took place in 1997. During the event, two reverse processes occurred: (1) the shared ritual created an atmosphere of cultural unity; (2) the different experiences of unity & diversity.

A Cross-National, Inter-Generational and Gender Specific Study of the Relationships between State Policies, Family Patterns and Gender Relations. Preliminary findings are presented of a comparative study on the dynamics of the relationships between states, families, & individuals, as well as changes in family patterns & gender relations. The effects of increasing modernity on intimate relations & recent changes in family formations are examined using cross-national & intergenerational interview data from Norway & Turkey. One theoretical purpose is to analyze the gendered effects of the project of modernity by concentrating on the clashing demands of the public & private spheres. Survey data & in-depth interviews are analyzed in a complementary manner to discuss state-family relations, on the one hand, & individuals' evaluations of their own situations, expectations, & negotiations, on the other. Internal comparisons provide material to study the effects of different state policies, cultural practices, & value orientations on family patterns & gender relations. Comparisons of attitudes of both women & men show how they experience changes in gender roles & how their expectations related to gendered division of housework & child care differ. Comparing attitudes & ideas of younger & older persons provides valuable material to understand the reasons behind recent transformations. The interviewing process, begun in 1996, will be completed in 2000.

Comprises the integration of Indian immigrants in South Africa & nationality status & citizenship. Analysis of the legislative process & migration policies of the two nations reveals how the South African example bears with the Indian situation, & the French question is pure nationality with no discrimination. The need to understand the struggle for nationality & citizenship in host countries is critical because of the current level of market globalization, which induces a higher level of human circulation along with goods & services. Naturalization policy aiming to incorporate migrants into the host nations often clashes with the extant power paradigm & the labor market of the dominant community. Studies on Indian migrants throughout the world provide a picture of the struggle of this community for nationality citizenship. An array of legislative history has influenced the public policy of each host country incorporating migrants into citizenship status through a naturalization process.

The recent commoditization of water has shifted its status from public to private or commodity vis-a-vis the nature of social participation in the management of water. In peasant agricultural activities, the greater the commoditization of water in peasant agricultural activities, the greater the debates over commoditization. Increasing modernity on intimate relations. Comparisons of attitudes of both women & men show how they experience changes in gender roles & how their expectations related to gendered division of housework & child care differ. Comparing attitudes & ideas of younger & older persons provides valuable material to understand the reasons behind recent transformations. The interviewing process, begun in 1996, will be completed in 2000.

Analyzes a combined Orthodox/Roman Catholic religious service for Czechs, Ruthenians, Volhynia Czechs, & Sudeten Germans that took place in 1997. During the event, two reverse processes occurred: (1) the shared ritual created an atmosphere of cultural unity & harmony; & (2) the different histories, memories, languages, & religious backgrounds of the participants undermined the image of unity & reinforced their experience of difference. Analysis of the mass, placed against the background of similar multicultural events in the region (former Sudentland), throws light on one of the paradoxes of multiculturalism: the simultaneous experience of unity & diversity.
mantling of the national-popular model. Focusing on its main actors (activists, union members, & members of the urban popular sectors), analyzed is how the recent collapse affects Peronist memory & identity. A 1994-1997 research project used various qualitative methodologies (eg, in-depth interviews) to explore Peronist actors' political experience & the work they needed to do to rebuild their relationship to the political. Analysis shows both the weakening & persistence of Peronism, its mutations & its nostalgia. Much is learned about the social reality of post-Peronism, a political field still strongly delimited by the Justicialist Party.

98S36173 / ISA / 1998 / 13414
Swantko, Jean (PO Box 158, Patenville NY 12463 [tel: 518-678-0325; e-mail: 104044.2316@compuserve.com]), An Issue of Control: Conflict between the Church in Island Pond and State Government.

* Based on 15 years experience as a lawyer representing the group of individual members as they have been called before the courts, explored is how the Community Church in Island Pond, VT, responds to the government in various circumstances, ranging from child abuse charges in a 1984 "Raids on the Community" where 12 children were unlawfully seized, to custody cases & criminal charges. Examined are what members have been accused of, how they have responded & why, & the role of anticritics in generating government intervention against the group. In the face of continued harassment by anticritics, the legal team strives to approach government entities with accurate information, while hoping to find an effective means to make anticritic groups accountable for spreading slanderous & libelous materials.

98S36174 / ISA / 1998 / 13415
Swatos, William H., Jr. (Assoc Sociology Religion, 3520 Wiltshire Dr Holiday FL 34691-1239 [tel/fax: 813-644-5990/7332; e-mail: swatos@micrad.com]), Revisiting the Sacred.

* The concept of secularization has been subjected to extensive critique during the past decade, & some parties have also recognized that the secular is intimately tied to the religious. Relatively less attention has been paid to the nature of the sacred, especially in the Durkheimian sense of the "set apart & forbidden." Here, it is argued that sacrality involves a component of the penetration of the lifeworld largely missed by the Durkheimian approach. The reason that secularization has failed to start inquiring into the historical, but it is also because the mysterious continues to penetrate modern/postmodern life, & rational scientific models are incapable of accounting for these experiences convincingly. Hence the "sacred mystery" will continue to demand religious accounts.

98S36175 / ISA / 1998 / 13416
Swift, Karen J. (School Social Work York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel/fax: 416-736-2100/650-3861; e-mail: kswift@yorku.ca]), "Failure to Protect": Child Welfare Work in Context.

* Child welfare work generally comes to public attention via media coverage of child deaths & the official reviews that follow. Typically, agencies & social workers are presented as having failed children in their care, & various recommendations for tightening up the system are made. But the actual context of child welfare work is complex & contradictory. The work has its roots in three overlapping arenas, all of which make claims on the loyalties & time of workers: (1) child welfare legislation; (2) the social work profession, which contains contradictory mandates of both enforcing & challenging the social order; & (3) child welfare work, which is carried out in bureaucratized organizations that strive for order & productivity. High profile protection cases are used here to illustrate complexities in & among these three contexts & to demonstrate how contradictory pressures are resolved.

98S36176 / ISA / 1998 / 13417
Szabó, János (National Defence U, 12 Budapest Hungary [tel/fax: 36-1-262-5769/260-9733; e-mail: jazabo@zmn.hu]), Report on the Changes concerning Living Conditions of Children and Young People in Hungary.


98S36177 / ISA / 1998 / 13418
Szabó, János (National Defence U, 12 Budapest Hungary [tel/fax: 36-1-262-5769/260-9733; e-mail: jazabo@zmn.hu]), Facts about Children and Young People in Hungary.


98S36178 / ISA / 1998 / 13419
Szabo, Máté (U Eltefue State & Law, H-1364 Budapest Hungary [tel/fax: 361266-9503/5198; e-mail: matedoc@ludeus.elte.hu]), From 'Catacomb' to 'Civic' Activism: Transformation of Civil Rights Movements in Hungary.

* An analysis of the problems of human rights initiatives in postcommunist Hungary gives a brief sketch of the profile of the emerging, tiny social movement sector of the civic initiatives on immigrant rights & conflicts related to migrants. Very few nongovernmental organizations have engaged in human rights protection, & these primarily only in Budapest. However, their qualitative relevance in trying to extend civil rights is not negligible. The avant-garde of human rights activists articulated demands for civic freedom, documented & published injuries of civic freedoms of the state & the party, & tried to establish networks with Western activists & similar groups in other postcommunist countries. In the process of regime change, most civic initiatives & their leading activists become part of the new political elite as party politicians, civil servants, or influential actors such as publicists & journalists. Before 1989 a "cat-scomb" activism dominated, but, since then, many demands of these activists have been institutionalized in the new political & legal system. Six selected initiatives are discussed, based on case studies, interviews, & press reports, in an attempt to analyze the specific problems of immigrant & civil rights protection in a postcommunist democracy.

98S36179 / ISA / 1998 / 13420
Szafiarski, Magdalena (U Cincinnati, OH 45221-0378 [tel/fax: 513-556-4706/0057; e-mail: szafim@ucbb.san.uc.edu]), Health Differentials in Poland: The Structural, Demographic, and Behavioral Determinants.

* Examines the social, demographic, & behavioral determinants of health among different social groups in Poland, drawing on the 1995 Polish National Health Social Survey. The analysis extends to some degree on the level of industrial development & health care organization in a country, but to a greater extent, it is a product of social class, gender, age, & adapted lifestyles. Identified are factors influencing health status, testing a causal mode of the relationships between several predictors & reported health via multiple regression. Predictors include, socioeconom status (occupation, labor force, education, & income), gender, age, urban/rural residence, contextual factors (eg, industrialization, availability of health care & poverty), & health-related behaviors (eg, smoking & drinking habits).

98S36180 / ISA / 1998 / 13421
Szeman, Zsuzsa (Welfare Mix Team Inst Social Conflict Research Hungarian Academy Sciences, H-1068 Budapest [tel/fax: 36-1-3220-207/3515-454; e-mail: 100263.2311 @compuserve.com]), Reforming Pension Systems: Pension Reform in Hungary.

* In Hungary, the number of active earners paying contributions fell by 20% between 1990 & 1995. As long-term unemployment & illegal employment became permanent features, a part of contribution receipts expired for, leading to a consolidated social insurance deficit that reached 0.5% of gross domestic product by 1997. At the same time, due to early retirement, by 1997 the proportion of pensioners reached 30% of the population. This situation necessitates reform of the pension system, which has been patched repeatedly since 1975. Here, two pension proposals are discussed: (1) The pension reform proposed by the Pension Insurance Board aimed at transforming the old pay-as-you-go system into a score...
Research has shown that sociocultural factors, particularly at the levels of town, strata & groups most unfavorably affected by the new pension system or who are the "losers," either in absolute terms or in comparison to their earlier expectations (acquired rights), are analyzed. These groups include the majority of women, all those who pay contributions for less than 25-30 years, persons age 47+, & those who are not sufficiently informed to choose a good pension fund in time or to convert their accumulated capital astutely into service (eg, annuity) at the right time.

Reports an exploratory study of 30 adolescents whose parent(s) care for a nonnuclear family member in the household. In-depth interviews regarding how the presence of the care recipient has affected various aspects of their lives confirm that caregiving can have a profound influence on caregivers' lives. Caregiving tasks are decreasing the quality of life for young people, who are experiencing disruptions in leisure & school activity participation, invasion of privacy, decreased attention by the caregiver-parent, & increased tension in the home. Some teenagers complain that the care recipient gets them "in trouble" by telling on them. However, many teenagers also mention positive effects of the caregiving situation. Viewed as the situation as a learning experience & enhanced communication with a relative they did not know well prevails among positive comments.

The concern with the decay of moral bonds has been pervasive in sociological accounts of modernity. The "lonely crowd" theme has focused on the atomization & isolation of societal members. The "iron cage" theme has emphasized depersonalization & instrumentalization of social relationships. The "anomic" theme has pinpointed the normative & valuation chaos. The "rebellion of the masses" theme has underlined the congestion & pluralization of social environments. As a result of all four processes, the moral ties, marked by "We" feelings, & expressed in mutual trust, loyalties, & solidarity, have been seen as radically endangered. Indeed, evidence from most modern & modernizing societies proves the disturbing spread of the cultures of cynicism, manipulation, & indifference. However, there are signs of possible reversals: (1) the growing articulation & affirmation of postmaterialist, soft values; (2) the appearance of new value communities & social movements; (3) the revival of religion in new ecumenical forms; & (4) the growth of communities-at-a-distance facilitated by new technologies of communication: worldwide professional communities, invisible colleges, & virtual communities on the Internet. There is a growing popular rebellion against most vicious crimes, as manifested in the massive marches of protest, mobilized vigilantism, & spontaneous grassroots initiatives against delinquency.

Reference has been made to sociocultural factors, particularly at the levels of local & regional government, are quite important for the formation, stabilization, & performance of democratic institutions. However, less is known about whether, & to what degree, latent patterns of elite democratic orientations involve hierarchically nested effects; ie, to what extent are beliefs & values of individual leaders & local community controlling for national & political system affiliation? Drawing on 1991-1993 interview data from municipal community officials, politicians, & civic leaders in communities with varying levels of experience with democracy, it is argued that structures of democratic orientations at the leader, group, & local community level involve hierarchically nested effects, & that the strength of this effect depends on the nation's experience with democracy.

During the period of post-Soviet transformation, Latvia has enjoyed a fairly stable social & political situation & rapid level of changes, despite the costs of economic, social, & political instabilities. Here, relationships between social integration, solidarity, society's self-regulation ability, on the one hand, & the development of society, on the other, are explored. It is argued that disintegration of society, undeveloped civil society, & prevalence of alienation among the population can serve as preconditions for rapid transformation, but in the long term, they create barriers for sustainable development.
them into sounds & meaning according to the native phonetic & semantic system. With increasing contact with Chinese culture & familiarity with Chinese words, the Japanese started to borrow Chinese words with little alteration even to the extent of modifying their sound system to match the Japanese. This latter mastered the structural principles of Chinese words, they started creating para-Chinese words, which, while enriching the Japanese vocabulary, generated redundant doublets & triplets that have essentially the same meaning. At the turn of the 19th century, when the translation of Western literature became urgent, alien words & terminologies were imported into para-Chinese words with expertise. Contemporary Japanese borrowing from Germanic & Romance languages, which are the major sources for borrowing today, is shifting from assimilationist to direct borrowing modes. At the same time, new hybrid Japanese words are created through the integration of loans into the native vocabulary, the combination of native & loan words, or the development of para-English or Japanglish, just to name the most popular types.

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Takatoshi, Imada (Tokyo Instit Technology, Meguro-ku 152 Japan [tel/fax: 03-5734-2268/3617; e-mail: imada@valdes.titech.ac.jp]), Self-Organization and the Age of Anti-Control Systems.

† Modern society is characterized as penetrating the ideas of functional differentiation. Also, self-reference corresponds to self-reflection. The sociological concept equivalent to fluctuation is "differing through de differentiation" from the established functional differentiation. Also, self-reference corresponds to self-reflection. Therefore, it is said that the social theory based on self-organization means a paradigm that formulates the intervention to social structure by action agents through their ability of differing & self-reflection. The common feature in the self-organizing paradigm is that fluctuation is internally reinforced by automatic self-regulation in change.

This characteristic leads one to ask how anticontrol systems can be built; this is discussed from the perspective of the necessity of constructing the sociological theory of support system.
Studies the entry of women into male-dominated occupations, & suggests that it would be an advantage for many of the professions to recognize new professional parameters for the 20th century but, more importantly, remain in the same positions during & after their association membership. An overview of the principles that have guided the French political process of adjustment between education & jobs: the introduction of the public & private are clarified to provide a conceptual framework. How territory determines interactions & learning between individuals is examined, considering territory as constructed by a collective of individuals & characterized by a set of organizational rules. Technological policy, legislation about patents & competition, & other institutions compose the backbone of this system of innovative processes. Countermeasures for the disabled following any disaster should be long term, support their independence, & be based on the daily community or disabled network established predisaster.

Examines the relationships among education, qualifications, & jobs in the construction of the "practica] conscience" of the citizen-community or disabled network established predisaster. Creating the Professions: Women Transform Traditional Structures, The Case of France. (FRE)

Examines the relationships among education, qualifications, & jobs in France. The linking of education & employment is constructed through complex discourse forms combining commonsense assumptions & social misinterpretations. However, in spite of the continuous elevation of educational levels, highly educated young people have difficulty in integrating into the labor market. The paradox is overshadowed in the current public debate. An overview of the principles that have guided the French educational policies since the 1970s is presented. The illusions created by the underlying assumption largely used by policymakers are stressed, i.e., the supposed continuum between education, training, qualification, & employment. Different application fields are chosen to illustrate the embeddedness of behaviors involved in a collective dynamic.
Examines how Japanese organic farmers are responding to the global standardization of food. Their responses are categorized roughly as (1) adaptation to the emerging standard, (2) ignorance, & (3) presentation of alternative standards. The background of these categories & their foreseeable effects are discussed.

Tamani, Julian, Cockerill, Rhonda, Barnsley, Jan & Williams, A. Paul (U Toronto, Scarborough Ontario M1C 1A4 [tel/fax: 416-287-7293/7283; e-mail: jillian.tanmer@utoronto.ca]), Flight Paths and Revolving Doors: A Case Study of Gender Desegregation in Pharmacy.

Examines practitioner reactions to gender-based occupational desegregation in pharmacy in terms of processes of integration, ghettoization, & reconfiguration. Data from licensed pharmacists in Ontario evidence little genuine gender integration or gender resegregation precipitated by collective male discontent. While female practitioners are more positive in their evaluation of their jobs & their profession, there is no indication that current satisfaction or dissatisfaction is a harbinger of female or female flight from pharmacy. Findings are discussed in light of arguments about a job & gender queue in the labor market.


Coal India Ltd (CIL), one of the largest coal industries in the world, began in 1774 in the Raniganj coalfield. Slowly it expanded westward & by WWII coal was already being mined in the states of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, and Assam. During the early 1970s, CIL was nationalized & began expanding quickly to meet the demands of power, steel, & other sectors. Open cast mining of coal reserves that are close to the surface has proven to be the most efficient mining method. While relatively inexpensive, open cast mining requires large areas of land. Population growth, particularly in India, makes it increasingly difficult for coal companies to acquire the land they need for expanding their operations. Earlier, in place of land, CIL offered jobs to migrants. Now, CIL has extra labor. Hence, with the help of World Bank loans, CIL has hired nongovernmental organizations to compensate landowners & others adversely affected by mining projects. Proper resettlement & rehabilitation will encourage the cooperation of migrants & make it possible for CIL to acquire the land it needs. Here, a case study is presented of the K. D. Hesalong open cast project & its resettlement & rehabilitation administered by the nongovernmental organization Jagriti-Vihar Mccluskieganj.


Examines the various forms of learning that participants experienced during the public debates, which are now organized, in France about transport infrastructure projects. Drawing on empirical data obtained via a direct follow-up of public debates & interviews with the main speakers, developments in the discursive thinking of protagonists & changes in the forms of their speeches are highlighted. Following the hypothesis assumed by the participants that the debates are a democratic experiment, an attempt is made to assess to what extent it gives new resources to citizens, associations, the transport department, local governments, & decision-makers. Relying on French research dealing with related subjects, the relevance of the notion of "hybrid forum" for reporting the debates is questioned. Discussion is whether public debate produces exchanges & interaction leading to a common problem-setting of the project.
Deconstructs the sexual politics of racism by examining how current beyond the classical idea of subjectivity where the subject is subject's postmodern dismissal, an attempt is made to restore of consciousness, & for itself as an absolute origin, an autonomy of the ego, presence to self of consciousness, & free identity & will, & in counterpart to the subject's postmodern dismissal, an attempt is made to restore the idea of the subject based on nonclassical motifs of responsibility & singularity. To solve the problems of subjectivity on the level of the modern rationality is relating to the self, the Other, & the world. Through reinterpretation of theories of G. H. Mead, M. Merlau-Ponty, & E. Levinas from a phenomenological point of view, new horizons for reinscribing the subject in social theory become possible, not simply as a "de-centered subject" that has never been an author, but as a subject, being interpellated by the Other; as noncoincidence with itself in dividing itself for meeting the Other in responding to demands or requests; as a subject–responsive before the question, act, & process are gone, & responsible as object; as the subject before the law. A discourse thus situates the subject in a discourse, responsive in itself, which answers to the most pressing concerns of modern societies: crime, genetic engineerings, the most pressing concerns of modern societies: crime, genetic engineerings. Understanding interracial discrimination in mate selection requires contextualizing black feminist theorizing—highly based on Afro-American women—to the Canadian case. Based on available literature, further, how the so-called "marital squeeze" impacts American women—to the Canadian case. Based on available literature, and other data from Porto Alegre & cities; (2) those who lose—often catastrophically—income, status, & security. The bonds of solidarity may snap, with terrible consequences for democracy, & an adequate response to this challenge has not been determined. In Western societies, there has been a spread of the ethic of authenticity, a search for self-fulfillment, which can call into question earlier er forms of belonging, including membership in the democratic polity. Here again, innovation is needed in conceptions of society.
The aim is to reconstruct the process of definition & redefinition of collective Basque identity over recent decades & the central role played by the movement for linguistic recuperation. When sociologists ask social actors about the distinctive features of collective Basque identity, the all-too-unanamous reply is that the language (Euskara) is the differentiating element of said identity. Paradoxically, this language is understood & used by only one in four Basques, while all are able to communicate in Castilian (Spanish). How, then, has this distancing between the definition of Basque identity & the reality & linguistic reality of the Basque Country come about? The theoretical argument defended here is that a language may adopt roles other than the purely linguistic. Language can become, in certain circumstances, the symbol that differentiates a group of people. Aggregated personal scripts express (gender) & social relations as expressed in the songs. It is demonstrated how that confirms the presence of a Basque national music. Analysis is concentrated on the words of 13 of the musical material utilized in the performance expanded this discussion by illuminating the masculine imaginary regarding the work ethic & gender relations as expressed in the songs. It is demonstrated how that value system still prevails, although recent changes in the economic & religious field might configure new trends & situations.

The Caspe Basque Ethno-Linguistic Movement.

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Languages in contact generally cause dramatic changes for speakers of a language. Some groups have more power over others, which is a disadvantage. In some situations, the more powerful linguistic group will make excessive use of that power. Many minorities are still fighting for the rights that the Gaelic speakers in Ireland, eg, enjoy. But as far as their "linguistic human rights" are concerned (Phillipson, Rannut, & Skutnab-Kangas, 1995), Gaelic speakers do not enjoy the same rights as the more powerful English-speaking population. Examples of this disadvantage from the Mayan area of eastern Yucatan, Mexico, illustrates that power is related to pressure that emerges with the interest in communicating with the powerful group.

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Sociocyberoetics is a field slowly emerging into its own. The challenge of dealing with problems arising from the socioeconomic changes influenced by the technological revolution, from which new images & collective representations are emerging. Emphasized is the new phenomenon of social exclusion connected to structural unemployment, as well as new public perceptions on existing inequality & expert opinions & predictions for the future.

The Federal Republic of Germany, with the annexation of some old Prussian territories, is not only more Protestant, but also more secular. Indeed, the Democratic Republic was characterized, at the institutional level, by hostile policies toward religious organizations, as well as by the highest nonconfessional population in Europe. German reunification has

Trends of Inequality and Social Stratification in Technologically Advanced Societies: Toward a New Paradigm of Social Stratification. (SPA)

Analyses of 1995-1997 data gathered in three extensive sociological surveys & five Delphi studies at U Nacional Educacion Distancia (Spain) showed the weaknesses & difficulties of interpreting the current dynamics of social stratification from traditional theoretical concepts & schemes. Here, the emergence of new systems of social stratification is studied in relation to the development of new models of social relationships arising from the socioeconomic changes influenced by the technological revolution, from which new images & collective representations are emerging. Emphasized is the new phenomenon of social exclusion connected to structural unemployment, as well as new public perceptions on existing inequality & expert opinions & predictions for the future.

Indigenous Groups, Private Prawn Farms and Mangrove Ecosystem.

Discusses the Irula (an indigenous group in the Pichavaram mangrove wetlands at the northern end of the Cauvery delta in India), the mangrove ecosystem (on which they rely for subsistence), & two new private prawn farms (which are polluting the ground water & disturbing the ecosystem & the Irula peoples' way of life). As a part of the "Wetlands: Conservation & Management" project with participatory approach in the Pichavaram mangroves, the M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (Madras, India) is acting as a facilitator to develop partnership between the state forest department & the dependent communities, including the Irula community. To strengthen the Irulas' livelihood security, the microplan PRA was conducted, & the following problems were identified through the resource mapping method specific to ground water pollution: (1) The villagers are forced to abandon the ring & tube wells located in the settlement & spend 2-3 hours a day transporting drinking water from neighboring settlements. (2) Hundreds of Palmyra trees in the area are gradually dying due to the increase of ground water salinity. These trees are the major source of fuel wood for these people, reducing the pressure on the mangroves for fuel wood. (3) The land available close to their homes is no longer suitable for vegetable gardening. The microplan, which follows the PRA, discusses opportunities & solutions to the problem.


An analysis of sports policy- & decision-making processes in contemporary GB, with particular emphasis on the making of the British Academy of Sport, which the availability of lottery funding has enabled. Since the prime minister's announcement in summer 1995 of the "Sport: Raising the Game" program—which is meant to introduce a "seachange" in the prospects of British Sport-numerous decision- & policy-making processes have been evidenced. Case study, interview, & secondary data (newspaper articles) are analyzed to explore (1) the political context of the policy statements; (2) the government's decision- & policy-making mechanisms; & (3) the strategic responses of groups of organizations in bidding for the establishment of the British Academy of Sport. Organization theory (Clegg et al, 1996) & government policy making (Levin, 1997) frameworks are employed to operationalize, analyze, & interpret the above. Findings are discussed against the assumption that policies, measures, & decisions related to the making of the British Academy of Sport can be viewed respectively as the product of a rationale, a selective response to interests, the outcome of a process, or a reflection of the power structure.

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had major repercussions on churches & their charitable welfare associa-
tions in the East. The extension of the basic law to the new Länder en-
sured participation of organized interests—above all, the two dominant
Christian churches—to policy making & public service provisions, most
notably in the field of social policy. Other law provisions reiterated—or
indeed strengthened—the position of those organized interests; some of
the constitutions of the new Länder even make explicit reference to churches
& their welfare organizations. Given this situation, an attempt is made
to determine how the churches & their affiliated organizations ensured,
always in the context of legal rights & privileged position, & to evaluate
their actual institutional presence in the new Länder.

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Theriault, J-Yvon (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 [tel/fax: 613-562-
8500/5109; e-mail: jtheriau@uottawa.ca]), Citoyenneté et culture
politique: Canada, Quebec (Citizenship and Political Culture: Canada,
Quebec). (FRE)
• A new conception of citizenship was born with the insertion of a char-
ter of rights & liberties into the Canadian Constitution in 1982. This new
citizen model broke with traditional Canadian cultural politics.
It is found that the predominance of state & market instead of community
& ecology in the Chinese organic movement has profound implications for the ability of organics to promote environ-
mentally sustainable agriculture in less-developed nations. Direct state
intervention may overcome some of the public goods
crisis that, for instance, may exacerbate the consumer trust on which organic markets rely. Strong state coordination
may also forestall farmer innovation & community empowerment,
often cited components of a sustainable agricultural system. The case
of organic agriculture in China points out the need for caution when applying
universalistic economic theories about environmental problems to
diverse political economies. This has important implications for interna-
tional environmental regimes as well as the globalization of ecocoun-
sumerism or ecolabelling strategies.

98S36234 / ISA / 1998 / 13475
Thiers, Paul (U Oregon, Eugene 97403), From Non-Governmental
Movement to State Coordinated Market Strategy: The Transforma-
ton of Organic Agriculture in China.
• Examines the emergence of state-sponsored organic marketing & certifi-
cation programs in the People's Republic of China as an extreme case of
international market orientation & developmental state intervention
in organic agriculture. It is found that the predominance of state & market
instead of community & ecology in the Chinese organic movement has profound implications for the ability of organics to promote environ-
mentally sustainable agriculture in less-developed nations. Direct state
intervention may overcome some of the public goods & collective action
problems often associated with organic agriculture. However, conflicts of interest
between the regulator & producers may erode the legitimacy &
consumer trust on which organic markets rely. Strong state coordination
may also forestall farmer innovation & community empowerment,
often cited components of a sustainable agricultural system. The case
of organic agriculture in China points out the need for caution when applying
universalistic economic theories about environmental problems to
diverse political economies. This has important implications for interna-
tional environmental regimes as well as the globalization of ecocoun-
sumerism or ecolabelling strategies.

98S36235 / ISA / 1998 / 13476
Thiess, Anne-Marie (CSTA-EHESS, 105 bdv Raspail F-75006 Paris
France), Écriture sociologique et littérature (Sociological Writing and
Literature). (FRE)
• To affirm their scientific identity, the founders of sociology de-
veloped a specific style of writing based on asceticism, the rejection of
aesthetic seduction, & the overshadowing of subjectivity. Today's anth-
thropologists & sociologists, however, are straying from this style of writing
because scientific rhetoric seems improper for expressing their meth-
ods of research, since the linear discourse of sociological writing forbids
both diachronism & formalism, and any individual sociological &
structural writing are discussed, including the revalorization of literary writing as
a possible model & the denunciation of efforts of self-censure. It is pre-
mature to speak of a paradigm shift in sociological writing, since a litera-
ary style is not yet accepted as normal, but steps toward structural
change are identified. The mastering of the canonical style of sociological
writing is an indication of membership, but no longer a mark of distinc-
tion.

98S36236 / ISA / 1998 / 13477
Thoennes, Jens & De Terrassac, Gilbert (CERTOP-CNRS, F-31058
Toulouse France [tel/fax: 05-61-50-36-50/69-93; e-mail:
Thoennes@cict.fr]), The Exchange between Work-Time and Employ-
ment: Process of Solidarity or Time of Subsistence?.
• Examines two perspectives on work time: the first considers that
work time is only one component of the social temporalities of everyday
life; the second position considers work time as a social construction com-
bining references, practices, & legal norms. The evolution of the nature
& the way in which work time norms are socially constructed is explored,
drawing on empirical data from France, the US, the Federal Republic
of Germany, & Russia. Results indicate that the idea of time as a unique,
homogeneous, & stable reference cannot be maintained. Specific agree-
ments & disagreements on work time are analyzed, & the concept of a "time of subsis-
tence" is described.
The problems of moral regulation in modern society were a central focus for Auguste Comte's vision of sociology & its task. Emile Durkheim also made this his main focus. Theories of secularization seemed to offer a different focus. The recent cultural turn in sociology, & the work of Foucault & sociologists involved in discourse analysis, have revisited interest in processes of moral regulation. Suggestions are offered for theorizing the consequences of moral regulation, & illustrated with reference to the mass media.

The recovery of the City of London (England) after 1945, which was seen as a central focus for Auguste Comte's vision of sociology & its task. Emile Durkheim also made this his main focus. Theories of secularization seemed to offer a different focus. The recent cultural turn in sociology, & the work of Foucault & sociologists involved in discourse analysis, have revisited interest in processes of moral regulation. Suggestions are offered for theorizing the consequences of moral regulation, & illustrated with reference to the mass media.

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The recovery of the City of London (England) after 1945, which reached its climax with "Big Bang" deregulation & the boom of the late 1980s, has been widely hailed as a major British economic success, contrasting sharply with the failure of the British manufacturing industry to compete successfully in the international market. In retrospect, however, the boom seems an evanescent bubble. The city's recovery was always partial, & the recent problems of Lloyd's & the Stock Exchange, together with the humiliation of its two vanguard merchant banks, Barings & Warburgs, has shown how insecurely founded it was. Based on life-story interviews with 100 leading city financiers, the social roots of the city's post-1945 economic performance are examined. The recovery effort was led by a narrowly recruited & ill-trained financial elite, whose values, shaped by schoolboy masculinity & ideals of gentlemanly capitalism, inhibited until too late the growth of British professional, multipurpose, global, financial institutions.

The growth of stepfamilies has been one of the most dramatic changes in both British & US family life in recent decades. In GB, the rate of remarriage has quadrupled in the last 20 years. In the past, stepfamilies due to remarriage after death were common, & widely referred to in personal documents & literature—above all in the myth of the "wicked stepmother." But in the first half of the 20th century, as parental death became unusual, stepfamilies became unfamiliar rarities. The influence of an idealized nuclear family as the standard for evaluating all family experience was never stronger than in the years immediately preceding the present dramatic return of the stepfamily. The rapid recent growth in divorce & remarriage has thus exposed millions of adults & children to life situations surprisingly little understood. Further, research has been sparse & either statistical or based on unrepresentative samples. To remedy this, a project was undertaken to explore differences between successful & unsuccessful stepfamilies through in-depth life story interviews with 50 former stepchildren in GB, all born in 1958, chosen from a national sample followed from birth via structured interviews by the National Child Development Study. This was the first time they had been interviewed in depth, & the information they provided is full & often powerfully drawn on the striking differences in how these former stepchildren remember their childhoods & use or ignore earlier experience constructively in thinking of their present life goals.

Draws on interview data from wives & mothers of tennis players in Australia to examine the role of their laughter in discussions of the demands their lives place on them. The presence of laughter in the interviews has theoretical importance in understanding the processes of rationalization & the ways in which women negotiate their lives in the context of androcentric & exploitative sporting practices. They used laughter as a means of acknowledging the tensions & contradictions that were part of their experiences of providing demanding & marginalized labor to service their family members' sporting practices. The shifts they made between being defined by the expectations of motherhood & wifehood & resisting those definitions were frequently contextualized by laughter. Hence, laughter can be viewed as an acknowledgement of the line of tension that defined the process of "having agency"; the line at which they understood this tension & either accepted the situation or brought about some transformation. There were several ways in which the women used laughter, i.e., signifying levels of consciousness or mechanisms for coping or dissipating unease. The aspects of sporting culture & familial relationships that were problematic to these women & how they could be both poignant & very funny are highlighted.

Analyzes the respective roles & changing interrelationships between the state, voluntary sector, & community (chiefly family caregivers) with respect to services in the area of learning disabilities in the Russian post-communist welfare system, drawing on 1998 interview data & organizational social networks collected in two administrative regions. While traditional sources to maintain old services are desperately scarce in the country, innovative welfare measures are being successfully introduced in some regions. This is facilitated not only by relatively progressive (though often unimplemented) central policies, but also by key figures in local government, & the developing interaction between the state & the relatively young voluntary sector, acting as advisor & advocate in policy & service developments. The voluntary sector's direct role in welfare provision is also of increasing importance, with the gradual development of alternative services to fill gaps left by the state system. Many of these initiatives are based at the community level, e.g., those emerging from self-help & support groups. The community role in providing welfare is also increasingly recognized by the state sector, through the redirection of services toward family support & individual development.

Explores childhoods that transcend national boundaries & families (from Central America, Mexico, Korea, Yemen, Hong Kong, & People's Republic of China) partly based in CA who use transportation & communication technologies to facilitate back- & forth trips & other spatially extended relationships, focusing on generational relations. Ethnographic data from two communities in Los Angeles & northern CA that vary in social class, ethnic composition, immigration histories, & racialization processes are used to examine four ways of seeing children in family migration: (1) economic dependents, needing adult care; (2) persons who are developing & being developed; (3) household members with deployable resources & labor; & (4) participants in ongoing social life. Findings indicate different patterns for transnational families & childhoods: (A) Chain migration, in which adult family members come first, leaving children behind to be cared for by relatives & friends in the home country. Later, children are sent for or join their parents. Ties to the home country may continue, with back- & forth movements by children as well as adults. Children play an active role in sustaining transnational families & networks, both through their labor & how they link adults who share the tasks of parenting. The need for discipline may result in sending for or sending back children. (B) So-called "parachute children" are sent, unacclimated, to live in the US with the goal of taking long-term advan-
tage of educational & economic opportunities, while their parents continue to live & work in the home country. Considered is how migration, whether one way or a complex, back-&-forth variety, disrupts & reconstructures relationships between parents & children, alters definitions of children (their capabilities, their "proper places"), & challenges conventional Western assumptions about the nature of the child.

98S36246 / ISA / 1998 / 13487
Thorns, David C. (Dept Sociology U Canterbury, Christchurch 1 New Zealand [tel/fax: 64-3-364-2168/2977; d.thorns@soci.canterbury.ac.nz]), House and Home: A Window on New Zealand Culture and Sense of Identity.

98S36247 / ISA / 1998 / 13488
Thorns, David C. & Perkins, Harvey C. (Dept Sociology U Canterbury, Christchurch 1 New Zealand [tel/fax: 64-3-364-2168/2977; e-mail: d.thorns@soci.canterbury.ac.nz]), House and Home: A Window on New Zealand Culture and Sense of Identity.

98S36248 / ISA / 1998 / 13489
Thorns, David C. & Perkins, Harvey C. (Dept Sociology U Canterbury, Christchurch 1 New Zealand [tel/fax: 64-3-364-2168/2977; e-mail: d.thorns@soci.canterbury.ac.nz]), House and Home: A Window on New Zealand Culture and Sense of Identity.

98S36249 / ISA / 1998 / 13490
Thurner, Paul W. & Eymann, Angelika (Centre European Soc Research U Mannheim, D-68131 Federal Republic of Germany [tel/fax: 49-621-292-1724/1784; e-mail: pthurner@econ.uni-mannheim.de]), A Simultaneous Model of Party Choice and Abstention Choice.

98S36250 / ISA / 1998 / 13491
Tickell, Adam (Dept Geography U Southampton, S017 1B England [tel/fax: 01703-595496/3295; e-mail: A.Tickell@sooton.ac.uk]), Globalization, Urban Competition, and the Culture of Finance.

98S36251 / ISA / 1998 / 13492
Thille, J. & Fennema, Meindert (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 WX Netherlands [tel: 31-20-525-2066; e-mail: thille@pscw.uva.nl]), The Turkish Community in Amsterdam: A Network Analysis.

98S36252 / ISA / 1998 / 13493
Timmermans, Desire & Veenhoven, Ruut (Dept Sociology Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands [tel: 31-10-4082059/4525870]), Women-Emancipation and Happiness in Nations.

98S36253 / ISA / 1998 / 13494
Tourina, Irina Olegovna (Inst Sociological Research Center Humanitarian Education, Krasnoyarsk 660090 Russian Federation [tel/fax: 7-095-450-14-30; e-mail: tiroir@cyteline.ru]), Women in the Moscow Labour Market.

98S36254 / ISA / 1998 / 13495
Veenhoven, Ruut (Dept Sociology U Mannheim, Germany [tel/fax: 49-621-292-1724/1784; e-mail: e-mail: r.veenhoven@econ.uni-mannheim.de]), A Simultaneous Model of Party Choice and Abstention Choice.

Aims at unifying the spatial models of candidate/party choice & abstention/participation choice in a single decision model & providing empirical reaction functions, using the hypothesis of a sequential ordering of candidate & participation choice (Riker/Ordeshook, 1971). General features of hierarchical multistage decision making are discussed, & an operational model for party & participation/abstention choice is presented. This model is more complete than previous theoretical & empirical studies & includes the choice of more than 2 parties & the abstention option & (2) differentiates between policy-specific effects of alienation & indifference. The suggested decision structure is estimated with nested multiattribute discrete choice models theoretically founded on random utility theory.

98S36255 / ISA / 1998 / 13496
Veenhoven, Ruut (Dept Sociology U Mannheim, Germany [tel/fax: 49-621-292-1724/1784; e-mail: r.veenhoven@econ.uni-mannheim.de]), A Simultaneous Model of Party Choice and Abstention Choice.

Aims at unifying the spatial models of candidate/party choice & abstention/participation choice in a single decision model & providing empirical reaction functions, using the hypothesis of a sequential ordering of candidate & participation choice (Riker/Ordeshook, 1971). General features of hierarchical multistage decision making are discussed, & an operational model for party & participation/abstention choice is presented. This model is more complete than previous theoretical & empirical studies & includes the choice of more than 2 parties & the abstention option & (2) differentiates between policy-specific effects of alienation & indifference. The suggested decision structure is estimated with nested multiattribute discrete choice models theoretically founded on random utility theory.
Network analysis has recently attracted attention in the international literature on firm behavior in business networks & product chains. Concepts & theoretical frameworks for analysis from these distant academic areas are discussed in the context of network analysis. A review of the definitions of network looks at the use of this concept by communication, engineering, & social sciences. The large number of studied network characteristics are classified in three groups: related to the actors, structure, & patterns of relations. An interdisciplinary approach to network research is advocated that integrates distant fields of academic inquiry—eg, sociology, economics, social anthropology, communication sciences—and business strategy.

Though only recently autonomous nation-states, both Armenia & Israel represent ancient nations with collective memories that stretch back centuries to the time when each was a "submerged nation." Both are small in territorial & population size, with limited natural resources. In the 20th century, both nation-populations have a genocide, as scapegoats for the ills of the country in which they resided. Today, both find themselves in a harsh & hostile environment that threatens their survival. In drawing this comparison, major features of the survival strategy of Armenia & Israel & their linkage to the global setting are explored.

The relationship between family development & job history is a major topic in family research on both men & women's lives. Status in the labor market, type of job, & success in the job can be gender-specifically important in the marriage market, but also in later life patterns. Each life stage offers different support for impediments to the job relating to work. Positive effect on careers for both men & women. Having children makes little difference for men's jobs. Part-time work for women is disadvantageous compared to full-time work in Eastern Europe. One must place these changes in the wider context of radical social changes.

To investigate the structure of social attitudes in Yugoslavia, Hans Eysenck's 60-item Public Opinion Inventory (1954) was translated, adapted, & administered to 219 students from Novi Sad. Data are analyzed in different ways, but none of the results unambiguously support Eysenck's two-dimensional model of social attitudes. A factor solution supports Wilson's four-component model of conservatism.

The relationship between family development & job history is a major topic in family research on both men & women's lives. Status in the labor market, type of job, & success in the job can be gender-specifically important in the marriage market, but also in later life patterns. Each life pattern offers different support for impediments to the job relating to time, mobility, responsibility, help, etc. Logistic regression analyses of retrospective life-history data of birth cohorts of a random sample of 1,000 Hungarian respondents. Two authoritarianism scales are jointly factor analyzed, while anti-Semitism & anti-Gypsy scales are separately factor analyzed. Relationships between authoritarianism factors & the other two sets of factors are examined via canonical correlation analysis. Authoritarianism is found to be a significant predictor of both anti-Semitic & anti-Gypsy attitudes, but coefficients are generally higher for anti-Gypsy attitudes. It appears that Gypsies are the group toward which prejudices are more socially approved.

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To explore the concept of alienation & its operationalization, & relationships between alienation factors & authoritarianism are examined. Findings suggest that concepts of alienation & authoritarianism overlap to a significant degree. Potential empirical research utility of the concept of alienation is explored by comparing it & authoritarianism as predictors of ethnonationalist attitudes & of support for socialist ideology.

Survival Strategies of Small Nation-States: The Case of Armenia and Israel.

The concept of alienation, & together with other related scales, was given to approximately 700 respondents in Subotica, Yugoslavia. The scale was factor analyzed to examine homogeneity of the concept of alienation & its operationalization, & relationships between alienation factors & authoritarianism are examined. Findings suggest that concepts of alienation & authoritarianism overlap to a significant degree. Potential empirical research utility of the concept of alienation is explored by comparing it & authoritarianism as predictors of ethnonationalist attitudes & of support for socialist ideology.


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The case of Hungary.

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To explore the concept of alienation & its operationalization, & relationships between alienation factors & authoritarianism are examined. Findings suggest that concepts of alienation & authoritarianism overlap to a significant degree. Potential empirical research utility of the concept of alienation is explored by comparing it & authoritarianism as predictors of ethnonationalist attitudes & of support for socialist ideology.
cal Process Theories and Institutional Politics: Toward a Rebirth of the Classical Sociological Project.

Today's demand for institutional change is problematical in certain Western affection. Reorientation on successive models with the theoretical practice of radical process. Compared genealogically, these theoretical practices range from machinic materialism (Gilles Deleuze & Felix Guattari) to the notion of an endless politics accommodated by a community of dissensus (eg. Jean-François Lyotard). In their emphasis on the structurally determinate actuality of intuitive process, these theories surpass the politics of recognition, which is based on contemplating the potentiality for being together. This makes their politics surprisingly comparable to that of the classical sociological project, which emphasized that the coming about of social structures is immanent in the continuous institution of a postidentitarian, & in this sense, postliberal political sphere.

98S36264 / ISA / 1998 / 13505
Togonu-Bickersteth, Fummi & Aikinen, O. S. (Obafemi Awolowo U, Ile-Ife Oyo State Nigeria (tel/fax: 234-36-230-333/232-822; e-mail: togonub@naufe.edu.ng)), Prevalence and Reactions to Symptoms among Community Dwelling Elderly in Nigeria.

The expected changes in the number & proportion of the elderly in the Nigerian population will require a qualitatively different type of health care delivery services than presently available. Meeting this need requires knowledge about the health & illness behavior of community-dwelling elderly. Reported here are results of a survey of prevalence of symptoms among the elderly in four locations, noting decisions made about these symptoms. The extent to which location, gender, & occupation influence the types of symptoms reported & responses is examined. Findings show that the majority of the elderly reported experiencing four symptoms: joint pain, fever & sore throat, blurred vision, & insomnia. A significantly greater proportion of rural-dwelling elderly reported pain in the ear, blurred vision, nervousness, waking at night to urinate many times, & insomnia. No significant gender differences in the types of symptoms experienced were identified. With regard to occupation, traders seem to have experienced more symptoms than farmers & civil servants. Only very few reported going to the hospital or consulting medical doctors for their symptoms; the majority self-medicated or used local herbs. The implications of these findings for health care delivery to the elderly are discussed.

98S36265 / ISA / 1998 / 13506
Toivonen, Timo (Dept Sociology U Turku, SF-20014 Finland (tel/fax: 358-2-358-5000; e-mail: ttoivonen@abo.fi)), War and the Change of Social Structure.

Finland experienced a structural change after WWII. In 1940, 56% of the economically active population were engaged in agriculture & forestry, but in 1970, only 20%. In the war, Finland lost areas (in Lap- pi & Karelia) or occupied areas, & 12% of the population lost their homes. Addressed here is whether those who were forced to move from their home areas tended to change their industry &/or profession more than those who remained in their old residence. What happened to these people is discussed, based on 1939-1995 census data.

98S36266 / ISA / 1998 / 13507
Toma, J. Douglas & Cross, Michael (School Education U Missouri, Kansas City 64110 (tel/fax: 816-235-2541/5270; e-mail: toma@cctr.umkc.edu)), Intercollegiate Athletics and Student College Choice: An Evaluation of the Impact of Championship Seasons on Undergraduate Applications.

On-campus spectator sports—particularly the entertainment spectacles that are football & men's basketball at many large US institutions—are the aspect of the university often most visible to those outside the academic community, both sports fans & nonfans. One extrana- cial constituency whose attention high-profile intercollegiate athletics may attract is prospective students. The effect that winning a national championship in football or men's basketball may have on the quantity of undergraduate admission applications received by institutions 1979-1994 is examined. This exploratory study suggests that the most apparent measure of athletic success—a championship season—is one factor among several in the college choice process for aspiring undergraduates. Year-to-year & multiyear changes in the number of applications for undergraduate admissions to schools following winning a national champi- onship are compared with changes in parallel sets of data from peer insti- tutions, using peer schools as a vehicle to isolate athletic success as a factor in undergraduate admissions. Under most circumstances, it is found that notable increases occurred in admission applications received—both in absolute terms but, more importantly, relative to peer schools—in the years following the championship season.

98S36267 / ISA / 1998 / 13508
Tomasi, Luigi (Dpt sociologia & ricerca sociale U Trento, I-38100 Italy (tel/fax: 0461-881-429/348; e-mail: l.tomasi@helso.unin.it)), Values and Religion among the Young People of Northern Italy: The Re-vision Case.

Interviews with approximately 1,400 respondents in Trento, Italy (car- ried out in 1990 as part of a larger survey by the European Values Sys- tems Group) are drawn on to compare the directional trends of values among young people in Trentino & those of the wider social context with regard to the family, work, associative life, politics, ethics, & religion. Focus is on their relation to the specific fields of action in which they are inherent, to document how young people act in relation to the problems that modern society inevitably presents within the various spheres of social activity.

98S36268 / ISA / 1998 / 13509
Tomasi, Luigi (Dpt sociologia & ricerca sociale U Trento, I-38100 Italy (tel/fax: 0461-881-429/348; e-mail: l.tomasi@helso.unin.it)), The History of Sociology in Cambodia.

Attempts to describe, with objectivity & precision, the reasons for the establishment of sociology in Cambodia, which has suffered a tragic & radical revolution. After explaining the causes of Cambodia's agony, the growth of interest in sociology since 1993 is described, ie, from the first free elections, under UN protection, & the start of the peace process. So- ciology in Cambodia is a young science whose roots lie in the desire for education, in understanding the endemically chaotic social & political chaos of the country, & the need to provide an answer to the causes of genocide. The founding of the first sociology faculty in 1994 demonstrates the interest of the political & cultural authorities in this discipline, which is seen as an indispensable aid in the course set by the nation. Also discussed are the training of the first Cambodian sociology teachers, start of courses, enthusiasm of students, expectations of authorities, establishment of sociology in the Royal U of Phnom Penh, & presentation of the first 22 Bachelor of Sociology degrees in the country after 4 years of reg- ular courses.

98S36269 / ISA / 1998 / 13510
Tomasi, Lydio F. (Center Migration Studies New York, 209 Flagg PI Staten Island 10304-1199 (tel/fax: 718-351-8800/667-4898; e-mail: cmwli@ac.com)), Immigrant Integration in the United States. Still a Model for Emulation?

How pertinent is US incorporation of immigrants to European integra- tion questions & vice versa? Four topics relevant to transatlantic com- parisons of immigrant integration & their implications for public policy are discussed: (1) It is contended that the extension of residency & em- ployment rights to foreign workers & their dependents in Europe, 1970-1990, narrowed transatlatic differences. (2) Recent developments in US immigration law & policy that have tended to erode the liberal status favored resident aliens, which demarcated the US system of legal immi- grant, from European guest-worker policies, are summarized, contending that recent legal & policy changes in the US have not fundamentally altered its model of immigrant incorporation; in certain re- spects, the recent changes are consistent with a historical pattern of go- vernmental "benign neglect" of immigrant incorporation. (4) It is argued that, despite important historical, policy, & legal differences, Europeans & Americans have much to learn from one another in the realm of immi- grant integration. Suggestions are offered as to why immigration today is such a problem & what might be done to alleviate the situation.

98S36270 / ISA / 1998 / 13511
Torradabella, Laura & Tejero, Elisabet (U Autònoma Baracelona, E-08193 Bellaterra Spain (tel/fax: 34-3-581-13-83/28-27; e-mail: ices2@cc.uab.es)), Potentialities of the Biographical Analytical for the Research of Family and Gender Relationships.

The use of the biographical-interpretative method for understanding social strategies in a European framework facilitates exploration of the active role played by family & gender relationships in Spain, in the con- text of the restructuring of welfare states. Focus is on changes in family organization in terms of new kinds of gender & intergenerational negoti- ations. First the process of individualization is critically examined in light of family dynamics shaping biographical strategies of individuals. Then, the conflation between family & residential group is challenged,

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incorporating kinship networks that are permanently operating & being reactivated in biographical movements of risk, in the context of social-economic-transport link, should be understood as an outcome of a delicate balance between feelings of love & affection, socially constructed moral duties, strategic options, & conflicts. However, new gender inequalities & forms of conflict between generations are effecting new family relationships & responsibilities. Families are responding to financial risk by enabling new forms of social integration & subsequently impeding exclusion. Nevertheless, it is argued that this situation is fostering a precarious & conflictual integration based on new gender & generational inequalities.

Tosi, Micheline (High School Social Work U Roma “La Sapienza”, I-00185 Italy [tel/fax: 39-6-35491719/39753095; e-mail: mtoni@flashnet.it]), Clinical Methods of Intervention in Educational Disadvantage: The Case of Roman Schools.

Different dimensions of educational disadvantage were assessed via a survey of 2,300 students of suburban schools in Rome, Italy. Family seems to be the primary factor explaining disadvantage & emotional un easiness in junior high school students; many childhood problems persist (fear of the dark, nail biting), probably connected with insufficient primary socialization in the family. The city environment also has an impact; some fear Rome’s subway & walking at night, & some (especially females) are suspicious of immigrants. Clinical intervention is focused in the relationship between family & school, especially families that avoid contact with the schools & try to avoid their responsibilities.

Tots, Anna-Lisa (Dipt sociologia U Milano, I-20122 Italy), Ethnography of Theatre: Cognitive and Cultural Constraints in Theatrical Reception.

Examined from the perspective of a contextual conception of art is the role played by the audience in creating a theatrical performance in predetermining the processes of construction of the meanings. During a performance, different spectators construct different mental artefacts corresponding to a particular “material object” (Mukrovsky). It seems reasonable that this process is affected by several intervening factors: (1) the artistic group who provides a set of instructions for the reception of the artistic event, using several communicative codes available in the theater; (2) the theater itself, regarded as an institutional setting; & (3) the receptive activities of spectators who perform a certain degree of role distance, in that they are, at the same time, free & constrained to follow, on the one hand, institutional norms, & on the other, the artistic group’s instructions. Focus is on the instructions provided by the theater as an institution; they function as frames metacommunicating on the event taking place, & they affect the construction of artistic meanings & the definition of the event as an artistic one. Pursuing this perspective, it could be said that part of a new knowledge narrative define something & hierarchy (or art) is inscribed in the design of the spaces socially destined for its exhibition & in the practices traditionally codified for its aesthetic reception.

Toth, András & Frege, Carola, Nature of Post-Socialist Co-operative Industrial Relations Revisited.

Discusses the shifting nature of postsocialist company-level cooperation between union & management, using the example of the Clothing Union in Hungary. The clothing industry, which has attracted much foreign investment, has been one of the few growing industries in Hungary during the economic transformation. Family support should be understood as an intermediate social regulation of terms & condition of employment. Unions in foreign-owned clothing firms have suffered a major setback, despite the increased importance of clothing employment in local communities.

Touraine, Alain (CADIS/Ecole hautes études sciences sociales, 54 bvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France [tel/fax: 33-1-49-54-24-57/42-84-05-91; e-mail: touraine@ehess.fr]), The Changing Nature of Sociological Knowledge.

Examines the changing nature of sociology. The main transformation is that of actors requires directly considering the meaning actors give to their behavior. The only way of going beyond a sociology of systems is to recognize three main aspects of a sociology of actors: (1) the intention & power of leading in dominant groups; (2) the sociology of interest, eg, rational choice theory; & (3) the hypothesis that to be an actor is the central orientation of individuals & groups & that the construction of self-identity, eg, the construction of oneself as a Subject, has replaced, as a central principle of sociological explanation, the integration of the system.

Touraine, Alain (CADIS/Ecole hautes études sciences sociales, 54 bvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France [tel/fax: 33-1-49-54-24-57/42-84-05-91; e-mail: touraine@ehess.fr]), Intercultural Communication in Social Science.

Although a lingua franca is necessary for worldwide communication, a sociologist cannot limit him- or herself to this elementary observation. Three main reasons are given: (1) Sociological knowledge is “scientific.” Words are used that, even when they can be translated from one language to another one, carry culturally determined denotations. (2) The lingua franca carries with it some particularistic notions & a culturally & socially determined way of thinking. Intellectually & materially, an effect of domination is created. At the same time, there is a serious risk for people who normally use the lingua franca to become ignorant of different languages, cultures, & intellectual traditions. (3) Sociology has devoted a large part of its activity to comparative studies; it would be paradoxical for it to define itself in contradictory terms with its general approach. It is suggested that the problem of intercultural communication is related to the social system; major socialization in the family environment also has an important role for sociologists. A first approach is that each of us should be aware of the roots & the location in time & space of the notions we use. A second is to recommend the development of comparative studies & a better knowledge of cultures that do not normally express themselves in the major international language & especially in the lingua franca. A more practical one should be to support the development of bilingual meetings (in which all participants have at least a passive knowledge of the “other” language) & to recommend that professional sociologists know not only their mother language & English, but also at least one foreign language.

Toth, András & Frege, Carola, Nature of Post-Socialist Co-operative Industrial Relations Revisited.

Discusses the shifting nature of postsocialist company-level cooperation between union & management, using the example of the Clothing Union in Hungary. The clothing industry, which has attracted much foreign investment, has been one of the few growing industries in Hungary & one of the largest employers. The industry employs mostly a low-paid semiskilled female workforce. Privatization was completed in the industrial sector; they function as frames metacommunicating on the event taking place, & they affect the construction of artistic meanings & the definition of the event as an artistic one. Pursuing this perspective, it could be said that part of a new knowledge narrative define something & hierarchy (or art) is inscribed in the design of the spaces socially destined for its exhibition & in the practices traditionally codified for its aesthetic reception.

Collective action has generally linked the defense of specific interests with an attack against a clearly defined adversary, who holds power or exerted domination & with a call to public interest to historical trends or natural principles. Social movements, especially the labor movement, has been a combination of class action & an evolutionist or “progressist” view of society, which included the reference to a prehistorical situation, beyond social & cultural contradictions that must & can be overcome, either in a democratic or revolutionary way. Social action, conquest of power, nonsocial principles of legitimation of collective action were constantly mixed or combined. In societies of information or communication, these three elements tend to become dissociated. The conflict is no longer between two categories or classes; it is between worldwide flows, networks, or markets & “identities,” & what is at stake is the capacity for individuals & groups to be free, responsible, & coherent actors by combining instrumental action with cultural identity. “Passions” that were political & then economic are now cultural. They struggle, on one side, for social & political control of economic activities & on the other, for cultural control of social activities. In societies of information or communication, these three elements tend to become dissociated. The conflict is no longer between two categories or classes; it is between worldwide flows, networks, or markets & “identities,” & what is at stake is the capacity for individuals & groups to be free, responsible, & coherent actors by combining instrumental action with cultural identity. “Passions” that were political & then economic are now cultural. They struggle, on one side, for social & political control of economic activities & on the other, for cultural control of social activities. In societies of information or communication, these three elements tend to become dissociated. The conflict is no longer between two categories or classes; it is between worldwide flows, networks, or markets & “identities,” & what is at stake is the capacity for individuals & groups to be free, responsible, & coherent actors by combining instrumental action with cultural identity. “Passions” that were political & then economic are now cultural. They struggle, on one side, for social & political control of economic activities & on the other, for cultural control of social activities.
Industrial society defined itself as a society of production & progress. Work, as a subjective value, was less important than the utilitarian notion of active participation in social life through productive activities. Categories of self-analysis were still dominated in industrial societies by the ideas of society, production, saving, investment, & growth. The main change during the last quarter century is that we have abandoned the idea of progress, ie, the creed in a natural link between growth, welfare, social justice, individual happiness, & peace. But we have not abandoned it for the vague idea of a society of leisure or for the more dangerous idea of a quasi-stable society. We have substituted for this sociology of industry a view of social life organized around actors. To be an actor means to be able to combine cultural identities with participation in the world of instrumental rationality. If we are defined only by our identity, we are closed in a blind commitmentarianism; if we are defined only by our instrumental activities, we are prisoners of market & technological forces. We free ourselves from the stifling community by separating values from law & custom, ie, by a process of laicization. We free ourselves from mass society by our capacity & intention to be "workers." The process through which individuals or groups combine values & consciousness of citizenship, which are the three basic elements of a democracy, & even of legitimacy of political parties has often been described. In emerging economies, the alliance of liberal economic policies, cultural nationalism, & authoritarian state is visible. It is hard to assert that most postcommunist countries have become democratic. The globalization of economies & values leave very little space to free political institutions. The most adequate description of the current time is the weakening of all kinds of institutional mediations between global problems & local actors. Democracy, by definition, functions bottom up. Such a process requires an autonomous organization of interest groups, currents of opinion, & social or cultural groups & categories that want to be represented. Democracy, in its first phase, represented citizens, in a second phase, workers. This second category was internally differentiated, while citizens formed a unified & unifying category. Today, after civic & social rights, cultural rights play a central role in political debates. This transformation of the state of the democratic spirit goes along with the development of weak agents of democratization.

Tournai, Alain (CADIS/Ecole hautes études sciences sociales, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-1-49-54-24-57/42-84-05-91; e-mail: tournai@ehess.fr)), From Production to Work. The industrial society defined itself as a society of production & progress.

Trabal, Patrick, Augustini, M., Duret, P. & Mignon, P. (INSEP Dépt sociologie, 11 ave du Tremblay F-75012 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-1-41-74-42-95/45-35; e-mail: crjs.insep@wanadoo.fr)), Mutations in the Sport Spectacle & Its Social Constraints.

Travers, Max (Dept Human Sciences Buckinghamshire Chilterns University Coll, Bucks HP11 2JZ England (tel/fax: 01494-522141/461704; e-mail: max.travers@bucksac.ac.uk)), Recognising the Refugee: An Analysis of Judicial Decision-Making in the British Immigration Courts.
An attempt is made to test hypotheses derived from the model for contact-induced language change as formulated by Sarah Grey Thomason & Thomas Sebeok (1988). The framework correctly predicts the basic asymmetries of the contact patterns in Brussels (Belgium) & Strasbourg (France) & is thus an invaluable tool for describing these patterns. The secondary aim is to show how comparison of the two language contact situations can contribute toward a further understanding of variability in this domain of research. More specifically, a comparison of the language contact phenomena in Strasbourg & Brussels can shed light on the debate around the nature of the constraints on contact-induced change. Thomason & Kaufman have said that "it is the sociolinguistic history of the speakers, & not the structure of their language, that is the primary determinant of the linguistic outcome of language contact." This contribution, based on a review of previous research by this author (1994) & by Penelope Gardner-Chloros (1991) & other literature, shows that, despite the differences in the sociolinguistic situations of Brussels & Strasbourg, the overall contact patterns are very similar, from both a quantitative & a qualitative point of view, thus contradicting Thomason & Kaufman's findings.

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Treichel, Bärbel & Schwellng, Birgit (Dept Sociolgy U Magdeburg, D-39016 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 391-671-6678/6532; e-mail: treichel@zedat-fu-berlin.de]), Extended Processes of Biographical Suffering and the Allusive Expression of Deceit in an Autobiographical Narrative Interview with a Female Migrant Worker in Germany.

Trebly, Diane-Gabrielle (Télé-U, CP 670 Station C Montreal Quebec H2L 4L5 [tel/fax: 514-522-3540/3608; e-mail: dgtremlb@telq.quebec.ca]), Working Time and Women in Canada: Perspectives on Work-Family Conciliation and Working Time.

Trebly, Gaétan (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4164; e-mail: Tremblay.gaetan@uqam.ca]), Scenarios which Face Public Television in Canada.

9836288 / ISA / 1998 / 13522
Trebly, Pierre-André (Dept sciences humaines U Quebec, Chicoutimi G7H 2B1 [tel/fax: 418-545-5011/5012; e-mail: pierre-andre.trebly@sympatico.ca]), Organizational Strategy and the Production of Community: Reflections from the Quebec Case.

Tremblay, André (U Ottawa, Ontario KIN 6N5 [tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5906; e-mail: atrembl@uottawa.ca]), Changement d'identité chez les soldats à l'ère des missions de paix: perspectives théoriques et méthodologiques. (In the Era of Peacekeeping Missions: Theoretical Perspectives). (FRE)

Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (Télé-U, CP 670 Station C Montreal Quebec H2L 4L5 [tel/fax: 514-522-3540/3608; e-mail: dgtremlb@telq.quebec.ca]), Innovation et capital socio-territorial: pistes de recherche dans l'agglomération de Montreal (Innovation and Socioterritorial Capital: Research in the Montreal Agglomeration). (FRE)

9836286 / ISA / 1998 / 13527
Trebly, Pierre-André (Dept sciences humaines U Quebec, Chicoutimi G7H 2B1 [tel/fax: 418-545-5011/5012; e-mail: pierre-andre.trebly@sympatico.ca]), Organizational Strategy and the Production of Community: Reflections from the Quebec Case.

Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (Télé-U, CP 670 Station C Montreal Quebec H2L 4L5 [tel/fax: 514-522-3540/3608; e-mail: dgtremlb@telq.quebec.ca]), Working Time and Women in Canada: Perspectives on Work-Family Conciliation and Working Time.

Trebly, Gaétan (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4164; e-mail: Tremblay.gaetan@uqam.ca]), Scenarios which Face Public Television in Canada.

Trebly, André (U Ottawa, Ontario KIN 6N5 [tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5906; e-mail: atrembl@uottawa.ca]), Changement d'identité chez les soldats à l'ère des missions de paix: perspectives théoriques et méthodologiques. (In the Era of Peacekeeping Missions: Theoretical Perspectives). (FRE)

Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (Télé-U, CP 670 Station C Montreal Quebec H2L 4L5 [tel/fax: 514-522-3540/3608; e-mail: dgtremlb@telq.quebec.ca]), Innovation et capital socio-territorial: pistes de recherche dans l'agglomération de Montreal (Innovation and Socioterritorial Capital: Research in the Montreal Agglomeration). (FRE)

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9836286 / ISA / 1998 / 13526
Trebly, André (U Ottawa, Ontario KIN 6N5 [tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5906; e-mail: atrembl@uottawa.ca]), Changement d'identité chez les soldats à l'ère des missions de paix: perspectives théoriques et méthodologiques. (In the Era of Peacekeeping Missions: Theoretical Perspectives). (FRE)

Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (Télé-U, CP 670 Station C Montreal Quebec H2L 4L5 [tel/fax: 514-522-3540/3608; e-mail: dgtremlb@telq.quebec.ca]), Innovation et capital socio-territorial: pistes de recherche dans l'agglomération de Montreal (Innovation and Socioterritorial Capital: Research in the Montreal Agglomeration). (FRE)

9836286 / ISA / 1998 / 13527
Trebly, Diane-Gabrielle (Télé-U, CP 670 Station C Montreal Quebec H2L 4L5 [tel/fax: 514-522-3540/3608; e-mail: dgtremlb@telq.quebec.ca]), Innovation et capital socio-territorial: pistes de recherche dans l'agglomération de Montreal (Innovation and Socioterritorial Capital: Research in the Montreal Agglomeration). (FRE)

9836286 / ISA / 1998 / 13528
Trebly, Diane-Gabrielle (Télé-U, CP 670 Station C Montreal Quebec H2L 4L5 [tel/fax: 514-522-3540/3608; e-mail: dgtremlb@telq.quebec.ca]), Working Time and Women in Canada: Perspectives on Work-Family Conciliation and Working Time.

Trebly, Gaétan (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4164; e-mail: Tremblay.gaetan@uqam.ca]), Scenarios which Face Public Television in Canada.

9836289 / ISA / 1998 / 13530
Trebly, Pierre-André (Dept sciences humaines U Quebec, Chicoutimi G7H 2B1 [tel/fax: 418-545-5011/5012; e-mail: pierre-andre.trebly@sympatico.ca]), Organizational Strategy and the Production of Community: Reflections from the Quebec Case.

Tremblay, André (U Ottawa, Ontario KIN 6N5 [tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5906; e-mail: atrembl@uottawa.ca]), Changement d'identité chez les soldats à l'ère des missions de paix: perspectives théoriques et méthodologiques. (In the Era of Peacekeeping Missions: Theoretical Perspectives). (FRE)

Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (Télé-U, CP 670 Station C Montreal Quebec H2L 4L5 [tel/fax: 514-522-3540/3608; e-mail: dgtremlb@telq.quebec.ca]), Innovation et capital socio-territorial: pistes de recherche dans l'agglomération de Montreal (Innovation and Socioterritorial Capital: Research in the Montreal Agglomeration). (FRE)

9836286 / ISA / 1998 / 13528
Trebly, Diane-Gabrielle (Télé-U, CP 670 Station C Montreal Quebec H2L 4L5 [tel/fax: 514-522-3540/3608; e-mail: dgtremlb@telq.quebec.ca]), Working Time and Women in Canada: Perspectives on Work-Family Conciliation and Working Time.

Trebly, Gaétan (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4164; e-mail: Tremblay.gaetan@uqam.ca]), Scenarios which Face Public Television in Canada.

9836266 / ISA / 1998 / 13531
Tremblay, Pierre-André (Dept sciences humaines U Quebec, Chicoutimi G7H 2B1 [tel/fax: 418-545-5011/5012; e-mail: pierre-andre.trebly@sympatico.ca]), Organizational Strategy and the Production of Community: Reflections from the Quebec Case.
environment. It is a useful technique (eg, the Swiss School of Management in St. Gallen). This technology was applied to the staff of a German mental hospital to determine patient's understanding of the goal variable "occupation of beds." In a training session, after first brainstorming ideas on conditioning factors that are increasing & decreasing the rate of occupied beds, the mode, strength, & direction of the mutual influence of these factors were determined. Then, the network was sketched for a better overview of the functions of the total system of operations were discussed. By this session, staff was more able to accept the complexity of management of hospital functions, most likely due to their visualization of its dynamics & complexity. This method is also compatible with mathematical explications for social systems theory.

98S36291 / ISA / 1998 / 13532
Trexler, Cary Jay & Surplock, Charles (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824 [tel/fax: 517-355-6580/353-4981; e-mail: Trexlerc@pilot.msu.edu]), From Conception to Consumption: The Influcences of Grades and Standards in the Construction of the Certified Angus Beef Product.
† Explores the evolution of beef carcass grades & standards & their current impact on shaping the structure of the beef-cattle subsector by analyzing the Certified Angus Beef Program. It is found that grades & standards have marked results on the organizational structure of the industry; they serve to inform the actions of the "ideal" product form. Science & technology are then employed to construct animals, transportation, distribution, processing, & marketing systems to meet this ideal. To understand emerging trends in the beef-cattle subsector & their implications for this industry & its people, specifications of the Certified Angus Beef Program are used as an analytic frame for examining how both the technology & organizational structure help shape this commodity chain. Questions are raised about the future structure of the beef-cattle industry & how this new structure might influence the rancher or the consumer.

98S36292 / ISA / 1998 / 13533
† Aims at showing that national identity is defined not only from within, with reference to the features & traditions that bind fellow-nationals together, but also from outside, as a means for distinguishing & differentiating us from Others. Here, the notion of significant Others is used to involve for this industry & its people, specifications of the Certified Angus Beef Program are used as an analytic frame for examining how both the technology & organizational structure help shape this commodity chain. Questions are raised about the future structure of the beef-cattle industry & how this new structure might influence the rancher or the consumer.

98S36293 / ISA / 1998 / 13534
Triandafyllidou, Anna (Instit Psychology Italian National Research Council, Viale Marx 15 I-00137 Rome Italy [tel/fax: 39-6-860-90220/24737]), The Immigrant as a Threatening Other: A Comparative Study of the Political Discourse on Immigration in South Europe.
† Contemporary European reality is characterized by two potentially conflictual phenomena: (1) an increasing immigration flow from eastern Europe & the Third World toward countries of the European Union of migrants in search of better living & working conditions; & (2) the last 2 decades have witnessed an unexpected revival of ethnocultural movements both in & outside Europe. These phenomena are examined in the cases of Italy, Spain, & Greece. The main features of Spanish, Greek, & Italian national identity are analyzed, & their civic or ethnic characters highlighted. The political discourse related to the issue of immigration is investigated through analysis of 35 interviews conducted with state officials, trade unionists, & nongovernmental organization representatives who have dealt with the issue of immigration in each country. In conclusion, the results of the three case studies are compared & discussed.

98S36294 / ISA / 1998 / 13535
Tritter, Jonathan Q. (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [tel/fax: 011-44-1203-523120/497; e-mail: sysb@fle.cwv.uwarwick.ac.uk]), 'Getting to Know Myself': Changing Work and Ocupying Knowledge Among People with Cancer.
† Building on previous work that examined cancer patients' experiences of their care & initial findings from a current study of cancer patients' needs for support & self-management, explored are patterns of expressed patient needs & how they change over time; results are drawn from the analysis of qualitative data from two focus group studies of men & women with cancer. The study adopts a within-subjects design with goal variable "occupation of beds." In a training session, after first brainstorming ideas on conditioning factors that are increasing & decreasing the rate of occupied beds, the mode, strength, & direction of the mutual influence of these factors were determined. Then, the network was sketched for a better overview of the functions of the total system of operations were discussed. By this session, staff was more able to accept the complexity of management of hospital functions, most likely due to their visualization of its dynamics & complexity. This method is also compatible with mathematical explications for social systems theory.

98S36295 / ISA / 1998 / 13536
Trompetto, Pascale (CRISTO-UPMF, BP 47X F-38040 Grenoble Cedex 9 France [tel/fax: 04-76-82-53-37/58-43; e-mail: Pascale.Trompetto@upmf.grenoble.fr]), Les Significations sociales du travail (The Social Meanings of Work). (FRE)
† Understanding evolutions that affect the workplace & its meaning in society requires emphasis on the different understandings that people give to work, related to various situations of production & organizations. Constructed is an anthropological approach of logics of exchange organizing the labor contract that takes account of the economical, social, & symbolic nature of work, considered an important factor of socialization. This analysis is based on two main ethnographic studies in different contexts: an industrial factory (nuclear sector), & the military (navy). The purpose is to enlarge the narrow frame of economic exchange to question the meanings that employees are referring to think their engagement in work & its counterparts (symbolical economy). The interpretation given by agents of exchange relations with the institution (firm, state) that employ them could be assessed through measures of gift, honor, social status, prestige, professional identity, out-of-work identity, etc. The employee should be able to describe different types of individual expectation & exchange, & draw portraits of contractors. The aim here is to understand the exchange system in labor contracts through three levels of analysis: (1) employment ties as a collective exchange between moral (or collective) persons; (2) work's space as place of socialization & production of identity; & (3) meanings of senses of work in a general economy of social being.

98S36296 / ISA / 1998 / 13537
Trottier, Claude, Laforce, Louise, Cloutier, Renée, Diambomba, Miala & Perron, Madeleine (Faculté sciences éducation U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 [tel/fax: 418-656-2131/3071; e-mail: Claude.Trottier@fse.ualval.ca]), Students' Education Plans and Professional Integration: A Typology of University Graduates.
† Results of a qualitative analysis of educational plans & professional integration of university graduates underpin an examination of whether they decide on their paths & trajectories in an explicit manner, articulating their educational & integration objectives according to a linear logic, or develop their strategies gradually, in a flexible & diversified way that takes into account the multiple contexts & opportunities they face. The analytical framework has been constructed on the basis of the deliberate/emerging strategy continuum. Three dimensions were defined to specify the observed patterns in students' decision-making process: (1) the student's ambiguous character of the student's career plan at the time of registration at university, (2) whether an initially precise plan was modified, or a more explicit plan emerged from one that was vague at the outset, & (3) whether an initial plan--either modified or emerging--had been achieved 8 years after obtaining a degree. A nine-category typology of students who graduated is presented, & bachelor's, master's, & doctoral students are compared.

98S36297 / ISA / 1998 / 13538
Truchot, Claude (U Franche-Comté, F-25000 Besancon Cedex France [tel/fax: 00-33-388790703]), French Language Policies in the Sciences.
† Discusses three aspects of French language policies concerning the sciences: trying to ensure some territoriality to French; adapting to the globalization process of scientific research activities; & spreading the French language. After having described some examples of each, examined is how they interact. While it is obligatory for a doctoral thesis to be written in French, according to the 1994 Law on the use of the French language (territoriality), quite a few foreign students come to France for
research. The law makes them learn how to write in French & disseminate information in their country in this language. An attempt is made to explain why, although French is rarely used now in France in conferences & scientific publications, it is still the working language used inside laboratories, a practice that France's neighboring countries are giving up.

98S36298 / ISA / 1998 / 13539
Truman, Carole A. (Dept Applied Social Science Lancaster U, LA1 4YL England [tel/fax: 44-1524-594099/592475; e-mail: c.truman@lancaster.ac.uk]), Social Exclusion and Social Research: Towards an Emancipatory Framework.

Draws on research done in different emancipatory contexts (ie, marginalized subjects, groups, etc) to explore the potential for elements of new research paradigms to be brought into an "inclusive emancipatory paradigm." Focus is on how the collection of papers (Truman et al, 1998) & support both attention & anatomy of emancipatory social research.

98S36299 / ISA / 1998 / 13540
Trushkovka, Yulia (RCERL Inst Linguistics Russian Academy Sciences, Bol. Kislavskij Per. 1/2 101009 Moscow [tel/fax: 095-2905268/28; e-mail: socio@ling.msk.ru]), Terms for National/State Languages in Russian Emigration.

Many basic sociolinguistic terms for ethnic languages vary in meaning & function, reflecting differences in scientific traditions, ideological orientations, & linguistic practices in various countries. Some peculiarities of contemporary life of the Russian Federation are manifested in the meanings & use of the terms "national," "state," "official language," etc. The concept of "national language" correlates with "language of nation"--an ethnic community having large strength, developed forms of culture, & usually, its own statehood. Sometimes it also means "language of nationality"; the latter type of community, according to the Soviet tradition, being a former stage of ethnic development, usually lacks statehood, as compared to nation. "National language" can also designate any ethnic language. Finally, this term can denote all languages but Russian (especially concerning the sphere of education); it is also the Soviet tradition of dividing languages into Russian & non-Russian. The terms "state" & "official" designate the official status of a language & spheres of its functioning. The difference is that state language possesses symbolic value, being a symbol of a national statehood. "State" often reflects the language perspective, while "official" reflects the actual functional status of a language, as concerns state & official languages of Russia.

98S36300 / ISA / 1998 / 13541
Tsamis, Vasiliki J. (Howard U, Washington DC 20059 [tel: 410-529-5497; e-mail: vmats@weson.howard.edu]), Should Sociologists Be Concerned with Developmental Epidemiology? The Epidemiological Outlook of Impaired Attention/Encoding Abilities and the Connection to Environment and Memory/Metamemorial Processes.

Considers the possible disadvantages created by the interaction of biological & sociological variables, & how their embodiment into the social structure influences cognition during both gestation & early childhood. Cumulative findings suggest that socioenvironmental determinants act on the fetus & the life course before birth. As an example, growing evidence supports the notion that a lack of adequate prenatal care, as well as alcohol consumed during pregnancy, impact on maternal health & in turn, may act on the developing fetus to impair putative mechanisms that support both attention & social behavior. Postnatally, poverty & poverty-related conditions, eg, exposure to lead, parasitic infestation, malnutrition, as well as cultural & educational deprivation, & lack of intellectual & social stimulation, may cause developmental gaps; thus, retardation attention/encoding abilities & the quality of memory & metamemorial processes that are significant predictors of childhood aggressive behavior (Rebok & Tsamis, 1997), increasing the risk of labeling accordingly. It is suggested that greater focus be placed on these exogenous antecedents in an effort to lower the risk of early maladaptive behaviors linked to later deviance.

98S36301 / ISA / 1998 / 13542
Tsai, Ruey-Ming (Dept Sociology Tunghai U, 407 Taiwan [tel: 886-4-4280220; e-mail: rmatsy@s667.tbu.edu.tw]), The Formation of Inequality in Taiwan's State Bureaucracy: A Positional Capital Approach.

In the context of studying the Taiwanese government's labor market, examined are the bureaucratic structure of the civil service system & the career mobility pattern of civil servants, drawing on longitudinal data from state bureaucracy personnel files. Event-history analysis is used to explore the civil service career patterns, focusing on the effects of the posed boundary, especially the position changes in or between bureaus. After analyzing the rate of mobility to promotions, demotions, or transfers, positions that are gateways to higher positions, especially those at heads of sections/departments, are discussed. The main objective is to analyze the mobility patterns of state employees & locate the specific positions that carry higher positional capital for further mobility.

98S36302 / ISA / 1998 / 13543
Tso, Thomas (Dept Sociology Chinese U Hong Kong, Shatin New Territories [tel/fax: 852-2609-6630/2603-5213; e-mail: ktctse@cuhk.edu.hk]), Mission Impossible: A Reconsideration of Democratic Education in Schools.

Aims to argue that the provision of democratic education is problematic because of organizational constraints rooted in an inherent conflict between a primarily authoritarian & paternalistic school context that prevents realization of democratic schools, a premise of democratic education. The basic problem with democratic education originates from the particularistic characteristics of school simultaneously as a custodial organization & teaching institute. As an organization, the school processes varied & diffuse goals that are pragmatically contradictory. Since the central concern is placed on order maintenance, moral training, & instruction, it leads to the crowding out or removal of democratic education. As a result, democratic education is secondary to moral education or reduced to teaching of formal political topics, & the scope of democratic participation in the formal curriculum is circumscribed by administrative considerations.

98S36303 / ISA / 1998 / 13544
Tuete, Jason (School Business King Alfred's U Coll, Hampshire SO22 4NR England [tel/fax: 44-01-962-827498/512; e-mail: J.Tuck@wks.ac.uk]), "There's Some Corner of Foreign Field That Is Forever...England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales": Rugby Union, National Identity Politics and the Media "at Play".

Explores from a figurational perspective the complex interrelationship between sport, national identity politics, & habitus codes with particular reference to the British Isles. The significance of this relationship is addressed through an investigation into the role of the media in constructing & representing the nation through the sport of rugby union. More specifically, these processes are examined by employing qualitative content analysis of national newspapers & TV broadcasts to identify the "national habitus codes" employed by the media in relation to the terms of England, Ireland, Scotland, & Wales during the 1995 Rugby World Cup in South Africa. This investigation into the media's representations of "patriots at play" in some corner of a foreign "field of dreams" provides an interesting insight into the interlinkage between sport, the media, & national character. Findings suggest that the media, as a prominent factor in the formation of I/we & us/their identities, can both reflect & reinforce these affiliations through their portrayal of sport.

98S36304 / ISA / 1998 / 13545

Several important indicators of social economic conditions come from asking questions of individual respondents in large national sample surveys. Because these indicators are reported at the aggregate level, error in them also has been reported at that level. Known as mean square error, it encompasses both sampling variance & bias. It may be reasonable to view sampling error as an aggregate concept, but to do so for bias would limit the ability to determine its sources. Except for sampling bias, bias is largely the result of errors in the answers received from respondents. Thus, to understand this component of bias, the size of individual-level errors must be ascertained. The common assumption for correcting errors at the microlevel is outlined, & several methods for doing so are explored. Discussion covers the treatment of nonresponse in the context of microlevel measurement errors, the distributional characteristics of these errors, & the relationship between microlevel errors & macrolevel measures of bias.

98S36305 / ISA / 1998 / 13546
Tuete, Conrad Geir, Hansen, Svein Kolstad & Nilsson, Thorbjorn (Ostfold Coll, Halden Norway [tel/fax: 69-18-54/63-44]), Ideas...
of Political Leadership among Local Full-Time Politicians in Swedish and Norwegian Municipalities.

1 Data obtained via qualitative interviews are used to explore ideas of leadership among 26 local full-time politicians in 20 Swedish & 6 Norwegian municipalities. Focus is on these politicians' theoretical & practical understanding of their role & of political leadership, as well as their relations to actors in their environment. Responses are discussed in reference to new public management & political professionalism, considering whether those political leaders who adhere to these new approaches are better fit for leadership than those who do not. Findings show how politicians go through an informal learning process & internalize informal knowledge that is adjusted for the political world. An important aspect of this informal knowledge is the ability to handle ambivalences & to successfully adjust self-presentation according to different situations.

3 This whole learning process can be seen as a process of professionalization: the individual develops a sense of belonging & identity according to special values that demarcate him/her from other professions & from part-time politicians. It is suggested that full-time politicians tend to take the role of a person who stands above party politics in contrast to the typical partisan politician who represents the opinions of his/her party. In this respect, the ideas of the full-time politicians seem to be in accordance with an elitist view on political representation.

98S36306 / ISA / 1998 / 13547
Tuillier, Jean-Noel (Laboratoire Printemps U Saint Quentin, F-78047 Guyancourt France (tel/fax: 33-1-39-25-5651; e-mail: jean-noel.tuillier@printemps.uvsq.fr)). Le Modele de la competence des personnels de l'industrie metallurgique francaise (Competence Model in France's Steel Industry). (FRE)

1 Since the early 1980s, to reach a new productivity & performance level, France's steel industry adopted human resource practices to go with the development of new technology in the steel-making process. The use of problem-solving teams, incentive pay, better training & screening of workers, & flexibility in assigning job tasks to workers are the characteristics of the greatest steel firms' practices. Innovative tool management as logique competence is also created to develop flexibility remuneration & mobility of workers. Focus here is on the practices of the competence model, especially on the relation between it & the social technical labor value. Examined are how the practices of competence model change the social value in the steel industry technical labor contents & how the steel technical labor changes the practices of the model. Data drawn from a 4-year study in France's biggest steel plant prove the interaction between the model & the technical work contents. Studying the competence model in the plant, demonstrated is how this "tool management" creates new relationships between technicians & managers.

98S36307 / ISA / 1998 / 13548
Tulle-Winton, Emmanuel & Mooney, Elizabeth (Dept Social Sciences Glasgow Caledonian U, G4 0BA Scotland (tel/fax: 44-141-3330/3439; e-mail: e.tulle-winton@geal.ac.uk)). The Government of Old Age: Can Foucault Help Us Theorise Old Age?.

1 Attempts to test new ways of understanding & theorizing old age by drawing, past & present, analysis. Focus is on the government of populations & of the self in a changing welfare climate that shifts the responsibility for care in & financing of old age from the collectivity to the individual. A cultural shift toward lifestyles & representation, greater social & economic opportunities accompanied by growing social inequalities, & a morality provide the backdrop for the experience of the becoming & being old in fin-de-siecle GB. Recent theoretical developments in sociology have problematized dominant cultural, social, & academic constructions of aging & the ways old people make sense of their aging selves against these normalizing processes by highlighting the relevance of structural processes & the experience of old age. The corporeality of old age is perhaps less explicitly theorized, especially in its link with practices of regulation. Based on empirical data collected in the course of life-history interviews with a sample of recently retired people living in Glasgow, Scotland, two related processes are explored: that capture the complexity of identity construction in later life in a changing cultural context: (1) the relationship between the corporeal dimension of being old & practices of regulation, & (2) resistance to forms of regulation that are constitutive of old age & their payback for the maintenance of a competent self.

98S36308 / ISA / 1998 / 13549
Tumanyan, Eteri G. (Instit Linguistics Russian Academy Sciences, Bol. Kislovskij Per. 1/2 103009 Moscow (tel/fax: 0709-290-52-68/05-28; e-mail: @iling.msk.su)). Sociolinguistic Factors for the Same-Type Changes in the Ethnic Languages of the Former Soviet Union.

1 In the different ethnic languages of the former USSR, same-type linguistic changes have taken place, mainly in lexicon, but also in syntax & phonetics. These changes can be observed in all literary languages irrespective of their structural, typological, or genetic characteristics. They began emerging in the 1920s & increased until the USSR was separated into independent states in 1991. In this respect, the ideas of the full-time politicians seem to be in accordance with an elitist view on political representation.

98S36309 / ISA / 1998 / 13550
Tuut, Esperanza (Colegio Frontera Sur-Unidad Tabasco, CP 866180 Mexico (tel/fax: 52-93-51-50-74/08-93; e-mail: espunon@nexus.net.mx)). Population and Birth Control: From "Problem" to "Resource" and the Adolescent Pregnancy Situation in Mexico.

1 Examines the relationship between new political proposal developed by women at Cairo (Egypt) & Beijing (People's Republic of China), to look at the population as a resource instead of as a problem & the actual adolescent pregnancy conditions in Latin America, specifically in Mexico. The fecundity rates for adolescents & the possibilities & difficulties of becoming parents at that age are shown. Also discussed are the relationship between scholarship, family origin, the public politics of birth control in Mexico & the young people's free choices about birth control. It is concluded that a deeper analysis focusing on the different social-cultural contexts & the impact on teenager sexuality & pregnancy behavior is needed.

98S36310 / ISA / 1998 / 13551

1 After examining the relationships between the terms sacred, utopia, & compromise, their meaning(s) in the work of Friedrich Engels on early Christianity & its latter history are explored. Though Engels's argument presents some clear limitations, it supports theoretical suggestion, eg, if the sacred is the opposite of everyday life, it has some links with utopia & not with compromise. This one finds out if religion appears as an dialectical relationship between the sacred & what looks like the opposite. Religious institutions are obliged to deal with utopias & compromises in the larger society.

98S36311 / ISA / 1998 / 13552
Turmel, André & Hamelin, Louise (Dept sociologie U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 (fax: 418-656-7390; e-mail: andre.turmel@soc.ulaval.ca)). The Social Construction of Childhood in the Medical Field.

1 Examines the changing status of childhood in the first half of the 20th century, defining status as (1) the emergence of the child as a social actor on the national scene in a given society, which was a tremendous change from the previous period where children were considered miniature adults deprived of most rights & responsibilities; & (2) a reconfiguration of what was childhood, particularly a normal child, because this question of normalcy was not previously relevant, with the child considered an irresponsible creature under the tutorship of an adult. Systematic investigation that began in the latter 19th century had a certain number of effects, the most important being the changing definition of the normal child, accomplished via a classification by age categories. Are these tendencies linked to the schema of regularity, scheduling, & norms? Another effect revolved around the question of legitimation: which way was the best for rearing children, & above all, for rearing normal children? The Canadian literature is analyzed for how it redefines the normal child.

98S36312 / ISA / 1998 / 13553
Turner, Bryan S. (Deakin U, Geelong Victoria 3217 Australia
Argues that Martin Heidegger's distinction between the ontology of being & its specification by beings provides a way into the contradictory problem of the radical contextualization of the body in time & space, & the universal dimensions of human existence. In the critique of metaphysics, Heidegger distinguished between the vertical dimension of being & the horizontal specification of social being by economic, social, & political relations. By concentrating on being as defined by social roles, we have lost a capacity to analyze being. This is translated into an argument that what all human beings share is their ontological (vertical) frailty as beings-unto-death & their socialological (horizontal) precariousness in institutional terms. This model of vertical/horizontal interaction between existential frailty & sociological precariousness has to be complicated by the development of biological technologies that promise/threaten to transform human beings into hybridized machine-bodies. Considered is whether these genetically reorganized bodies will be moral agents with a capacity for empathetic understanding of frailty.

Turner, Terisa E. & Brownhill, Leigh (Dept Sociology/Anthropology/Political Studies U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1 [tel/fax: 519-824-4120/837-9561; e-mail: terisat@uoguelph.ca]), Gendered Class Analysis and Social Movements in Africa.


A comparative analysis of the youth movements of 1968 & 1986, based on research conducted by the French Centre national de recherche scientifique, reveals that a new, militant political generation appeared in the 1980s. The purpose of the political sociology of social movements, the 1980s were just as interesting as the 1960s. In both cases, one can see the emergence of new value systems & the implementation of new practices & questioning of traditional formations. How the youth of these two periods acted to motivate social movements & call into question the stability of the state is considered. It is concluded that the study of their collective actions could encourage the formation of a new subsiding discipline of sociology—the sociology of destabilization.

Taruntszev, Evgeny (Instit Socioeconomic Studies Population Russian Academy Sciences, Leninsky Prospekt 14 117901 Moscow [e-mail: isepR@glas.apc.org]), Multidimensional Estimates of Deprivation in Transitional Russia.

Differences in the ability of former-Soviet people to adjust to the new economic situation have caused changes in the social position of members of the main professional groups, many of whom now live in poverty in Russia. However, income & expenditures of households are not always a reliable way of assessing well-being in a situation of mass income concealment under the predominance of the shadow forms of economy. Wider estimations are made, taking into account such components of the economic potential of household as disposable dwellings & property. The main sociodemographic groups of Saint Petersburg are investigated, based on a 1997 sociological survey of 900 households.


Explores the process of Russian transition, which has many problems in the construction of local-global relations, specifically between federal administration & local authorities. At the same time that the federal administration declares an increase in the rights of local authorities, it tries to diminish these rights. This situation raises debate about whether the status of local authorities is part of the state administration or an independent part of the society's global power. There are many unsolved positions in the economic & financial spheres—eg, the federal administration collects all taxes & does not want to give this right to the local governments. In this situation, local authorities cannot solve many local problems. Drawing on case studies of these conflicts, recommendations are made for the improvement of local-global relations.

Twigg, Julia (Dept Social & Public Policy U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NZ England [tel/fax: 001694-1-250-7216499/01227-824041; e-mail: J.M.Twigg@ukc.ac.uk]), Bathing the Body: Giving and Receiving Intimate Care.

Explores the nature of intimate care from the perspective of both the caregivers & disabled people who receive it, focusing on the provision of bathing in the community & the meaning of such activity in the lives of older people. Specifically, it is examined how help in bathing, which involves nakedness, touching, & the management of the body, is negotiated. Direct body work has traditionally been seen as demeaning to the worker & yet, it is also a source of power. The power relations that underlie intimate care are examined, exploring how the bodies of older people become sites of conflict between the desires of workers to control their work, enhance their status, resist the social & cultural meanings that present their work as demeaning & of low status, & the wishes of older disabled people to retain autonomy in the face of interventions that may deny adulthood & expose them to the controls of others.

Tyyska, Vappu (Ryerson Polytechnic U, Toronto Ontario M5B 2K3 [tel/fax: 416-979-5000/5273; e-mail: vtyyska@acs.ryerson.ca]), Emigre Feminism: Challenging the Boundaries of “Western” Feminism.

Influenced by postmodernism, questions of generalization & specificity, or homogenization & diversity, have become a constant theme in the analysis & theorizing about women, gender relations, & feminism. This discussion holds two curiously contradictory trends. On the one hand, in deconstructing the category “woman,” feminist scholars have provided important insight into the diversity of women's experiences worldwide, while, on the other hand, the category “Western” in relation to women & feminism in the global context, has gained a generalized prominence that holds an essentializing tendency & denies differences. Informed by studies of “emigre,” “transnational,” & “nomadic” feminisms, discussed here as one of the challenges & contradictions posed to the categorical “Western feminism” in light of materialist vs ideological schools of feminist theory.


Shows how to integrate biological & social models explaining sex differences. New approaches are introduced to measuring within- & between-sex behavior differences in masculinity & femininity that return to a biological bipolar roots of these concepts. The currently overwhelmingly dominant & politically fashionable conceptualization of masculinity & femininity as orthogonal is abandoned.


It is contended that numerous sectors of economic activity are currently experiencing movements concentrating firms at an international level. Groups form quickly as a result of buybacks by foreign companies & organizations that implant businesses into new countries with strong growth potentials. Recent data from a multinational concrete company are analyzed, revealing that this type of economic development strategy poses new questions about the forms of social integration in firms. Attention is given to problems involving the technomanagerial modernization of factories strongly influenced by the logic of localism & empiricism, tensions between global integration procedures & local dynamics, & re-
search into a new form of group management situated between centralization & decentralization. It is shown that international businesses strongly marked by the dimensions of markets can serve as original social models through the adoption of the principle of flexible rationalization, which rests on the existence of culturally interfacing actors capable of elaborating compromises between different dynamics. How these actors allow the adaption of cultural regulation to businesses in international contexts is investigated.

98536321 / ISA / 1998 / 13562
Uhlmann, Thomas (Instit Medische Soziologie Humburg, D-20246 13 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-40-4717-3397/4947; e-mail: Uhlmann@Uke.uni-hamburg.de]), Genome Analysis and Inheritance.

Examines how the development of genetic engineering is received by German insurance companies. The social insurances & the federal government's Parliament-Commission see a new danger for further risk distinctions based this time on genetics, because insurance companies will make use of every possibility to embrace so-called low risks, & exclude high risks in their cost calculation. Considering the immense deregulation of the insurance sector, discounted premiums & risk money in the private sectors affect the member structure & structure of contributions of the social insurances. A bonus/high-risk premium system devised by private health insurance on the basis of (voluntary) genome analysis would increase the difference in risk categories between the clients of social & private health insurance companies. Basic principles of solidarity of the German Social Safety Networks would be endangered if such a far-reaching genetically argued risk distinction came to fruition.

98536322 / ISA / 1998 / 13563
Upadhyay, Vrajendra (Dept. Humanities & Social Sciences Indian Inst. Technology, Delhi 110016 [tel: 68-61-977; fax: 91-11-6682037; e-mail: upadhyay@hss.ist.ernet.in]), The Production of a Marketized Intimacy: Getting Cash for Care.

The blurring of the boundaries in welfare states suggests that (1) large parts of care are produced in the household & hence, are unpaid, & (2) care is gendered. Here, cross-national data are used to argue that care in the household is increasingly commodified; i.e., the dualism between paid & unpaid work appears to be breaking down as far as care is concerned. Part of this blurring of the boundaries occurs as a result of some welfare states, notably the Federal Republic of Germany & Austria but also, in a minor way, the UK, introducing the facility for users of care services to opt for cash instead of services, so they can directly employ personal assistants. Qualitative data are provided on paid personal assistants who are employed directly by disabled people to provide them with services, arguing that the "markeitization of intimacy" will become an important element in care relationships & in the future of paid & unpaid work.

98536323 / ISA / 1998 / 13564
Urano, Masaki (Dept Sociology Waseda U, Shinjuku-ku Tokyo 162-0052 Japan [tel/fax: 81-3-5286-3662/3203-7718; e-mail: v2g01657@nyfiserve.or.jp]), Management of Shelter-Provision and Dwelling Environment after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake: Passage from Temporary Shelter to Reconstruction.

Examines management problems encountered during the transition from temporary shelter to dwelling environment reconstruction after the great Hanshin-Awaji earthquake in January 1995 in Japan. Evaluation & choice of emergency shelters are surveyed. More substantial temporary housing with a noncentral location became available around 4 months after the disaster; in general, housing location cramped victim work routines. Permanent housing developments for the poor are discussed for future housing policy formation.

98536325 / ISA / 1998 / 13566
Ure, George (California Pacific U, Seattle WA 98107 [fax: 001-206-782-4336; e-mail: gune@newlink.com]), Periodicity of Phenomena related to Longwaves. When Do Coincident Factors Become Proof of Existence?

Are Kondratieff long waves an economic phenomenon, or are there underlying social, technological, environmental, & resource causes? Proposed here is a matrix approach to the analysis of long-wave phenomena. A review explores social & human needs phenomena & observes that social changes may either lead or lag economic changes. Several matrices are explored & data fitting to the matrices proposed. A simple economic matrix focused on supply & demand is compared to a social matrix, & an integrated economic & human needs matrix is outlined & fit to observed data. Standards of proof are reviewed & some predictions based on the integrated matrix proposed.

98536326 / ISA / 1998 / 13567
Uriedi, Nathaniel (Ben Gurion U Negev, Beersheva IL-84105 Israel [fax: 972-7-6749200]), Working Tourists in Israel and Their Encounter with Hosts.

The general notion of the tourist role is usually separated from work-oriented activities, though contemporary theories point toward a growing breakdown in the separation of work activities from the consumption of tourism. Here, tourist-host contact is examined across three groups of working tourists (total N = 380) in Israel: volunteers in kibbutzim, working travelers in moshavim, & working travelers in the city of Tel-Aviv. Focus is on encounters between these working tourists & their hosts as determined by the meaning that the former assign to their work situation. Survey data reveal that (1) while the volunteers in kibbutzim grasp their work situation as part of their tourist experience, members of the other two groups perceived it as means to continue their travel; & (2) volunteers in kibbutzim were less likely to hold positive attitudes about their hosts than members of the other groups. These findings suggest that working tourists who perceive their work as part of their tourist experience may hold more vague & higher expectations from their encounter with hosts than their counterparts whose motivation to work is dominated by a mercenary approach. Thus, the former are more likely to be disappointed from the encounter with their hosts then the latter.

98536327 / ISA / 1998 / 13568
Urry, John (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, LA1 4YF England [tel/fax: 44-1524-594179/594256; e-mail: jurry@lancaster.ac.uk]), Narcotráfico y reinserción social en América Latina (Drug Trafficking and Social Reinsertion in Latin America). (SPA)

Analyze drug traffic as a response of social reininsertion of a few sectors with a consolidated organization system, & specific moral values, control styles, & legitimacy, in the context of the globalized postindustrial economy & crisis of the nation-state. New economic politics, however, bring globalization, differentiated markets, & the exclusion of many people from formal alternatives to work, who then must find a means of social reininsertion. These are social sectors that actuate out of formal markets of work or, directly, out of the proper law, but present moral principles, behavior rules, & specific levels of legitimacy. In this state, the drug trafficking is a common, but essential, occurrence. Coca-producers' movements, organization in drug cartels, & their command actions in urban peripheries are major features of such organized crime workers.

98536328 / ISA / 1998 / 13569
Urquidi, Vivian Grace Fernandez-Davila (Dept Sociology U Santo Pau- lo, 05058-900 SP Brazil [tel/fax: 5511-813331/2112096; e-mail: vuquidi@hotmail.com]), Narcotráfico y reinserción social en América Latina (Drug Traffic and Social Reinsertion in Latin America). (SPA)

Analyses drug traffic as a response of social reininsertion of a few sectors with a consolidated organization system, & specific moral values, control styles, & legitimacy, in the context of the globalized postindustrial economy & crisis of the nation-state. New economic politics, however, bring globalization, differentiated markets, & the exclusion of many people from formal alternatives to work, who then must find a means of social reininsertion. These are social sectors that actuate out of formal markets of work or, directly, out of the proper law, but present moral principles, behavior rules, & specific levels of legitimacy. In this state, the drug trafficking is a common, but essential, occurrence. Coca producers' movements, organization in drug cartels, & their command actions in urban peripheries are major features of such organized crime workers.

98536329 / ISA / 1998 / 13570
Urry, John (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, LA1 4YF England [tel/fax: 44-1524-594179/594256; e-mail: jurry@lancaster.ac.uk]), Citizenship and Globalization.

An analysis of the implications of globalization for the classic notions of citizenship suggests that some kind of putative global citizenship may be developing. The possible practices, risks, rights, & duties of such a citizenship are described, focusing on the potential role of the global media in developing such an imagined community. Reference is made to research on media images that appear to address "citizens of the globe."
11 An analysis of how globalization-localization transforms conventional conceptions of citizenship. Various research materials are elaborated, focusing on the environment. It is shown that citizenship has become multilevel. Implications are considered.

898S36330 / ISA / 1998 / 13571
Ugai, Paola, Brandão Moniz, Antônio & Osório, A. Luís (UNINOMA-CRII, Portugal [e-mail: pcc@uninova.pt]), Toward the Virtual Enterprise Paradigm: A Cultural and Technological Information Network.

11 The Internet/Web represents a paradigmatic technological fast change from a situation where cooperation was difficult to one in which it can be achieved by accessing very cheap tools like CHAT, electronic mail, etc. The sociology of work must overcome new challenges to clarify the behavioral changes resulting from this new virtual enterprise paradigm. A virtual enterprise can be seen as a structure organized around multicultural (eg, Sainsaulkels) & multilingual working groups (technicians, operators, office workers, managers, engineers, etc.) that need to cooperate to achieve convergent goals in the face of different contractual rules, rules inside enterprise nodes, & management structures & the resulting decision-making shortening. The success of the introduction of the virtual enterprise paradigm is also strongly dependent on personal commitment, & the complexity of social dependencies beyond internal enterprise borders brings new challenges. It is necessary to define a new social framework modeling all characteristics of effective cooperation among persons belonging to different enterprises that may be located in different countries. This new paradigm brings a new set of exigencies at the societal, organizational, & individual levels. Described here are technological facilities enabling wide cooperation among heterogeneous cultures & sociological factors conditioning & influencing the changes on enterprises when they enter in the virtual world. The European Esprit Project PRODNET II is used as a case study.

898S36331 / ISA / 1998 / 13572
Uslenghi, Juan Pablo (USAL-COMETIC-IDICSO, CP 1086 H. Yrigoyen 2441 Buenos Aires Argentina [tel/fax: 54-1-3239596/ 8233347; e-mail: rquen@mail.retina.ar]), Globalización y gobernanidad. La participación como atributo de gobierno (Globalization and Governability. Participation as an Attribute of Governance). (SPA)

11 Changes in the modes of participation in organizations & institutions are analyzed in the context of globalization. Focus, using a historical-institutionalism approach, is on the inability to generate social consensus in the emerging democracies of South America, in part because of their different sociocultural conditions, in connection with the creation & empowerment of norms, rules, & institutions that make it possible to develop a framework of efficiency in the solution of new social claims. The starting point is how to solve the dilemmas that the market-democracy relation brings to these changing societies, in particular, issues related to the uncertainty determined by institutions in a framework of democracy.

898S36332 / ISA / 1998 / 13572
Utasi, Agnes (Instit Political Science Hungarian Academy Sciences, Benicz u 33 H-1068 Budapest [tel/fax: 361-321-830/3221-843; e-mail: utasi@mtanph.hu]), The Stratum-Differences of Divorce and Co-habitation.

11 (Survey family) survey data (Tarki, 1994) are used to analyze different couple partnerships in Hungary. Comparison of ever-divorced (14.5%) & ever-cohabitated (20%) people revealed big differences by social strata. Analyses indicate that the large degree of freedom in lifestyle choice has increased the divorce rate. However, unhappy married couples often stay together because of the disadvantages of divorce.

898S36333 / ISA / 1998 / 13574
Uzan Chomat, Sylvette (Laboratoire changement social U Paris VII, F-75251 Cedex 05 France [tel/fax: 01-40-09-02-55/91-15; e-mail: uzan@ergo-inoparis.5.fr]), With a Job or Not: Mirrors Play into Salarial Society.

11 Discusses the differences between the unemployed person in France & the national employment office counselor assigned to meet with him or her. Between them are not just a desk & a computer, but the weight of institutional hierarchy. While they may share the same world, suffering is the lot of the unemployed person; to be employed is best, no matter how bad the working conditions. The feelings experienced by these two people shed light on clinical sociology in terms of the suffering that results from conflicting requirements between rationalization & a moral code. In this can be seen the impression of religion on the political, institutional, & individual levels.

898S36334 / ISA / 1998 / 13575

11 Draws on fieldwork in a village on the southeast shore of Lake Biwa in the middle of Owmi Plain (Japan) to examine a by-product of the rice crop from three perspectives: (1) technology of the rice crop; (2) transmission of the information & reciprocal relations (assistance & reception); & (3) food--the procedure of the rice crop has been transcribed on the calendar along with the recipe for sushi, which is being affected by the adjacent refined paddy system. Its character, recipe, & rituals are discussed.

898S36335 / ISA / 1998 / 13576
Van, Mariken (Nordic Africa Instit, PO Box 1703 SE-75147 Uppsal a Sweden [tel/fax: 46-18-56-22-00/69-56-29; e-mail: Mariken.Van@nai.uu.se]), Housing Policy after Political Transition: The Case of Bamako, Mali.

11 Like many other sub-Saharan countries, Mali, since independence in 1960, has experienced rapid growth of its capital city, Bamako. In the 1960s, most of the demand for low-cost housing was met by densification of central wards, & later by construction without permission on unserviced sites. Initially, these unauthorized settlements were located near villages at the city periphery, where people got permission to build from the village chiefs. Later, land & housing became commercialized, & a flourishing, clandestine land market emerged. The authorities' policy toward this process of "pirate urbanization" was long one of laissez-faire, as it had been toward the unauthorized settlements. After the transition to a democratic government in 1991, the new regime launched a more active policy of urban development planning, causing an increase of the size of Bamako was adopted in 1995. Large, unbuilt areas are being made ready for construction, partly in the form of subsidized, serviced sites. Some unauthorized settlements are being demolished, others are being upgraded. Focus here is on the process of implementation of the new urban policy & how it has affected access to housing for the poor, both in new settlements & in upgraded, older ones. The most advantageously located of these are undergoing a total process of renewal, rather than upgrading, with gentrification as a result. Former tenants from this settlement were located & asked to comment on their fate in the new housing market.

898S36336 / ISA / 1998 / 13577
Vaggonne, Juan M. (U Nacional Córdoba, 5000 Argentina [tel: 54-51-55-2059; e-mail: Vaggonne@newschool.edu]), Argentina and the Political Parties at the Municipal Level. Between a High Legal Institutionalization and a Low Social Legitimization: The Emergence of "Outsiders".

11 Analyzes a paradox in municipal politics in the Province of Córdoba, Argentina. On the one hand, a strong institutionalization of political parties has been taking place since the reinstallation of democracy (1984); on the other, there has been a decrease in the social legitimization of political parties (almost 50% of the surveyed population expresses no confidence in political parties, & around 40% very little confidence). This situation has brought the emergence of leaders in several municipalities that present their candidacies as outside the traditional political parties. Survey data obtained from these leaders & from the general population are used to explore reasons for their emergence.

898S36337 / ISA / 1998 / 13578
Vaillancourt Rosenau, Pauline (Health Policy Instit U Texas, Houston 77225 [tel/fax: 713-500-9491/9493; e-mail: prosenau@utsh.ph.uh.tmc.edu]), Organising Technology Assessment in Health Care: The Cases of Quebec, France, and the U.S.

11 Health technology assessment, diffusion, adoption, & utilization practices can be organized to save scarce medical technology resources & assure access of the un- & underserved to appropriate health services. The cases of Quebec, France, & the US are studied to shed light on how this goal can best be reached, describing their health, outlining their respective experiences with medical technology assessment, & offering observations linking health system characteristics & health policy to medical technology assessment, diffusion, & utilization. Differences concerning the management of medical technology on a range of policy-relevant...
mensions are discussed, including health system structure, attitudes about planning vs market competition, government regulation, balance between decentralization & centralization, needs of the individual & those of society, linkages between technology assessment & policy making, & the importance of medical technology assessment for medical practice.

98536338 / ISA / 1998 / 113579
Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy & Perron, Bertrand (Dept sociologie U Montreal, Quebec; E-MAIL: vailj@crc.umontreal.ca), Green Leaders' Attitudes in Quebec and in Costa Rica: A Typology and a Comparison.

Data collected via questionnaire on the human dimensions of environmental issues, administered to 193 leaders of green groups in Quebec, are used to generate a typology of those leaders. The analysis attempts to assess (1) attitudinal variables; (2) concern regarding technological risks, considering the carrying capacity of various milieus (air, water, & soil pollution) & global environmental problems (global warming, ozone depletion) & their geodemographic consequences; (3) opinions & attitudes concerning possible solutions to these problems & ways to achieve environmental quality; & (4) level of knowledge concerning climate change & opinions about humans' responsibility for the emergence of this global problem. The usefulness of the green activist typology is tested by applying it to leaders of Quebec international solidarity groups (N = 19) & leaders of green groups in Costa Rica (N = 35). Leaders of the international solidarity groups, in their concern with environmental issues, are occasionally in contact with leaders of green groups, but their cooperation is fragile. An attempt is made to see if Quebec leaders of solidarity groups are closer in their social & environmental attitudes to Quebec green leaders than to Costa Rican green leaders. Given the more recent history of the green movement in Costa Rica & the insistence there on the conservation of natural resources, one would expect Costa Rican green leaders to be less radical on some issues than Quebec green leaders. However, because (1) Costa Rica is a Third World country, (2) its environment is more strongly threatened by powerful economic forces (multinationals), & (3) green leaders there are influenced by a more radical membership & by international groups, these leaders could be just as radical, or even more so, than Quebec green leaders.

98536339 / ISA / 1998 / 113580
Vaitkus, Mark A. (Dept Behavioral Sciences & Leadership US Military Academy, West Point NY 10996 (tel/fax: 914-938-5642/2236; e-mail: lme6306@exmail.usma.edu)), Estimating Individual and Unit Morale in the United States Army.

Large-scale surveys conducted by the Walter Reed Army Instit of Research in the 1980s asked soldiers to estimate their own & their company's levels of morale. While these measures proved to be intercorrelated, they appeared to be measuring different phenomena. Not only were persons in the same company more similar than those for the company as a whole & displayed less variance when aggregated at the company level, but in factor analyses & path-analytic models, they showed correlational & predictive patterns that indicated associations with measures of self-esteem & psychological well-being, rather than measures of social solidarity & cohesion, which were more linked to the company level. It is concluded that, while a deductive approach has certain merits with respect to theory building, for empirical studies it is best to focus on the everyday use of such terms as morale whether referring to individuals or groups.

98536340 / ISA / 1998 / 113581
Vajda, Júlia & Kovacs, Evi Judit (Instit Sociology ELTE U, H-1446 Budapest Hungary (tel/fax: 36-1-266-5222/3860; e-mail: H13073V@ELLA.Hu), What Does the "Mogen David" Mean?.

Presents the story of Kati, a Catholic who lives in a mixed marriage with János, who comes from a Jewish holocaust survivor family, & their son, Benjamin, who attends one of the Jewish schools established in Hungary immediately after the political transition in 1989. To address the problem of identities in mixed marriages, narrative life-story interviews were conducted with both parents. Analysis shows that Kati, as a result of her fight with her father, identifies herself with the Jewishness of her husband, whereas János, not being able to assimilate the Holocaust losses of his family—tries to forget his Jewishness. Their son, growing up in this conflict, cannot find person, religion, or culture with which to identify. At one point, not allowed to verbalize a question about Judaism, Benjamin draws a "Mogen David" on the wall of their house, just being built. The different responses of his parents reveal what this symbol can mean in this complicated situation. Through analysis of this case, the problem of different "realities" is addressed, & an attempt made to reconstruct the different languages used to bridge the communication & cultural gap between the two parents & their son.

98536341 / ISA / 1998 / 113582
Valdiviezo-Sandoval, Rene (U Autónoma Tlaxcala, 90070 Mexico (tel: 22-84-66-04; fax: 246-2-73-80; e-mail: cisider@noc.puc.udlap.mx)), Mexico: Small Towns and Regional Development. The Case of Tlaxcala.

Tlaxcala is one of the smallest states in Mexico. The territorial characteristics of the state's 60 municipalities, with the exception of about 10 of them, are similar to their development features. Certain municipalities have a low population & economic activities mainly linked to survival agriculture, characterized by low levels of productivity & high rates of emigration. Tlaxcala exemplifies what has happened in various parts of the country: change of the productive axis from agriculture to industry & services, expulsion of its population to the metropolitan cities, & unequal development of its cities & municipalities. Presented are the development features of the cities & municipalities of Tlaxcala & its immediate regions of regional development, exemplifying a situation that is being generalized to various regions in the country.

98536342 / ISA / 1998 / 113583
Valdivierna, Jann (U Autónoma Tlaxcala, Riga LV-1050 (tel/fax: 371-7-227696; e-mail: latv@ac.la.lv)), Linguistic Aspects of Integration of Latvia in the European Union.

Addresses external & internal relations between the Latvian language & languages of the external world, or those used in Latvia, examining the sociolinguistic position of the languages & of the social groups using them. External relations can be inward (the impact of the languages dominant in Europe on the position of Latvian) or outward (the role of Latvian in the rest of Europe). The most relevant & complicated process of the inward direction is the impact of English on the languages & position of the languages used in Latvia. This impact has four aspects, with both positive & negative consequences. Some consequences have a direct impact on internal relations, the most important of which are relations between Latvian & Russian. These relations, both legally & generally, fail in majority-minority relationship. The case of Latvia is complicated & differs from those of other languages, in that it is an indigenous majority language & experiences some of the problems of minority languages elsewhere.

98536343 / ISA / 1998 / 113584
Valencia, Martínez Morales (Dept Geografía UFRN Lagoa Nova, Natal RN 59-072-970 Brazil (tel/fax: 00-44-1273-682478; e-mail: mvanela@echl.ufrn.br)), Collor's Voting Pattern and the Allocation of Housing Investments in Brazil (1990-94).

Analysis of the result of the 1989 Brazilian presidential election reveals coincidences between the pattern of votes given to Fernando Collor de Mello, the elected president, & the allocation of housing investments during his government. This correlation & its political influences are examined.

98536344 / ISA / 1998 / 113585
Valencia, Judith (U Central Venezuela, Caracas (tel/fax: 258-960345/2636080; e-mail: elanderl@etheron.net)), The Debt: A Strategic Device.

Debt is a strategic power device. Focus here is on how it operates in Latin America in relation to politics & mechanisms of capitalist control. This power strategy is commanded worldwide by financial capital, which is trying to force illegitimacy, tempting governments to associate in a politics of fait accompli. Transnationalists participate hand in hand with banking partners in the commercial & multilateral financing of the loans. In this strategy, debt is not designed to be cancelled, but to be transformed—through the politics of privatization—into international investment in a nonfrontier territory. This effort is characterized here.

98536345 / ISA / 1998 / 113586

A critical evaluation of the most predominant theoretical models in the study of Latin American Pentecostalism, with focus on the neobiblical argument of David Martin & the modernistic approach of Jean-Pierre Bas- tian. It is contended that their concepts are significantly different in their
analysis of religious phenomena & their interpretations of the impact of Pentecostalism on the region’s processes of social change. Both accounts agree, however, that Protestantism has the ability to offer modernization & progress to the region. It is argued that both tendencies have had an important theological impact in sociological & anthropological studies undertaken in the last decade. Proposed is an alternative methodology based on a neo-Gramscian theoretical framework that allows the localization of religious phenomena in the field of ideology & revitalizes the debate on religion’s function in contemporary society.

98536346 / ISA / 1998 / 13587
Valladarej, Licia (Inst U Pesquisas Rio de Janeiro, 22260-100 RJ Brazil (tel/fax: 55-21-5378020/2867146; e-mail: vallada@ibm.net)), The Favelas Revisited: The Poor from Community to Violence.

¶ Favelas in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, have existed 100+ years, standing as a permanent symbol of spatial segregation. Within the last 50 years, a concise body of literature an urban poverty has developed & in the 1990s, there has been a resurgence of scholarly interest in the study of the favela. Here, the main studies undertaken in such neighborhoods are drawn on to examine (1) different conceptions of poverty; (2) ideas about the causes of poverty & who the poor are; (3) how to mitigate or solve the problems of poverty; & (4) the representation of spatial segregation, living conditions, & the way of life of the poor in the favelas. These issues are related to the sociological debate on poverty & social change in Latin America, & available of interpretation & comparability, especially the association between favela, poverty, & violence. New paradigms of poverty such as social exclusion seem to reinforce the idea of the favela as a violent neighborhood. It is predictable that the image of the favela will be identified with that of the US ghetto, although other research trends indicate that favelas are still specific, though diverse & changing.

98536347 / ISA / 1998 / 13588
Valloton, Kathleen (U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (e-mail: kathva@utu.fi)), The Juncture of Immigrants with Civil Society, The State and the Market: Studies in Finland and Canada.

¶ Examines the interface & interaction sites of immigrants & society, drawing on a study of resettling actors in Finland & Canada & the societal systems they encounter. Individuals & groups relate to society on many levels & in many roles, eg, immigrants’ relations with the labor market, & avoidance of interpretation & comparability, especially the treatment of technical items-knowledge, & policy-making institutions. Also, they must establish a stake in the mainstream society.

98536348 / ISA / 1998 / 13589
Van Bockstaele, Jacques, Van Bockstaele, Maria & Godard-Plassman, Martine (Centre socioculturel, 21 rue de Javel F-75015 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-01-42670773/45775912; e-mail: bockstal@ccr.jussieu.fr)), Simulation as Approach to Analytic Intervention and Action/Action.

¶ In current social intercourse, systems in structural or institutional interaction produce & maintain a stream of mental representations, ie, evidence of an entrenched link between cognition & action directed to an object. Intra-/intergroup relations contribute to produce mental representations in which are organized into a hierarchy determined by the role or support they symbolize. Action influences cognitive activity & limits its externalization. Action-simulation-cognition was developed in response to demands for intervention by complex organizations. This approach rests on the research hypotheses many times tested, while developing sociocultural research & practice of sociological simulation. These hypotheses originate from the observation that representations, images, & connections deriving from & specifying action are reproducible, ie, transferable. It is then possible to simulate these outcomes, so that they become available for clinical intervention. A situation of interaction between different hierarchical & functional levels—as proposed in an action-simulation-cognition technical apparatus—launches a flow of representations, both individual & categorical, about social relations, about what is at stake technically & socially. In the simulation, the situational categories generate & compose, approaches to categorical relations, management of power relations, & treatment of technical items, knowledge, & experience, thus developing the dynamics of imagination & memory relevant to action.

98536349 / ISA / 1998 / 13590
Van Bockstaele, Jacques, Van Bockstaele, Maria & Godard-Plassman, Martine (Centre socioculturel, 21 rue de Javel F-75015 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-01-42670773/45775912; e-mail: bockstal@ccr.jussieu.fr)), Pour une observation de l’action en sit (The Case for the Observation of Action in Situ). (FRE)

¶ In social systems, the observation of action is as much an activity of the agents as it is of the observers, both of which are equally members of a system. Self-observation by the agents integrates the representations made of the observers, & action policies are shaped by this reciprocity. The observer-observed relationship is central to research in social science due to the major importance of intergroup relations in social life. The complexity of the processes involved in interaction tenders the direct, real-time observation of action difficult without the aid of simulation. An exploration under the conditions of simulation of intra-/intergroup relations was carried out to investigate the effects on the cognition & behavior of experimental groups. Variables were transposed for the purpose of exploring action clinically that involved two social entities coming together with a common task & different functions. This produced cognitive responses & behavioral responses to intergroup relations & the results of analysis. It was hypothesized that (1) as soon as intergroup relations are established or perceived as such, cognition & behavior are actively & socially determined; & (2) the boundaries of any social entity are dynamically self-delimited. The possibility of clinical simulation derives from the reproducible (transference) & substitutable (symbols) nature of social phenomena & processes. This simulation requires the identification of the elements, processes, & interactions at play that, when brought together, produce a collective cognitive, & behavior that are comprised of a specific level of analysis. This is especially relevant because populations are graying in Western countries, which increases social costs for elder care for later generations. Possessions are usually influenced by factors other than those of a specific level of analysis, social factors are incorporated in the model.

98536350 / ISA / 1998 / 13591
Van de Gorr, Anne Geerte (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3524 CK Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-302534748/302534405; e-mail: A.vandeGoor@fsw.ru.nl)), Generations and the Usage of Technological Appliances.

¶ Investigates whether usage & possession of appliances (eg, entertainment & domestic appliances) in one’s formative period influences their usage & possession, in adulthood, drawing on data from 1,000 persons, ages 50-80, in the Netherlands. Individuals raised in periods when there was little technology available learned few technological skills early in life & are expected to have more problems in using appliances later in life. Earlier birth cohorts are expected to buy & use appliances less often later in life, whereas individuals raised in later periods will have accumulated more skills in their formative period & are expected to have more skills in handling them & are thus expected to use & buy them more often later in life. This implies dependency relationships between generations of technology users. Further, it is expected that future elderly are better able to handle technology & as a consequence, future elderly may be able to live independently at a higher age than current elderly. This is especially relevant because populations are graying in Western countries, which increases social costs for elder care for later generations. Possessions are usually influenced by factors other than those of a specific level of analysis, social factors are incorporated in the model.

98536351 / ISA / 1998 / 13592
Van de Werfhorst, Herman G., De Graaf, Nan Dirk & Knaakamp, Gerbert (Dept Sociology Nijmegen U, NL-6500 HE HE Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-24-36123-21/99; e-mail: HvandeWerfhorst@mwk.uunet.nl)), Intergenerational Transmission of Resources: A Conditional Logit Analysis of the Effect of Parental Resources on Field of Education in the Netherlands.

¶ In a time when 33% of the population obtains a higher education, it is claimed that the relation between family background & the field of education people choose is an important new form of social stratification. By affecting the educational field of their children, parents see their own resources reproduced. It is hypothesized that (1) children are relatively likely to have the same field of education as their parents, (2) children from lower-class backgrounds & the economic elite are likely to attend fields with large labor market prospects (economics, technical fields), (3) children from the cultural elite are likely to choose fields where cultural resources play a relatively dominant role (social-cultural & artistic fields), & (4) the effects of parental background on field of education are stronger for younger than older cohorts. With regard to this last hypothesis, it is suggested that field of education now serves as a means for social distinction. The hypotheses are tested with conditional logit models, combining the advantages of linear regression & logit/linear analyses. Results show that children are relatively likely to enter the same fields of education as their father, especially in teacher education, humanities, agriculture, medicine, & law.
During the last 25 years, environmental movements in many northern countries have become highly institutionalized. Resistance against the existing social order has made room for a pragmatic acceptance of that order, & a compliance with ecological modernization as a tool to achieve a more sustainable environment without fundamentally changing the existing social structures. Environmental movements in many Third World countries are beginning to articulate in a more general & more specific political opportunity structures.

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subsequent interviews. When Ss are interviewed in subsequent panelwaves by different interviewers (which often cannot be avoided in prac-
tice), differential interviewer characteristics & interviewing strategies may distort the validity of the estimations of change. These threats on data analysis are not taken into account of the longitudinal study of 2,096 older adults in the Netherlands. Suggestions are formulated to pre-
vent or correct for misestimating of actual change in Ss over time.

Van Dijkum, Cor & Lam, Niek (U Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-30-253-4911/5797; e-mail: c.vandijkum@fsw.ruu.nl)), The Complexity of Education Systems. [98S36359 / ISA / 1998 / 13600]

Explores education systems in industrial societies. Optimists argue that citizens have good personal reasons to demand education for their chil-
dren. In modern societies, there is room for one self-development, & op-
timists stress that the demand for more education is always the result of many individual choices. However, pessimists do not believe in individual choices & face the system dynamics of the educational system; the de-
mand for education is an autonomous phenomenon. Because of the com-
plexity of educational systems, even government measures will be idle in the long run. Here, to explore both points of view, a computer model of the educational system is presented to plausibly reconstruct the complex-
ity of the development of the educational system. Analysis supports the pessimistic perspective.

Van Dijkum, Cor, Lam, Niek & Banseboom, Harry (Utrecht U, NL-
3584 CS Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-30-253-4911/5797; e-mail: c.vandijkum@fsw.ruu.nl)), The Dynamic of Educational Systems. [98S36360 / ISA / 1998 / 13601]

Industrial societies differ regarding their educational achievements. Usually, the more a country has developed, the higher its level of popular education rises. To explore the cause of this phenomenon, a computer simulation that mimics educational system dynamics over time is de-
veloped. The model has population, educational, choice, & macro submod-
els & feedback loops: the output of the educational submodel feeds the popular education submodel, which, in turn, is connected to the educational sub-
mode. The rate of feedback is determined by the choice submodel. With this model, the consisting rise of the level of popular education can be re-
constructed in a plausible way. However, since a reconstruction can nev-
er erase evidence of education, a second objective is to experiment with the computer simulation to get a better understanding of the dynamics & limits of the simulation.

Van Eijck, Koen & Van Rees, Kees (Faculty Arts Tilburg U, NL-
5000 LE Netherlands (tel: 31-13-466-2652; e-mail: c.j.m.eijck@kub.nl)), Reading Matters: Testing the Omnivore-Univore Thesis for Dutch Readers 1975-1995. [98S36361 / ISA / 1998 / 13602]

Cultural classifications, in the sense of categorizations of cultural goods & practices, are often abused in cultural stratification studies to classify people involved with these goods & practices. The issue is dis-
cussed of how to use cultural classifications without begging the question of their definition & without claiming to have an Archimedean point per-
mitting the classification of cultural goods. Latent class analysis of time-
period data, from the 1975 & 1995 Dutch Time Budget Surveys (Ns = 1,300 & 3,000 respondents, respectively), focusing on reading in leisure time (75 reading items), provides an empirical test of Peterson & Sim-
kus's (1992) omnivore-univore thesis with respect to actual reading be-
havior. The main questions are whether present-day Dutch society is composed of clearly distinguishable categories: nonreaders, reading omnivo-
ires, & reading univores, & to what extent reading patterns have changed over the last 2 decades. Subsequently, a multinomial logit model is used to test hypothesized causal relationships between kinds of reading behavior & a number of background & intervening variables.

Van Gijsegem, Veerle (Faculteit Rechtgeleerdheid Vrije U Brussel, B-1050 Belgium (tel/fax: 32-2-629-24-40/26-37; e-mail: secscr@vnet3.vub.ad.be)), Law and Inequality. [98S36362 / ISA / 1998 / 13603]

Formulates some considerations concerning inequalities between vic-
tims of criminal acts and the plaintiffs claiming damages in the Belgian legal system. After examining the role of the plaintiff claiming damages, & initiating a criminal procedure, the plaintiff's role during the criminal in-
vestigation & during trial is discussed. Focus is on the possibilities of plaintiffs claiming damages to have the obtained judgment executed through the intervention of a bailiff. It is shown that differences in finan-
cial means of crime victims lead to a number of inequalities in their possi-
bilities to have the crime-related damages repaired through the system.

Van Huyssteen, Elsa Fransina (Dept Sociology U Witwatersrand, Jo-
hannesburg 2050 South Africa (tel/fax: 27-11-716-3430/3186-8163; e-mail: 029ela@muse.arts.wits.ac.za)), "Rampant Populists" and Other "Charlatans": Constitutionalism, Power and Civil Society in South Africa. [98S36363 / ISA / 1998 / 13604]

The new South African Constitution introduced an era of constitution-
alisming that resulted in a profound shift in the distribution of power, par-

ticularly between government & the judiciary. Constitutionalism talks about power, democracy, rights, & justice in ways significantly different from those that dominated during the liberation struggle. It is therefore cru-

cial for the consolidation of democracy & the creation of a new patri-

tokism that the Constitution, constitutionalism, & the Constitutional Court achieve sustainable legitimacy among the majority of South Afri-
cans. Several challenges to this process have, however, emerged, includ-
ing mobilization of ethnic identities, use of the Constitution to protect elite interests, a high crime rate coupled with public perception of the Bill of Rights as a haven for criminals, tension between justice & judici-

ey, & frustrated grassroots expectations of the transition. These do not constitute rejection, but rather, a challenge to dominant conceptions of constitutionalism & its implications for the distribution & exercise of power. Investigated here is the struggle over the meaning of constitution-
alism, focusing on strategies to legitimize constitutionalism & its impli-
cations, including attempts to discredit & demonize dissenting voices.

Further, the possibility of creating spaces for the legitimate expression of differences in the face of the nation-building imperative is explored.


Outlines the results of a study of the development of the policy of Ab-
original child removal in Australia, its antecedents, its surrounding philos-
ophy & politics, & the emergence of a more critical understanding of it in recent years. Implications of this history for the sociology of child-
hood are considered.

Van Krieken, Robert, (Dept Social Work/Social Policy/Sociology U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia (tel/fax: 61-2-9351-2641/3783; e-mail: robertvk@mail.usyd.edu.au)), Civilizing Processes and the Tensions between Continuity and Change: How Different Are We Really?. [98S36365 / ISA / 1998 / 13606]

The members of modern Western cultures see their identities & forms of social relations as historically unique, both in everyday, commen-
sense understandings and in systematic social scientific research. The modern condition is to be a person in contemporary societ-
ies, & in social-scientific studies of Western culture & society, especial-
ly in history & sociology. However, there are arguments against an over-
emphasis on the uniqueness of the modern habitus, & against the picture that is then drawn of the Other, ie, the inhabitants of previous eras & other cultures. Here, assessed are arguments against seeing the modern, civilized habitus as radically different from that of previous historical epis-
ods & non-Western cultures, & for a greater sensitivity to the continui-

ties in the historical development of social relations & psychic structures.

Hans-Peter Duerr's critique of Norbert Elias & the ensuing debate are discussed to identify the underlying conceptual issues running through historical & comparative sociology that this debate brings to the surface.

Van Leeuwen, Marco H. D. & Maas, I. (Netherlands' Economic His-
torical Archives, Craquiusveld 31 NL-1019 AT Amsterdam (fax: 31-20-6160401; e-mail: MLE@isg.nl)), Ascription and Achievement in 18th-Century France. [98S36366 / ISA / 1998 / 13607]

Several questions are addressed, drawing on a comprehensive dataset of rural France, 1670-1829. What options were open to men & women in rural societies to improve their lives? What role did family & individu-
al characteristics play in the explanation of differential life chances? Was the pattern of ascription & achievement stable over time? The main aim is to investigate the intergenerational transmission of status from a multivariate perspective. It is found that not only the association between father's occupation & occupation of son & son-in-law, but also other
family & individual characteristics (eg, gender, rank order at birth, number of siblings, literacy, age at marriage, etc) affected life chances. Examined in conclusion is the extent to which intergenerational transmission of status differed according to gender & rank order at birth.

98S36367 / ISA / 1998 / 13608
Van Looijen-Pasman, Maja (Social Research Methodology Documentation Centre Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-10-408-2195/452-9510; e-mail: hogenboom@srn.eur.nl]), Documentation and Cyberspace: Information Sources in Transformation.

98S36368 / ISA / 1998 / 13609

98S36369 / ISA / 1998 / 13610
Van Meter, Karl M. (LASMAS-CNRS, 59 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France [tel/fax: 33-1-40-51-85-19; e-mail: bms@ext.jussieu.fr]), Computer Literacy Gap: BMS's On-Line Experience and ISA's E-Mail Surveys.

98S36370 / ISA / 1998 / 13611
Van Nieuwenhuijze, Otto (Govert Flinckstr 144, NL-1072 EM Amsterdam Netherlands [tel: 3120-6733654; e-mail: 100517.1411@compuserve.com]), The Simplicity of Complexity.

98S36371 / ISA / 1998 / 13612
Van Oorschot, Wim & Halman, Loek (Tiburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-13-4662794/4662370; e-mail: w.j.voorschot@kub.nl]), The Poor, Are They to Blame or to Pity? An International Comparison of Popular Explanations of Poverty.

98S36372 / ISA / 1998 / 13613
Van Otterloo, Anke (Dept Sociology U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands), Paradox: Work or Lost? Technology and the Transformation of the Edible Nature in the 20th Century: Actors, Ideals and Interdependencies.

98S36373 / ISA / 1998 / 13614
Van Rij, Coen & Blom, Ursula (MuConsult Bv, Postbus 2054 NL-3800 CB Amersfoort Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-33-465-50-54/461-4021; e-mail: mucen@pi.net]), Social-Culture Developments and Mobility in the Netherlands.

98S36374 / ISA / 1998 / 13615
Van Steenbergen, Bart (Dept ASW U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-30-253-5472/4733; e-mail: B.vanSteenbergen@fsw.ruu.nl]), New Perspectives on a Global Culture
Examine the extent to which farming styles exist as a heuristic device in identifying styles. Styles that are identified are more likely to be local cultural mythology than to the formal praxis or habitus. Still, diversity in agriculture exists and must be explainable. Case studies in farmers offer insight into explanations for this diversity.

Vandelac, Louise (Départ sociologie U Québec, Montréal H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 987-3000/4638; e-mail: vandelac.louise@uqam.ca]), Ingénierie et mutations de l’Être et de l’espèce. Menaces environnementales à la fertilité, production technicisée de vivant et faillite relative des dispositifs éthiques et sociaux (Engineering and Mutations of Being and Species. Environmental Threats to Fertility, Technical Production of the Living, and the Relative Failure of Ethical and Social Measures). (FRE)

It is argued that under the impact of environmental threats to fertility, the stakes of biopower, reproductive technology, and genetic engineering, human beings are progressively reduced to their biological expression and breeding. How this impacts the definition of species and even the conception of the human is discussed, along with the relative failure of democratic debates and certain evaluative and social plans and the insignificance of technical plans. The expected effects of endocrine impositions associated with certain contaminants on animal life and human health and the exploitation of reproductive technology are addressed. It is argued that research on reproductive technology and ethical plans calls into question the technical capture of living creatures and effects of symbolic disintegration. If this re-advances the need for adequate plans of evaluation and critical analyses of technology's reductive and mechanistic representations, it also highlights the demands of a new epistemology of breeding.
A discussion of the pros & cons of hemp shows that the rejection & forced alienation of hemp users is an injustice. Examined are (1) the origins of the word “hemp”; (2) the historical economic role of cannabis/hemp; (3) its role as a renewable resource for use in navigation in textiles, for lamps, material for construction, to fight diseases, etc; (4) its legal status; & (5) its racism-associated prohibition. Although researchers say that moderate use of excellent cannabis is not dangerous, the black market for it has been interrupted for the last 20 years, is described. It is found that exports to Canada are concentrated in chapters 87, 85, & 84 of the classifications of this country. Growth in other chapters is evident & attributed to NAFTA. Characteristics of industries in Mexico associated with commercial flows to Canada & elsewhere are examined: the automobile, motors, electronic, chemical-petroleum, & textile industries. Focus is on changes in the production & employment of small & company medians according to type of market & organization of the companies. It is concluded that NAFTA has facilitated & favored transnational & large national companies. The requirements of quality & technology in the international market are not covered by the small companies. Exit is associated with insertion in the supplier networks, which depends on type of market, organization, & technology.

Vargas, Julio & Tortajada, Iolanda (Centre Research Adult Education U Barcelona, E-08035 Spain [tel/fax: 34-34035099/4035171; e-mail: jvargas@ccs.carleton.ca]). The Meeting Again Mexico-Canada and Its Implications. Some Initial Results and Potentials upon NAFTA.

Vargas, Héctor & Gómez-García (School Public Administration Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6 [tel/fax: 613-520-2547/2551; e-mail: jvargas@ccs.carleton.ca]). The Meeting Again Mexico-Canada and Its Implications. Some Initial Results and Potentials upon NAFTA.
In the process of modernization, Western societies became more individualistic, engendering claims that this development will create an unlivable society. Reported here is an empirical test of the claim that quality of urban life in a modernized society, based on a comparison of 43 nations in the early 1990's. Individualization is measured by three aspects: (1) moral appreciation of individualism, (2) opportunity to choose, and (3) capability to choose. Overall individualization is measured by means of expert estimates, and quality of life is measured by citizens' subjective appreciation of life as assessed in representative surveys. The findings show that the more individualized the nation, the more citizens enjoy their life, suggesting that the benefits of individualization are greater than its costs. Scattergrams show a linear relationship between individualization & quality of life, revealing no pattern of diminishing returns, which indicates that individualization has not yet passed its optimum. The relationship appears to be contingent on level of education & economic prosperity: positive correlations appear only in the most knowledgeable & prosperous nations. Results suggest that the misgivings about individualization apply more to the past than to the future.
spite managers' and technicians' efforts to reshape managerial & technological control, lack of control remains a major concern. Contract farming can be seen as the sum of combined forms of control mechanisms, but while the former is able to define the contours of production, it cannot control the individual farm; thus farming practices are not uniform as illustrated by examples of weed control & harvesting. The company's recent efforts to regain control can engender a process of externalization, which can result in a transformation to corporate farming. Discussed in conclusion is whether the social & technical conditions of asparagous growing will allow this to become a likely scenario.

Addresses the changing nature of studies on poverty in Latin America since the 1960s, when research on the topic focused on underdevelopment & dependency theory. The main concept to emerge from the period was that of "marginality," which directed research toward living conditions in the misery belts & lack of sociopolitical participation of the population. The 1980s saw the emergence of the concept of "informality." Studies tended then to see the poor within the division of labor. In the 1990s, globalization (which in Latin America has meant increased competitiveness, macroeconomic adjustment, & heavy payment of external debts) brought with it important changes in the study of poverty. These tendencies gave rise to a specialized sociology of poverty, whose highly descriptive & qualitative character makes it difficult to put forth effective policies to combat poverty.

Discusses decentralization in Uruguay since the 1980s as political reform, arguing that the current framework differs from the previous decade's, focusing on the repoliticization of the city. It is contended that there are two main facets of decentralization: one represents the institutional reform of the state, concerned with sociopolitical & economic transformation; the other represents a change in management of public policy, affecting bureaucratic rationale & local level decision-making & social conflicts. It is concluded that the social sciences should move away from traditional emphasis on state institutional reform & focus on urban- & community-level actions & how they interrelate with local, national, & global political systems.

Attempts to gain new insights on what theories of migration should consider in light of what is now known about migration, based on extensive research on Mexico-US migration. A synthesized view of various types of migration is developed that shows how to better understand variations in terms of different dimensions of social life--eg, temporal, spatial, economic, political, & social contexts--in the two countries. Research on Mexico-US migration expands theoretical perspectives on the migration phenomenon & challenges some traditional methods of envisioning migration. Both theoretical & methodological reflections on Mexican-US migration are offered.

Examines the current resurgence of Hinduism in Trinidad & the ways in which it is fueling the larger East Indian ethnonationalist effort toward contesting for equal space in Trinidad's pluralistic society. The specific role of organized Hinduism is explored, along with the various mechanisms adopted by the Hindu leadership, eg, the reinvention of tradition, constructing collective memory, & claiming sacred space. It is concluded that, while the ethnonationalist movement draws heavily from the ancient Hindu tradition (its rhetoric & strategy deeply entrenched in what Anthony Smith defines as the "myth-symbol" complex), the quest for self-identity is, in turn, changing the nature, form, & content of Hinduism in Trinidad.

Addresses the diverse ways with which young Inuit women studying in Montreal, Quebec, develop a sense of community with family & friends while on foreign turf & how that connection is continued & nurtured in their home communities in the North. Related to this is the evolution of consciousness of changing women's roles in general, new strategies for the development of self-esteem, & the growing desire for autonomy & success in the school-workplace arena. Relational knowledge & participatory research form the theoretical basis for reflection on these issues.

Analyzes some production structural changes in the framework of the current restructuring of Mexican corporations. It is asserted that the main corporations' economic strategies compression does not mean to know their political preferences, because they do not have a unique political approach & their economic strategies do not have a unique political expression. It is theorized that the entrepreneurs' associations are not the corporations' direct expression. The fact is that most important entrepreneurs & bankers do politics in a social & personal web with the public institutions & organizations, but also with the enterprises' participation that create images & presence in politics work.

The National Program for the Assessment of Quality of Universities in Spain institutionalizes quality assessment as an extended & continuous process for university evaluation. In addition, public universities have also introduced systematic processes for evaluating the performance of the academic staff, both in teaching & research. This is generating changes in institutional management & academic staff attitudes.
a critical hermeneutics of art; as a sociocommunicative system. Benjamin’s criticism sees them developing from two different & opposed systems of artistic communication: (1) the bourgeois Enlightenment, based on the notion of the "subject" concept, being a romantic notion to art; & (2) 19-century Bohemian art, based on the principle of self-reflexivity of art. Here, it is argued that Benjamin aims at recovering the structural & functional complexity lost in both systems, ie, on the side of reception. In the sense of "blasting open the continuum of history," baroque was seen (eg, in Brecht) as a fragment of the past that was "charged" by the time of now, accordingly offered a new & revolutionary way of dealing with art. Not only new works, but also those of the past, should be presented in the context of a new praxis of communication, promoting active, meaningful-producing receivers--by means of an hermeneutics based on discontinuity & the search for dialectical images. Thus, Benjamin’s criticism had in view both fascist art & socialist realism, which had become the official art of the USSR at the time he wrote his essay. However, its pregnancy has been lost only for the criticism of the sociocommunicative systems of current art not for a productive confrontation with recent theoretical approaches to art, ie, that developed by Niklas Luhmann & based on the concept of auto-poesis.

98S36406 / ISA / 1998 / 13647
Veira, Francisco G. D. & Bortoloci, Márcia M. dos S. (Paraná State U Maringá, 8702-900 PR Brazil (tel/fax: 55-44-263-6500; e-mail: borco@com.br)). The New: Cultural Patterns and Social Interaction of Consumption in the Internet.

1 Although new cultural maps are being established in functions of the virtuality technologies, it does not seem that the old ones have completely succumbed in the new communication channels & in the sociability forms bound to them. Computer science & communication technologies to which important agents of the social & cultural production have turned have not been making the passage for the new & the virtual without the presence of the old & the real. These proposals are supported by a 1996/97 case study of cultural patterns & social interaction of consumption on the Internet, conducted with BBS & Internet users in the city of Maringá, State of Paraná, Brazil.

98S36407 / ISA / 1998 / 13648
Vihalemm, Peeter (Dept Journalism U Tartu, EE-2400 Estonia (tel/fax: 3727-465188/465440; e-mail: kat@saba.jrnl.ut.ee)). Re-construction of Social Time and Space by Estonian Media during Post-Communist Transition.

1 Content analysis of three leading national daily newspapers supports an examination of changes in social space & time structures during the restructuring of the Estonian media system & public sphere, 1987-1997. The first stage of Estonia’s postcommunist transition, the period of political breakthrough in 1987-1991, could be characterized as a rediscovering of national memory. The second stage was one of rapid economic reforms (shock therapy), 1991-1994, & could be characterized as the opening of social space & of a new media & media culture. Events in Western countries have been covered more regularly in the Estonian media than events in the former Soviet & other postcommunist countries. The third stage of transition, the period of economic & cultural stabilization since 1994, is characterized by the dominance of a Western orientation towards a Western space & of innovations. Thus, the construction of indicators to measure the innovative effort on costs & productivity is central for these researchers. On the other hand, sociologists of work have developed original approaches that go beyond the deterministic conception of technology. These two dimensions are articulated. Since the aim is to analyze the effects of technology on the division of labor, the content & transformation of work, & knowledge, the sociology of works is not interested in explaining how innovation occurs in the firm. It is claimed that innovation is the result of the creative action of actors in an organized context, using collective knowledge & competencies of actors to improve & create new products & processes. Sociology should propose conceptual tools that permit understanding the social regulations around the social process of innovation. This reading of sociological approaches intends to put into perspective concepts & methodologies for understanding dynamic innovation in companies.

98S36411 / ISA / 1998 / 13652
Vilavicenció, Daniel (U Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, 04960 Mexico DF (tel/fax: 525-7-24-52-79/5-94-91-00; e-mail: vedh3758@cuyatl.uam.mxl)). Les Lieux possibles de l’innovation (The Possible Places of Innovation). (FRE)

1 In the 1990s, there has been an increasing number of women occupying positions of greater importance on both regional & national trade union executive committees in Mexico; despite this trend, women have scarcely 3% representation in the upper echelons of the trade union hierarchy. There has been a growing & novel tendency toward the formation of autonomous groups of women workers outside of the trade union structure, with the aim of education & formation of their own leadership models so as to defend their work & gender rights as well as to strengthen the union as a whole. Such are the cases of the teaching profession, where women have created a civil association, & electricians, where, since the 1980s, women workers have had their own specific space or group outside of the actual trade union structure.

98S36409 / ISA / 1998 / 13650
Villacísca, M. Elisea V. (e-mail: jillfalk@laneta.apc.org)). Some Characteristics of Women’s Participation in Trade Unions in Mexico (1980-1996).

1 Presenting primary results of one sector of a research project being carried out among communities in the Pampas of Buenos Aires Province, Argentina. The objective of the fieldwork is to observe the local society-level transformations caused by the growing transnationalization of economic processes, which has resulted in reassessment of state functions; development of more flexible forms of work; introduction of new labor-saving technologies; & the “new food commodities world order,” whose consequences have direct repercussions in farming-livestock zones, provoking unemployment, migration, & misery. These situations produce a reaction among local societies, eg, new forms of participation, productive strategies, or individual & collective subsistence strategies arise. These are the circumstances that local societies must face in their social relation to the processes of the global societies in which they are immersed.

98S36412 / ISA / 1998 / 13653
Analyzes an industrial experience combining cost-effectiveness & welfar in the industrial districts of the Italian region of Emilia-Romagna. The districts are networks of small, medium-size firms, in which the management of human resources is mainly characterized by reciprocity relationships between employers & workers & by the "negotiated involvement." Conflict of interests is accepted, & respect of the partner leads to negotiations that result in effective & innovative cooperation, expanding the forms of democratic participation. Similar circumstances exist in Jylland, Denmark, & Bade-Württemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Actors & observers agree that this experience generates a process of "collective construction of competitiveness" that benefits all partners.

Vincenzo, Caterina (Centro Women's Studies U Della Calabria, I-87036 Arcavacata di Rende Italy [tel/fax: 93-8944-2573/2575; e-mail: barazzetti@unical.it]), Young Women, Identity and Higher Education in Southern Italy, The Case-Study of University of Calabria.

Presents results of research conducted at the U of Calabria (Italy) to analyze how young women relate to higher education, specifically to verify how changes from "fate to choice" could be affected by university attendance. Quantitative data & in-depth interviews revealed that most young women decided to attend the university to get a higher education. Their success is the best evidence: their grades are much higher than those of male students. They are conscious of the gap between their success & their parents' performance & their real chances to develop an adequate career. Youth unemployment is high in Italy, especially among women. Nevertheless, they still consider the university experience a good way to develop their identity. This university has given many people lacking financial means the chance to get a higher education, gain autonomy from family networks, & make their own life plans.

Vincenzo, Barbara H. (Veterans Administration Medical Center, 200 Springs Rd Bedford MA 01730 [tel/fax: 718-687-2948/2150; e-mail: barbv@bu.edu]), Stepfamilies in Later Life: Relationships between the Generations.

Examines the long-term consequences of remarriage on intergenerational relationships, drawing on in-depth interviews with biological & stepmothers & fathers of adult children from previous marriages (N = 36 families). Within a life-course framework, each spouse looked back on the structural & emotional histories of their relationships with children & stepchildren. Analysis suggested factors implicated in patterns of intergenerational relationships in older stepfamilies, eg, older fathers' lack of engagement with their "ex-children" from previous marriages, stepmothers' behavior as "family carpenters" for damaged relationships, older stepfathers' extreme stances toward their adult stepchildren, & older mothers' retention of close intergenerational ties. The families illustrate the complexity, diversity, difficulty, & resiliency inherent in the stepfamily experience.
11Looks to improve the abilities of a special type of social system—the draws on autobiographical research of 150 Russian Chernical-Technological U, Moscow 125047 (tel/fax: 095-978-87-74/200-42-04), 2. Sociology and Family Resources as Life-Blood in Conflict Zones. 11Russia is currently going through social transformation & conflict that touches every family & person. In this situation, family resources—social status & connections, financial & other resources, intellectual capital, moral values, & traditions—make adaptation to new conditions easier. It is suggested that biographies of parents & ancestors help a family find resources by studying previous generations' experiences in adapting to dynamic processes.


11Draws on autobiographical research of 150 Russian Chemical-Technical U (Moscow) students to examine value conflicts currently taking place in Russia. It is found that the most important values for them are the common human values: happy family, health, & love. On the second position, there are values that belong to the modern society: a comfortable life, independence, self-confidence, & freedom. Movement to the last position of such values as justice, equality, law, order, help to each other, & strong traditions shows that students associate them with traditional society. Also, values of postmodern society, eg, rich information & interesting jobs, are not real to students.

98S36421 / ISA / 1998 / 13662 Voekov, Vladimir L. (Faculty Biology Moscow State U, 119899 Russia tel/fax: 795-9391268/2788; e-mail: VVL@Ecol.msu.ru), General Regularities in the Process of Development of Living Systems.

11The complexity of living systems is based on a much more simple process of development that can be studied to discern continuous or stepwise processes (by which structures are formed). Development is always in interaction with the environment (triggers/stimuli/irritation/input), & the process variability & stability together determine the result. Two conditions appear to be decisive—trigger conditions, (ie, volume/surface ratio, concentration, temperature, etc) & trigger quality (added information, rather than energy-input, to the system). The interaction/ calibration between the system & the environment can be seen in latent periods (development/response/delay times). Often S-shaped curves ("lognormal functions") are characteristic of the development processes involved, regardless of their system of origin. This has been verified by a number of experiments, & branching reactions have been shown to play a crucial role in this (eg, Semenov, Nikolai, & Hinselwood, Cyril). System development can then be clearly identified as a self-accelerating process, determined by system feedback-hysteresis to positive/negative input/trigger, which stabilize to a state of balance. Even the simplest biochemical reactions show this property. System development decay is the result of an absence of suitable information-stimuli, as can be shown by the "revival" of decaying systems by the proper stimuli. These fundamental principles of development apply in organisms of different size, including human societies.


11Looks to improve the abilities of a special type of social system—the business organization—in the context of economic globalization & internationalization. Self-organization has been considered one of the most important ways to realize an improvement in business organizations. Self-organization can be seen as a social phenomenon, the common ground of more popular phenomena, eg, decentralization & autonomy, productivity through people, empowerment & entrepreneurship of workers. It is argued that self-organization may result in the formation of a social system with important auto poetic elements. Self-organization has sometimes been organized by a form of financial participation by workers. On the basis of theory & research on financial participation by workers, it is contended that, in this form, the economic system will not be destroyed, but rather, modified. Neoclassical economic theory is not able to cope with these processes of change in social systems.

98S36423 / ISA / 1998 / 13664 Voets, Henk J. L. (Delft U Technology, NL-2628 EB Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-15-2786345/2783956; e-mail: Henk.Voets@wtm.tudelft.nl]), Problems of Action Research in Management Studies. 11Explores the relations between action & research & actor & researcher in the field of management studies, examining long traditions of industrial democracy research; the role of the organizational consultant/researcher; & newer, business ethics & the learning organization. Elements that the newer specialties have added to the action & research relation are discussed in the context of a comparison to the older traditions.

98S36424 / ISA / 1998 / 13665 Voets, Henk J. L. (Delft U Technology, NT-2628 EB Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-15-2786345/2783956; e-mail: Henk.Voets@wtm.tudelft.nl]), Entrepreneurs—Success and Failure. 11Data from a 1988-1993 in-depth study of 19 Dutch enterprises are used to evaluate enterprise policy in terms of organization, management, finances, & social aspects to describe the historical development of the enterprises. The most important problems encountered by enterprises & how decisions critical for development were reached are discussed. Focus is on the role of the directors in the decision-making processes. Did they act like a professional manager or a leader? What type of manager or leader was predominant? What phases of the enterprise may be distinguished? Were the directors successful during all of these different phases?

98S36425 / ISA / 1998 / 13666 Voets, Henk J. L. (Delft U Technology, NL-2628 EB Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-15-2786345/2783956; e-mail: Henk.Voets@wtm.tudelft.nl]), Industrial Democracy and Worker Ownership: Theory and Practice. 11Presents two alternative hypotheses on the positive & negative effects of participation, worker ownership, & profit sharing on productivity, drawing on research findings. It is argued that the hypothesis regarding the effects of worker ownership & (financial) participation relates to not only differences in research results, but also to the different theoretical viewpoints of the researchers. Advocates of the hypothesis of positive effects are often supporting a theory of organizational culture, whereas advocates of the hypothesis of negative effects are often supporting a rational choice theory. Similar differences were found in the orientation of workers: some had a social orientation, & others an instrumental orientation. Further, in (financial) crisis, the orientation of the management was almost invariably an instrumental orientation. The concept of the missionary organization is discussed to reconcile some of the ideas coming from rational choice & organizational culture theory.

98S36426 / ISA / 1998 / 13667 Voets, Henk J. L. (Delft U Technology, NL-2628 EB Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-15-2786345/2783956; e-mail: Henk.Voets@wtm.tudelft.nl]), Flexibilisation. 11"Flexibility" has become an important goal at issue in union-collective bargaining deliberations in the Netherlands & elsewhere. Employers emphasize that more flexibility is needed for many subjects on the collective bargaining agenda & in more sectors as a result of increasing competition & the internationalization & globalization of the economy. The relation among (groups of) employers will be affected in situations when demands for more flexibility have different consequences for (groups of) employees. Exclusion from a permanent job may be the ultimate result for young people & people who have a weak position on the labor market. This may also result in a split in the labor market: a market for permanent jobs & another market for flexible jobs. The relation between employers & unions will be affected by a growing number of conflicts regarding flexibility. These aforementioned changes may be in conflict with another demand of employers: more entrepreneurial employees. Because more flexibility may result in a decrease of motivation & commitment, extra financial stimuli (shares, options, or other bonuses) may be the result for the workers, particularly in Europe, where such stimuli are not as popular as in the US.
been considered as one of the most important ways to realize improvement in business organizations. The two faces it assumes in business organizations are those of internal power decentralization top-down & financial participation by workers, both forms of increasing participation & power. In a pure network model of application, both forms of self-organization would be fatal to capitalism, & would probably be prevented. However, in a moderate & progressive way, they would diffuse & develop, entailing significant modifications in socioeconomic organizations. It might be expected that power decentralization would push toward the diffusion of network-like forms of organization, which improve flexibility & instability of firms. Moreover, organizations would become more knowledge-based, & a key competence of managerial skill would be the ability of coordinating autonomous teams. Financial participation could result in (1) reducing the separation between management & owner control, & (2) diffusing forms of nonprofit organizations where workers are owners. In a less-radical perspective, a change in power distribution inside shareholders & between stakeholders is to be expected.

98S36428 / ISA / 1998 / 13669

Vokes, Christopher (University of Newcastle upon Tyne, F-44036 France), Les Enjeux sociologiques de la creation contemporaine: quelques effets du passage d'une oeuvre confidentielle à la visibilité sociale (The Sociological Stakes of Contemporary Creation: Some Effects of the Passage of a Work from Confidentiality to Social Visibility). (FRE) ❭

A study of the publishing of contemporary works are examined. Inside the major publishing houses, production has begun to respond increasingly to norms outside of literature; further, the multiplication of links between literary creations has allowed innovations in literature, making it less visible, more inventive, & more often linked to the plastic & aesthetic revolutions of economic change in different working. It is discussed, & it is argued that whether or not the work of an innovative writer results from a response to the demands of limited partners, it is apparent that the taste for little-known yet rich works has a tight relationship with the sociological context in which the works emerge. How such works increase in visibility is addressed. It is held that normalized works that respond to the marketing world enter into obligatory cultural practices.

98S36429 / ISA / 1998 / 13670

Von Bredow, Wilfried (Instit Politikwissenschaft U Marburg, D-35032 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-6421-28-4392/8991; e-mail: wvb@mail.uni-marburg.de), Perspectives of a Peaceful World Order and the Mushrooming of Local Wars. ❭ Perspectives of world peace & local wars are outlined: (1) end of the mass armed forces & extended roles for the military in war & peace; (2) end of mutual assured destruction & beginning of a new design for deterrence; (3) end of the East-West conflict & renewed hopes for universal peace & democracy; (4) anticipated end of the "Westphalian" paradigm & the problems of imposing global collective security; (5) end of the 20th century & the endless stream of pictures of violence, organized & spontaneous; & in contrast, (6) mushrooming of local wars, also a phenomenon of perception. The question of whether a worldwide double standard concerning military violence is emerging is addressed.

98S36430 / ISA / 1998 / 13671

von Hecker, Ulrich (Instit Psychologie U Potsdam, D-14415 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 331-977-2954/2795; e-mail: hecker@rz.uni-potsdam.de)), Resource-Based Power Differentials and Value-Increasing Behavior Options. ❭ It is one of the basic tenets of power-dependence theory that the more powerful actor will more frequently receive the best outcome available in the relationship. An attempt is made here to make behavioral evidence more interpretable in terms of power notions, including deliberate action. In an experimental setting involving 13 four-group actors with four levels of resource-based power, actors were induced to exchange certain forms of resource-based power, differing in a pure & reduced way of application, both forms of self-organization would be fatal to capitalism, & would probably be prevented. However, in a moderate & progressive way, they would diffuse & develop, entailing significant modifications in socioeconomic organizations. It might be expected that power decentralization would push toward the diffusion of network-like forms of organization, which improve flexibility & instability of firms. Moreover, organizations would become more knowledge-based, & a key competence of managerial skill would be the ability of coordinating autonomous teams. Financial participation could result in (1) reducing the separation between management & owner control, & (2) diffusing forms of nonprofit organizations where workers are owners. In a less-radical perspective, a change in power distribution inside shareholders & between stakeholders is to be expected.

98S36431 / ISA / 1998 / 13672

von Nordhem, Fritz & Niels, Poul (Ministry Social Affairs, 22 Holmes Kanal DK-1060 Copenhagen Denmark (tel: 45-33-92-46-88; e-mail: DFNN@ISJ.DK)), The Transformation of the Danish Old Age Pension System—From Scandinavian Laggard to World Bank Pet. ❭ Reviews changes in the Danish pension system from an almost exclusive emphasis on legislated, tax-financed, pay-as-you-go schemes to official partnership—ie, task & cost sharing—with funded occupational & private schemes. The primary forces behind the transformation & the dynamics released by it are analyzed, demonstrating how the new format of the system may fit both the central European paradigm of subsidiarity & the liberal model peddled by the World Bank.

98S36432 / ISA / 1998 / 13673

von Simson Rodrigues Moraes, Olga (Faculdade Educacao U Estadual Campinas, 13083-970 SP Brazil (tel/fax: 55-019-788-8212/289-3441; e-mail: cmemoria@turing.unicamp.br)), Living between Two Cultures: Reflections Based on the Life History Narrative of a Turkish Immigrant in Germany. ❭ Based on experience with oral-history methodology, it is shown that analysis of a life-history narrative will be disappointing without (1) empirical support of historical, economic, & sociological data referring to the subject: (2) a detailed field-book to keep track of all aspects of the developing relationship between interview & interviewer & the emergence of insights; & (3) an analysis of old photographs referring to the theme. Since no valid interview is given without the objective of transmitting a definite message to the interviewer by means of a life history, it is found that successive contacts between interviewer & interviewed are necessary to develop a trust relationship. Without this, the narrative does not have the quality of generating valid knowledge about the focused theme. Despite the fact that precise instruments are lacking for analysis of the narrative of an immigrant Turkish woman in the Federal Republic of Germany, an effort is made to elucidate important aspects of her difficult & humiliating migration experience & to extract the contents of her main message to two student researchers. The analysis is based on former research on immigration.

98S36433 / ISA / 1998 / 13674

Von Sundahl, Ingo Michael (Av Diagonal 690 E-08034 Barcelona Spain), The Privatization of the Spanish Film Industry—Reflections on Some Recent Changes in Spanish Film Policy. ❭ In 1985, the Conservative Party of Spain won the elections & put an end to 13 years of socialist rule. The policies of the arts & culture changed from state patronage to privatization & toward a greater role & involvement of financial institutions in the funding process. This phenomenon is not only restricted to the Spanish context, but forms part of the Spanish & global trends toward deregulation, privatization. Despite the fact that precise instruments are lacking for analysis of the narrative of an immigrant Turkish woman in the Federal Republic of Germany, an effort is made to elucidate important aspects of her difficult & humiliating migration experience & to extract the contents of her main message to two student researchers. The analysis is based on former research on immigration.

98S36434 / ISA / 1998 / 13675

Voroshilov, Sergey (Contranomia, Str Pietrarlino 4-55 MD 2021 Cristina Republic Moldova (fax: 373-2-735013; e-mail: office@contranomia.euro-aprilx.com)), Violent and Aggressive Dei- ne in the Post-Totalitarian Countries of the Black Sea Region of Eu- rope. ❭ Since 1972, researchers—under the direction of a scholar from Moldova (& supported by colleagues from Ukraine, Russia, Georgia, & other countries)—have conducted a methodical study of deviance, criminality, & the military situation in the post-Soviet countries of the Black Sea region of southeastern Europe, focusing on problems of security & social development. Research has revealed aggressive & violent forms of deviant behavior that threaten democratic processes & intensify crisis in the posttotalitarian countries of the region. Highlighting the 1992 civil war
in Moldova, a social-geographical model of crime in the region is developed, including such violent forms of aggressive & deviant behavior as criminal terrorism, economic & political terrorism, & militarization of formal & informal systems.

9836435 / ISA / 1998 / 13676
Vrataša-Zanjić, A. Vera (Faculty Philosophy U Belgrade, 11000 Serbia [tel: 38111-3282-777; fax: 38111-639-356; e-mail: vvrata@fbg.ac.yu]), The Dominant Sociological Paradigm Change in the Social and Historical Context.

Hypothesizes that there is a correlation between shifts of dominant social scientists’ theoretical & methodological orientations, & the changes in structures of social groups & individuals’ power relations on the global, regional, national, & local levels. The empirical prediction is made that, in periods when the social reproduction cycle is relatively stable, mainstream social scientists (especially those living in the central zones of the global division of labor) tend to opt, often only implicitly, for positivist answers to the paradigmatic question of what & whom should social science serve. Conversely, dominantly critical answers to the question should be expected in periods of social reproduction crisis. An empirical test of the hypothesis has been attempted in a study of the fall of the Berlin Wall. It was hypothesized that, after that crucial symbolic event, social scientists’ optimistic or pessimistic spiritual moods would depend on their role as ideological representatives of the ascending transnational technocratic fraction of the bourgeoisie, or the descending national statist one. Some preliminary results & problems encountered are presented.

9836436 / ISA / 1998 / 13677
Vuolle, Pasi & Feng, Junjie (Faculty Sport & Health Sciences U Jyvaskyla, SF-40351 Finland [tel/fax: 358-14-602-033/031; e-mail: vuolle@pallo.jyu.fi]), The Comparative Study on Life Style of Chinese and Finnish Top Athletes.

Reports research on top Chinese & Finnish athletes’ social backgrounds in terms of education, occupation, & marriage, & also examines their life satisfaction with respect to education & occupation. The multiple effects of socialization of athletes & interaction between the athletes & associated persons are also recognized. It is evident that sport dominance in the life span has remained the same, although the content has varied, & the emphasis may differ between the Chinese & Finnish top athletes. Chinese athletes have a different sport background, different paths, & physical cultures. However, they share one prominent feature: the sacrifice in other spheres of life required by the great time commitment to sport. Discussion is needed regarding quality of life among athletes.

9836437 / ISA / 1998 / 13678
Vyas, Vasphal (Indore Christian Coll, Vandana Nagar 452001 India [tel: 91-731-493285]), Habitat Improvement Programme in Indore: A Case Study.

In Indore, a major city in central India, the process of industrialization has been very rapid. A large 5% of the population have migrated to Indore from different parts of the country. The city is now a major educational & trade center, known for its climate & peaceful environment. Like any other metropolis, housing & environmental habitation are problematic; 200+ slums exist. Described here is the Indore Habitat Improvement Project, an integrated urban community development project that focuses on health education & community development programs, the first community organization process tried in Madhya Pradesh. A survey-based study of the project’s impact on slum dwellers, particularly on their socioeconomic status, is outlined, critically analyzing the habitat improvement program & offering suggestions for its improvement.

9836438 / ISA / 1998 / 13679
Waaler Loland, Nina (Norwegian U Sport & Physical Education, N-0806 Oslo [tel/fax: 47-22-18-56-54/23-42-20; e-mail: ninaw@brage.idrettshs.no]), The Male Body–Ideals and Realities: A Study on Satisfaction and Concern with Physical Appearance among Physically Active and Inactive Norwegian Men.

Examines the differences in satisfaction & concern with physical appearance between active & inactive Norwegian men (N = 787, ages 18-67), drawing on questionnaire scale data. In addition, body mass index discrepancies between actual & desired weight & height were calculated. Analyses showed that physically active men were more satisfied with their physical appearance compared to inactive men, whereas no significant differences in concern with physical appearance were obtained. For both active & inactive men, body mass index was negatively correlated with weight satisfaction, while actual height was positively correlated with height satisfaction. Actual weight & height did not correlate significantly with satisfaction with appearance among active men. Among inactive men, however, the correlations were negative & positive, respectively. The results are discussed in relation to the sociocultural norms for the ideal male body–tall, muscular, & mesomorphic– & the role of this ideal in men’s evaluation of & concern with their own bodies.

9836439 / ISA / 1998 / 13680
Wachholz, Sandra K. (U Southern Maine, Portland 04104 [tel/fax: 207-780-4106; e-mail: wachholtz@maine.umn.edu]), Writing against the Stream: A Discursive Analysis of the Coverage and Treatment of Feminist Critiques of Criminological Theories in a Sample of American Criminology Textbooks.

Ager’s critical theory of text is drawn on to explore the coverage & treatment of feminist critiques of criminological theories in a sample of 42 introductory criminology textbooks published 1985-1995. Central to this study is a discussion of how feminist critiques, when incorporated into a textbook, are marginalized & treated in a manner that reduces their credibility & as such, their transformative potential. The political role that textbooks play in constructing feminist critiques as “metaphysical/political” illusions is considered in conclusion.

9836440 / ISA / 1998 / 13681
Wachtendorf, Tricia (Dept Sociology U Delaware, Newark 19716 [tel/fax: 302-831-6618/209; e-mail: twacht@udel.edu]), A River Runs through It: Cross Border Interaction during the 1997 Red River Flood.

Considers how Canadian & US emergency management systems interact when responding to cross-border emergency situations. Effective disaster management often involves the coordination of multiagency, intergovernmental response, the complexity of which escalates when two autonomous systems of emergency management must work together. Focusing on the 1997 Red River Flood, examined here are structural aspects of transnational organization that arise during the warning & response phases of a cross-border disaster. Issues explored include centralization of response, degree of formalization, standardization, & dependency. Findings are based on interviews conducted with 40+ government officials & nongovernmental organization representatives from both sides of the international border.

9836441 / ISA / 1998 / 13682
Waddington, Peter A. J. (U Reading, RG6 6AA England [tel/fax: 44-118-931-6763/8922; e-mail: P.A.J.Waddington@reading.ac.uk]), Crippling Citizens: The Evolution of Plastic Bullets.

The plastic bullet, more commonly known as the plastic bullet, has been made notorious by its use by security forces in Northern Ireland. It is normally imagined to be a weapon of uncompromising suppression. Charted here is the evolution of this weapon from Hong Kong via Northern Ireland to its current status as a common means of riot control by political forces throughout the world. It is argued that in popular belief, the plastic bullet is a monstrous weapon, but its actual development has been a slow, evolutionary process. Its use in Northern Ireland to its current status as a common means of riot control by political forces throughout the world is described. It is argued that in popular belief, the plastic bullet is a monstrous weapon, but its actual development has been a slow, evolutionary process. Its use in Northern Ireland to its current status as a common means of riot control by political forces throughout the world is described. It is argued that in popular belief, the plastic bullet is a monstrous weapon, but its actual development has been a slow, evolutionary process. Its use in Northern Ireland to its current status as a common means of riot control by political forces throughout the world is described.
is argued that one may deny the validity of this modern, antifoundationalist proposition & try to develop some substantive ideas for grounding discourses & practices, which, far from being merely "premodern," might withstand the modern experience. Such a viewpoint would often be labeled a critique of modernity. Further, it can be argued that it is exactly these kinds of issues that are the most important to have overcome substantive, particular foundations & to have replaced them by universalist reasoning, often linked to ideas of procedure & communication. This may be called the classic modern view. During the past two decades, it has often been argued that even such nonsubstantive foundations are untenable & indeed, include hidden substantive ideas. The ensuing deconstruction of the classic-modern position then led to what has often been called postmodernist thinking. It is seen to maintain that foundations of any kind are neither needed nor justifiable. In many of the recent disputes in social & political philosophy as well as in social theory & methodology it has been assumed that these positions are clearly distinct, providing mutually exclusive & incompatible answers. Here, the commonality of some key questions to which they intend to respond is emphasized, including the certainty of knowledge, the viability of the polity, the finitude of being. It is characteristic of these issues that they are located at vanishing points; they structure the perspective on the world, but cannot be grasped themselves. Furthermore, none of the modes of answering these questions can lay a specific claim to being modern. It is rather the impossibility to give any one superior answer together with the inevitable persistence of the question that modernity about: the well-known crucial themes of modern reasoning are inescapable, but stable solutions to the problems they produce are unattainable.

983644 / ISA / 1998 / 13685
Wagner-Pacelli, Robin (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Swarthmore Coll, PA 19081-1397 (tel/fax: 610-649-8104/7754; e-mail: rwannerl@cc.swarthmore.edu)), The Narrative Structures of the Standoff: Times and Spaces in a Situation of Paralysis.

Standoffs between the state & groups identified as antistate have their own immanent structure. Participants experience transformed systems of time, space, & action as the situation comes to be defined as an emergency. Explored here is the nature of the transformations in these situational parameters as the competing narratives of the standoff emerge over its duration. Historical genealogies & spatial topographies overlay & give meaning to the ongoing interactions of the participants. Several recent cases of such standoffs are systematically referenced for their narrative harmonics & trajectories. Transcripts of negotiations, media interviews with the protagonists, original manifestos & other published documents, & transcriptions of Congressional hearings provide the primary data to appeal to the heightened self-consciousness of standoffs about the shaping influence of notions of time, space, & causality as an entry point to exploring the phenomenology of all contingent social life.

9836445 / ISA / 1998 / 13686
Wahlbeck, Osten (Instit Migration, Piispankatu 3 FIN-20500 Turku Finland (tel/fax: 358-2-231-7536/233-3460; e-mail: owahlbec@abo.fi)), Transnationalism and Diasporas: The Kurdish Example.

1 Arguments that the notions of transnationalism & diaspora can provide sociology with some conceptual tools needed to study migrants in an increasingly global world. An ethnographic study of Kurdish refugee communities is drawn on to discuss the concept of diaspora, taking into account the refugees' specific transnational experiences & social relationships. The sociology of migration has much to gain from the contemporary diaspora discourse. It is argued that the traditional way of looking at ethnic relations, in terms of a relation between strictly localized minorities & majorities, is inadequate to describe refugees' experiences. The concept of diaspora, however, understood as a transnational social organization relating to both the country of origin & the country of exile, can enhance understanding of the social reality in which refugees live.

9836446 / ISA / 1998 / 13687
Wakeford, Nina (Centre Studies Higher Education U California, Berkeley 94720-4650 (tel/fax: 510-643-2440/6845; e-mail: wakeford@quil.berkeley.edu)), Local Geographies of Sexuality and Gender in a Californian Internet Community.

Construction & maintenance of an Internet women's community are studied using interview & ethnographic data from female users of an electronic discussion list based in the San Francisco (CA) Bay Area. Local cultures of gender & sexuality on the list are compared to those that prevail in the geographical area & those predominant in other women's spaces on the Internet. Two examples are used to show the specific local qualities of this community: discussion of transgender participation on the list & practices of defining social & sexual identities at social events. During the process of constructing local culture in an Internet community, the women's activities demonstrate the dangers of separating virtual identities & communities from their real equivalents.

9836447 / ISA / 1998 / 13688
Walby, Sylvia (U Leeds, LS2 9JT England (tel/fax: 44-113-233-4437; e-mail: s.wal@leeds.ac.uk)), Gender, Globalization and Citizenship.

Explores whether globalization has a gender dimension, considering the extent to which the metaphor of the nation has become a global, national, or regional phenomenon. Also explored is the extent to which the nation-state is the most appropriate unit in which to consider citizenship for women, or whether other communities, eg, those based on ethnicity, region, or religion, are of greater significance. This requires an explication of the nature of citizenship for women, including the extent to which this is a matter of the state or civil society & the extent to which criteria may be considered universal or community specific. The relationship between citizenship & industrialization in the shaping of gender regimes is examined, moving on international data on the timing of suffrage & other dimensions of citizenship, together with comparative case studies.

9836448 / ISA / 1998 / 13689
Waldinger, Roger (U California, Los Angeles 90024 (e-mail: waldinge@soc.ucla.edu)), Beyond the Sidestream: The Language of Work in an Immigrant Metropolis.

Presents a comparative case study of six industries in Los Angeles, CA, to examine the ways in which organizational characteristics—both internal & external—affect language choices at work. Drawing on data gathered via in-depth interviews with 230 employers, it is argued that the language of industry is not constant, but variable. Where immigrant networks have seized hold of the hiring process, detaching the organizations from the general labor market, interdependency on an immigrant labor force pushes employers to accommodate workers' linguistic practices. Elsewhere, greater levels of organizational complexity, workforce diversity, & market exposure yield greater pressure for switching to English.

9836449 / ISA / 1998 / 13690
Wallace, Claire (Insti Advanced Studies, Stompergasse 56 A-1060 Vienna Austria (tel/fax: 00431-59991-217/191; e-mail: wallace@ihs.ac.at)), The Central European Buffer Zone.

Since the opening of borders in East-Central Europe & the collapse of communism in most countries, new geographical divisions have emerged in the region. The Central European countries (Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, & the Czech Republic) have had a privileged position in their proximity to Europe & despite various setbacks, have been the most successful in terms of economic development. A stable democracy & market system. However, increasing divergence has occurred between these countries & those to the East & the South. These privileged countries form a buffer between East & West in terms of migration & mobility. They send workers & travelers to the West & receive workers & travelers from farther East & South. The circulation of goods, people & money in the region are examined here, based on qualitative & quantitative data sources.

9836450 / ISA / 1998 / 13691
Wallace, Claire (Insti Advanced Studies, Stompergasse 56 A-1060 Vienna Austria (tel/fax: 00431-59991-217/216; e-mail: wallace@ihs.ac.at)), How Old Is Young and How Young Is Old?.

Arguments that modernization tendencies helped to construct the category of youth, which contemporary tendencies are now destructuring. Modern institutions such as education, work, the city, & leisure industries structured age-status transitions so that the life course was divided according to distinct stages. The extension of social policies & state institutions defined youth in particular ways as targets for intervention. However, there were also variations between social classes, gender & ethnic groups, & countries. The former communist countries of Eastern Europe defined age even more strongly than the welfare capitalist countries of Western Europe. However, recent tendencies have been toward the destructuring of these structures as youth, family transitions, & education are no longer associated so strongly with age— or at any rate, not only with the young. Age is becoming a more elastic category as both young people & adults resist age-typing. This has important implications for social policies & for citizenship in contemporary European societies.

401
After the hyperinflationary experience of the late 1980s, the Argentine economy has abandoned a developmental model—founded on state intervention in the economy, substitution of imports, and unlimited protection capacities. They constitute a real island of innovation in a context where the innovative capacity of firms has not had an outstanding role to play in history. The objective here is to trace the history of these examples to show how the firms developed such capacities in such an unfavorable context.

Walters, Lynda Henley, Warzywoda-Krzyszyska, W., Gurko, T. & Sken, P. (U. Georgia, Athens 30605 [tel/fax: 706-546-4646/542-4389; e-mail: LWalters@fcs.uga.edu]), Time for Marriage: Young Couples in Georgia, Poland, Russia, and the United States.

According to Daly (1996), in a capitalist society, "time has become the dominant currency in families." Similarly, in the former USSR, according to Robinson, Andreyenkov, & Patrushi (1989), the question of re-arrangements have been used to describe the social relevance of time. With the accelerated pace of living, one wonders whether time use might be associated with marital happiness, specifically, whether greater time spent in work activities (inside & outside the home) or less time spent alone together places a strain on marriage. Data were obtained from 1,718 young couples in the Republic of Georgia, Poland, Russia, & the US. Calculated separately for each country, cluster analysis was used to identify happy & unhappy marriages, & discriminant analysis to examine different uses of time. In all countries, perceived happiness in marriage was associated more with time spent alone together.

Walsh, Pat (Victoria U, Wellington New Zealand [tel/fax: 64-4-472:1000/493-5084; e-mail: Pat.Walsh@vuw.ac.nz]), The Model for the Future? The State and Labour in New Zealand.

The restructuring of the state in New Zealand has been described by the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development to be the most radical of all its member countries. It is distinctive for its scope, the speed with which it occurred, & the degree to which it was based on specific theoretical frameworks grounded in public choice models, transaction cost analysis, & agency theory. It has affected not only the state's trading enterprises, but all public sector agencies, including local government, health, and education. Integral to these changes has been a recasting of the state's industrial relations role, both in terms of its relationship with its own employees & its wider role in the labor market. The most striking expression of this has been the enactment of the Employment Contracts Act, which overturns a century of extensive state involvement in the negotiation of employment conditions & the relationship between trade unions & employers. These comprehensive changes are documented & their impact on trade unions & state & labor relations is assessed.

Wang, Wen C. (Dept Sociology California State U, Northridge 91330-8318 [tel/fax: 818-677-3591/2059; e-mail: wen.wang@csun2.csun.edu]), The Consequences of Gender Preference in China.

Parental preference for male offspring is prevalent in India, Pakistan, the People's Republic of China, Korea, & other developing patriarchal societies, but to some extent, it is a universal phenomenon. A review of the literature concerning preferences is followed by an examination of fertility behavior supports analysis of its consequences for women's schooling & employment in China. Through analysis of 1982 & 1990 census data & focused interviews with rural & urban samples, three factors involved in son preference are discussed: (1) Based on the traditional value that the less women learn the better, gender discrimination leads to lower educational achievement for women, especially for rural & minority women, so parents value a son who will complete higher levels of education. (2) When parents become old, they usually receive financial support from a son that they would not receive from a daughter, because a son's higher level of education would provide a higher income to sup-
port himself & provide for his parents. (3) Gender preference also leads to employment of women at younger ages, meaning that they receive less pre-employment education, especially in rural areas. However, 1982 & 1990 educational & occupational data show a decline in such discrimination & thus, in gender preference, though it is still prevalent.

98S36459 / ISA / 1998 / 13700
Wang, Wen C. (Dept Sociology California State U, Northridge 91330-3318 [tel/fax: 818-677-3591/2059; e-mail: lccs006@email.csan.edu]), The Cultural Capital and the Brain Drain between China and the USA.

1 Since the 1970s, a high proportion of professionals emigrated from Eastern European & Asian countries to Western & capitalist countries. Generally, this migration has been attributed to demographic & socioeconomic factors. Here, in a case study of brain flow between the People's Republic of China & the US, life histories & open-ended interview data collected from 214 Chinese intellectuals in 1991 in both China & the US show that, in addition to the explanatory power of the above predictors, the cultural capital owned by the Chinese professionals also contributes to the explanation of their migration decisions. The results suggest that the respondents who are more exposed to Western mass media & Western culture, eg, listening to the VOA & BBC broadcasts, reading Newsweek & Time magazines, & having US friends, are more likely to give up the socialist collectivist ideologies & to immigrate to the US, when demographic & socioeconomic factors are controlled. The cultural capital is thus shown to be a determinant of migration decisions of Chinese intellectuals.

98S36460 / ISA / 1998 / 13701
Wang, Xudong (Instit Higher Education Beijing Language & Culture U. 100083 People's Republic China [fax: 86-10-63110140; e-mail: hed@blcu.edu.cn]), Private Higher Education in China.

1 Examines the standards disparity between private & public higher education. The development of private higher education is faced with numerous difficulties, eg, the shortage of experience & social recognition, the insufficient Legislation & reliable financial source, etc. In view of the status quo & the prospect of Chinese social development & on the basis of plenty of data, the great potential of private higher education in the People's Republic of China is analyzed. It is concluded that it is an inexorable trend in the 21st century to establish a new pattern for the joint development of public & private higher education.

98S36461 / ISA / 1998 / 13702
Wang, Yongxiang & Ming, Gao (Physical Education Dept Northeastern U, Shenyang People's Republic China 110006 [tel/fax: 86-24-3919910/2719091; e-mail: manyk@ramm.neu.edu.cn]), A Sociological Analysis of the Soccer Fans Phenomenon in China.

1 Examines soccer fans as a specific cultural phenomenon in the People's Republic of China, based on theories of sociology & social psychology & analyzing soccer fans in Dalian & Shenyang in terms of the phenomenon's developing process. Fans are discussed in their move from individual to group & from freedom to organization, & their common characteristics of worship are studied along with the political significance of the phenomenon. It is thought that the basic reason for the phenomenon lies in the agreement between the function of soccer & the needs of fans. In China, soccer fan turbulence has been common during the 1990s, tending to happen inside the venue, thus suggesting that soccer fan associations are a means of organizing fans & allowing them to fully play their social roles.

98S36462 / ISA / 1998 / 13703
Warde, Alan, Shove, Elizabeth & Southerton, Dale (Dept Sociology Cartmel College U Lancaster, LA1 4YL England [tel/fax: 44-0-1524-594-183/256; e-mail: a.warde@lanc.ac.uk]), Convenience and the Scheduled Life.

1 Many products are sold & activities conceptualized in terms of "convenience," a complex concept that usually refers to the acquisition of goods & services that save labor time, usually by changing the character of the labor input, & sometimes involving greater use of natural resources. This concept is explored in detail, arguing that it illuminates central concerns of contemporary Western societies. A sociological perspective helps make sense of the ratcheting up of consumption & the concomitant use of energy & production of waste). Time scheduling has become a major pre-occupation, seen as a means by which prioritized purposes may be achieved through the management of movements in time & space. In the context of theories of time-space distanciation, the everyday language of time-use is examined to explore the relationship of machines, techniques, & regimes for the organization of the "scheduled life."

98S36463 / ISA / 1998 / 13704
Wargon, Sylvia T. (Statistics Canada, 4B-1 Jean Talon Blvd. Tunney Pasture Ottawa Ontario K1A OT6 [tel/fax: 613-951-6989/0686]), Demography in Canada. Historical and Contemporary Connections with Sociology.

1 Reviews the historical roots of & connections between demography & sociology, & their relationships to other fields (eg, statistics), particularly in the 19th century. Focus is on connections between demography & sociology in 20th-century Canada, highlighting specific scientific (or disciplinary) areas in which demography can be shown to have contributed to sociology, eg, in the domains of the empirical/statistical/methological, the international, the interdisciplinary, planning & policy making, & gender issues. Certain purely institutional or professional differences between demography & sociology as they developed in this century in Canada—eg, differences in employment of professionals in government agencies, in the nature & timing of entrée of the disciplines into academe, & in the patterns of establishment of collegial associations—are also noted to demonstrate the implications of such differences for the status of both areas of inquiry as national disciplines in multicultural & officially bilingual Canada.

98S36465 / ISA / 1998 / 13705
Warnock, Neil L. (Dept Community & Health Services, PO Box 126 Dordorina Tasmania 7270 Australia [tel/fax: 03-63-622-3171]), Disaster Recovery Needs for Small, Isolated, Rural Communities.

1 Explores community needs & recovery management processes in two small & isolated Tasmanian rural communities following two unrelated deaths. The effect of strategies deployed in the two recovery processes, eg, early identification & involvement of local leaders & service providers, public meetings, information sharing between organizations, & links with police & the media, will be explored. Further, justification for appropriate recovery intervention for minor small-scale incidents in rural communities is offered, identifying tangible & intangible benefits, & how negative & destructive forces impacting on a local community can be significantly reduced is demonstrated.

98S36466 / ISA / 1998 / 13706
Warren, Lorna (Dept Sociological Studies U Sheffield, S10 2TU England [tel/fax: 44-114-222-6468/276-8125; e-mail: l.warnen@sheffield.ac.uk]), Considering the Culture of Community Care: Anthropological Accounts of the Experiences of Frontline Workers, Older People and a Researcher.

1 Draws on research into social care for older people living in their own homes in two northern cities in the UK, illustrating how anthropological perspectives have helped both to inform understanding & shape accounts of community care. The methodological approaches to the separate studies are identified, discussing efforts to combine qualitative methods with more structured systems of data collection in order to build a holistic picture of the world of social care. In examining key actors, it is shown how the role of frontline workers is underpinned by a familial model of care that bears important implications for the gendered nature of caring & caregiving, as well as for workers' relationships with other professional carers. The experiences of older people are the product of a complex interplay between individual biography & environmental factors, all of which affect individuals' attitudes to care. A failure to take into account this complexity underlies the ineffectualness of policy promises to involve & empower users in the organization & delivery of welfare services. Drawing attention to the centrality of reflexivity to effective policy & practice, the researcher's role in the construction of these accounts of social care, & particularly the impact of the researcher's gender, age, & status as postgraduate student & research fellow on the form & content of the research reports, are discussed.

98S36467 / ISA / 1998 / 13707
Warren, Lorna & Maltby, Tony (Dept Sociological Studies U Sheffield, S10 2TU England [tel/fax: 44-114-222-6468/276-8125; e-mail: l.warnen@sheffield.ac.uk]), Older Women in the United Kingdom: Lifestyles and Health.

1 Reports findings from a pilot study investigating the lives of older women, drawing on biographical interview data. Set in a life-course perspective, findings highlight the link between social integration & health, covering topics such as education, employment, marriage, housing, leisure activities, & attitudes toward aging & older people. Dis-
cussed are the aims to establish a basic set of questions that are effective in eliciting information from older women on how they perceive their well-being and needs, ultimately, to develop more proactive and empowering models of health assessment, intervention, and support.

98S36467 / ISA / 1998 / 13708
Warwzek, Rosemary (Dept Law Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S SB6 (tel/fax: 613-520-2600/4467; e-mail: rwarwzek@ccs.carleton.ca)). Learning to Be "Uncivil": Transforming Union Representation within the Canadian Administrative State. 1 

98S36468 / ISA / 1998 / 13709
Warszyk-Kruszyńska, Wiesława (Inst Sociol U Lodz, PL90214 Poland (tel/fax: 48-42-355258/355309; e-mail: zsoul@krysia.unilodz.pl)). Poverty in Contemporary Poland—Causes and Explanations. 1

98S36469 / ISA / 1998 / 13710
Warszyk-Kruszyńska, Wiesława (Dept General Sociology U Lodz, PL-90214 Poland (tel/fax: 48-42-355251/355309; e-mail: zsoul@krysia.unilodz.pl)). Pockets of Poverty in Lodz, Polish Large Industrial City. 1

98S36470 / ISA / 1998 / 13711
Watts, Meredith W. & Feldman, Ofer (Coll Criminal Justice Northeastern U, Boston MA 02115 (tel/fax: 617-373-2727/8773; e-mail: mwatts@lyxu.dac.edu)). Prejudices and Perceived Sanctions: Japanese Perceptions of the Personal Consequences of Aggressions against Outgroups. 1

98S36471 / ISA / 1998 / 13712
Watts, Rob (Dept Social Sciences & Social Work Royal Melbourne Instit Technology, Victoria 3001 Australia (tel/fax: 61-3-9662-0611/ 9663-2764; e-mail: watts@rmit.edu.au)). Theorising State Terrorism: The Case of Holocaust (1941-1945) and Ethnic Cleansing (1992-1994). 1

98S36472 / ISA / 1998 / 13713
Wearing, Betsy (School Social Work U New South Wales, Sydney 2052 Australia (tel/fax: 61-2-9385-4745/9662-8991; e-mail: betz@ozemail.com.au)). Views from the 'Other': From Margin to Centre in Women's Leisure. 1

98S36473 / ISA / 1998 / 13714
Wearing, Michael J., Dowse, Leanne & Orr, Neil (School Social Work U New South Wales, Sydney 2052 Australia (tel/fax: 61-2-9385-4743/9662-8991; e-mail: M.Wearing@unsw.edu.au)). Redressing Stressors with Resources?: A Study of Public Housing, Mental Illness and Service Delivery on Waterloo Housing Estate, Sydney. 1

Since many public housing tenants in New South Wales & elsewhere in Australia experience severe emotional & mental health problems as a result of their living conditions & general quality of life, the relationship between stressors (eg, psychosocial, environmental, physical) & resources (eg, social supports, programs & services, personal) for 30 residents is examined, using a model developed by Dekker (1987) to address preventive mental health issues. The mental health stressors examined included physical & mental illness, drug & alcohol use, patterns of service, & perceptions of effectiveness & adequacy of political & institutional actions. Findings show two distinct groups—older residents suffering from chronic illness & a younger group who had qualified for accommodation through the emergency housing list—that exhibited significantly different mental & emotional health characteristics, environmental stressors, & service usage.

1 Investigates the social & psychological distress experienced by residents on fixed low incomes using a biographic method, based on life narratives of 15 people ranging from long-term residents to recent arrivals in Waterloo Housing Estate, an inner-city public housing block in Sydney, Australia, with 70% of households on government assistance. Most would not have chosen to live at Waterloo & were concerned about the effects of gentrification of the area. Central themes around ideas about the self, social memory, Otherness, & defense against danger are developed from the data. These themes are connected in the biographies of each resident, particularly in their experience of distress, isolation, & fear. Residents make efforts to normalize their lived experience in everyday life & also display strategies of hope to counter & resist the "despairing homogeny" of this normalization. Government trends toward selling off estates & dispersing their populations are encouraged by the demographic drift in recent years from aged residents toward residents such as drug users & single mothers. It is argued that this drift is creating new divisions expressed in housing estate communities. Thematic & discourse analysis are used to interpret the residents' experience of changes on the estate & their efforts to normalize the self.

Wearing, Stephen L. & Neil, John (School Leisure & Tourism Studies U Technology Sydney, Australia 2070 [tel/fax: 61-2-9514-5432/5195; e-mail S.Wearing@uts.edu.au]), "Tourism That Counts": Ecotourism, Volunteerism and Serious Leisure.

1 Attempts to contribute to a more comprehensive theoretical understanding & hence, provision of so-called alternative forms of tourism experience by postulating a conjunction of interrelating elements that often contribute to such experiences—ecotourism, volunteerism, & serious leisure. Extant literature indicates that tourism is significantly more than the culturally sanctioned escape routes for Western travelers, in that holidays provide a potentiality for the cooperative exchange & interaction of value that is fundamentally reliant on the recognition of the host community's centrality in this process.

Wearing, Stephen L. & Neil, John (School Leisure & Tourism Studies U Technology Sydney, Australia 2070 [tel/fax: 61-2-9514-5432/5195; e-mail S.Wearing@uts.edu.au]), Refiguring Self and Identity through Ecotourism: Some Contributions to Interactionism & Post-Colonialism.

1 Argues that travel focused on the idea of it being a means to identity formation providing for self-esteem can provide a basis to resist the "despairing homogeny" of this normalization. Government trends toward selling off estates & dispersing their populations are encouraged by the demographic drift in recent years from aged residents toward residents such as drug users & single mothers. It is argued that this drift is creating new divisions expressed in housing estate communities. Thematic & discourse analysis are used to interpret the residents' experience of changes on the estate & their efforts to normalize the self.

Wearing, Stephen L. & Wearing, Michael J. (School Leisure & Tourism Studies U Technology Sydney, Australia 2070 [tel/fax: 61-2-9514-5432/5195; e-mail: Michael.Wearing@uts.edu.au]), Decommodifying Ecotourism: Rethinking Interventions in Nature and the Policy Regime of Ecologically Sustainable Tourism.

1 In liberal market economies, human need & resultant policy agendas are predominantly defined by the interplay of government regulation & market forces. Decommodified social policy is usually accessible to all & their social objectives are predominantly defined by the desire to work toward a sustainable standard of living over those of economic value & ends. The commodified/decommodified distinction can also be applied to the development of ecotourism. Commodifying processes occur when the final outcome is defined as the economic use-value of the production. These processes are particularly evident in policy arguments for increased competition, the pursuit of pure markets, & new forms of regulation through greater accountability, including customer-service accountability. Ecotourism policy is not divorced from such national trends, but heavily involved in conservative political agendas that support the pursuit of economic growth. It is argued that current directions in ecotourism are toward the commodification of nature in the unrelenting search for profit & the tourist dollar in capitalist economies. Such a policy trajectory requires decommodifying actions toward ecologically sustainable tourism that places social value on the quality of interaction with nature, the ethics of care for nature, & a greater appreciation of the consequences of human action for nature. Implications of the decommodifying thesis for the politics of ecotourism & the future of tourist policy in Australia & elsewhere are explored.

Wearing, Stephen L. & Wearing, Betsy (School Leisure & Tourism Studies U Technology Sydney, Australia 2070 [tel/fax: 61-2-9514-5432/5195; e-mail: Betsy.Wearing@uts.edu.au]), Smoking as a Fashion Accessory in the 90s: Conspicuous Consumption, Identity and Adolescents' Leisure Choices.
In the early 1980s, Lindblom argued that the market is a prison: Local governments are often a keystone to successfully implementing and enforcing environmental policies. Explored here are factors influencing the structure of elected officials' participation and how they participated in the process. Local governmental officials in environmental policy-making initiatives sponsored by the US Environmental Protection Agency. Focus is on three applications from the National Estuary Program in New England: the NH estuaries, Casco Bay in ME, & MA's bays project. In open-ended interviews with potential & actual participants, local governmental officials were invited to deconstruct their decision-making process to identify salient actions, features, or phenomena that strongly influenced their personal decision about how or whether to participate.

To explore the limits & possibilities of a redefined class compromise in South Africa & its relevance to other new democracies in the developing world. Class compromise during the "golden age of capitalism" was based on economic concessions to organized workers (high wages & job security) who, in turn, accepted the fundamentals of the capitalist system. It has been argued that such a compromise is not feasible in the new democracies in the developing world with serious consequences for the consolidation of democracy & economic adjustment. This "double transition" can be contradictory: adjustment imposes high social costs on workers & the poor, which can undermine the legitimacy of democratic institutions. A class compromise, some argue, is impossible because global-local divides are too large. However, the development of demand management & trade unions cannot represent the working class or enforce compromises in countries with large sections of the population outside of formal employment. Here, it is argued that labor movements can shape the double transition. South Africa is a newly industrialized country in the midst of a double transition with a powerful labor movement rooted in the workplace & capable of influencing national policy. Since the 1994 democratic elections, labor, capital, & the state have created institutions enabling a process of "bargained liberalization." It is suggested that, through such institutions, a powerful labor movement can promote a redefined class compromise between labor, state, & employers. Such a compromise is based not on high wages to organized workers, but on the introduction of a social wage to all citizens & the extension at all levels of participation & worker's control to ensure that workers & the poor benefit from accumulation. Labor's demands take account of the interests of the working class as a whole: capital gains a more productive workforce & commits itself to longer-term productive investment; the state achieves economic growth & stability. Such a compromise would ensure that the costs of economic restructuring are not borne by workers alone, thereby strengthening popular commitments to democracy. This argument is based on extensive research on corporatist-type arrangements in South Africa & on the possibilities of a comprehensive social security system there.

Factors Influencing the Participation of Local Government Officials in Collaborative Environmental Policy Making.

Local governments are often a keystone to successfully implementing and enforcing environmental policies. Explored here are factors influencing the structure of elected officials' participation and how they participated in the process. Local governmental officials in environmental policy-making initiatives sponsored by the US Environmental Protection Agency. Focus is on three applications from the National Estuary Program in New England: the NH estuaries, Casco Bay in ME, & MA's bays project. In open-ended interviews with potential & actual participants, local governmental officials were invited to deconstruct their decision-making process to identify salient actions, features, or phenomena that strongly influenced their personal decision about how or whether to participate.
These pulls can diminish possibilities for generating & enacting new forms of relational knowledge that transcend different theoretical voices, traditional researcher roles, academic disciplines, & social knowledges in response to complex social problems. So too is the potential for generating processes of knowing & being known that make a positive difference in the lives of participant coresearchers & to the social & organizational learning processes through which new forms of partnership might be sustained & enhanced. The notion of research as a reflexive, systemic, & social learning process will be introduced & developed.

Weinberg, Leonard & Rapoport, David (U Nevada, Reno 89557 [tel/fax: 702-784-4601/1473; e-mail: weinbrl@scs.unr.edu]), Political Violence and Democratic Party Systems.

Explores the relationship between political party systems operating in democracies & the volume & forms of political violence. Drawing on data from Freedom in the World & other collections, examined is whether some kinds of party systems are more vulnerable to violence than others, contributing to an ongoing debate concerning what types of institutions are most likely to support the persistence of democratic governance.

Weiner, Genen (Dept Child Studies Linköping U, S-58183 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-13-282-936/900; e-mail: genenw@tema.limu.se]), Towards a New Understanding of Poor Children. An Analysis of 276 Letters from Foster Children.

Argues that it is possible to approach the life & self-understanding of children, even that of the poorest, using the child’s familiarity with letters as a genre. Both child & gender perspectives are drawn on to analyze 276 letters from foster children in Solna Child Welfare Bureau in Stockholm, Sweden, with respect to what issues the children brought up & what they wanted to achieve. Not surprisingly, the most common issue concerned the well-being of the biological parents & siblings. Foster children didn’t have a passive & dejected attitude as has been presumed in earlier research; they emerge as active fighters, not as objects for adults to impose their wills on, & make clear demands that are sometimes met. At times, demands were contrary to the principles set down by the Bureau or clashed with concrete reality, but it often proved worthwhile for the children to express their opinions. They were often adept at arguing their case, & they knew which strings to pull. Thus, they were not powerless, even if they depended on the willingness of adults to listen to them.


The clans in rural areas of the People’s Republic of China are characterized by a high degree of permanence & virilocality, thus forming the moving model through marriage, with women as the main moving body. The existence of such a moving model has maintained the closeness of the thousand-year-old clans, the sexual discrimination of man being superior to woman, the feudal birth concept of preferring boys to girls, as well as the unique clan concept of propinquity in the basis on the criteria of blood relationship. This has delayed reform of the social structure of the clans.


It provides an integration of the diverse concepts, variables, & processes represented in the study of diffusion. Diverse diffusion variables are grouped into three major components that focus on the contribution of societal context, characteristics of the innovation, & actor characteristics to the process of adoption of innovations. The manner in which these three components contribute to the processes of diffusion is explored by assessing the contribution of all variables to four lines of influence on the process of adoption. Three of these lines of influence (information flow, innovation value, & innovation feasibility) are shown to converge on an actor’s rationality processes that derive from the theory of rational choice, & an overall estimate of the risk or probability of a positive outcome of adoption is formulated & compared to an actor’s tolerance for the associated risk, which is based on the fourth line of influence arising from actor characteristics. The product of those two risk estimates, in interaction with an actor’s threshold of adoption, is formally discussed in the framework of a risk-off function. A threshold model of adoption is proposed based on a synthesis of the above analyses, & the implications of the model for representing (1) individual differences between actors, (2) the effect of general & situational variables on the adoption threshold, & (3) a predictive perspective on adoption in populations of actors are discussed.


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1 Reports on a survey of 126 local governments in Canada & the US to determine the extent & nature of women's initiatives in a climate of current cutbacks & government restructuring. The current priorities of equal opportunity programs, women's commissions, committees, & caucuses, & other programs serving women are outlined. The roles played by women's programs within local government as a locus for a transformative politics that involves women in active citizenship & the ways in which local governments provide new political opportunities for women's movements are discussed.

98S36495 / ISA / 1998 / 13745

Weckler, David (Dept Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06269 [fax: 860-486-6356]), Societal Development and Class Polarization: An International Comparison. 1 Many accounts of social change maintain that support for the traditional economic policies of the Left & class polarization both decline with the development of industrial (or postindustrial) society. Taken together, these claims suggest that support for policies of the Left should decline more sharply among the working class relative to the middle classes. This idea is tested by a comparison of nations included in the 1990 World Values Survey. Levels of support for government action to promote equality & related policies in each class are regressed in measures of gross national product per capita, average educational attainment, & occupational composition. In general, the hypothesis of a decline of class polarization with economic development is not supported. In some cases, average opinion is influenced by these factors, but these effects do not vary across classes in the predicted manner.

98S36496 / ISA / 1998 / 13737

Wellman, Barry (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 [fax: 416-978-7162; e-mail: wellman@chass.utoronto.ca]), Towards an Electronic Sociology. 1 Sociology has been among the slowest disciplines to make use of computer-mediated communication. Yet on-line journals, discussion groups, hyper text, & data archives can empower sociological research, teaching, & communication. Discussed here are some possibilities in this regard, based on the work of the American Sociological Assoc's Committee on Electronic Networks & Electronic Publication.

98S36497 / ISA / 1998 / 13738

Wellman, Beverly S. & Kelner, Merrijoy (U Toronto, Ontario T6G 2R9 [tel/fax: 416-978-1787/4771; e-mail: bcwell@chass.utoronto.ca]), Health Care Experiences of Medical and Alternative Patients. 1 Expands the concept of health care to include both medical & alternative therapies, drawing on 300 health narratives obtained 1994/95 from patients in the metropolitan Toronto (Ontario) area. Beginning with initial onset of symptoms, through the self-care & informal consultation stages, & concluding with the practitioner currently being consulted, software-based analysis addresses (1) what people think good health means, (2) what worries them most about their own health, (3) how they reinterpret their health problems over time, (4) how information from friends & family influences decisions to seek care from medical &/or alternative practitioners, (5) the number & range of therapeutic modalities they use when seeking relief for chronic problems, (6) their views on what constitutes a satisfactory practitioner-patient relationship, & (7) their views on how the health care system should be organized to deliver optimal care.

98S36498 / ISA / 1998 / 13739

Welber, Ted H. (Miami U, PO Box 3922 Logan UT 84323 [tel: 801-750-5890]), Accessing the Aesthetic Dimension in Cultural Practice; a New Perspective in Critical Sport Inquiry. 1 Examines the contradictions in the notion of the heritage of contemporary society as one of domination. According to Beal (1995), Csikszentmihalyi (1988), & Welber (1997), some participants of alternative sports exhibit beliefs, values, & behaviors that contradict elements of the domination heritage. The alternative sports participants were critical of ideas & behaviors associated with mainstream life. Here, these critical perspectives & their relationship to alternative activities are studied. Issues are theorized via a critique of contemporary society as (1) integrating ways of life, thought, & systems of domination (one-dimensional); (2) a critical mode of thought (second dimension); & (3) the role of aesthetic experience in the transition to the second dimension (Marcuse, 1955). Using the concept of aesthetic dimension, alternative activities provide space for the development of thoughts, beliefs, & values independent of the imposed standards of one-dimensional society. Some characteristics of alternative activity contributing to the development of alternative in- sight & critical thought, level of access to aesthetic experience, & relative degrees of control & freedom. Some relationships of these alternative insights to social change are discussed.

98S36500 / ISA / 1998 / 13741

Wengraf, Tom (Middlesex U, Enfield EN3 4SF England [tel/fax: 44-0-181-362-5408/5440; e-mail: Tom3@mdx.ac.uk]), Representations of Interpreted Biographies in Contexts: General Concepts and Unique Cases under International Development. 1 International cooperation between sociologists of different countries, languages, & research traditions to develop comparative case studies & general theories involves complex processes of adjustment & communication, as well as a high degree of reflexivity. The use of biographical methods to explore the specificity of life histories to come up with cross- or transnational findings is likely to experience these classic contradictions in a particularly strong & fruitful form. The SOSTRIS project, focused on social strategies in risk societies, is currently comparing biographies-in-context across seven European countries in six types of social category. Such an operation presumes the development & accomplishment of cross-category & cross-societal understanding in a number of ways at a number of levels. Offered here is a conceptual & empirical analysis of the research team practices, stresses, & issues that arise at different stages of the production process as small teams of social researchers develop changing & compatible ways & concepts for handling cross-national comparison making. Several questions are addressed: (1) How is it that some general concepts sometimes seem to permit fruitful cross-case-national comparison, while others seem to enforce their distortion? (2) What are the uses & abuses of typologies & of universal & particularized concepts in such work? (3) If there is a point at which the system that has generated cross-national comparison analysis becomes less of a sufficient resource as artful interpretation, & theorizing becomes a more pressing priority, how do the teams deal with this transition point? (4) Of what use for understanding these complexities of processes & practices are contemporary writings on comparative qualitative case study research?
ment are consistent with following paths in such generating processes. To gain confidence in the interpretations, it is necessary to replicate results, under slightly varied conditions. Additional checks are typically needed, because distorted conclusions are possible. Graphs in which nodes represent variables & edges relations between variables to explain the tracing of paths & conditions under which some of the potentially distorting effects are known to be absent are presented.

98S36503 / ISA / 1998 / 13744
Wesselingh, Anton A. (Dept Educational Sciences U Nijmegen, NL-6500 HE Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-24-361-2341/5978; e-mail: A.Wesselingh@ped.kun.nl]), School as a Training Ground for Active Citizenship.

In postindustrial society the opportunities for schools to offer citizenship education are under pressure as schools are confronted with claims to extend their curricula with subjects that are supposed to help solve many problems in society. At the same time, education has been brought under the regime of the market, with the central government giving both in & outside the official curriculum, more specifically in school practices. The debate on the role of the school as an institution of moral education is evident throughout the history of educational thought. The discussion is illustrated by recent development in educational policy in the Netherlands.

98S36504 / ISA / 1998 / 13745
Westenholz, Anja (Copenhagen Business School, Blaagaardsgade 23B DK-2200 N Denmark [tel/fax: 45-3815-2815/2828; e-mail: westenholz@CBS.dk]), Employee Representatıves in Governance of Companies—Participating in a Quest.

Argets that employee representatives on company boards participate in a drama the nature of which is a quest (Goffman & Downings). This quest is characterized by exploration rather than exploitation (James G. Mach), meaning that the employee representatives tend to develop their interests as the drama unfolds, rather than safeguarding their interests.

98S36505 / ISA / 1998 / 13746
Wever, Kirsten (Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903 [tel/fax: 732-932-7456/8677; e-mail: kwesler@rc.rutgers.edu]), Bringing Women In: Rethinking Comparative Industrial Relations.

The mainstream comparative social science literature tends to characterize employment relations & hence, outcomes for workers as being quite different in the worker-friendly social market economy of the Federal Republic of Germany vs the more business-friendly free market-oriented US. Two striking & apparently contradictory similarities in labor market outcomes for women in the two countries are explored: a relatively high gender wage gap & relatively low levels of occupational segregation, compared with other Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development countries. Considered here are a range of institutional factors, some of which work counter to the overall employment relations systems of these two countries, that can help account for these counterintuitive outcomes for women. Implications for the broadening of comparative analytical frameworks are discussed in conclusion.

98S36506 / ISA / 1998 / 13747
Wheatley, Elizabeth L. (Dept Sociological U California, Santa Cruz 95064 [tel/fax: 408-427-3141/459-3334; e-mail: wheatley@cats.ucsc.edu]), Negotiating "Acceptable Risk": Collaboration, Compromise and Contestation in Cardiac Recovery.

Explores how having heart disease & being “at risk” for heart attacks (re)structures social relations, obligations, & routines. Also examined are situated sensibilities & practical reasoning among cardiac patients who make sense of heart disease, & its risks, in daily life, drawing on (1) sequential interviews conducted at the time of hospitalization & continuing through a 6-month period of recovery with 20 men & women in northern CA, diagnosed & treated for coronary artery disease, (2) tape-recorded support group discussions among men & women who have heart disease, & (3) participant observation in two northern CA cardiac rehabilitation clinics over a 12-month period. Identified are social dilemmas of cardiac recovery as people negotiate social obligations & relationships in the aftermath of a cardiac event. Situational & social constraints of cardiac recovery are highlighted, & a range of strategies people develop to manage cardiac risks in daily life are outlined. Social relations that constrain & enable risk management are described, & how cardiac recovery involves various degrees of collaboration, compromise, & contestation among those who inhabit specific illness contexts is shown. Rather than being determined by health knowledge, individual choices, or personal behaviors of patients, acceptable risk is achieved through ongoing negotiations in micropolitical practices of power & persuasion.

98S36507 / ISA / 1998 / 13748
White, Michael J. (Dept Education & Training Children’s Youth & Family Services, Manning Clark House Reed St Tuggeranong ACT 2901 Australia [tel/fax: 02-6203-1938/7187; e-mail: michael_white@dpa.ac.gov.au]), Ripple Effects or Tidal Waves—Community Recovery after Fort Arthur and Canberra Hospital.

The Fort Arthur massacre (1996) & failed implosion of the Canberra Hospital (1997) in Australia impacted significantly on the sense of personal safety & social well-being of the wider communities in which they occurred. In some cases, they retraumatized individuals who had no contact with the event & for whom the original traumatizing event was not only unrelated but occurred some years previously. Here, these two events are compared, & appropriate community recovery approaches are outlined. The two events' management responses are described, & major features of the community recovery exercise are discussed: scope & purpose; management & service delivery structures; & key issues, eg, role of the media in defining the disaster & participating in recovery.

98S36509 / ISA / 1998 / 13750
Whitty, Geoff (Instit Education U London, WClH 0AL England [tel/fax: 44-171-612-6819/6813; e-mail: tedpggw@ioe.ac.uk]), Marketization and Privatization in Mass Education Systems.

Recent education reform in many countries has sought to dismantle centralized educational bureaucracies to create systems that emphasize parental choice & competition between schools, thereby creating quasi-markets in educational services. In addition to this widespread marketization of public education systems, publicly financed & provided educational facilities have been opened to marketplace pressures, meaning that policies are compared, & initial research evidence on the impact of marketization & privatization in England, the US, Australia, & New Zealand is examined. Advocates of such policies claim that they will lead to increased diversity of provision, more efficient management of schools, & enhanced school effectiveness. Some proponents have argued that such reforms will bring particular benefits for families from disadvantaged communities. However, critics of such reforms also suggest that they will almost certainly increase inequality between schools & question whether these changes will bring about a discernible improvement in school effectiveness once value-added measures are employed. Also considered is the significance & efficacy of attempts currently under way, in GB & elsewhere, to temper the emphasis on consumer rights within policies of marketization & privatization with a renewed concern for the citizen rights traditionally associated with social-democratic approaches to education policy.

98S36510 / ISA / 1998 / 13751

Success of consolidation in new democracies depends on historical conditions & strategies adopted by political leaders. Here, data from comparative empirical studies of political leadership, conducted since 1966
in several countries, are drawn on to analyze the impact leaders have on political change. Results indicate a strong correlation between leaders' political culture & their back ground strategies. Common patterns in PACE programs differ from local & national strategies in their attitudes & behavioral patterns, & particularly among local leaders, considerable continuity between communist & democratic politics. These Polish data are also interpreted against the background of comparative studies conducted in several other post-socialist states.

98S36511 / ISA / 1998 / 13752
Widerberg, Karin (Dept Sociology U Oslo, N-0317 Blindern Norway [tel/fax: 47-22855-247/253; e-mail: karin.widerberg@sosiologi.uio.no]), Alternative Methods--Alternative Understandings: Exploring the Social and the Multiple I, through Memory-Work.

¶ Understandings of identity in the social sciences are formed not only by choice of theoretical approaches but also by the methods applied. The understanding of identity, theoretically understood as the multiple I, requires empirical methods that can contribute to the unfolding of the I into its varieties, also in terms of voices. It is argued here that memory-work is a method conducive to this aim. Examples, based on extensive use of this method--both collectively & individually--are provided to illustrate the kinds of knowledge that may be gained through such a methodological approach. These examples also illustrate how this method is particularly fruitful in illuminating gender, class, & ethnic aspects of the social & multiple I. Finally, reflections regarding the merits & shortcomings of this method are discussed in relation to more traditional methods, especially in terms of problematizing "the taken-for-grantedness" of the social & the promotion of the visibility of the social & multiple I.

98S36512 / ISA / 1998 / 13753
Wieland, G. Darryl, Lamb, Vicki, Wang, Hui, Davis, Dorothy, Eggert, John & Eleazer, Paul (U South Carolina, Columbia 29201 [tel/fax: 803-734-4421/4855; e-mail: isbjorn@aol.com]), Program and Service Characteristics in Relation to Disease-Imbalance-Disability.

¶ Based on the On Lok (San Francisco, CA) model, the Program for All-Inclusive for the Elderly (PACE) is a capitated, managed medical/long-term care provider enrolling frail elderly who meet states' nursing-home entry criteria. PACE maximizes participants' autonomy & health, allowing community tenure--preventing institutionalization--for as long as feasible. Prior studies convey a high disability burden among enrollees, but do not address population heterogeneity. Because of the seemingly high per capita expense of PACE to public insurance systems, the more precise nature of PACE participants & their needs has arisen as an important policy issue as PACE faces expansion as a fully eligible provider under Medicare. Here grade-of-membership (GoM) analysis--a multivariate classification technique based on fuzzy-set mathematics--is used to estimate the number & makeup of participants disease-impairment-disability profiles. Validated for clinical coherence by a physician panel, the profiles' predictive validity is tested by estimating their relationship to program differences, use of devices, special treatments, & procedures & other service characteristics. Data were obtained from DanPACE, the participant data set obtained during PACE's demonstration phase on a cross-sectional sample of 3,000 enrolled in the program in early 1997. Seven GoM profiles were analytically derived. These profiles predict the most nonrandom variation in sociodemographic characteristics; program case mix; & use of formal & informal supportive care, prosthetics, medical treatment, special therapies, & other services. The relationship of participant types to these latter characteristics is discussed in terms of the variable socioeconomic & organization of care in the PACE model. Policy implications are also addressed.

98S36513 / ISA / 1998 / 13754
Wiggins, Richard D., Joshi, H., Cooksey, E., Clarke, L., Verropoulou, G. & McCalloch, A. (Dept Sociology City U, London England EC1V 0HB [tel/fax: 0171-477-8488/8838; e-mail: rw@sr.city.ac.uk]), The Dimensions of Family Disruption: Multilevel Models of the Cognitive and Behavioral Development of Children in Longitudinal Data from Britain and the USA.

¶ New evidence is presented to quantify the existence, if any, of an association between child development & various sorts of family disruption, drawn from data from families in countries with different demographic trends, resulting in the greatest diversification. Multivariate multilevel modeling is used to discern several indicators of the well-being of children while still

of school age: a summary index of their emotional adjustment & measures of educational attainment. Behavioral problems are reported by mothers on standard scale items. The consequences of this & children's numeracy & literacy are examined for four broad types of deviation from an intact two-parent-natural family. Among current lone-parent families, children who started life with a lone mother are distinguished from those born into a two-parent family that has split; reconstituted families are likewise divided by whether the child started life with one or other of the natural parents. These questions are addressed using prospective longitudinal studies: from GB, the National Child Development Study of the 1958 birth cohort; & from the US, the National Longitudinal Study of Youth. The modeling extends earlier work by Wiggins & Wallis (1996) on intergenerational transmission of literacy & numeracy. The formal specification of these models facilitates an explicit modeling of family-level & child-level variations.

98S36514 / ISA / 1998 / 13755
Wilensky, Markku (Finland Futures Research Centre, PO Box 110 FIN-20521 [tel/fax: 358-2-3383-524/2330-755]), Tales of Transition: Futures Studies and Sociological Explanation.

¶ It is sometimes argued that the current practice of sociology fails to provide sufficient clarification of late-modern complex societies now experiencing the transition from an industrial- to an information-based social structure. This argument is often related to the alleged general affinity of modern sociology to focus either on narrowly defined sociopolitical processes without any larger relevance, or to attach itself to dubious visions of cultural representation & symbolic meanings. The real problem lies in the fact that, without sufficient consideration of these aspects of sociological exercise, sociology becomes inadequate to explain the complex character of the present transition. An attempt is made to provide an insight into how futures studies might fill apparent gaps of sociological explanation. Three conclusions are presented: (1) futures studies need a sociological reinterpretation of the scope of the research objectives they address; (2) the present transient period of Western societies, labeled as a period of the information society, calls on new concepts to understand the relationship between culture & nature; & (3) along the lines of Manuel Castells's recent trilogy, three major processes of social change--the information revolution, the globalization of the capitalist economic system, & the spread of new social movements--must be undertaken as a basis for any efforts of futures studies in charting the possible futures of present transitions.

98S36515 / ISA / 1998 / 13756
Wilensky, Harold L. (Dept Political Science U California, Berkeley 94720 [tel/fax: 510-642-6323/9515; e-mail: hwilensk@socrates.berkeley.edu]), Migration and Politics: Explaining Variations among Rich Democracies in Recent Nativist Protest.

¶ Discusses structures & public policies that minimize nativist violence in many democracies. Antiimmigrant sentiments are most intense where the number & concentration of immigrants are heavy, the social distance between natives & strangers (in education, religion, language, ethnicity, & race) is great, & the economic instability of industrial readjustment is most widely experienced. Most important, industrial democracies differ in their ways of channeling mass prejudices & populist-right movements. It is found that the core electoral base of xenophobic, populist-right groups & parties is similar to that of successful tax-welfare backlash movements--the "middle mass." Successful antitax, antisocial spending, antibureaucratic movements almost always add nativist rhetoric to their other appeals.

98S36516 / ISA / 1998 / 13757
Williams, Claire R. (Flinders U, Adelaide South Australia 5001 [tel/fax: 08-201-2628/3521; e-mail: claire.williams@flinders.edu.au]), Solo Mothers and the Politics of Time.

¶ To have paid employment, Australian women have been compelled to negotiate with a politics of time constructed around a long-standing male breadwinner ideal. Subsequently, solo working mothers, as both providers & main carers, have to deal with unhelpful work structures organized around men's lives. Here, Australian solo mothers in a regional area are shown to be able to seek only invisible work (i.e., part-time & casual) to accommodate their equally invisible, unpaid family work.

98S36517 / ISA / 1998 / 13758
Williams, Claire R. (Flinders U, Adelaide South Australia 5001 [tel/fax: 08-201-2628/3521; e-mail:
claire.williams@flinders.edu.au), Masculinities and Emotional Labour in Trade Unions.

1 Australian unions historically encouraged the active participation of labor force members by helping construct a subordinated masculinity of working-class Anglo men. The latter valorized the male breadwinner ideal & the difficult physicality of manual labor. It conflated militancy with a construct of heterosexual virility. However, the same men had little control over their lives. The masculinity & emotional labor academic literatures are used in conjunction with in-depth interviews to examine how contemporary men in union leadership are dealing with issues raised by the new femininity & gay & lesbian movements. Not only have men's emotions been problematized, but so also has the construction of unionism around this subordinated masculine culture.

98S36518 / ISA / 1998 / 13759
Williams, Claire R., Thorpe, Bill & Baker, Jenny (Flinders U, Adelaide South Australia 5001 (tel/fax: 088-201-2628/352; e-mail: claire.williams@flinders.edu.au)), Visible and Invisible: Towards a Sociology of Work of Australia's Indigenous People.

1 Since the colonization of Australia over 200 years ago, Australia's Indigenous people, the Aborigines, have been employed in the dominant economy. While, in some cases, they have made major contributions, they have invariably worked as unpaid, part-time, &/or casual employees. Moreover, continuing processes of colonialism have rendered Aborigines & workers both desirable & undesirable in search of labor, visible & invisible. Here, their status in terms of occupational health & safety is assessed, arguing that Aborigines have the worst health status in the community. Aboriginal lives cannot be categorized into work/nonwork, an assumption demanded by workers' compensation. Survival has depended on voluntary labor in communities & liaison with non-Aboriginal officials & professionals where Aboriginal employees use their own emotions & cultural understandings to deliver (invisible) emotional labor.

98S36519 / ISA / 1998 / 13760
Williams, Fiona (U Leeds, LS2 9JT England (tel/fax: 1132334427/1132334415; e-mail: j.f.williams@leeds.ac.uk)), New Principles for a Good-Enough Welfare Society.

1 The social, economic, & political changes since the time of economist William Beveridge (1879-1963) have forced a rethinking of the claims being made of welfare. Beveridge's "five giants"—want, disease, idleness, squalor, & ignorance—reflected the politics of the time in the (limited) redistribution of social opportunities & the management of major risks & inequalities. Over the postwar period, one of the most significant changes in politics was the (re)emergence of social movements whose demands were not simply focused on the economics of redistribution, but on the politics of recognition—linking the personal to the political, acknowledging that cultural injustices intersect with economic inequalities. Different forms of welfare activism have put on the agenda needs associated with personhood & well-being, posing questions about the nature of newly constituted or articulated risks (eg, in relation to intimacy, autonomy, & racial & sexual abuse), & about the new principles underpinning welfare over & above equality & universalism. Seven new areas of debate are discussed here—care, autonomy, intimacy, bodily integrity, identity, freedom of movement, & voice—considering how these may signify the emergence of any sort of new, diversely constituted consensus around welfare.

98S36520 / ISA / 1998 / 13761
Williams, Lee L. (Dept Sociology Indiana U Southeast, New Albany 47150 (e-mail: leewill@IUSmail.IUS.indiana.edu)), Participatory Research, Knowledge and Empowerment: Discovering Ideas for Improved Praxis.

1 A comparative analysis of 11 community-based social change efforts that have successfully used participatory research strategies & methods to grapple with community problems (eg, environmental health, women's homelessness, immigrant rights, indigenous treaty rights, & sulfide mining) draws on case examples of 45 people. Insights are offered on a wide variety of participatory research methods (eg, interviews, content analysis, power structure research, community meetings, & worker exchanges). Examples are described in terms of the kinds of knowledge produced, forms of empowerment created, & types of power addressed by the research, education, & action strategies pursued. This comparison underlines the fact that what can be learned about improving the theory & practice of participatory research from people using this approach for community social change.

98S36521 / ISA / 1998 / 13762
Williams, Patricia Ama T. (York U, Ontario M3J 1P3 (tel/fax: 416-663-3153/736-3837; e-mail: williams@york.ca)), Constitutional Rights Are Not Women's Rights: An Examination of Nigerian Women as Full Citizens.

1 In Nigeria, social change, defined as the process of alterations in social events, has been selectively accepted, particularly in relation to women. Focus here is on constitutional rights & women's rights in Nigeria, examined via a diachronic analysis of historical & contemporaneous events. It is a truism to assume that women's rights are assured because rights have been entrenched in constitutions. Rather, it is posited that women's rights become obfuscated under the all-embracing rubric—people. This submission is justified in analyses of women's as citizens in Nigeria's 10 constitutions, 1914-1995; spanning the colonial & postcolonial periods. While in the former, Nigerian subjects could not claim rights, in the latter, they can claim rights as full citizens. However, Nigerian women continue to be denied the full benefits of citizenship, because patriarchy, cultural laws, & values take precedence over constitutional provisions in domestic matters. Women cannot have justice, because those empowered to uphold the law are inhibited by these factors.

98S36522 / ISA / 1998 / 13763
Williams, Simon J. (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England (tel/fax: 01203-523-064/497; e-mail: S.J.Williams@warwick.ac.uk)), The "Malignant Body": Children's Beliefs about Health, Cancer and Risk.

1 Explores Mary Douglas's (1970) contention that the social body contains the physical body is perceived, & the physical experience of the body in society, taking cancer as a paradigmatic example & critically analyzing the writings & drawings of 179 primary school children, ages 9-10, in southeastern & northwestern England on health, risk, & the body. Key themes include (1) monstrous/demonic, (2) disfigured/absent, (3) combustible, (4) pathological/celluloid, & (5) mortal bodies. Here, these corporeal images & age-old metaphors of chaos & disorder, pollution & taboo, & risk & blame are discussed. Noted is the complex intermixing of lay & professional beliefs in these children's depictions of the malignant body, views that seek, in the face of "disease" & "disorder," to discipline "re-calculating" bodies, educate "unruly" minds, & ritually reorder any "matter out of place."

98S36523 / ISA / 1998 / 13764

1 Many intervention schemes have attempted to control helminthic infections, eg, roundworm, hookworm, & whipworm, in heavily exposed populations, but success has been limited because individuals are readily reinfected on renewed exposure. Assessed here are health beliefs about the types, causes, & treatments of helminthic infections, eg, roundworm, hookworm, & whipworm, in heavily exposed populations, but success has been limited because individuals are readily reinfected on renewed exposure. Assessed here are health beliefs about common helminthiasis in the Jirel population, a tribal group distributed across villages in the Jirel Region of Dolakha district, eastern Nepal. Results indicate that beliefs about the types, causes, & treatments of helminthic infections have been developed & reinforced by experience & empirical evidence. People's frequent inability to confirm the efficacy of drug therapy by observing worms in stools has led to dissatisfaction with biomedical approaches. Carefully planned education programs are required to alter prevailing attitudes & improve control of soil-transmitted helminthiasis in the region.

98S36524 / ISA / 1998 / 13765
Wilson, Brian S. (Dept Sociology McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4 (tel/fax: 905-570-0348/522-2642; e-mail: wilsonbs@mcmail.CIS.Master.CA)), Theorizing Youth Leisure Cultures, Locating Canadian Youth: The Cases of Inner City Recreation Centre Culture and "Rare" Culture.

1 Providing a theoretical account of youth culture in Canada with a focus on two distinct leisure-related cultures—that of at-risk youth in an inner-city recreation/drop-in center; & the "rare" subculture, ie, a culture of youth renowned for their "neo-hippie" perspectives, attendance at all-night dance parties, use of amphetamine drugs, & interest in technology. Ethnographic work with each community over 2 years shows that these youth cultures are located on conceptual continuums related to strategies of resistance, negotiations of social space, organizational com-
The use of participatory research methods has been associated frequently with efforts to facilitate workplace change. The practice of this type of methodology becomes much more complex where a variety of change initiatives are simultaneously underway within a particular organization. This is especially so where change has resulted from pressure to reduce costs or where the broader context of industrial relations has changed, such that greater uncertainties about employment terms & conditions prevail. A number of case studies are discussed in which different kinds of participatory processes have been used to assist in negotiating a number of coincident change initiatives. These studies, drawn from large organizations in the public sector & small organizations in the community sector, illustrate a number of difficulties that can arise for external researchers, such as how to conceptualize about the context that must be established for participatory projects to have some chance of success.

Wilson, Richard A. (U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN 1 9QN England [tel/fax: 44-1273-60755/62372; e-mail: R.Wilson@sussex.ac.uk]), Truth, Reconciliation and Revenge in South Africa.

Legal pluralism has long held that legal & social norms are not functionally & conceptually distinguished but that all constitute "law." Here, a critique of legal pluralism is developed by looking at the relationship between popular conceptions of justice & reconciliations & those of the Truth & Reconciliation Commission in South Africa, within which there are three discourses: legal, mandarin-intellectual, & religious-redemptive. The study of a community court in Boipatong illustrates how the first two approaches have little purchase in the townships, whereas the third has a resonance at the individual level, but not that of community justice. Instead of an undifferentiated continuum between legal & societal normative categories, a number of relational discontinuities between transnational human rights & local discourses on truth & justice are seen.

Winslow, Donna (Dept Sociology U Ottawa, Ontario JOR 1TO [tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5906; e-mail: d.winslow@axi1.uottawa.ca]), Military Culture in Complex Cultural Encounters.

Peace operations represent an arena in which different organizational cultures come into contact (& sometimes conflict) with each other. The variety of organizational cultures present in peace operations include military cultures from a large number of Western, Central, & Eastern European countries, the newly independent states of the former USSR, nongovernmental organizations, & UN agencies. Here, the literature from organizational studies & the social sciences is used to build a theoretical framework in which to examine the complex cultural encounters that occur in peace operations.

Wirth, Heike S. (Center Survey Research & Methodology, Postfach 122155 Mannheim D-68072 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0621-1246-269/100; e-mail: wirth@zuma-mannheim.de]), Who Does Not Meet, Does Not Mate. Trends in Assortative Mating in West-Germany.

Arguments that trends & differentials in assortative mating depend on opportunities & preferences, presenting a conceptual framework that links assortative mating to the transition of opportunities & the relativity of preferences & showing why women's increasing educational attainment does not necessarily lead to more selective marriage patterns. Using the German Microcensus, trends in marriage patterns are described, including changes among individuals who have not been married. Specification, testing, & interpretation of several models of assortative mating are offered.

Wiseman, John Richard (Royal Melbourne Institute Technology, Victoria 3000 Australia [tel/fax: 61-3-9660-3012/1087; e-mail: wiseman@rmit.edu.au]), Enterprise Bargaining and Global Labour Movement Solidarity: Lessons from the Australian Waterfront.

Critically examines the relationship between recent changes to Australian industrial relations policy & the strategic dilemmas facing national labor movements in a globalized economy. Presented is an overview of major features of the changes to industrial relations policy & practice under the Howard Liberal government, which have aimed to dramatically increase the spread of enterprise bargaining & further reduce the role of the trade union movement in all areas of industrial relations. To ground this discussion, focus is shifted to recent attempts by Australian governments & employees to reduce costs & legal assaults on waterfront unions with attempts to train paramilitary personnel as potential strike breakers in impeding industrial confrontations. The strategic potential of international labor movement solidarity in resisting such tactics is discussed, as is the broader question of the limits & possibilities of cross-border organizing in the context of national & global assaults on labor movement solidarities.

Wissegren, Per & Larsson, Anna (Dept History of Science/Ideas Omea U, S-90187 Sweden [tel/fax: 60-90-786-54-56/14374; e-mail: perwiss@student.umu.se]), The History of Swedish Sociology & the Construction of Disciplinary Identity.

The academic sociology introduced in Sweden by Gustaf Steffen in 1903 can best be understood as a Swedish counterpart to the classical sociology of the "founding fathers," though Steffen never managed to establish a sociological school. In 1947, a renewed & more successful attempt was made by Torgny T. Segerstedt, under whose guidance the discipline underwent a rapid & extensive expansion. A Swedish tradition was thereby established, which has been characterized as postvictorian & closely linked to social policy. The war & the Soviet occupation of Sweden were seen as a new & modern science, while Steffen's work was represented as a protoscientific & speculative contrast. In that respect, the historical biography can be regarded as a significant component in the construction of postwar Swedish sociology & its disciplinary identity.

Wister, Andrew V. & Dean, Kathryn J. (Gerontology Program Simon Fraser U, Vancouver British Columbia V6B 5K3 [tel/fax: 604-291-5044/5066; e-mail: wister@sfu.ca]), A Comparative Analysis of Graphical Interaction and Logistic Regression Modelling: Self-Care and Coping with a Chronic Illness.

Using a new statistical method, graphical interaction modeling, & comparing it to logistic regression, coping with a chronic condition is analyzed as a function of interrelationships between three sets of factors: (1) age & sex; (2) characteristics of the chronic condition; & (3) self-care responses. Focus is primarily on the interactions between the self-care practices of exercise, stress reduction, mutual aid, & prescription drug use. The research employs a subset of the baseline data from the North Shore Self-Care Study, which is based on telephone interviews with a random sample of 364 persons, ages 50+, who were diagnosed with arthritis/rheumatism, heart problems, hypertension, & stroke. Wister & Dean analyzed identical datasets separately, using only one of the statistical techniques & without knowledge of the other's findings. The results of the logistic regression analyses support main effects associations between coping with a chronic condition & exercise, mutual aid, & stress reduction, but not prescribed medications. Age group, sex, chronic condition, & perceived seriousness also demonstrate statistically significant re-
Examines the interrelations among the construction of a canon, the sociological tradition, & individuality. The graphical interaction analysis identifies several important interactions between the self-care practices as well as with characteristics of the disease (especially the type of chronic condition) & age & sex.

Theorising in Sonata Form: Aesthetic Codes in the Social Formation. Exploring the homology between styles of theorizing & theory construction, on the one hand, & the aesthetic codes that govern the production & reception of works of art, on the other hand. Focus is on three major modes of theory construction in sociology: classical individualization, divided selves, & individuated agency—which are analyzed as the product of a unitary development both as discourse styles & in the construction of their internal relations. A correspondence or fit between these three modes of theorizing is made to the development of three major codes of musical composition, classical tonality, tonal irony, & the atonal revolution (including 12-tone technique), arguing that the correspondence is more than one of metamorphic resemblance. The orientation of the subject in the making of modern music & art parallels that of the sociologist in the making of modern sociology.

Avant-garde movements of modern art, literature, & music, have, in the 20th century, been marked by their lack of popular or mass appeal & their distance from popular forms of art whether literary, musical, or visual. Yet, this difference does not reflect an elitist rejection of the popular & the everyday by so-called serious artists; avant-garde takes the most prosaic, everyday, & ordinary matter as its subject & content. Marxist aestheticians, eg, Theodore Adorno & Burger, argue that avant-garde art arises from a serious— & in Burger's view, a false— & manipulative, the antithesis of the critical spirit. The (postmodern) thesis asserting that avant-garde art is an art of the avant-garde & the praxis of everyday life is dismissed by Burger as a case of the "false sublation" of serious art in the praxis of everyday life. An alternative conceptualization is offered here of the mediation of mass culture & so-called serious art that acknowledges their mutual involvement in the formation of everyday consciousness & rejects Burger's pessimistic view of modernism as having failed to overcome its separation from the praxis of everyday life. It is suggested that Adorno & Burger conceive of the functional import of aesthetic material too narrowly & that a sociology of the aesthetic, especially one that embraces the aesthetic in everyday life, is hindered by an approach that ends up proscribing so many modern repertoires.

The World Wide Web is becoming the most powerful communication channel in history. Just like businesses, universities, & others, religious organizations have discovered the potential of this new medium, & an increasing number of religious groups, ranging from the local parish to transnational units have a home in cyberspace. Here, this phenomenon is addressed in three steps. A brief exploration of the religious content of the Web shows the fluidity & richness of the religious sites available. Theoretical arguments concerning the activities of religious organizations on the Web are discussed. Following diffusion theories, it is hypothesized that younger, less traditional religious organizations were the first to use the new communication medium (eg, Kinney, Jay, 1995 [see abstract 9609561]), with older, more traditional organizations following that lead. Unlike other mass media (eg, TV; Hughey, Michael W., 1990 [see abstract 91X2794]), the financial means for presenting oneself on the Internet & using it for the dissemination of ideas are negligible, creating a fairly unrestricted marketplace for religious competition. The economic theory of religion proposed by Rodney Stark, Roger Finke, & Laurence R. Iannaccone (1995 [see abstract 9606726]) asserts that a situation like this will create a highly competitive market encompassing countless participants. Some of these theoretical propositions are tested empirically, using data from an electronic mail survey of religious organizations around the world.
Argues that the economic structures of postindustrialism and globalization, stereotypically male war talk, women’s focus on the personal can also function as a form of denial.

One of the most important transformations in the 20th century is the massive socialist experiment to transform the fundamental mechanism of stratification, particularly through the active demotion of capitalism and its associated forms of organizing competition.

The systemic quality of life model was used to assess the relation between political parties, and the result is a sort of secret society of Canadian performers in which comics attempt to enculturate a social base of Buchananism—arguably the most successful form of anti-liberalism. The systemic quality of life model is suggested as a feasible definitional system for social welfare arrangements; argue the need to engage in dialogue with these groups to countervail the Right. To account for the new icons & impulses of the Right, pundits have conjured up old rubrics, eg, populism, to take their place. Meanwhile, marching under various post-Marxist banners, many critical social scientists repudiate the distinction between Left & Right; embrace the populist spirit of militant antigovernment movements. This approach argues the need to stage a popular dialogue with these groups to seek common interests; demonstrate a willingness to overlook anti-Semitism; & make excuses for Nazis like Schmitt & Jünger. Examined here is the worldview & social base of Buchananism—arguably the most significant manifestation of the Northern American "new Right". Buchanan’s growing appeal & constituency are explained. The systemic quality of life model suggests the possibility of progressive social reconstruction an impossibility is shown. It is suggested in conclusion that Buchananism is far from new, but is, in fact, a variation on classical authoritarian politics.

The systemic quality of life model was used to assess the relation between quality of life & the utilization, availability, & importance of, & satisfaction with, social welfare services. Questionnaire data from prisoners in the Israel Prison Service showed positive correlation between all measures of system satisfaction & subjective well-being. The systemic quality of life model is suggested as a feasible definitional system for social welfare & a practical instrument to measure its impact.
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1 Argues that the space & mode in which women currently work in emergency management prevents them from contributing to the disaster debate & determining their own needs & definitions. Further, exercise of power & control, almost exclusively by men, predetermines agendas, establishment of priorities, & allocation of resources from a particular perspective. The impact of current practices on women & implications for both men & women & the recovery system are considered, & practical strategies to provide a more representative approach to emergency management are suggested. Examples from the Australian experience are used to illustrate the discussion.

Wraith, R. E. (Dept Child Psychotherapy Royal Children's Hospital, Flemington Rd Parkville Victoria 3052 Australia [tel/fax: 03-9383-5522; e-mail: wrath@eryptic.rch.unimelb.edu.au]), Disaster Management: Gender Issues.

1 Examines the relationship between the welfare state & midwives in Finland, conceptualizing it as a welfare state mandate. In the early days of the Finnish welfare state, primary prevention—provided by midwives—rather than medical care was chosen as a central element in the agenda. Since the 1980s, however, Finnish midwives have suffered a steady narrowing of their professional mandate in maternity care. Public health nurses are taking over many of the previous tasks of midwives; eg, together with primary care physicians, public health nurses are now responsible for health care during pregnancy, signifying a policy shift. The ideology of primary prevention has not been rejected. The new policies for maternity care reflect a new agenda, namely working with families rather than mothers. Policy changes are explored, considering midwives as an interest group in this policy making. It is argued that midwives & midwifery need to be considered in political context; in a welfare state, the politics of restructuring health care shape—& are shaped by—health professions & their practice.

Wrede, Sirpa (Dept Sociology Åbo Akademi University, SF-20500 Finland [tel/fax: 358-2-215-4327/4808; e-mail: sirpu.wrede@abo.fi]), Midwives as an Interest Group in Finnish Health Care. A Women's Profession Defending a Welfare State Mandate.

1 Examines the role of transnational tobacco corporations in the transformation of the global tobacco system. Beginning with the premise that the growth of the tobacco industry is constrained in many developed nations by a uniquely complex set of social & political factors, discussed is how changes in tobacco corporations have forced open transnational venues in countries that are more willing to legitimize their products. Also highlighted is the symbolic dimension in which tobacco products are socially constructed as a consumer "good" when uncertain markets need stimulation. Focus is on how transnationalization of the tobacco commodity system has altered social relations of production for newly integrated producers at the local level. Emphasized are select countries in East-Central Europe targeted by transnational tobacco corporations as markets for increased consumption & production, in spite of unfavorable agroenvironmental conditions, drawing on documentary sources & interview data from Polish & Hungarian tobacco producers & state officials. Homogenization of product & changes in the agricultural labor process have been two of the most significant results of the corporations' attempts to overcome present accumulation & legitimation crises.

Wrubelski-Aued, Bernardete (Pontificia U Católica São Paulo, Florianópolis SC Brazil [tel/fax: 048-331-9330/9751; e-mail: aued@ch.ufsc.br]), Professions in the Past, Profession in the Future.

1 Explores theoretical difficulties in the attempt to determine whether some professionals are extinct or work itself is extinct, considering whether the extinction of work & professions mean the end of a social epoch &/or the end of waged work. Between the extinction of one profession & the emergence of another, the impact of new technologies must be explored, particularly how social actors transform themselves in response to new technical needs, social control, & discipline. The contradictory potentials of information technology in the bourgeoisie era are discussed.

Wu, Chyi-In (Institut Sociologie Academia Sinica, Nankang Taipei Taiwan 11529 [tel/fax: 886-2-2652-3397/3398; e-mail: sscslciw@gate.sinica.edu.tw]), Parenting Practices and the Co-Occurrence of Adolescent Depressive Symptoms and Deviant Behaviors.

1 Earlier study has demonstrated the critical role of parenting in mediating & moderating the influence of external & internal stress on adolescents' adjustment problems. Moreover, differences in parenting styles whereby parenting practices might be transmitted to such problems were tested using 1996-1998 interview data from the Taipei Youth & Families Project, a three-wave longitudinal study of 1,343 urban families, in which the target child was living with both biological parents. Both maternal self- & adolescent-report measures were utilized for the latent construct. Analysis using structural equation modeling procedures showed that mothers who had engaged in aggressive parenting produced children who were likely to have internal & external adjustment problems. Findings are consistent with results of several studies conducted in Western societies. It is concluded that adolescents not only directly model their parents' behaviors, but also learn particular deviant behaviors through recognition & social learning mechanisms.

Wu, Chyan-Yuan (Institut Sociologie & Anthropology National Tsing-hua U, Hsinchu Taiwan [tel/fax: 886-3-574-2824/572-2800; e-mail: cywy@is.nthu.edu.tw]), Representation of Scientists in Taiwan: The Embedded Nature of Scientific Development in a Newly Industrialized Country.

1 Explores the predicament facing a newly industrialized Asian country as it adopts Western techniques of research assessment to boost its scientific research & evaluate its scientific performance. It is argued that specific cultural values & contextual factors create Taiwan's distinct approach to research assessment, which, in turn, gives shape to its scientific community. Based on analysis of data collected from bibliographical sources & fieldwork interviews, it is demonstrated that—underlying this predicament facing the Asian countries, in general, & Taiwan, in particular—are not only the problem of scientometrics per se, but also the embedded nature of scientific development.

Wu, Leping (China Youth Research Center). The Attitudes toward Politics, Morality and Values of Chinese Youth in the 1990s.

1 Attitudes toward politics, morality, & values held by Chinese youth in the 1990s are examined via survey data. Results indicate that although Chinese youth do not have any radical political behaviors such as those of youth in the 1980s, the majority are not isolated from politics & society. They are concerned with important political events at home & abroad, however, hold political beliefs, have strong feelings of patriotism, & are satisfied with the situation of China's politics & economy. There are some moral problems stemming from the transformation to a market

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economic system, but the moral mainstream is good. While practical & concerned with their individual values & interests, youth still put the interest in a collective first. They do not completely accept Western values based on individualism. These findings are interpret- ed from a sociological perspective.

Wu, Shiyen (Dept Economics U Iowa, Iowa City 52242), On the Changing Nature of Entrepreneurship.

Examines how the entrepreneurial role has changed over time in the context of an evolving US economy since the Civil War. Because entrepreneurs do what the market has failed to do by itself, they complement the role played by entrepreneurs also changed predictably. As the entrepre- neur's role evolved, so did the characteristics of the firm & the economy. The resulting firm becomes a coalition of entrepreneurs, & decision making in the firm is decentralized, which, in turn, leads to greater responsiveness to the consumer & more extensive utilization of the market.


Elaborates some theoretical guidelines for the study of violence in fledgling Eastern European democracies. It has emphasized that democratization aggravated historical & psychological conflicts by provoking a politics of memory, ideological antagonisms, & a search for institutional & individual scapegoats. Selected types of violence are linked to the historical heritage of communism & the psychological implications of the perception of democracy before & after 1989/1991. It is argued that the communist order eroded through the weakening of institutionalized monopolies of violence (corruption, economic inefficiency, political delegitimation). Reversing Norbert Elias's hypothesis, the collapse of commu- nism came down to a decivilizing process. This negative trend was con- trasted by a "positive" fascination of "backward" Eastern Europe with Western democracy. Yet, democracy was soon perceived as generating the dark sides of postcommunism (ie, breakdown of state capacity & state territory, vulgar capitalism, immigration, ethnic conflicts). More- over, democratic mechanisms of conflict resolution as of 1989 made an unequivocal rupture with the communist past & the institutional resolu- tion of guilt for communist crimes (lustration) widely impossible. In terms of René Girard's hypothesis on mimetic conflict, the identification with the imitated model (democracy) in a systemic crisis generates violence, which becomes a structuring principle in the foundation of the new democratic order. At the intersection of these opposed processes, the causes for new violence in fledging democracies should be sought. Totalizing projects (eg, nationalizing states, anti-Semitism, cultural discrimi- nation, ethnic cleansing) are partly a result of a decivilizing process, but are also symptoms of the emergent influence of democracy that enhances conflicts. In this vein, the streamlining of language, culture, history, & collective memory, as well as ideological outbursts of nationalism or anti-Semitism, are tightly linked to the long-term imitation of models of na- tional & cultural unity as well as of rationalization of power from West- ern democracies.

Wyness, Michael (Nene Coll, Northampton NN2 7AL England [tel/fax: 0444-1604-725500/713744; e-mail: mike.wyness@nene.ac.uk]), Childhood, Agency and Educational Reform.

Focuses on case study material illustrating the contested nature of the child's position in the education system to comment on the relationship between childhood & agency in the context of education reform. The prominence of a child-centered social science & the trends in child care policy, at least in some countries, toward the articulation of children's voices, suggest possibilities for children as both research subjects & competent members of society, which are addressed via analysis of a series of local & global issues connected to organizational, curricular, & peda- gogic changes in schools across Northern Europe. The variance of the child is examined in terms of the role of the market & the individ- ualization of schooling. Conceptions of childhood are located in relation to expressed concerns for behavioral & curricular standards in schools. Demands on educationalists to produce schooled citizens draw attention to the relationship between the school & the wider social com- munity. Implications of these demands are outlined in terms of conflicting notions of children's autonomy & adult control.

Wynne, Derek (Dept Sociology Manchester Metropolitan U, M15 6LJ England [tel/fax: 44-161-2473021/2476321; e-mail: d.wynne@mmu-ac.uk]), Lifestyles and City Cultures.

Investigates lifestyles of people who have recently moved into newly re- furnished warehouses & other old industrial buildings in central Man- chester, England, drawing on questionnaire, in-depth interview, & ethnographic data. Development of an urban revitalization program for the city is outlined, & explanations of gentrification processes associated with a new middle class are evaluated in the light of results. It is suggested that processes of cultural commodification & consumer culture have blurred traditional cultural boundaries between high & popular culture. As such, rather than a new middle class & associated cultural intermedi- aries engaged in processes of distinction, it is argued that contemporary city cultures are important in revealing the emergence of new social groupings whose members actively construct lifestyles (work & leisure) & engage in activities best explained by processes of individualization & risk.

Xu, Qijiang (Dept Counseling & Educational Psychology Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824 [tel: 517-355-8538; e-mail: xujian@pilot.msu.edu]), Spatial Autoregression Models in Network Analysis.

The spatial autoregression model deals with the relationship between the observation vector Y from a group of subjects (Ss) & the association matrix W, which describes the relationships among all Ss. In the model, the two main estimants, the autocorrelation coefficient p & the variance of the random error term e^2, can be estimated by maximum likelihood. The estimated p & the vector Y. But the commonly used computational technique for the estimation of p produces many large values outside of a sensible range for p, & even the interpretation of the estimate p itself is yet not well un- derstood. All these facts restrict the use of network effects models with parameter p. Explored here are the interpretation & estimation of esti- mate p as well as e^2. The importance of the extent of the consistency be- tween W & Y, which is captured by p, is emphasized, & application of the network effects models in practice is made possible. This newly developed technique for the estimation of p is especially useful in the social sciences where the data could be in high dimension & are possibly highly correlated in complicated ways.

Yajima, Masumi, Saeki, Tosho, Mamiya, Tosbio, Nakazawa, Makoto (Faculty Economics Meikai U, Chiba 279 Japan [tel/fax: 81-3-3474-1396; e-mail: masumi.y@ppp01.infopeper.or.jp]), Traditional Sport and Community Identity: A Case Study of Rural Sport in Fuenterrabia, Spain.

Illustrates the relation between Basque rural sport & the formation of ethnic & community identity. In particular, the effects of rural sport on community formation in Fuenterrabia, Spain, are analyzed. In general, traditional sport is an important part of ethnic identity &/or strengthens community identity in that region. The Basque have their own language culture & unique rural sports derived from the work of farmers, market- gardeners, & fishermen. Basque sports are deeply linked to ethnic & community identity because they are an extension of their daily life ac- tivities. Today in Fuenterrabia, the estropadak (long-boot regattas) are linked to gambling & are very popular among all people, regardless of age or sex. Because the estropadak race features representative crews of 10+ districts, it particularly arouses community identity. In addition, harrijasotsaile (stone lifting) & aizkorirak (log cutting) are performed as part of the festival. Because of social changes, eg, region activation, sightseeing administration, & improvement of living standards, Basque sports have gradually changed. The traditional rural sports are now at the crossroads of prosperity & decline.

Yamaguchi, Yasuo, Tohi, Takashi & Takami, Akira (Faculty Hu- man Development Kobe U, Nada 657 Japan [tel/fax: 8-78-803- 0045; e-mail: yasuo@main.h.kobe-u.ac.jp]), Assessing the Relationship between Quality of Life and Sport and Leisure Activities: A Comparison between the Middle-Aged and the Elderly.

Explores the influence of sport & leisure activities on quality of life among the middle-aged & elderly Japanese to (1) replicate a study by Brown & Frankel (1993); (2) analyze participation & physical activity, leisure satisfaction, & life satisfaction; & (3) examine a modified model between the middle-aged & the elderly. Questionnaire data from 458
middle-aged & 212 elderly individuals in Kakogawa City indicate that the Brown & Frankel model accounted for 43% of the variance in explaining life satisfaction for males (M) & 47% for females (F). Thus, the model is applicable to the Japanese context. The findings indicate that individual differences in the influence of stress & participation & free time on life satisfaction between the middle-aged & the elderly, which appears to be greater for F vs M middle-aged & M vs F elderly people. It is suggested that an active lifestyle might improve the quality of life.

98S36561 / ISA / 1998 / 13802
Yanitsky, Oleg N. (Institi for Russian Academy Sciences, Khrizhianovskogo 24/35 b 117259 Moscow [tel/fax: 095-930-5635/719-0740; e-mail: yanitsky@glas.apc.org]). Ecological Movement in "Transition Society": Constructing a Middle Level Theory.
Attempts to construct a middle-level theory of the production of an ecological movement under the critical conditions of the collapse of state socialism & the transition to capitalism. The basic idea of the concept is the dependence of the mode of an ecological movement production on changing context. The phenomenon of hostile context is analyzed. It varies from unfavorable economic conditions to the resistance of mass consciousness & political repression. A hostile context is permanently reproduced by the systemic crisis of the "transition" society. A specific feature of a hostile context is the production of the "energy of collapse." The more a context becomes uncertain, turbulent, resource-consuming, & hostile to an ecological movement, the more the movement is forced to spend its resources on maintenance of its organizational structure & networks.

98S36562 / ISA / 1998 / 13803
Yannick, Rumpali (Groupe analyse politiques publiques Ecole normale superieure, F-94235 Cachan Cedex France [tel/fax: 33-0-41-40-59-57/56]). Economy behind Ecology: Shifts in the Bases of Environmental Policies and Adjustments in the Role of the State. A Viewpoint from Some Evolutions of French State Strategies in the Environment Field in the Early Nineties. 11 Explores processes that participate in the integration of environment-based requirements into the administrative realm. In the French case, such a matter is worth examining because the treatment of environmental problems by the state in the early 1990s seems to have undergone some changes in the referential system that guides public actors of this policy field. Stakes on which environmental policies are built actually call for a more thorough insight, for they express intersections of interests that may transform apparent motives. In fact, economic considerations have gained increasing weight in the ecological decision-making processes & consequently, have tended to alter enforcement of public strategies. Issues raised by such an evolution are considered in terms of: (1) translations that affect environmental concerns in the public sphere of activity (extension of stakes & displacements of interests); (2) increasing confidence in an economic apparatus so as to integrate environmental objectives; & (3) handling of environmental problems as an incentive to reorganize the role of the state & the resulting trend toward an economic-administrative management of ecological requirements. These trends indicate shifts that tend to reshape state strategies regarding environmental matters & eventually reveal a need for a framework that could account for the influence of economic logic in this policy field.

98S36563 / ISA / 1998 / 13804
Yates, Simeon J. (Faculty Social Sciences Open U, Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK7 6AA England [tel/fax: 01908-654-508/488; e-mail: s.j.yates@open.ac.uk]). Digitising Culture—Digital Ethnography?. 11 Explores a set of recent technological & social developments that raise questions about contemporary ethnographic practices & methodologies. These developments include computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software (CAQDAS), digital recording equipment, & multimedia production software. CAQDAS systems are now used by many social scientists. Similar software is also being applied in the related field of sociolinguistics. Considered is how such software is changing the relationships & practices in the processes of data collection & analysis. New technologies for the collection of data, eg, digital video & audio recorders, & scanning & OCR software, increase the amount & type of data that the ethnographer can collect. The increasing storage capacity of personal computer-based databasing systems exacerbates this problem—making the processes & analysis of large bodies of data possible. Explored here are some methodological implications for ethnographic research that the development of large bodies of digitized textual data brings. The development of higher-quality user-friendly multimedia development technologies & standards for hypertext production (HTML) provides the ethnographer with a range of new methods for the presentation & distribution of results. This changes the processes of data collection, analysis, & presentation & raises questions about the role of the ethnographer in this process. Implications for social science that this digitization of culture might imply are considered in conclusion.

98S36564 / ISA / 1998 / 13805
Yazawa, Shujiro (Hitotsubashi U, Tokyo 108 Japan [tel/fax: 81-4)8-580-8264; e-mail: cso180@svu.cc.hit-u.ac.jp]). Informatization of Asian Societies and Its Impact to Centre-Periphery Structure in Asia. 11 After examining informatization processes of Silicon Valley, CA, similar processes in Japan, Malaysia, & Singapore are analyzed. Various East Asian development models & the concept of developmental state developed by M. Castells are examined. Center-periphery structures in Asia presented by J. Arrighi, J. Dangel, & C. Chase-Dunn are also explored. The impacts of informatization of societies in Asia on the center-periphery structure are discussed.

98S36565 / ISA / 1998 / 13806
Yeates, Nicola (Queen's U Belfast, BT7 1NN Northern Ireland [tel/fax: 44-1223-273712/320668; e-mail: n.yeates@qub.ac.uk]). International Trade, Globalism and Social Policy. 11 It is argued that globalization constitutes theoretical & conceptual revisions to the national-based framework currently dominating social policy analysis. A conceptual framework for analyzing social policy in global context is developed, starting from the changing role of the state vis-a-vis international agencies & institutions, & capital & labor. Ways that a leftist perspective on the relationship between globalization & social policy can be incorporated into the approach are outlined. The framework is then illustrated by focusing on the role of the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund, & the World Bank in regulating international trade. Implications for welfare states & for "gendered citizens" are considered.

98S36566 / ISA / 1998 / 13807
Yeganeh, Cyrus (U Art, Tehran Iran [tel/fax: 21-886-4606/4609]). Structural Differences and Similarities between Iran's Science and Technology Activities (STA) and Other Developing Countries and Developed Countries. 11 Despite a rich history in science, a talented population, & generally favorable attitudes toward science, science & technology activities (STAs) are weak in most Iranian enterprises. The GERD/GDP % & GERD per capita are very small compared with industrialized nations. The sources of funds, the loci of expenditures, & personnel figures point to structural differences in STAs between Iran & industrialized societies & to similarities with other developing nations, namely concentration in universities & government research institutes as opposed to industry. The separation between the production & application of technology is very pronounced. A relatively weak economy excessively dependent on oil exports is a major obstacle to development of science & technology, since it leaves no inherent incentive for research & development in most enterprises. There is no major industry that is not government-owned, organization & management of most enterprises are below world standards, & individual initiative & work motivation & discipline are similarly weak. In this situation, most scientists & engineers see science as an academic exercise, scientists & politicians engage in the rhetoric of numbers, & there is a lack of science at the core of scientific thinking--& the corresponding opposite trend toward mysticism among nonscientists & even many scientists.

98S36567 / ISA / 1998 / 13808
Yekani, Fereshteh (Ministry Industry, Shahrak-E-Apadana Block No-30 (S2) Tehran 13918 Iran). Science and Technology as Generators of Development—A Socio-Industrial Appraisal. 11 Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@ceñnet.com. 11 Discusses science & technology, which reciprocally affect each other. Such an interconnection has already shaped the industrial world, but is still in the process of shaping the developing world. Also, through urbanization, industrial development gives rise to problems of public health, housing, & control of the urban environment. Industrialization & access to new technologies create the preconditions for the substantial
On the geostrategic level, the last 25 years have been marked by increased polarization of the North & South, emergence of new Asian pillars of economic excellence, & readjustment of political & ideological relationships between the West & certain of its former satellites in the Pacific region. In this context, the Mediterranean area seems to have lost its historic buffering function between Europe, Africa, & the Orient. The exacerbation of nationalist tensions, the failure of fundamental transformations, the failure of economic development policies, & strengthening of self-protective (exclusive) strategies indicate an unpromising future for the region. However, the Mediterranean & its resources can become an important alternative to the US-European secular development.

Yi, Li & Yin, Jiafei (Dept Sociology U Illinois, Chicago 60607-7104 &/fax: 312-996-4799, 5104; e-mail: yil9@uiuc.edu), The Outline of China's Social Stratification.

The latest census & survey data, are drawn on to outline social stratification in the People's Republic of China. Before 1978, people were divided into three classes-cadre, worker, & peasant-on the basis of property, profession, & heritage. There was minimal distinction between the classes, maintained by the Hukou (household registration system) & Danwei (work unit). Social mobility could be attained through the Gaokao (the national university entrance examination system). After the reforms of the late 1980s, the capitalist & middle class emerged & developed rapidly; the working class increased, & the peasant class decreased gradually. It is argued that important Chinese social processes & social movements, eg, the Cultural Revolution & 1989 student protest at Tiananmen Square, cannot be understood without understanding the social stratification system.

Yi, Soo Hyung, Zoh, Myunghan & Choi, Myung (Dept Child Development & Family Studies Seoul National U, South Korea (e-mail: ysh@piza.snu.ac.kr)), Value Orientation & Evaluation of Quality of Life of Korean Male Workers.

Draws on survey data from 352 men working in Korean companies, & tests hypotheses: (1) the relationships between four value orientations (individualistic, collective, materialistic, & familial); (2) the relationship between ideological orientation & quality of life; & (3) variables that influence this relationship. Quality of life is measured by means of three categories—satisfaction of self, family, & work. Results reveal (1) significant relationships exist between & among value orientations; (2) collective value orientation has the most meaningful relationship with the three categories of satisfaction, although the other value orientations are also related; (3) variables such as marital status, working status & direction, & place of birth make a significant difference in collective value orientation; & (4) working status makes a significant difference in total life satisfaction.

Yli-Pietilä, Päivi (STAKES National Research & Development Center Welfare & Health, FIN-00351 Helsinki Finland (tel/fax: 358-9-3967-2075/2207; e-mail: paiviy@stakes.fi), Combining Work & Family: Towards Family-Friendly Policies & Practices.

Questions of combining work & family life are analyzed from the viewpoint of development work, based on interview & survey data gathered in Finland, in a project called "Combining Work & Family at Different Stages of Family Lifespan." Changes in Finnish working life—eg, the growth of unemployment, increasing competition & workloads, & decreasing municipal services—are affecting women's & men's opportunities to combine work & family. Results suggest that changes could be made in the workplace to support working parents, & the social responsibility of companies could be increased in the context of the Finnish welfare society.

Ylönén, Marja Katairiina (U Jyväskylä, FIN-40351 Finland (tel/fax: 358-14-602-930/921; e-mail: mkylonen@tukki.cc.jyu.affil), Environmental Crimes & Changes in Their Definition: A Finnish Case Study.

Examines the dynamics of societal communication concerning environmental crimes (ie, pollution), 1970s-1990s, in Finland, focusing on changes in the definition of environmental crimes & in societal processes & mechanisms associated with these changes. Six case studies are presented of water pollution crimes, based on official documents, statute law, committee reports, court decisions, judges' interpretations of water law, newspaper articles, & interviews with judges, environmental authorities, environmental movement activists, & members of company management. Environmental crimes form a complex research field that can be approached from the system- & action-theoretical viewpoints. Niklas Luhmann's (eg, 1989, 1995 see abstract 96d02699) theory of social systems is drawn on to examine the communication of social subsystems & their relations. Mechanisms that have brought changes in such communication are also analyzed. Anselm Strauss's (eg, 1978) negotiated order approach provides an action-theoretical framework that moves toward consideration of historical turning points, conflicts, & concrete groups; Michel Foucault's (eg, 1989) genealogy is drawn on as a methodological guideline.
Despite the growing body of literature on the stratification of the university system in the UK & the US, the treatment of all universities in countries where the system of higher education is publicly controlled tends to remain minimal. This is the case of Israel, where all universities & colleges are controlled by the Council of Higher Education, which considers all six universities the “first layer” of higher education vs the “second layer” of degree-granting colleges. It is claimed that the six Israeli universities are highly stratified into three elite institutions, aiming for academic excellence, vs three “target universities,” aimed at specific or peripheral populations. Drawing on periodical university figures published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, 1985-1996, it is shown that the growth of various academic fields & graduate studies has been limited in the target universities. Consequently, their student composition is different from that of the elite universities; they have larger-than-expected proportions of older students, women, & minority students (Sephardic Jews & Arabs). It appears that the target universities have relieved the elite institutions of social pressures for the expansion of higher education while letting them sustain their academic hegemony. The recent growth of degree-granting colleges could therefore be considered an additional stage in the stratification process of higher education in Israel.

It is contended that the integration of matrilineal societies into the market economy has not necessarily brought about the disintegration of the traditional matrilineal system. A case study from a Minangkabau community in West Sumatra proves this point. This community has involved itself in the market economy by producing rubber for the export market. A profile of this matrilineal community’s social organization, political system, & land tenure system is followed by a description of its dual economic system: the declining shifting cultivation & the rising cash crop cultivation through which the community has become involved in the market economy. Supporting factors for the persistence of the Minangkabau matrilineal system are discussed in conclusion.

Discusses transversal politics of dialogue, operating in the tension/space of difference in postmodernism, on the one hand, & compatibility in values, on the other. Culture, ethnicity, & identity are constructed as connected discourses that, simultaneously, need to be differentiated from & reducible to each other. Two examples used to illustrate are the politics of regulating women’s bodies & cross-national peace activism.

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Profiles business women in Mexico through a comparative strategy that permits evaluation of their particular situation in light of the similarities & differences in the various sectors of the economically active female population, compared to men & women’s business in other parts of the world. From this perspective, the importance of women’s business activity is analyzed in relation to (1) growth trends, (2) their numerical importance, (3) the size of the business, & (4) regional distribution. The analysis of the historical & cultural importance of women-owned business as well as their impact in their countries’ development in both economic & social spheres, including the formulation of new policies, are analyzed.
Radical Transformation: Cross-Sectional and Cohort Analysis.

1. Polish longitudinal data for 1989, 1994, & 1997 on wealth accumulation & distribution are subjected to cohort & cross-sectional analysis of age groups. Results suggest independent improvement of the material situation of birth cohorts & of comparable age groups during the postsocialist transformation. However, this improvement is much greater in young than in old cohorts & groups. In both cases, it is connected with growing inequality, so that the whole process can be described as a transition from "equality in poverty" to "inequality in wealth." Independent effects of cohorts, age, time, & human capital (education) on wealth are distinguished & measured. Special attention is paid to the increasing role of education. Some subjective consequences of wealth accumulation are also examined.

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Zagi, Ali Hassan (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 [tel/fax: 403-439-2619/492-7619; e-mail: azaid@gpu.srv.Ualberta.ca]), The Islamic Approach to Sociology as the Search for the Good Society.

1. The collapse of the orthodox consensus has led to many alternative formulations in the philosophy of the social sciences. Like other communities of scholars, Muslim researchers are attempting to define their own peculiar approach to or paradigm of the philosophy of the social sciences. Of course, Islamic sociology has a long tradition, extending back to the work of Ibn Khaldun. However, modern Islamic sociology draws on the Qur'an (or Koran) for its inspiration & direction. Following F. Rahman's interpretation of the Qur'an, it is posited that Islamic social science is intrinsically tied to the search for the Good Society & attempts to raise an awareness of a society's own moral situation. In contrast to the supposedly value-free positivist/empiricist approach, the Islamic paradigm is inherently value-laden, but it is argued that a recognition of those values is a necessary aspect of social scientific research & a search for the Good Society. The pros & cons of the Islamic paradigm's search for the Good Society & its similarities to P. Winch's idea of social science as a moral-practical concern are discussed in relation to the positivist/empiricist paradigm's search for knowledge for its own sake, & to the antifoundationalist, relativistic postmodern approaches that eschew any search for a Good Society.


1. Contrasts the legislation on privatization in the executive & judicial branches of power in Slovenia with the regulatory principle that constitutes Slovenian law as a lawful state. The analysis shows that privatization can undermine the universality of equality of opportunities, freedom, & justice if the efficiency of the state's apparatus & the political power of professional associations (especially physicians & private security officers) are the only key factors. However, in the context of decreasing social distances generated by a more equal distribution of wealth, it is suggested that Slovenia should strengthen the surveillance of the public police over private security businesses & determine more precisely the legal powers of private security officers. It is also suggested that Slovenia will have to adapt the present procedures & the internal organization of the existing committees that determine the civil rights of private practitioners in professional associations to the standards of an independent & impartial judiciary.


1. Postcommunist, especially post-Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania has been undergoing a social transformation between Western democracy, Iliescu's neocommunist type of social democracy, & the former communists' orthodox socialism. The coexistence & cofunctioning of these social formation trends cannot be regarded as smooth. There is very little chance of either convergence or consensus. Had these trends been of an interdeterminate nature the positive social transformation of national reconstruction could have existed. However, gradual stagnation heading toward the 21st century could appear to be possible. The socioeconomic transformation of Romania is examined via a modelic approach. Z


1. Evaluates the experience of self-management at Malta Drydocks, 1974-1997, based on longitudinal empirical surveys of the workforce, extended interviews with management & other key players, & documentary evidence. A worker-elected council bears the main responsibility for running this state-owned, traditional, highly unionized, ship-repair enterprise. In addition, a number of worker committees were established at the plant. As the council was elected, were involved in the implementation of council decisions at departmental levels--alongside professional management. This democratic form of management has tended to be more concerned with extending the traditional arena of collective bargaining than with the issues of enterprise productivity, discipline, & competition, which continue to be perceived as primarily managerial concerns. After 20 years of such experience in workplace democracy, despite heavy public subsidies, the financial situation of the enterprise progressively deteriorated. As a result, in early 1997 an amendment to the Drydocks Act was passed in Parliament that effectively abolished the system of self-management. A new participative system was installed that reestablished government control over the enterprise. Only time will show whether the new system will succeed in improving the enterprise viability and, in turn, to enterprise democratization is proposed, one that harnesses both management & worker/trade union initiatives.

Zanatta, Anna Laura (Dipt. scienze demografiche, I-00161 Rome Italy [tel/fax: 0039-6-4991-9523/8330-3374; e-mail: zanatta@dsd.sta.uniroma1.it]), Family Policy in Italy. The Relationships among the Family, the Welfare State and Family Policies.

1. It is assumed that, in Italy, the family model affects both the welfare model & family policies. The prevailing family model is based on a rigid division of labor between men & women & on the economic dependence of women & children on working men. Italian family obligations play an important role in the social distribution of welfare: the welfare state has nearly ignored the family, mainly because of the strength of family solidarity & kinship networks, supported by women. The family is considered the most qualified institution for taking care of children & other frail members of society. As a consequence, both the economic support of the state for families & services (public & private) for children & working women are very scarce. But the weakening of the traditional family (through separation & divorce) & the changes in women's condition (more highly educated, working women) are producing a crisis, with a need for a more impressive action from the public system. However, it is concluded that, in Italy, the family continues to be "a partnership with unlimited liability."

Zangerl-Weisz, Helga (Dept. Social Ecology Innsbruck University, Innsbruck, Austria), Environmental Risks and the Coevolution of Natural and Social Systems.

1. Presented here is a theoretical concept of society-nature interactions that contributes to a sociological understanding of environmental risks. The concept can be placed in Rosa's (1977) second quadrant (realism, macroscopic). Similar to Ulrich Beck, this approach focuses on the relation between society & the physical environment, but it comes to different conclusions. Two complementary concepts, "society's metabolism" & "colonization of nature," describe the physical interaction between the systems of society & nature: (1) the flow of materials & energy between nature & society & (2) the deliberate & sustained transformation of natural systems through various forms of intervention (planting, application of agrochemicals, consolidation of farmland, changes of water regimes, breeding, genetic engineering, etc.), respectively. A brief review of the stages of colonization shows how it dramatically changed social & environmental paradigms. & generated environmental impacts. However, colonization cannot easily be reduced, the responsibility of managing natural systems is passed on to later generations. Eventually, required resources exceed the organizational capacity of a society. With reference to Niklas Luhmann's distinction between risk & danger, colonization describes a coevolutionary process between social & natural systems in which societies gradually transform dangers into risks until the capacity of society is exceeded, & risks are retransformed into dangers. How the concept of colonization & environmental risks can contribute to the major macroscopic and global, concerning risk is considered in terms of the views of Beck & Douglas & Wildavsky.
Describes an experiment that induced demand for justification of an 'L view as a resource for mobilization of local patriotism in the fight for Thus, Ss behave as if legitimacy, as it does in all sociological theories of campaign, part of the struggle for local citizenship, opposition in St Petersburg in 1990 included renaming not just city objects but the city itself. Renaming is conceptualized as a symbolic action campaign, part of the struggle for local citizenship, & as a realm of symbolic actions expressing the ideological preferences of its agents & compensating for the lack of instrumental political action. Renaming is also viewed as a resource for mobilization of local patriotism in the fight for local civil society; the renaming of Leningrad as St. Petersburg is analyzed as such. Social movements such as local renaming campaigns are distinguished from political movements such a

Zelitch, Morris & Floyd, Anthony (Dept Sociology Stanford U, CA 94305 (e-mail: zelitch@leland.stanford.edu)), Negotiating Consensus: I Describes an experiment that induced demand for justification of an unexpected, untoward act under conditions of doubt about consensus in a dyad & observed the structure, content, & process of justification. Despite the doubt cast on consensus, subjects (Ss) continued to presuppose consensus &, therefore, continued to construct justifications. Despite the fact that legitimation depends on consensus, the effect of disensus was not that it made it impossible for Ss to construct legitimations, but that it altered the structure & content of the legitimations that Ss constructed. Providing Ss knew they share a common group identity & address a common task; the effect of doubt about consensus was to transform justifications into metajustifications, ie, justifications of justifications. In metajustifications, justifications become what is to be explained, & more fundamental norms, values, & beliefs, which are otherwise taken for granted & go unmentioned, become the premises of the justification. Thus, Ss behave as if legitimacy, as it does in all sociological theories of legitimation, depends on consensus. But disensus with respect to one norm, value, or belief apparently does not imply to them that there is disensus with respect to others. Hence, they continue to search for premises that will be acceptable justifications to the "Other" in the experiment, with the burden of proof evidently on disensus; ie, they doubt consensus only if the Other acts to reject their justification, & one can think of the interaction as continuing the search for consensus until premises that are shared are found. Thus, the Ss in this sense interactionally construct consensus. The experiment also found that a third party is decisive in this process where this consensus lies.

Zelenkov, Anatoly (Faculty Philosophy & Sociology Belarusian State U, 22050 Minsk (tel/fax: 17-22-37-56; e-mail: psh@ufu.unibel.by)), Post-Industrial Prospects for Belarus and Social Radicalism. I Explores the problems of global-local relations in the choice of the optimum strategy to approach the social & political transformation within the country. According to the official government program, the guidelines under this transformation include developing cooperation; reducing the share of state ownership in the economy; reforming the political & social system to establish favorable conditions for the formation of an educated, creative, morally & physically sound personality; & solving some acute ecological problems, particularly the negative impact of the Chernobyl disaster on the economy & political structure. However, real changes in the economy, education, living standards, & other aspects conflict with these postindustrial development aims & values. The same fundamental problems underlie global-local relations in Belarus, creating obstacles in the realization of the country's postindustrial prospects. It is contended that one of the most important obstacles in the principles of social radicalism & authoritarianism in the current political system.

Zemiti, Khell (CERES, 23 rue Espérigue Tunis), Approche anthropologique de la notion de centralite à travers le cas de l'aire mediterranéenne (Anthropological Approach of the Notion of Centrality through the Case of the Mediterranean). (FRE) I An anthropological approach to the notion of centrality focuses on the Mediterranean region. While Mediterranean centrality is not a fixed reality, it is a strategic location between the sub-Mediterranean countries & the European Union are causing a reevaluation of this concept of regional centrality, both democratization & regional market sharing are key concepts to these agreements. Field studies in Tunisia underpin an exploration of current shifts in the sense of Mediterranean centrality, at a time when globalization and privatization are common social closures.

Zhang, Naihua (Coll Liberal Arts Florida Atlantic U, Boca Raton 33431 (tel/fax: 954-230-1138/236-1150; e-mail: nzhang@acc.fau.edu)), Beijing '95 and Beyond: How Has It Affected China and Chinese Women?: I Based on conversations with Chinese women & men & analysis of official documents & discourse, the impact of the 1995 Beijing Conference & the NGO (nongovernmental organization) Forum on China & Chinese women is examined. It is shown that women's issues in the People's Republic of China have become internationalized as a result of China's economic & cultural development.

Zhibai, Abdulekdker & Ouederni, Ahmed Lahd (Centre studies recherches rhomologiques et des commerces, 19 rue d'Espérigue Tunis 1000 RP Tunisia (tel/fax: 216-1-728891/343237)), Globalisation et puritanisme politico-religieux: approche comparative Europe occidentale/monde arabe (Globalization and Politico-Religious Puritanism: An Approach Comparing Western Europe and the Arab World). (FRE) I Investigates reasons & meanings behind the emergence & circulation of the discourse of Islamic movements in Arab societies, particularly observable differences in the impact of the discourse between different Arab societies, on one hand, & different social categories in each of these societies, on the other. It is argued that the principal obstacle, with respect to epistemology & intelligibility of this phenomenon, resides in the postulate of the absolute Otherness of Islam & Muslim societies. This postulate is rejected & another adopted based on the hypotheses that there are certain similarities between the situations in the governments that gave birth to the revolution of Protestant saints of the 17th century & the political conflicts that occurred in the name of a universal interpretation of Islam in the 20th century, & (2) the state has a decisive role during moments of crisis or uncertainty.

Zhibai, R. (Faculte Sciences Economiques Gestion, Tunisia (tel/fax: 00216-279-154/273-139)), French title not provided (The Maghreb Management Organizations: The Weight of History and the Common Challenges). (FRE) I The three countries of North Maghreb-Tunisia, Algeria, & Morocco--are concerned about the same challenges of globalization & maintain the same preferential economic links with the European Union. Analysis of how organizations work in the three countries reveals a great convergence, even though their economic politics differ. This convergence includes historical conditions of the emergence of modern industrial companies & the state's intervention, conditioning managerial environment & the style of managerial practices; testimonies of managers show, on one hand, the trend to adopt external managerial models, & on the other, their weak interest in organizational research & development. The trend associated with centralized bureaucratic power may lead to many dysfunctions in the organization, eg, outdated managerial practices, an insufficient communication system, a lack of systemic connections within the management process, the absence of external connections with cultural environment & with educational, vocational training & institutional resources. Some consequences of that situation are the wasting of human cultural knowledge, know-how resources, & generally, the inability to create & exploit internal & external synergies.

Zhibai, Z. (Centre for Mediterranean Studies, Genoa, Italy (tel/fax: 812-321-1066; e-mail: zdrav@socres.spb.su)), Renaming Campaign in Political Mobilization of Perestroika. I Renaming campaigns emerged in Eastern Europe in the late 1980s & were important aspects of the velvet revolutions. In Russia during the protest cycle of perestroika, renaming campaigns were also salient. Focus here is on the case of renaming in Leningrad-St. Petersburg, based on analysis of local documentation, newspapers, & interviews with residents. Protest mobilization & consequent electoral victory of democratic opposition in St. Petersburg in 1990 included renaming not just city objects but the city itself. Renaming is conceptualized as a symbolic action campaign, part of the struggle for local citizenship, & as a realm of symbolic actions expressing the ideological preferences of its agents & compensating for the lack of instrumental political action. Renaming is also viewed as a resource for mobilization of local patriotism in the fight for local civil society; the renaming of Leningrad as St. Petersburg is analyzed as such. Social movements such as local renaming campaigns are distinguished from political movements such as perestroika.
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Zhong, Bingshu (Beijing U Physical Education, 100084 People's Republic of China [tel/fax: 86-10-629-84006/89297; e-mail: bingshu...zhong@bigfoot.com]), Performance Capital and Status Attainment: Social Mobility among Chinese Elite Athletes. I Explores patterns of sport & social mobility among Chinese elite athletes, drawing on 1995/96 questionnaire data from first-grade or above & Olympic athletes (total N = 544) & 12 interviews with special cases. Statistical analyses found that (1) in the People's Republic of China, the athlete is accorded upper-middle-class status & prestige; (2) the total out- & inflow % is only 5.4%, & 50% of the subjects increased their occupational prestige via athletics; (3) sports differences were found in the class background of athletes; (4) in the pre-athlete period, the importance of background factors, learning of skills, & recruitment process were significantly related; (5) during the period of active competition, performance or sport success became a capital that had a strong influence on life; (6) the postathlete period is one in which athletes adjust to another occupational way of life, & the rank of retired athletes is highly dependent on the degree of success achieved in sport; & (7) internal motivation, interpersonal environment, economic & equipment support, & sporting talent are four significant factors contributing to the elite athlete's sporting success.

9836598 / ISA / 1998 / 13839
Zhou, Changyong (Huazhong U Science & Technology, Wuhan Hubei People's Republic of China 430074 [tel/fax: 86-27-754-0569/5438; e-mail: soci@blue.hust.edu.cn]), Private Business and Private Entrepreneur: The Chinese Case. I Introduces the promising Chinese private entrepreneur in terms of basic sociodemographic characteristics, eg, age, sex, ancestors' place of origin, birthplace, marital status, family structure, parental education, employment situation, & military experience, as well as business philosophy, values, beliefs, & operation & management strategies. Problems for the Chinese private entrepreneurs' growth are discussed, & trends of development for private enterprise are pointed out. The proportion of entrepreneurs who have prison experience is noted. It is concluded that private business will be a main channel of employment for laid-off workers, & entrepreneurs will play more & more roles in Chinese economic & political life.

9836599 / ISA / 1998 / 13840
Zic, Zoran (Rockford Coll, IL 61108 [tel/fax: 815-226-4018/4119; e-mail: zic@rockford.edu]), Democratic Transition in Multicultural States: A Cross-Regional Perspective. I Examines the impact of main variables that determine outcomes of democratic transition in multicultural states by comparing Spain, the former Yugoslavia, & South Africa. Variables are the sequencing of state formation & democratization; scope, timing, & impact of past ethnic conflicts; economic performance & economic aspects of interethnic relations; roles & policies of national & ethnic/regional elites; international influence of preexisting or newly introduced institutional arrangements (regionalism, federalism, power sharing). Spain managed to democratize & preserve its integrity through a unique system of regionalism with elements of federalism benefiting from cooperative elite policies & international support. In the former Yugoslavia, a very decentralized federal system did not manage to control or accommodate suddenly emerging political pluralization quickly usurped by nationalist entities. The country disintegrated amid interethnic wars, while democratic transition in its successor states is only partially accomplished. Contrary to many expectations, South Africa, guided by compromise-seeking elites, managed to initiate a relatively smooth & trouble-free transition process toward democracy coupled with constitutional transformation into a federal state.

9836600 / ISA / 1998 / 13841
Ziehl, Susan C. (Sociology Dept Rhodes U, Grahamstown 6140 South Africa [tel/fax: 27-461-318363/25557; e-mail: scsz@warthog.ru.ac.za]), Class, Culture and Household Structure: A View from South Africa. I Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders on Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (619) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.com. I Explored is why, if class is the major explanatory factor, extended family structures are not more common among lower-class Americans generally, compared to their more affluent counterparts. Results are reported of a household survey among 300 English & Afrikaners-speaking whites living in Grahamstown, South Africa, to test the claim that class is a better predictor of household structure than culture. The latter was measured by home language, & it was surmised that Afrikaners would ascribe to a family ideology that favors extended family arrangements, while English speakers would not. From the results, a model is developed of the relationship between class, culture, & household structure, the crux of which is that class & culture combine in a particular way to produce different propensities to live in different household types. The model is applied to a comparison of black & white household structures in South Africa generally. It can also elucidate Allen's finding that only among blacks does class seem to influence the prevalence of particular household structures.

9836601 / ISA / 1998 / 13842
Zimmerman, Don H. (Dept Sociology U California, Santa Barbara 93106 [tel/fax: 805-893-3422/3324; e-mail: zimmeram@scsc.ucsb.edu]), There's an Fire Below My House an' I Wanna Know If I'm-'If It's Under Control or If I'm Supposed to Evacuate: Negotiating Peril in a Major Brushfire. I Drawing on tape recordings of a series of telephone calls to an emergency hotline (eg, 9-1-1), it examined why callers & call-takers negotiate an orientation to the fire as actually or potentially a threat requiring evacuation. Specifically examined is how the absence of an official evacuation order affects call-takers' management of queries concerning evacuation & how callers' queries exhibit an orientation to & respect for official definitions of the situation.

9836602 / ISA / 1998 / 13843
Zimmermann, Ekart (Instit Sociology Dresden U Technology, D-01062 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-351-463-4284/7085; e-mail: zimmer-e@rcs.tudresden.de]), On the Readiness to Use Protest and Violence in East Germany. I Analysis of 1993 & 1995 survey data on the readiness to use protest & violence in the former East & West Germany indicates that preparedness is lower in East Germany, & polarization between users & nonusers of protest & violence has occurred there, parallel increases in apathy, Younger, male, single participants, with higher education & membership in political parties, unions, & consumer initiatives (negative influence on violence, positive one on the protest indicators), membership in other associations, & political extremism, increase the willingness to protest & use violence; personal responsibility & respect for law & order decrease it. Four different theory blocks are exposed to several multivariate tests. In a broader sense, a model of resource mobilization is best suited, followed in part by political ideology & framing; social isolation & postmaterialism; young age & political opportunism. Four different theory blocks are exposed to several multivariate tests. In a broader sense, a model of resource mobilization is best suited, followed in part by political ideology & framing; social isolation & postmaterialism; young age & political opportunism. Four different theory blocks are exposed to several multivariate tests. In a broader sense, a model of resource mobilization is best suited, followed in part by political ideology & framing; social isolation & postmaterialism; young age & political opportunism.
obstacles & opportunities for its growth & consolidation. One indicator deals with faculty qualifications (scientists & engineers engaged in research & development activities) measured through membership in the Mexican National Researchers’ System since participation is highly regarded for its impact on Mexico’s S&T development. Another indicator is federal expenditures on S&T development, which clearly shows the insufficient resources allocated to research & development activities. Finally, some alternatives are explored, bearing in mind their feasibility as well as the need to improve & increase participation of all economic sectors in financing S&T: among them, the allocation of resources from the private sector, especially industry. In resonance with the demands from most public universities, the need to strengthen & emphasize the relationships between academic endeavors & industry needs is noted.

Zubok, Julia A. & Chaprov, Vladimir I. (Instit Socio-Political Research Russian Academy Sciences, 32a Leninsky Prospekt 117334 Moscow [tel/fax: 095-938-0079/307-6643]), *Russian Youth and Modernisation: Values and Participation*. 1 An analysis of changes in the sphere of youth consciousness from the point of view of the process of modernization & social transformation in contemporary Russian society. Comparative sociological research confirms that Russian youth, as well as the whole of society, are remarkably differentiated by values, social needs, & interests. This cannot fail to influence the participation of different groups among young people in the process of modernization & citizenship formation. The main question addressed here is the extent to which these processes facilitate the stabilization of Russian society on the one hand & intergroup cohesion of young people on the other.

Zubrzycki, Genevieve (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel/fax: 773-643-7496/702-4849; e-mail: genez@uchicago.edu]), *Poland's Return to Europe: Reconstructing National Identity in a Global World*. 1 It is often assumed that globalization lessens the significance of the nation-state as a political unit, makes national identity increasingly obsolescent, & brings about the demise of the political community as a meaningful representation of society's unity. However, this assumption is invalidated by post-Soviet societies' experience. In East Central Europe, globalization trends are intimately linked to the redefinition of national identity, the construction of sovereign nation-states, & the heightened significance of the political community. Drawing on empirical evidence from the case of Poland, an argument is made against the tendency to reduce the complex relationship between globalization, political structures, & the salience of national identity to a simple causal relationship. How & to what extent the creation of a political community & the redefinition of a national culture are affected by parallel global trends are investigated. The analysis of public discourses on "Poland's return to Europe" reveals that global trends associated with the opening of the formerly closed Eastern bloc have been perceived as opportunities by some, but as threats to Polish national identity & to the state's sovereignty by others, perceptions that must be linked to opposed visions of the nation.

Zubrzycki, Genevieve (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel/fax: 773-643-7496/753-7885; e-mail: genez@uchicago.edu]), *Reconstructing National Identity after Soviet Domination*, in the "Age of Globalism": The Polish Case. 1 In Eastern Europe, globalization trends are intimately linked with the redefinition of national identity, the construction of sovereign nation-states, & the heightened significance of the political community. Using the Polish case, it is argued that the collapse of state socialism & the end of Soviet hegemony have brought about the reconstruction & solidification of the political community as the official representation of society; the construction of a "state of & for Poles" has brought about the necessity to redefine Polish national identity—a issue that has been central since 1989. At the same time, because of the collapse of the USSR & the opening of the formerly closed Eastern bloc, Poland is starting to be affected by processes subsumed under globalization: transnational migration flux, foreign investments, & negotiations for Poland to be included in supranational structures. Analysis of public discourse reveals that these global trends have been perceived as opportunities by some, but as threats to Polish national identity & state sovereignty by others. These different positions should be linked to oppositions of nation, & should be understood in the context of past Soviet imperialism.

Zubrzycki, Genevieve (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel/fax: 773-643-7496/702-4849; e-mail: genez@uchicago.edu]), *Intellectuals & Scholars and Post-Communism: Reconstructing National Identity in Post-Communist Poland*. 1 Investigates the role of intellectuals & scholars in the redefinition of Polish national identity through their involvement in the creation of a new discourse of the nation. If under totalitarian & foreign rule a certain narrative of the nation was more performative than others, the new context calls for the reinvention of a national narrative that would rehabilitate concepts that had been appropriated by the socialist state (eg, citizen, civic duty, universalism) & reconcile notions that have been historically divorced in Polish national consciousness (nationality & citizenship). It is in this context that one should understand intellectuals' marked & growing interest in the concepts of civil society, the civic nation, the Rechtsstaat & the importance of citizenship as a mode of social integration. These topics have been prominent in recent intellectual production & are clearly present in the public discourse of certain groups & parties. It is argued that efforts to introduce these concepts in academia & in the public sphere are part of a broader effort to create a Polish national identity less focused on ethnicity & faith (ethnic nation) & more on political relations (civic nation).

Zukerman-Barelí, Chaya (56 Weizmann str, IL-62155 Tel-Aviv Israel [tel: 03-6047507]), *Framing and Mobilization of Consensus: An Interactive Approach*. 1 Analyzes the dynamic process of framing & its relation to the interaction & struggle between two social movements & the authorities, & addresses the relation between the framing process & mobilization of consensus. The movements—"There Is a Limit," a relatively radical social movement, & "Peace Now," a reformist one—were both active in Israel against its war in Lebanon, 1982-1985. Content analysis of the movements' publications & assemblies & of daily newspapers shows that the frame of "There Is a Limit" developed through two main stages: an initial moderate stage, followed by radicalization in diagnosis & prognosis around the issue of a citizen's obedience to the authorities. This was also the main issue of dispute between the two movements. The power of "There Is a Limit" to mobilize support for its frame was stronger in the first stage than in the second. Social conditions that led to this phenomenon are discussed.

Zuzanek, Jiri (Dept Sociology, 86-047 Prague, Czech Republic [tel/fax: 02-214-38604; e-mail: jzuzanek@ukl.cz]), *The Problem of Employment in Merchant-Like Towns: The Case of Lima*. 1 Urban process in Peru grows & reproduces a merchant-like system with high rates of unemployment & underemployment. Since the Peruvian state consists of decentralization, states such as Lima was weak & disorderly. Hence, the productive employment problem is not resolved, & Lima will not become a modern city of material & spiritual realization. It is necessary to stress the urgency of planning the growth & the development of cities & their urban processes, with industry as the nucleus, but integrated into holistic & ecological concepts & practices. The move toward an urban society must be firmly guided by sustainable industrial development in order to stimulate productive employment & meet the demands & needs of human & social development.

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Zuzanek, Jiri (Dept Sociology, 86-047 Prague, Czech Republic [tel/fax: 02-214-38604; e-mail: jzuzanek@ukl.cz]), *The Problem of Employment in Merchant-Like Towns: The Case of Lima*. 1 Urban process in Peru grows & reproduces a merchant-like system with high rates of unemployment & underemployment. Since the Peruvian state consists of decentralization, states such as Lima was weak & disorderly. Hence, the productive employment problem is not resolved, & Lima will not become a modern city of material & spiritual realization. It is necessary to stress the urgency of planning the growth & the development of cities & their urban processes, with industry as the nucleus, but integrated into holistic & ecological concepts & practices. The move toward an urban society must be firmly guided by sustainable industrial development in order to stimulate productive employment & meet the demands & needs of human & social development.
the Netherlands: A Comparative and Across-Time Analysis.

Investigates proposals that social & cultural changes in industrial societies are associated with shifts toward postindustrial or postmaterialist values, with growing importance being attributed to the values of leisure & qualitative aspects of work. Valuations of the perceived importance of leisure, family, & work, & their relationship to life & work satisfaction in Canada & the Netherlands are compared, drawing on 1981-1990 data from the European Values Study. Results suggest that the proportion of population approving or accepting potential decline in the importance of work has increased over time from 55% to 57.6% in the Netherlands, & from 40.3% to 83.9% in Canada. However, overall trends are complex, with the Dutch appearing to attribute more importance to leisure than Canadians. In 1990, the mean value score for leisure, on a 4-point scale, was 3.4 in the Netherlands vs 3.3 in Canada, & attribution of greater importance to leisure affected life satisfaction more strongly in the Netherlands than in Canada. Analysis of changes in the most valued attributes of work shows that the Dutch increased their valuations of both the pragmatic & more “intrinsic” characteristics of work—eg, opportunity to meet people, have an interesting job, etc—while Canadian trends were marked by greater emphasis on pragmatic values of pay, job security, & opportunity for achievement. Evidence suggests that Dutch trends were marked by a shift toward postindustrial or postmaterialist values to a greater extent than the Canadian ones. Also discussed is whether postmaterialist value changes are compatible, or indeed contingent on, high levels of economic growth.
bibliography of late arrivals

The following abstracts of papers to be presented at the ISA World Congress were received too late for inclusion in this publication.

Aapola, Sinikka (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland) Growing Up Gendered in the 1990s — Reflections on Age and Agency in the Lives of Finnish High School Students

Abela, Anthony M. (Dept Sociology U Malta, Msida), Youth Lifestyles in a City-Island

Abraham, John (Dept Sociology U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN7 9QN England), Contested Ground: The Norms and Values of Regulatory Science


Agular Paz, Mirna Rubi & Gamboa, Jose (e-mail: apaz@tunku.uady.mx) Young and Rural Life: Manufacturing Industries’ Impact in Yucatan, Mexico

Ahmed, Mohamed Uvals (Sri Lanka Forum Future Generations, 38 Collinwood PI Colombo) Compassion In Strife-Torn World: Can Religion Help?

Ahola, Sakarl & Klvlnen, Osmo (Research Unit Sociology Education U Turku, SF-20014 Finland) Pathways to Success and Failure: The Role of Education in Social Mobility

Ahonen, Timo ( U Turku, SF-20014 Finland) The Risk of International Crime and the Internal Security of the European Union

Alexander, Malcolm (School Humanities Griffith U, Nathan Queensland Australia) The Capitalist Class in Australia: An Overview

Anleu, Sharon L. Roach (Dept Sociology Flinders U, Adelaide South Australia 5001) Law in Australian Society

Arias Orozco, Edgar (Instit Juventud XXI, Carrera 45D 60-16 Medellin Colombia) Young People in Medellin from Popular Sectors: Powerless and Ignorants In Order to Face a Globalized World

Arjomand, Said A. (State U New York, Stony Brook 11794-4556) Universalism and Fundamentalism in Islam

Arpad, Antal, & Kovacs, Laslo, (Pro Scienta Transylvaniae Foundation, Romania) Alcohol Consuming Youth: The Victims of the Society of Transition

Avasthi, Abha (Dept Sociology Lucknow U, India 226007) Cultural Values and Sociology of Art: Changing Trends

Bell, Michael M., & Mayerfeld, Diane B. (Dept Sociology Iowa State U, Ames 50011) The Rationalization of Risk

Benschop, Albert (Dept Sociology U Amsterdam, NL-1011 CM Netherlands) Sociology of Skywriting: The Internet as a Medium and Object of Sociological Research

Bergoglio, Marla Ines (Centro Investigaciones Sociales & Juridicas U Nacional Cordoba, 5016 Argentina) Disparities In Access to Civil Justice in Argentina: Gender and Class Differences

Berlet, Chip (Political Research Associates, 120 Beacon St Ste 202 Somerville MA 02143) Mad as Hell: Right Populism, Fascism and Apocalyptic Millennialism

Betania, Allen, Cruz Valdez, Aurelio, Castaneda, Merecedes, Tovar Guzman, Victor, Rivera Rivera, Leonor, Guiterio Trenado, Manuel (Instit Nacional Salud, Mexico) Knowledge and Attitudes towards Sexuality and Sexual Health among Mexican Adolescents

Boban, Jose K. (Dept Sociology Loyola Coll, Thiruvananthapuram 695017 India) Religiosity in the Modern Society: Emerging Trends among the Catholics in Kerala

Bond, Rod, & Saunders, Peter (U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9RH England) The Relative Contribution of Cognitive Ability, Motivation and Social Background to the Occupational Attainment of Young British Males

Brauns, Hildegard, Müller, Walter & Steinmann, Susanne (Zentrum Europäische Sozialforschung U Mannheim, D-68131 Federal Republic of Germany) Educational Expansion and Returns to Education. A Comparative Study on Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Hungary


Brown, Michael E. & Halley, Jeffrey A. (Dept Sociology Northeastern U, Boston MA 02115) Extremes in Everyday Life and Art

Bukve, Oddbjørn (Sogn Fjordane Coll, N-5801 Sogndal Norway) Networks, Incentives and Results in Local Economic Development

Cabeçadas, Helena (Centro Apoio Toxicodependentes Restelo, Ave Restelo 36 P-1400 Lisbon Portugal) Therapeutic Communities for Addiction: The Symbolic Structure of Rituals

Carabajal, Carlos (Saint Martin Porres U, Lima Peru) Children’s Shelters in the Central Region of Peru

Castañeda, Fernando, La Ponencia presidencialismo y reforma judicial en México

Carvalho Netto, de Castro, Tania Maria (U Estado Rio de Janeiro, Brasil 20-550-013) The “Machismo” In University Does Not Step Out of Line: It Is a Crossing of Taboos and Challenges

Cavalcanti, Rosangela Batista (Instit Estudos Economicos/Sociais/Politicos, Saõ Paulo Brazil) Access to Justice and Citizenship: The Case of Community Public Prosecution Service

Chacko, Partyaram Mathew (Dept Sociology North Eastern Hill U, Shillong 793014 India) Changes in the Matrilineal System of the Khasis
Chakravarthy, Radha (National Institute Science/Technology/Dept Studies, KS Krishna Rd Pusa New Delhi 110012 India) Scientists and Social Organizations—A Sociological Study of Organizational Climate

Chirikova, Alla E. (Institute Sociology, 117218 Moscow Russia) Political Orientation of Female Entrepreneurs in Russia: Myths and Reality

Cindoglu, Dilek, & Moldenhauer, Judith (Bilkent U, Ankara Turkey) A Room to Birth: Sterility and Control at the Medical Birthing Settings of Modern Turkey


Cook, Nancy (York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3) Woman as Pawn: Gender Identity Construction In Pakistan

Corsten, Michael, Techno Music Scene as a Post-Traditional Global Youth Culture

Costa, Marcia Regina da (Dept Anthropology Pontificia U Católica São Paulo, 05014-001 SP Brazil) Youth, Violence and Murder In São Paulo, Brazil

Cox, Terry, & Mason, Bob, (U Strathclyde, Glasgow Scotland) Renegotiating Class Compromises: The State, Property Relations, Management and Labour In Transformation in East Central Europe

Cuesta Ojeda, Olegario (Dept Sociology U La Laguna, E-38071 Spain) Políticas juveniles en Canarias

Cuellar Vásquez, Angélica (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México) Transición y actores políticos en México

Cutler, Robert M. (Carleton U, Montreal H3G 2L5) The Civic Culture Retested: Collective Crises of Political Development and the Individual Level of Analysis

Daclo Tomazi, Nelson, (Dept Ciencias Sociales U Estadual Londrina, Parana Brazil) Ausencia de una perspectiva histórica en la juventud brasileña

Darier, Eric (Lancaster U, LA1 4YT England) Integrated Environmental Assessment: Utopia or Heterotopia?

Desmarchelier, Carmel (Dept Education Studies U New England, Arcticidae 2351 New South Wales Australia) Reality or Illusion? The Social Construction of the Body

Díez-Nicolás, Juan, Torregrosa-Peris, José Ramón (Facultad Políticos & Sociología U Complutense, E-28223 Madrid Spain) Diferencias culturales en Identidad nacional y confianza en las instituciones

Dutta, Moussumee (Sociology Program Australia National U, Canberra ACT 0200) Gender Equality in Families: The Case of Bengali Middle-Class Working Women in Calcutta

Dwyer, Tom (Instit Filosofía Ciencias Humanas U Estadual Campilas, São Paulo Brazil) Risk and Work: A Search for a New Paradigm

Enguita, Mariano F. (Dept Sociología U Salamanca, E-37007 Spain) Analyzing Inequality

Ettrich, Frank (Instit Cologne U Erfurt, D-99006 Federal Republic Germany) Considerations on the Intellectual Power in Social Sciences after the Transformation of East-Germany

Everatt, David (Community Agency Social Inquiry, South Africa) Just Another "Wish-List"? Developing a Youth Policy for South Africa

Euben, Roxanne (Dept Political Science Wellesly Coll, MA 02181) A Critical Assessment of Huntington on Fundamentalism


Fernandez Reyes, Otto (Dept Sociología U Autónoma México, Iztapalapa) Transición y actores políticos en México

Ferrela, Oara (U Central Venezuela) El movimiento ambiental venezolano: politicas y relaciones de poder


Ferrari-Occhionero, Marisa (Facultá Statistica U La Sapienza, Rome Italy) Values Orientation in Italy: Findings from a Student Parent National Sample

Fitz, Jan Marie (U Cincinnati, OH 45221) Searching for Environmental Justice: National Stories, Global Possibilities

Fritzsche, Helmut (U Rostock, D-18051 Federal Republic Germany) The Rediscovery of Religion in Social Research and the Future of Religion

Gaste, Amelia Del Carmen (U Frontera, Temuco Chile) Young Ethnic Mapuche University Students


Garay, Adrian de (U Autónoma Metropolitana, 02200 Mexico) The Musical Culture In the Young People In Mexico City

Garreta Bochaca, Jordi, & Calvet, Núria Llevot (Facultad Ciencias Educación U Lleida, E-25192 Spain) Ethnicity and Education. Institutional Response to the Cultural Diversity in Spain

Garreta Bochaca, Jordi (Dept Geografía & Sociología U Lleida, E-25192 Spain) The Growth of the Islamic Communities In Spain: Identity and Ethnic Relations

Garretón, Manuel Antonio (FLACSO, Sede Mexico) Actores y movimientos sociales en la transición política en México (1982-1997)

Gauthier, Madeleine (Institut national recherche scientifique, 2050 blv René-Levesque Ouest Sainte-Foy Quebec G1V 4C7) Social Representations of Youth In French Canadian Research

Genosko, Gary, Bataille's Primate Visions
Genov, Nikolai (Dept Global & Regional Development Bulgarian Academy Sciences-Instit Sociology, 13A Moskovska Str B-1000 Sofia Bulgaria) Reducing the State in Eastern Europe: How Much?

Gibson, Ginger (Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08901-2883) Environmental Indicators, Old Tools in Disguise?

Gobo, Glampletro (Dept Sociology U Milan, I-20122 Italy) Multiple Word Meanings of Response Alternatives

Gofman, Alexander B. (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Science, 24/35 Krazhanovskogo str 65 Moscow 117218) Durkheim In Russia. The Reception of Durkheimian Sociology In Russia till the 20s

Gonick, Marmina (Dept Sociology & Equity Studies Ontario Instit Studies Education, 252 Bloor St Toronto M5S 1V6) Growing Up Gendered in the 1990's: Negotiating Feminine Identity in the Canadian Context

Gosal, Ravinder Paul S. (Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India) The Role of Small and MediumSize Towns in India's Regional Development

Greshof, Dorlne (Dept Sociology U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands) On the Move: Homeless and the Transnational Society

Greve, Anni (Dept Social Sciences Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark) Concept of Risk in German and French Sociological Thought

Gudaguntl, Raghavendra (Dept Studies Sociology Gulbarga U, Jnana Ganga 585106 India) Social Profile of Indian Executives

Guimarães, Elisabeth F. (U Federal Uberlândia, Brazil 38-408-100) Ethnographic Register of the Young Elector Vote in the 1994 and 1998 Brazilian Elections

Gulvant, Julia Silvia (U Federal Santa Catarina, Florianopolis Brazil) The Environmental Strategies of the AgroIndustries In Southern Brazil

Gulshetty, B. S. (Margol Coll Gulbarga U, 585105 India) Women – Quest for Change: The Role of Voluntary Organisations – A Case Study of Mahila Samakhya of Karnataka

Gvozdeva, Elena S. (82 Prospect Vernadskogo, Moscow 117571 Russia) Will the Women Save Russian Business?

Gupta, Jit Kumar (1611/38-B, Chandigarh 160036 India) Small and Medium Sized Towns In Regional Format

Haahr, Jens Henrik (Danish School Journalism, DK-8200 Aarhus N) Contending Discourses of Education: The Case of the Free Youth Education in Denmark

Haaivsto, Vaula (Center Activity Theory & Developmental Work Research U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland) How a Court Case Is Constructed? A Comparative Study of Changes in the Court Practices after a Procedural Court Reform

Hannigan, John A. (U Toronto, Scarborough Ontario M1C 1A4) Two Become One: Meterological Science and the Construction of the El Niño/Southern Oscillation Phenomenon

Hansen, Erik Jørgen (Danish National Institut Social Research, DK-1052 Copenhagen) The Intergenerational Social Mobility of Women. Experiences from Classification Problems and Problems of Interpretation of the Results in a Danish Longitudinal Study

Harahousou-Kampitsi, Yvonne, Kablitsis, C., & Tsoumerka, T. (U Thrace, GR-54500 Thessaloniki Greece) The Attitudes of Greek Orthodox Priests toward Sports, Women's Roles and Women's Participation in Sports, and the Relationship between Orthodox Church and Sport

Harding, Sandra (Faculty Business Queensland U Technology, Brisbane 4001 Australia) Worlds of Work: The Sociology of Work in Australia

Harris, Anita (School Social Inquiry Deakin U, Geelong Victoria 3217 Australia) Growing Up Gendered in the 1990s: Gender, Power and Maturity in the Lives of Young Australian Women and Men

Hastings, Annette, Kintrea, Keith, & Fitzpatrick, Suzanne (Dept Urban Studies U Glasgow, G11 7AE Scotland) Fellow or Future Citizens? Including Youth in Urban Regeneration in the UK

Heather, Michael & Heather, Noel (School Law U London, WC1E 7HU) Critical Discourse Analysis and Metanarratives within the Sociology of Religious Groups in Britain

Herculano, Selene (U Federal Fluminense, Brazil) Limits and Challenges to Sustainability in Brazil

Hernandez, Lauro (U Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, Mexico DF) La Fagocltosls de la gran ciudad, un caso de Mexico


Hiremath, S. L. & Gudaguntl, Raghavendra (Dept Studies & Research Sociology U Gulbarga, 585106 Karnataka India) Professional Commitment among Indian Executives

Hosokowa, Shigenori, (Sophia U, Tokyo Japan) Rice, the State and Globalization

Huerta-Franco, Raquel (Insttit Investigaciones Médicas U Guanajuato, Mexico) Sexual Experiences of Working and Under-or Unemployed Adolescents, Its Association with the Family-S Structure and Function and Other Factors

Hutton, Neil (Law School U Strathclyde, Glasgow Scotland) Inequality and Sentencing

Izaguirre, Ines (Faculty Social Sciences U Buenos Aires, 1114 Argentina) 20 Years After: Social Consequences of the "Desaparición" of More Than 2000 Young University Militant Students

Jabardo, Rosario (Dept Sociologia U Nacional Educación Distancia, E-28040 Madrid Spain) Right-Wing Populism In
Contemporary Spain: Hypotheses on the Socio-Political Context of Mobilization and Demobilization

Jain, Randhir B. (Dept Political Science U Delhi, 110007 India) Providing Basic Needs Services to Slum Dwellers: A Case Study of Metropolitan Delhi

Jimel, Esmi, & Cindoglu, Dilek (Dept Economics American University, Washington DC 20009) Women’s Organizations in 1990’s Turkey: Predicaments and Prospects

Kahane, Reuven, & Jorochovkis, Gabriel (Harry S. Truman Research Insti Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel) Institutional Structure and Absorption of Youth Immigrants: Between Anxiety and Safety

Kahanof, Maya, (Molcho Str 7, Jerusalem IL-92185 Israel) Struggling in Dialogue – A Textual Analysis of an Encounter between Jews and Arabs In Israel

Kajalo, Sami (Helsinki School Economics & Business Administration, SF-00100 Finland) Deregulation of Shop Opening Hours in Europe—Sunday Trading and Changing Society


Kavunenko, Lidiya (National Academy Ukraine, 252032 Kiev 32) The Stages of Transition in Ukrainian Science: Results of the Sociological Analysis

Kelly, Katharine & Caputo, Tulllo (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6) Responding to Youth at Risk – An Overview of Recent Canadian Research

Khattab, Nabli, Yair, Gad, & Benavot, Aaron (Dept Sociology Hebrew U, Jerusalem IL-91905 Israel) School Type and Educational Orientation: Muslim Students In Public and Christian Private Schools


Kouta, Chle (Graduate School Literature Chuo-U, Tokyo 192-0351 Japan) Men’s Consciousness of Gender Inequality In Japan

Kovacs, Laszlo & Antal, Árpád (Pro Scientia Transylvanie Foundation, Kolozsvár 1-468 Romania) The Population of Romanians in the 21st Century. Attitudes towards the Decrease of the Number of Inhabitants

Kugel, Samuel S. A. (Natural Science & Technology History Insti, Saint Petersburg 199034 Russia) Sociology of Science and Organization of Scientific Activity

Kukčo, Mislav (U Zagreb, HR-41000 Croatia) The Role of Religion in the Clash of Civilizations: La Revanche de Dieu?

Kulkarni, Jayasree (Dept Sociology Gulbarga U, Karnataka 585106 India) Democracy in Union Organizations

Laraa, Enrique & Pascual, Esther (Facultad CC.PP. y Sociologia, U Complutense de Madrid, Somosaguas Spain).

Environmentalists Versus Technoscientists: The Socio-Pragmatics of Conflicting Discourses

Lawrence, Geoffrey, Lockie, Stewart & Lyons, Kristen (Instit Sustainable Regional Development, Central Queensland U, Rockhampton 4702 Australia) ‘Healthy for You, Healthy for the Environment’: Corporate Capital, Farming Practice and the Construction of ‘Green’ Foods

Lemel, Yannick & Noll, Heinz-Herbert (Facolta scienze politiche, U studi Milano, l-20122 Italy) New Structures of Inequality: A Comparative Perspective

Lerner, Gene H. (Dept Sociology, U California, Santa Barbara) Some “External” Sources of Sequence Organization in Talk-in-Interaction

Leroux, Robert (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7) Henri Berr Critique et Promoteur du Durkheimisme

Li, Chun-Hao, Wilbert, Lori Post & Silver, Brian (Dept Sociology, Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824) An Unusual Application of a Traditional Demographic Method

Liomovatte, Silvia, Bravin, Clara, Grinberg, Silvia & Capellacci, Inés (U Buenos Aires, Argentina) The Constitution of the Social Subject “Functional Illiterate” under Neoliberal Social and Educational Policies

Looker, Dianna, Krahm, H. Andres, L., Anisef, P. & Thiessen, V. (Dept Sociology, Acadia U) Longitudinal Research on Youth Transitions: English Canada from the 1970’s to the 1990’s

Machacek, Ladislav (Instit Sociology, Slovak Academy Sciences, Bratislava) The Youth In the Processes of Transition and Modernization In the Slovak Republics

Macri, Marilea (Instit Gina Germani Facultad Ciencias Sociales Buenos Aires U. Argentina) Perspectives In Youth and Work Research, during the Last Ten Years in Argentina

Mahajan, Anil (Intercontinental Consultants & Technocrats Pvt Ltd, New Delhi 110016, India) Economic Restructuring and Medium & Small Towns In India: Impressions, Reality and Analytics

Mahtab, Nazmunnessa (U Dhaka, 1000 Bangladesh) The Beijing Platform for Action and Beyond: The Bangladesh Experience

Mansurov, Valery (Instit Sociology Russian Academy of Science, Krzhizhanovskogo str 24/35 b.5 Moscow 117259) Social Adaptation of Engineers of the Defence Enterprises Under Conversion

Marcial, Rogello (Colegio Jalisco, Mexico) “Young, Graffiti, Voice: Youth Urban Identities around the Graffiti Expressions in Guadalajara (Mexico)”

Marsh, Graham (Dept Social Science & Social Work Faculty Constructed Environment RMIT Melbourne, Victoria 3000 Australia) An Historical Overview of Racism in Australia: A Brief Account of the Impact Racism Has Had in the Development of an Australian Identity

Maruthakutti, R. (Dept Sociology Manonmaniam Sundaranar U, Tiruneveli 627012 Tamil Nadu India) Tie Similarity, Kinds of Support and Sharing Child Care In Two-Job Families

Massalkov, Igor (Faculté sociologie, U Lomonossov Moscow, 119899 Russia) Naissance douloureuse de l’entreprise libérale russe

McConnell, Grant O. (CIRAL U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4) An Empirical and Prospective Demographic and Functional Approach to the Expansion of English as an (ESL) Language in East and Southeast Asia

McKenna, Megan, Roche, Michael & Le Heron, Richard (Geography Dept Massey U, Auckland New Zealand) H.J. Helnz and Global Gardens: Leveraging New Markets and Redefining the Nature and Quality of Food Supply

Menezes, Lenà Medelros de & Carvalho Netto, Tanla Marta de Castro (U Estado Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) Women’s Work and Globalization: Reflections about Mercosol


Moghadam, Valentlne M. (Illinois State University, Normal 61790-4260) Revolutlon, Religion, and Gender Politics: Iran and Afghanistan Compared

Morgan, Magan (Sociology Dept, Flinders U South Australia, Adelaide) Law and Cultural Difference: ‘Politics’ or ‘Difference’

Morvarldl, Behrooz (Development & Project Planning U Bradford, UK) Trade, Contract Farming and Diversification: Environmental Problems in a Sugar-Beet Growing Region of Turkey

Muenstermann, Ingrid (Dept Sociology Faculty Social Sciences, Flinders U South Australia, Adelaide 5001) German Immigrant Women in Australia since 1945

Najman, Jake M., Bor, William, O’Callaghan, Michael, Williams, Gail M. & Andersen, Margaret J. (U Queensland, Saint Lucia 4072 Australia) The Health and Development of Aboriginal Children Living in Urban Australia: A Longitudinal Study

Nateras Dominguez, Alfredo & Soto Ramirez, Juan (Dept Sociologia U Autónoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa, 09340 Mexico DF) Body Aesthetics: Tattoos In Urban Youth In Mexico City

Navarrete, Emma Liliana (El Colegio Mexiquense, A.C.) Mexican Urban Youth in Front of Crisis

Ngan, Pun Ngal (Dept Social Work Chinese U Hong Kong, Hong Kong) Youth Problems and Policies in a Changing Chinese Society


Norra, Ingerlita (Dept Sociology U Ottawa, Ontario) Toward a Theoretical Evaluation of the Sociology of Youth

Ourja, Olga Alexandrovna (Moscow State Social U, 107150, Russia) Problems of Investigating the Social Stratification in Russia

Patel, Sujata (Dept Sociology U Pune, 411007 India) Globalization, Urban Restructuring and Chauvinist Movements: The Case of the Shiv Sena In Bombay, India

Patel, Sujata (Dept Sociology U Pune, 411007 India) Globalisation, Urban Restructuring and Chauvinist Movements: The Case of the Shiv Sena In Bombay, India

Perez, Marlearmen, Garela, Carmen Teresa, & Ayala, Geog. Alejandra (U Los Andes, Merida Venezuela) Research and Social Indicators: Limitations and Obstacles

Phelan, Mauricio (Facultad Economía U Central Venezuela, Caracas) Human Development Index in Venezuela and Information System for Local Management

Pereira, Carlos (Dept Sociology, U Rajasthan, Jaipur 302004 India) Women In the 21st Century Problems of Gender and Spirituality – Status of Modern Indian Women and the Concept of Happiness (Future Perspective)

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& and
AD anno Domini
AM before noon
Assoc Association
Ave Avenue
BC before Christ
Blvd Boulevard
Co Company
Coll College
Corp Corporation
Dept Department
Dr Drive
GB Great Britain
Inc Incorporated
Instit Institute
IQ intelligence quotient
khz kilohertz
Ln Lane
msec millisecond
N sample
PhD doctor of philosophy
PM after noon
% percent, percentage
Rd Road
Sq Square
St Street
Str Strasse
S subject
Ss subjects
SMSA Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
TV television
USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
UK United Kingdom
UN United Nations
US United States
UNESCO UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization
U University
vs versus
WWI World War I
WWII World War II

FOREIGN LANGUAGE CODES

AFR Afrikaans
ARA Arabic
BUL Bulgarian
CHI Chinese
CZE Czech
DAN Danish
DUT Dutch (Netherlands)
EFR Bilingual English & French (Canada)
ENG English
ESP Esperanto
FIN Finnish
FLE Flemish (Belgium)
FRE French
GER German
GRE Greek
HEB Hebrew
HUN Hungarian
ITA Italian
JPN Japanese
KOR Korean
MUL Multilingual
NOR Norwegian
POL Polish
POR Portuguese
RUM Rumanian, Romanian
RUS Russian
SCC Serbo-Croatian with Cyrillic alphabet
SCR Serbo-Croatian with Roman alphabet
SLO Slovak
SLV Slovene
SPA Spanish
SWE Swedish
TAG Tagalog
TUR Turkish
UKR Ukranian
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