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1998

XIV^e CONGRÈS MONDIAL DE SOCIOLOGIE

14th World Congress of Sociology

XIV^o Congreso Mundial de Sociología

***SOCIAL
KNOWLEDGE:
HERITAGE,
CHALLENGES,
PERSPECTIVES.***

1998

MONTRÉAL

**26 JUILLET - 1^{er} AOÛT
JULY 26th - AUGUST 1st
26 de JULIO - 1^o de AGOSTO**

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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.

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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. **sa** 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.

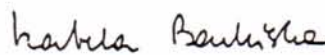
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abbreviated conference name year of meeting conference accession number

sa accession number 98S33794 / ISA / 1998 / 11035

author(s) name(s) **Briskin, Linda** (Social Science Division York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel/fax: 416-736-5054/5615; e-mail: lbriskin@yorku.ca]), **Autonomy, Diversity, and Integration: Union Women's Separate Organizing in the Context of Restructuring and Globalization.** senior author's affiliation title of paper

notice of availability of paper

● 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

¶ 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.

98S33664 / ISA / 1998 / 10905

Beladis, Touria (LADYSS Centre national recherche scientifique, 191 rue Saint Jacques F-75005 Paris France [tel/fax: 01-43-29-01-47/25-45-35; e-mail: Beladis@msh.paris.fr]), **Les Espaces périphériques Oranais (Algerie): exemple d'une exclusion urbaine et sociale** (The Peripheral Spaces of Oran [Algeria]: An Example of Social and Urban Exclusion). (FRE)

title in original language

title translation

language in which paper is written

¶ 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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98S33442 / ISA / 1998 / 10683

Aas, Berit (Jornstadveien 30, N-1360 Nesbru Norway (tel/fax: 47-66-846165)), **The Deteriorating Effects of Globalization on Women's Lives: Adjustment or Resistance? A Nordic Perspective.**

¶ A review of the last decades of feminist empirical research documents that globalization has had an increasingly deteriorating effect on women's lives & human rights. The views & prognosis raised by Maria Mies in *Patriarchy and Accumulation on a World Scale* (1986) are theoretically supported. Focus here, however, is on questions about the mentality, the Zeitgeist, that arises in politics & bureaucracy when belief in market mechanisms is unlimited. Market mechanisms have different appearances: laissez-faire attitudes in economic dispositions; privatization within national borders; governmental decisions to loosen control over capital movements internationally; governmental acceptance of multinational corporations' massive attack on natural resources; & exploitation of the weakest groups of a nation's labor force. It is argued that women, who constitute the majority of the global proletariat, must (1) protest, reformulate, & change fundamentalism in mainstream economic theory & (2) organize counterforces to globalization & strengthen their resistance.

98S33443 / ISA / 1998 / 10684

Aballea, François & Braem, Sophie (GRIS U Rouen, F-76130 Mont-Saint-Aignan Cedex France (tel/fax: 02-35-14-61-05/04; e-mail: aballea@epei.univ-rouen.fr)), **Identités et registres de légitimité: le cas des techniciens-conseil des CAF en France** (Identities and Forms of Legitimacy: The Case of Technical Consulting of CAF in France). (FRE)

¶ The *Caisses d'allocations familiales* (familial allocation funds) CAF in France is currently faced with a series of technical, organizational, & managerial changes designed to deal with growing numbers of people who find themselves in a precarious financial situation. As a result of this process, the technical counselors of the CAF are confronted with situations where there is a discordance between institutional policies & what they perceive as their professional mandate. This incongruity is responsible for the professional identity crisis currently experienced by these counselors.

98S33444 / ISA / 1998 / 10685

Abashidze, Medea (Georgian Academy Sciences, 52 Rustaveli Ave Rep Tbilisi 380008 (fax: 202-287-3772)), **"Peaceful Caucasus" as a Path to Stability in the Region.**

¶ In light of the Caucasian region's complex political & economic interests that can cause international tension, the "Peaceful Caucasus" proposal put forward by Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze may serve as a basis for a regional model of integration fitting as an essential component of the evolving general & comprehensive model of Euro-Atlantic security.

98S33445 / ISA / 1998 / 10686

Abbasov, Arif (Institut Archaeology & Ethnography Azerbaijanian Academy Sciences, Prospect Djavid 31 370143 Baku (tel/fax: 99412-927590/395692)), **Ethno-Social Processes in Azerbaijan in Post-Soviet Period.**

¶ The collapse of the USSR & Azerbaijanian independence, as well as intensive 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 Azerbaijanian 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 Azerbaijanian language is faced with obstacles created by democratization processes. As a result, the Russian language maintains its position in some spheres, as do the English & Turkish languages. As part of its linguistic program, the Azerbaijanian 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.

98S33446 / ISA / 1998 / 10687

Abdi, Nourredine (Groupe Maghreb Méditerranée, 142 blvd Berthier F-75017 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-1-46-22-37-60/42-67-91-63)), **Introduction: a la recherche d'une centralité méditerranéenne** (Introduction: In Search of Mediterranean Centrality). (FRE)

¶ The peripheral nature of the Mediterranean is discussed, focusing on the rise of nationalism. The gradual loss of Mediterranean centrality is traced to the decline of the Arab empire in the South & the European expansion into North Africa. Also discussed are the development of a positive interaction between the two shores of the Mediterranean; the global impact of Mediterranean codevelopment, as a contribution to regional political stability; & emergence of a common cultural identity for the area.

98S33447 / ISA / 1998 / 10688

Abdikeyev, Rafik (Dept Sociology Baku Engineering-Bldg U Shakhbazi St 5 370006 Azerbaijan (tel: 99412-250915)), **Social Activity of Azerbaijanian Youth during the Soviet and Post-Soviet Periods.**

¶ The social activity of Azerbaijanian youth in the Soviet period passed three stages of development: (1) In the 1920s & 1930s, an increase occurred in initiatives & enthusiasm of the young generation as a result of industrial development & new opportunities for self-realization. (2) During WWII, there was a rapid increase of political activity among youth, which can be explained by the struggle against the fascist aggression, as well as by patriotism & civic feelings. (3) Lower levels of social activity among youth during the 1950s-1980s can be explained by domination of ideology, growth of national consciousness, & social dissatisfaction. The end of the 1980s saw the beginning of the post-Soviet period when social activity took on a qualitatively new & clearly expressed political character. This activity manifested itself in spontaneous, uncontrollable form & in youth discontent with policy conducted by existing power. This period can be divided into three stages of social activity among youth: (A) involvement in the national liberation struggle for independence & integrity of Azerbaijan; (B) manifestation in different political parties & social-political movements in struggle for power in regenerating the Azerbaijanian state; & (C) relevant to dislocations related to economic change, the forming of market relations & emergence of new cultural values. Comparison of social activity of Azerbaijanian youth in the two periods shows a growth of activity in the post-Soviet period for both separate indices & total degree.

98S33448 / ISA / 1998 / 10689

Abela, Anthony M. (U Malta, Msida (tel: 356-3290-2978; e-mail: aabe@cis.um.edu.mt)), **"Who Wants Divorce?": Marriage Values and Divorce in Malta and Western Europe.**

¶ Compares family values, marriage breakdown, & divorce in Malta & Western Europe, drawing on 1981-1995 survey data. Explored are likely outcomes from a national commission set up to obtain the widest possible consensus for the introduction of divorce in Malta on a Western European model that fits most closely to the local situation. Country-specific factors & social differences for permissive divorce are examined, & a hypothesis of the significance of a Catholic family culture for the upkeep of a restrictive morality on marriage values & divorce is tested. Sufficient reasons for marriage breakdown & divorce—eg, domestic violence, adultery, & alcohol abuse—are discussed, along with ways that justification & support of the divorce principle are differentiated by sociodemographic characteristics. In the Euro-Mediterranean city-island of late modernity, Malta, the observed shift in the values of the family, the secularization of sexuality, & increase in marriage breakdown are still accompanied by a strong Catholic family culture that resists civil settlement by divorce. Divorce might be legalized if the needs of a significant minority are given greater importance over the rule of a moral majority that excludes them.



98S33449 / ISA / 1998 / 10690

Abela, Anthony M. (Dept Sociology U Malta, Msida (tel/fax: 356-3290-2978/336560; e-mail: aabe@cis.um.edu.mt)), **Secularised Sexuality: Youth Values in a City-Island.**

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.

98S33450 / ISA / 1998 / 10691

Abell, Peter M. (Dept Management London School Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE England (tel: 44-171-9557357; e-mail: P.Abell@lse.ac.uk)), **Comparative Narratives.**

The social world comprises a network of strategically interrelated human actions that generate outcomes—sometimes intended, sometimes not. The theory of comparative narratives provides a method of mapping such networks onto each other to allow for the detection of common patterns of causality & meaning. Formal foundations of the theory are outlined.

98S33451 / ISA / 1998 / 10692

Abraham, Margaret (Dept Sociology Hofstra U, Long Island NY 11550 (tel/fax: 516-463-5641/2201; e-mail: socmza@hofstra.edu)), **Immigration Policies and Practices in the United States: Gender, Ethnicity, Race and Class, Implications.**

A larger study on marital abuse among South Asian immigrants in the US is drawn on to examine how gender, class ethnicity, race, & legal status play out in US immigration policies & consider the ramifications for abused Asian immigrant women. Three fundamental ideas have played a pivotal role in shaping US immigration policies: individual economic worth (to US business), family unity, & racial/ethnic selectivity. Historically, especially in the context of the 20th century, US immigration policies & practices have been framed around overt & covert racial discrimination, the shifting demands of a labor market for the accumulation of capital, & the principle of family unity. Using an ethnogender approach, it is argued that, through malecentric immigration policies, the racist patriarchal state indirectly ensured that minority women were subject to the racist patriarchal order & made more vulnerable to the power exercised by abusive spouses. Also addressed is how recent attempts by the state to provide better legal protection for abused alien spouses have not been entirely due to deficiencies in legislation & restrictive regulations. This problem is compounded by an increasing legislative & regulatory framework based on the notion that the US must prevent aliens from using fraudulent means to gain immigration & citizen benefits in this country. Briefly considered are the emergence of ethnic women's organizations & their role in challenging immigration policies that discriminate around issues of class, gender, ethnicity, race, & legal status, especially in the context of violence against South Asian women.

98S33452 / ISA / 1998 / 10693

Abraham, Martin & Funk, Walter (Dept Sociology U Leipzig, D-04109 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-34-1-973-5666/5660; e-mail: abraham@sozio.uni-leipzig.de)), **Marriage Partners as Co-Workers: Self-Employment, Household Relations and Gender.**

Empirically, self-employed persons with small enterprises often operate with family support. In particular, the formal or informal employment of a marriage partner seems to have many advantages, eg, fiscal benefits & low wage costs. However, from a theoretical point of view, these advantages are jeopardized by serious cooperation problems, eg, loss of former qualifications. Hence a one-sided dependency on the part of the co-working partner arises. This situation can become problematic in the event of conflict within the partnership or a divorce. These problems are more severe for female partners in a lifetime relationship. Data from a sample of self-employed persons are used to analyze a set of hypotheses concerning the related problems of the decision for collaboration & the governance structure in the households of the self-employed. Contrary to the theoretical arguments, it was found that the companion's hours of co-working increased when her external productivity increased. Further, a rising internal productivity of the companion de-

creases her hours of co-working. An ad hoc interpretation based on the double burden of working women is offered to explain these findings. Obviously, co-working increases significantly when intrafirm problems of trust become larger. Clear evidence is found for the prediction that the extent of co-working increases with the duration of collaboration. The data clearly support the hypothesis that co-working companions are more likely to live in a formal marriage than non-co-working companions.

98S33453 / ISA / 1998 / 10694

Abrahamson, Bram & Marck, Raboy (Dept Communication U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (e-mail: abramsob@ERE.UMontreal.ca)), **Canada's Information Society: Rewired.**

Suggests that Canada has always existed as an information society, & tracks how new terminologies function to smooth over recent transformations in Canadian communication policy, ie, attempts to integrate Canada into a very different kind of information society. By setting competing definitions of information society opposite each other, an element of contestation is introduced into how that term is defined. The process is traced in three sections: alteration of Canadian communication policy-making institutional landscape for integration into the structures & strictures of new versions of the information society (1993/94); accelerated slippage between national & global levels of policy making (1995/96); & dispersal of communication policy into new areas of inquiry & expertise (1997). For policymakers, the gradual transformation of Canadian communication policy across these stages registers as what might properly be called a distant early warning.

98S33454 / ISA / 1998 / 10695

Abreu, Alice R. de P. (U Federal Rio de Janeiro, 20051-070 Brazil (tel/fax: 55-21-224-8965; e-mail: aliaabreu@omega.incc.br)), **The Institutionalisation of Sociology of Work in Latin America.**

Discusses the development of research & research networks in sociology of work in different countries of Latin America & the role of international & national associations in the institutionalization of the discipline in the region.

98S33455 / ISA / 1998 / 10696

Abreu, Alice R. de P. (Federal U Rio de Janeiro, 21941 Brazil (tel/fax: 55-21-224-8965; e-mail: aliceabreu@worldnet.att.net)), **Gender and Work in Latin America.**

The study of women's work has been one of the relevant areas of the modern sociology of work in Latin America. Shown here is how the gender perspective has contributed to renovation of the discipline in the region, bringing important research topics previously ignored to the fore. It is also argued that recent production on gender & work has maintained this innovative characteristic. New approaches to perspectives of the study of gender differences in the workplace in the region are discussed.

98S33456 / ISA / 1998 / 10697

Abreu, Domingos (U Federal Ceará, Brazil 60182-260 (tel: 085-234-06-60; e-mail: infokid@fortalnet.com.br)), **Parents français, enfants brésiliens et associations d'aide humanitaires** (French Parents, Brazilian Children and Associations of Humanitarian Aid). (FRE)

Draws on 1992-1994 interview & participant observation data from French families who adopted Brazilian children & were (N = 50) & were not (N = 15) members of adoptive parent associations to determine why such couples are oriented toward the associations. It is found that (1) international child adoption is perceived as an exchange between a donor & sterile couples. The terms of the "gift" implicitly engage the new parents in material & symbolic exchanges with the Brazilian partners. (2) This work also reveals various kinds of preoccupations with the children's past & future (particularly in adolescence); the child's alterity is the source of worries for the parents.

98S33457 / ISA / 1998 / 10698

Abreu, Domingos (U Federal Ceará, 60182 260 Fortaleza Brazil), **Les Instituteurs et l'art des artothèques: pratique d'emprunt et emprunt de pratiques** (Teachers and the Art of Artothèques: The Practice of Borrowing and the Borrowing of Practices). (FRE)

Explains the establishment by the French government under François Mitterrand of the Maison du Livre, de l'image et du Son (MLIS) in Villeurbanne, which includes an artothèque, much like a lending library, but focused on books of art & offering expositions, 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 & 93, 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 / 10699

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 would win the war over the people & carry the US to two worldwide conflagrations. 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: 01222-8740000/874436; e-mail: adamtime@cardiff.ac.uk]), **Contested Rationalities of Time: Challenges to the Theory and Practice of Work.**

¶ 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 incongruities & mismatches between different time priorities & time-based competition. Investigated in conclusion are the implications of the restless, sleepless, nonstop work patterns associated with globalized work time, information, & trade.

98S33460 / ISA / 1998 / 10701

Adam, 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

Adam, Heribert (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?**

¶ Analysts of the "politics of memory" have identified four ways that a new democracy can deal with its unsavory past: (1) amnesia-forgetting was practiced in the Spanish transition from the Francisco Franco dicta-

torship & in postwar Japan & Russia; (2) disqualification—the purge of collaborators from public office ("lustration") 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.luc.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 peoples 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, musicality, & 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 entrench 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

Addae, 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 tardiness, 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

Addis, Caren & Gomes, Eduardo R. (Dept Political Science Rutgers U, Camden NJ 08102 [tel: 609-225-6084; e-mail:

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addis@crab.rutgers.edu)), **Liberalization, Restructuring and Reinforced Corporatism—The Role of the Agencies of Technical Support in Brazil.**

¶ Addresses 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.**

¶ Posits 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 undermines 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 the girl child 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

Adetoun, Bolanle Akande & Adetoun, S. Babajide, **Issues of Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa. Nigeria as a Case Study.**

¶ 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, Lomnitz & Chazaro-Garcia, Laura (IIMAS U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 México DF (tel/fax: 52-5-662-35-94/616-26-70; 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 Instit of 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 give rise to different forms of evaluation at the university are demonstrated to have resulted from a value-ridden symbolic construction more than from the process of the actual production of new knowledge.

98S33471 / ISA / 1998 / 10712

Adorno, Sérgio (Dept Sociologia FFLCH U São Paulo, 05508-900 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 extrajudiciary tortures & executions undertaken by the police against citizens. Examined here are recent reforms in Brazilian police departments implemented in response to 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

Agacino, Rafael (Programme Economy & Work Santiago, Chile (e-mail: gmss@reuna.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

Agarwal, Kuntal (Finishing School Meerut, A-I Kant Kunj Apts 62 Saket 25003 Uttar Pradesh India (tel/fax: 0121-642002/643123)), **Retirement and Work (An Indian Case Study of Male Senior Citizens in an Urban Setting).**

¶ Explores how creative time management can provide retired people with life satisfaction, drawing on 1996 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—a city of about seven Lakh populations in Uttar Pradesh, India. A positive association is found between work involvement (either paid or unpaid) or 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 throughout life, 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.

98S33474 / ISA / 1998 / 10715

Agocs, Carol (Dept Political Science U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2 [tel/fax: 519-679-2111/661-3904; e-mail: agocs@sscl.uwo.ca]), **Planning with Vision: A Case Study of a Community-Based Strategic Planning Process in a Canadian Municipality.**

¶ London, Ontario, a city of approximately 326,000 people, initiated strategic planning in 1993 in response to provincial annexation legislation. The 3-year planning process produced six interrelated plans intended to provide a framework for political & administrative decision making over the next 2 decades. The plans were developed through a unique & extensive process of public participation designed to elicit the values & suggestions of numerous stakeholder groups. Presented here is a case study of the Vision London approach to strategic planning in light of criteria drawn from research by J. Berry, K. Portney, & K. Thomson (*The Rebirth of Urban Democracy*, 1993). Vision London was successful in involving local community stakeholders in generating the plans, which reflected a wider range of stakeholder values than plans generated in more conventional ways. However, the local government decision-making environment was overturned by the election in 1995 of a Conservative provincial government with a radical restructuring & cost-cutting agenda. This new environment, & a lack of structures to assure citizen participation in the monitoring of results, have impaired Vision London's political & administrative decision-making effectiveness.

98S33475 / ISA / 1998 / 10716

Agozino, Biko (School Law & Applied Social Studies Liverpool John Moores U, L7 4DN England [tel/fax: 44-151-231-3943/3908; e-mail: b.agozino@livjm.ac.uk]), **Where Left Realism Left Realism: The Fragmentation of the Radical Paradigm in Criminology.**

¶ Left realist criminology emerged in the mid-1980s from debates within critical criminology in the mid-1970s. It differs from the old realism that flowered in the US & other places, focusing mainly on the critique of official crime statistics. Most of the realist researchers of the 1960s tried to discover "real" crime by interviewing individuals to see if they would self-report their involvement in criminality that may or may not have come to the attention of the police. Later, the realist criminologists adopted victim surveys to illuminate what they saw as the "dark figures" of crime. New left realism borrowed the methodology of victim surveys & localized it in 1980s GB to find alternatives to Thatcherite law & order policies. Explored here is what is new about the new realism & what is Left in Left realism.

98S33476 / ISA / 1998 / 10717

Agozino, Biko (Liverpool John Moores U, L7 4DN England [tel/fax: 44-0151-2313943/2313908; e-mail: b.agozino@livjm.ac.uk]), **Human Rights and Comparative Judicial Process.**

¶ The trans-Atlantic slave trade & colonialism, the Dreyfus affair & the Holocaust, the treatment of juveniles, & the victimization of citizens & noncitizens raise questions of how human rights impinge on the judicial process around the world. Here, a few examples (like the judicial murder of Saro-Wiwa in Nigeria) are presented to illustrate the relevance of human rights issues for a critical understanding of the judicial process.

98S33477 / ISA / 1998 / 10718

Aguilar, Luis L. M. (Dept Sociology Trent U, Peterborough Ontario K9J 7B8 [tel/fax: 416-667-0859/979-5273; e-mail: lzaguilar@acs.ryerson.ca]), **The Case of Helder Marques: Deportation and State Restructuring.**

¶ 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/protest the deportation order & 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.

98S33478 / ISA / 1998 / 10719

Aguilar, Neuma (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Federal U Minas Gerais, 31270-010 Belo Horizonte MG Brazil [tel/fax: 55-031-950-3734/021-521-3734; e-mail: neumagui@omega.incc.br]), **Multiple Time References: Housework and Labor in a Plantation Society.**

¶ Discusses the uses of time by blue-collar, white-collar, rural permanent, & temporary workers on sugar cane plantations in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, based on data from interviews with 742 household members & self-administered time-budget diaries kept by a subsample of 50 households, specially designed for assessing time use of illiterate & semiliterate people. Focus is on the relationship between rural, industrial, & household time as these dimensions of daily life determine the time organization of household members, bringing together public & private time. Different types of housing & household composition are examined as important components in the use of time by distinct household members. Also examined are the influences of technology & the recent pattern of urbanization. Findings show that gaps in industrial time use caused by seasonal variation of inputs do not result in higher utilization of the available time in household chores, particularly in relation to child care, even though that is the most time-consuming task. Acquisition of a time orientation—in the sense discussed by Norbert Elias, ie, the arbitrary nature of organizational time combining rural, & industrial activities discussed by Anthony Giddens, ie, the complex interplay between nature & social organization, & by Adams—is the theoretical perspective used to interpret the multiple pattern of time use empirically encountered.

98S33479 / ISA / 1998 / 10720

Aguilar, Neuma (Dept Sociology & Anthropology U Federal Minas Gerais, Cep 31270-901 Belo Horizonte MG Brazil [tel/fax: 031-950-3734/021-521-3734]), **The Women's Movement and Customary Law in Developing Countries—A Review Paper of Case Studies from Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.**

¶ Case studies analyzing women's movements in developing countries have sometimes interpreted feminism as a Western cultural phenomenon & considered that, under its influence, local women's movements challenge gender dimensions of customary laws, making pleas for social change. Feminism is then understood to be part of cultural dissemination & assimilation processes attributed to globalization forces. Alternative perspectives on feminism emphasize the historical conditions under which local women & women's movements challenge patriarchal cultures. The focus of their argument lies on endogenous, not exogenous, factors; although global processes may influence local dynamics, they are not a major factor in cultural change. From this alternative viewpoint, there are many feminisms. The concept of culture underlying the two perspectives is discussed: the first perspective looks at culture as a closed & coherent system, leaving out the possibility of contradictions & incoherences among its elements & offering little chance for cultural transformation; the second observes how conflict, contradiction, & innovation emerge throughout history & how cultural elites may clash & replace one another. Through social agency, feminist intellectuals & activists can alter patriarchal values & change gender codes. The two views on culture are used to organize & interpret case studies of the women's movements from Asia, Africa, Latin America, & the Caribbean.

98S33480 / ISA / 1998 / 10721

Aguilar Garcia, Javier (Social Research Instit Nacional Autonoma México, Mexico DF-04510 [fax: 5-665-24-43; e-mail: jag@servidor.unam.mx]), **The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and Its Impact in Social Structure of Work in Mexico.**

¶ Neoliberal policy & the North American Free Trade (NAFTA) have resulted in serious changes in the Mexican labor world, expressed in the structures of the economically active working & salaried population. The impact is illustrated through contemplation of the three fundamental sectors of economy: agriculture, industry, & services. On some other level, those economical & social changes are reflected in the concrete composition of employment: regular & irregular, employees & the unemployed. New conditions are also changing social & labor union life.

98S33481 / ISA / 1998 / 10722

Aguilera-Vaques, Ruth (Dept Sociology Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138 [tel/fax: 617-496-3912/3401; e-mail: aguilerar@wjh.harvard.edu]), **Elites, Corporations and the Wealth of Nations: Historical Institutional Patterns of Intercorporate Relations in Italy and Spain, 1977-1994.**

¶ A cross-national, historical study of business organizations focuses on relatively strong intercorporate relationships that can provide for close

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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, 1977 & 1994, is analyzed using social network methods, drawing on historical-institutional theory & comparative-historical sociology to interpret the results. Findings indicate that intercorporate relations 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 Instit Systemic Social Research, Dieubree 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 distinctive social systems consisting of decisions 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 endurers 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 Reflexions 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's own life: eg, how expressions, articulations, & definitions of distinctions & 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 used as symbolic constructions. 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, Fujisawa 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 as interactive. Data from the 1995 SSM Survey are used to analyze (1) the timing of 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, intermittent, & 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@chs.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 mid-1980s, 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 & Torenulied, Rene (Center Social Science Theory Rijks U Groningen, NL-9700 AB Netherlands (e-mail:

a.akkerman@ppsw.rug.nl)), **Divide and Rule Strategy in Industrial Relations.**

¶ Argues that multiple trade union settings are especially prone to manipulation by large corporations in Europe, because the employer is able to distort the potential for collective action by trade unions. The goal is to model employer strategies & trade union behavior & find empirical evidence for the existence of the "divide-&-rule" effect. Several questions are addressed: (1) Are the results of collective bargaining for trade unions smaller when they negotiate with a large company on a sectoral basis with employers or with a small company? (2) Do trade unions anticipate the presumed strength of large companies by being more modest in their demands? (3) Under what conditions are large companies able to apply a divide-&-rule strategy in collective bargaining with multiple trade unions? (4) What effect does this strategy have on the level of industrial conflict? To answer these questions, a rational choice model is developed in which both trade unions & employers choose an optimal course of action, dependent on their preferences & salience for distinct substantial issues within the collective agreements & their relative power. Explanatory variables related to employer strategies are (A) single-multiemployer bargaining; (B) size & multinational nature of the employer; (C) number of unions; (D) preference structure of trade union claims regarding employment conditions; & (E) relative size of the unions. Hypotheses are tested on a dataset of 30 collective bargainings in the Netherlands 1996/97.

98S33489 / ISA / 1998 / 10730

✓ Akkermans, Catelijne (Amsterdam School Social Science Research U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands (tel/fax: 3120-525-3511/2446; e-mail: akkermans@pscw.uva.nl)), **Social Psychiatry in the Municipality of Amsterdam during the Thirties. The Rise of a 'Psychiatrie d'urgence'.**

¶ During the 1930s, the municipality of Amsterdam, Netherlands, initiated care arrangements aimed at the reintegration into society of mentally ill patients. These early developments, which can be considered as a forerunner of community care, are discussed on the basis of data from patient files, analyzed both quantitatively & qualitatively. The urge to economize created a climate in which new initiatives could flourish. Hospitalized patients represented a financial threat to the local health authorities. The municipal cites countered this threat by initiating preventive & aftercare organized by the Amsterdam Municipal Mental Health Service, aimed 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.

98S33490 / ISA / 1998 / 10731

✓ Akkermans, Catelijne & Gomperts, Wouter (Amsterdam School Social Science Research, Oude Hoogstr 24 NL-1012 CE Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-20-525-3511/2666; e-mail: akkermans@pscw.uva.nl)), **Interactions between Societal Circumstances, Social Psychiatry and Developments in Municipal Health Care in Amsterdam during the Period 1933-1988.**

¶ 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 550 patient files of the Municipal Mental Health Service. During the 1930s & 1940s, the newly established 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 Mental Health Service countered societal commotion & public anxiety by taking care of the "untreatable" & by initiating new care arrangements. In the ongoing process of expansion & differentiation, specific forms of assistance & psychiatric problems were absorbed by other institutions. It is concluded that the Municipal Mental Health Service functions as a last resort for a hardly treatable rear, ie, for those who are in danger of falling through the cracks of the complex modern mental health system.

98S33491 / ISA / 1998 / 10732

✓ Aksit, Bahattin (Dept Sociology Middle East Technical U, Ankara TR-06531 Turkey (e-mail: aksit@rorqual.cc.metu.edu.tr)), **Rural-**

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.

98S33492 / ISA / 1998 / 10733

✓ Aksit, Bahattin (Dept Sociology Middle East Technical U, Ankara TR-06531 Turkey (fax: 312-210-1114)), **Shifting Class, Religious, and Ethnic Identities: Contestations in Islam and Secularism in Turkey.**

¶ The history of the Turkish republic is a good time-space context in which to analyze how exclusion & modification or confirmation of class, religious, & ethnic identities are closely related to ideological conceptions of the global & national fields of action. On the basis of data from a newly industrializing Islamic-secular country, these shifts are analyzed as turns in contested knowledges & the role of the social sciences.

98S33493 / ISA / 1998 / 10734

✓ 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 to illuminate 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.

98S33494 / ISA / 1998 / 10735

✓ 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 attracted by better wages & employment into the national population, though naturalization is nearly zero. Term of stay, even if it is 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.

98S33495 / ISA / 1998 / 10736

✓ Al-Khalifah, Abdullah H. M. (Sociology Dept Mohamed bin Saud U, Riyadh Saudi Arabia (e-mail: f10c008@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 theories—emphasizing the importance 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-Mutawa, 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.

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✓ **Alanen, Leena** (Dept Education U Jyväskylä FIN-40351 Finland (tel/fax: 358-14-601-681/661; e-mail: alanen@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 unreflected & 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 sociality recognized as childhood. Data are presented from ongoing empirical research on children's everyday negotiations.

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✓ **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 the medium of deliberation, the ecosystem restoration approach has the chance to grow into a legitimate collective project: given the predicament of the natural environment, it is only reasonable to agree on measures of restoration, control, & management to diminish environmental destruction, & in the process, garner public support. The risk assumed by the political system is not entirely eliminated, but if framed in the context of a deliberative democratic process, then decisions of environmental restoration & 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, since inaction is not a reasonable option. Environmental risks are both decision-forcing 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 supplanted 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.

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✓ **Alba, Richard, Logan, J. & Stults, B.** (State U New York, Albany 12222 (e-mail: rda73@cas.albany.edu)), **Making a Place in the Immigrant Metropolis: The Neighborhoods of Racial and Ethnic Groups, 1990.**

¶ Examines the relationship between race/ethnicity & residence through locational attainment models. Drawing 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, the consistency with spatial-assimilation theory is no longer so striking. The impact of large-scale immigration is evident in the changing racial/ethnic composition of the neighborhoods of all groups, but especially for those where Asians & Latinos reside. However, there are also important regional variations in these compositional shifts.

98S33502 / ISA / 1998 / 10743

✓ **Albano, Roberto, Magel, Bruno & Massino, Giovanni** (c/o Massino-U Bologna, I-40126 Italy (tel/fax: 39-51-258095/237265; e-mail: g.masino@mbox.queen.it)), **The Relevance of Giddens' Structuration 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 Giddensian 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 "structuration" 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.

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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 the findings of a study that explored the impact of neoliberalism on social sciences scholars, 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; this progressive transformation 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.

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Albrow, Martin (Roehampton Instit London School Economics, SW15 5NN England (tel/fax: 44-181-392-3604/3518; e-mail: martina@roehampton.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 & globality as abstract properties of social relations are always 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 distinctiveness of these issues makes it necessary to develop ancillary concepts such as socioscapes & -spheres.

98S33505 / 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-African youth identify themselves—eg, 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 very positive self-image, characterized by a strong feeling of solidarity toward their origin 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 revindication of their rights as Portuguese citizens & expression of their intrinsic diversity through intercultural activities & events. It is argued that these "new Portuguese" 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.

98S33506 / ISA / 1998 / 10747

Alburquerque, Mario (Centro Nacional Productividad & Calidad, Nueva York 9 Santiago Chile (tel/fax: 562-673-1411/1143; e-mail: cnpc@mcl.cl)), **Obstáculo a la modernización 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 capital & human resources.

98S33507 / ISA / 1998 / 10748

Alcantara, Maria C. & Longa, Omaira (U Simón Bolívar, La Guaira 1080 Venezuela (tel/fax: 5831-72291/722313; e-mail: malcant@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.

98S33508 / ISA / 1998 / 10749

Aldrich, Brian C. & Sandhu, Ranvinder 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.

98S33509 / ISA / 1998 / 10750

Aldridge, Alan E. (U Nottingham, NG7 2RD England (tel/fax: 0115-951-5394/5232; e-mail: alan.aldrige@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 advisers' 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.

98S33510 / ISA / 1998 / 10751

Aldridge, Meryl Elizabeth (U Nottingham, NG7 2RD England (tel/fax: 44-115-951-5425/5232; e-mail: meryl.aldrige@nottingham.ac.uk))

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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 of newspapers 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 / 10752

✓ Alestalo, Marja, Fischer-Bluhm, Karin & Gueissaz, Albert (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland [tel/fax: 9-19123964/19123967; 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: Alexande@soc.ucla.edu]), **(Madisonian) Pessimism and (Jeffersonian) Optimism about the Self-Society Relation: American Sociology and the Contradictory Discourse of Civil Society.**

¶ Offers a new perspective for analyzing long-term structural patterns of US social & sociological thought. In contrast to the European focus on the power of society, for better & for worse, US thought focuses less on state, economy, or culture per se than on the health & pathologies of civil society. Various levels of US sociological analysis concentrate on the motives of individuals (action), their relations (interaction), & the institutions (organizations) they form. Recent analysis of civil societies have suggested that they are organized around a bifurcated discourse—a positive discourse of liberty & a negative discourse of repression. US social thought manifests a similar binary structure, an optimistic discourse about positive modernity that has its roots in Jeffersonian thought, & a pessimistic discourse about destructive modernity that has its roots in Madisonian thought. Developments from Transcendentalism & pragmatism to functionalism, neo-Marxism, & recent postmodernism are reconstructed in terms of this analytic-historical framework.

98S33513 / ISA / 1998 / 10754

✓ Alexander, Jeffrey C. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024 [tel/fax: 310-825-1313/206-9838; e-mail: Alexande@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, hyphenation, & 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.**

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0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.com

¶ It is argued that, although the capitalist class is inherently transnational, its organized power is still grounded in the legal & juridical apparatus of nation-states. Contemporary globalization creates transnational commodity & capital markets, but the organizational, legal, & accountability requirements of corporate entities create the need for a home base. Considered here is the case of Australia, an economy heavily penetrated by transnational capital, but one where a significant organization of capitalist class power remains intact. A case study is presented of the de-regulation & internationalization of the finance sector to illustrate, & it is suggested that recognition of the facilitating role of the nation-state in globalization gives a better understanding of the sociology of the global system than accounts building on an opposition between nationalism & transnationalism.

98S33515 / ISA / 1998 / 10756

✓ Alexandrova, Gubina Svetlana, Vladimirova, Ladugina Marina & Vladimirova, Yachmeneva Natalya (Dept Sociology Russian Chemical-Technological U, Moscow 125047 [tel/fax: 007-095-280-99-03/200-42-04]), **Biography of Generations in Situation of Conflict and Transformation of Societies.**

¶ The research of self-biography & social genealogy by Russian Chemical-Technological U (Moscow) students in the last 5 years became an effective method for self-analysis & exploration of conflict & transportation, dynamic of values, succession of generations & generation gap, & social migration. In this situation, help of family resources, eg, 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 last position shows that students associate them with traditional society. The values of postmodern society, eg, rich information & interesting job, are not important to students.

98S33516 / ISA / 1998 / 10757

✓ Algan, Ece (School Telecommunications Ohio U, Athens 45701 [tel: 614-589-6939; e-mail: ea148487@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 regarded 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

✓ Aliyev, Ramiz (Dept Social Sciences Baku Research Instit Pedagogical Studies, Prospect Azerbaijan 40 370110 Azerbaijan [tel/fax: 99412-960886]), **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. Azeri poet & thinker Nizami Gyandjavi (1141-1209) considered that progress of society is possible only due to joint activities of all people. Educators Siradjaddin Urmevi (1198-1283) & Nasiraddin Tusi (1201-1274) thought that progress consisted of wise, clever, & fair leaders. All these educators linked the prosperity, stability of the country, & the base of people's welfare with equitable & democratic laws. During the centuries the attention of Azerbaijanian thinkers was attracted by the problem of personality & the role of heredity vs environment & upbringing in personality formation. Maragali Akhvedi (1274-1338) & Abdurrahman Bakuvi (1360-

1430) showed the role of education, as well as its importance, in overcoming 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 century such Azeri thinkers as Akhundov & Hasanbey Zardabi, among others, 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. Opinions of Azeri thinkers about man, society, & state retain their social importance today.

98S33518 / ISA / 1998 / 10759

✓ **Allatt, Pat** (U Teeside, Middlesbrough Cleveland TS6 0QS England (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 purposively 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 welfare-to-work program, & 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 reshaping of the social order via youth policies. Highlighted are the tensions & contradictions such policies generate for the young in the ordering of their lives in the context of change.

98S33519 / ISA / 1998 / 10760

✓ **Allcock, John Bartlett** (U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England (tel/fax: 44-1274-233993/720494; e-mail: j.b.allcock@bradford.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 impulse 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, the tourist might be conceptualized as a consumer in 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.

98S33520 / ISA / 1998 / 10761

✓ **Allen, Sheila** (U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England (tel/fax: 1274-733466/385480; e-mail: N.Scott@Bradford.ac.uk)), **Moving 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 are conceptualizations of work & working relations, raising theoretical & methodological questions about the social & economic changes claimed to constitute 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 unremunerated work. This conception is imbued with meanings that influence how the majority are judged & rewarded. It is associated with legitimacy to claim rights, both economic & social, in the public & private spheres. Attempts to analyze work in a broader sense were made predominantly by feminist scholars & those in the field of development, 1970s-1980s. It is contended that these attempts are undermined by those who interpret the changes in ways of working as a postmodern phenomenon. The ideological context of the free market is examined in terms of its impact on work organization & its social & economic consequences, particularly in relation to women. Values associated with different forms of work &

the meanings attached to them are discussed with reference to sociological theory & research.

98S33521 / ISA / 1998 / 10762

✓ **Allsop, Judith Mary & Mulcahy, Linda** (Dept Health Studies De Montfort U, Scaptoft Leicester LE7 9SU England (tel/fax: 44-18-17493264/231296; e-mail: allsopj@dmu.ac.uk)), **Maintaining Professional Identity: Doctors' Responses to Complaints.**

¶ Draws on secondary empirical data from a number of British studies to examine doctors' responses to external criticism of their work to throw light on how the boundaries around work are maintained. The findings indicate that doctors felt threatened by a complaint. It posed a challenge to their sense of professional identity, & involved them in processes they did not understand, & could not control. Most complaints were seen as unjustified & unfair. They were attributed to the failure of complainants to understand the limitations of biomedicine, the characteristics of the complainant, or, more rarely, the shortage of resources. Doctors tended to turn to close colleagues for support & often excluded managers. Some took action to avoid complaints or improve practice. The process of responding to complaints demonstrates how identity work is accomplished by clinicians & that the strategies are defensive. The effect is to (1) deny lay concerns & the possible contribution of lay knowledge to medical practice; & (2) deny the claims of managers for complaint reporting to achieve quality & risk management. The findings suggest that further training & the development of medical management are required to change the predominantly defensive response.

98S33522 / ISA / 1998 / 10763

✓ **Almeida, Marlise M. Matos** (Dept Sociologia & Politica Pontificia U Catolica, Rio de Janeiro 22453-900 Brazil (fax: 55-21-286-7146; e-mail: marlisem@mardic.com.br)), **Detraditionalization and Family: Contemporary Gender and Conjugal Transformations in Brazil.**

¶ Evidence of detraditionalization (Heelas, 1996) in Brazilian society can be found in family dynamics, here designated as "conjugal alternatives," ie, homosexual or heterosexual partnerships, divorced families, & other alternatives still in gestation. New family models demonstrate a fragmentation & multiplication of life experiences—especially in the urban sphere of middle classes in Rio de Janeiro—as well as a growing individualization/autonomization of genders as characteristic of modernization in Brazilian society.

98S33523 / ISA / 1998 / 10764

✓ **Almeida, Marlise M. Matos** (Dept Sociologia Pontificia U Católica Rio de Janeiro, 22453-9000 RJ Brazil (tel/fax: 55-021-5529981/2744197; e-mail: marlisem@mardic.com.br)), **Identity as a "Frontier", Sexuality and Body as "Territories" and Transference as "Temporality": Battles of Power between the Psychic and the Social.**

¶ An interdisciplinary partnership between sociology & psychoanalysis is identified based on an articulation where identity & sociological phenomena are seen as dynamic, relational, & historically situated. Gender identity is understood as a fundamental part of social identity. Psychoanalytical theory attempts to recover conditions of possibility & confront relational reference with the construction of gender identities, pointing to sexuality as a primordial territory where identification occurs. Identity, as an alive frontier, is anchored in marks that can be located in bodily/sexual territory without being necessarily stable. Three other central concepts are borrowed from sociology: performativity (Butler, Judith, 1997 (see abstract 9710519)), social practice (Bourdieu, Pierre, eg, 1980 (see abstract 90c01302)), & reflexive hermeneutics & liminality (Lash, Scott, 1996 (see abstract 95c02185)). Temporality is approached from two axes: (1) the "experience of transference" among two actors (in the situation of a researcher/scientist & informer), mentioning the methodological character in social sciences research; & (2) articulation of the "repetition phenomenon," starting from three dimensions: (A) "traditional" temporality (common practice & social habits); (B) "addictive" or "neurotic/compulsive" temporality (characterized by freezing of emotional dimensions in the internationalization process of the Other); & (C) "temporality of the new" (referring to possibilities of changes & transformation in human action). Attention to the theme of memory is also important, in that it is responsible for making recognizable (internally & externally) such dimensions. It is maintained that social practices (marked by time & space) are never neutral, but embody an arena of interaction involving true power battles.

98S33524 / ISA / 1998 / 10765

✓ **Alonso, José A.** (U Americas-Puebla, 72820 Cholula Mexico

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(tel/fax: 22-29-24-71/26-35; e-mail: jalonso@mail.pue.udlap.mx)), **Spanish title not provided** (Globalization and Informality in Latin America: NAFTA's Impact on the Mexican Clothing Industry). (SPA)

¶ Mexico has received current globalization's full impact since 1994 when NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) became a reality. Focus here is on the effect that this globalization process, triggered by NAFTA, is bound to have on the industrial & occupational structure of a semiperipheral capitalist country such as Mexico. The main hypothesis is twofold: On the one hand, Mexican industries will not be able to compete with US firms &, as a result, will adopt the subcontracting system (*maquila*). On the other hand, only a few Mexican industries will establish full-fledged relationships with US firms; therefore, most small & microindustries will be forced into the informal economy. Data obtained from official statistics & an exploratory survey conducted in 1996 are drawn on to examine the state of Tlaxcala's clothing industry. The primary 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; & (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.

98S33525 / ISA / 1998 / 10766

¶ **Alues, Francisco da Costa** (Coll Engineering U Federal São Carlos, 13565-905 SP Brazil (tel/fax: 5516-274-82-36/40; e-mail: dfca@power.ufscar.br)), **The New Rural Work Occupations in the State of São Paulo.**

¶ Explores the recent changes in rural labor relations provoked by mechanization of sugar cane cutting in São Paulo, Brazil. It is argued that the mechanization of the work process is the employer's answer to trade union organization in the early 1980s. With the sugar cane cutting mechanization occurs a reduction of the number of employees, & consequently, increases the qualification requirements to the workforce. The mechanization requires a polyvalent worker who can do different high-productivity activities in a day's work. The criteria to select new workers include higher educational credentials, behavior characteristics, internalization of disciplinary rules, & lack of trade union participation.

98S33526 / ISA / 1998 / 10767

¶ **Alvarez, Rosario & Aracil, Encarnación** (Centro Investigaciones Sociológicas, E-28014 Madrid Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-580-76-29/19; e-mail: ralvarez@sociol.es)), **Induced Abortion in Spain: The Impact of Its Regulation by Law on the Spanish Public Opinion.**

¶ A study of induced abortion in Spain focuses on the impact on public opinion of the 1985 passage of a law that allows a woman to have an abortion under certain restricted conditions, based on survey data from several opinion polls conducted before & after passage of the law. The treatment of induced abortion as a crime in the Spanish legal system prior to 1985 shaped a distinctive opinion profile change. Before 1985, attitudes of acquiescence & rejection were polarized; since that time, the clash between agreement & disagreement has gradually smoothed, leading to a myriad opinions. Factorial & discriminant analyses revealed the characteristics of groups with different opinions. The use of both analytical methods on survey data obtained over 10 years provides not only cross-sectional & longitudinal results, but feasible explanations about the impact of the law on Spanish public opinion.

98S33527 / ISA / 1998 / 10768

¶ **Alves, Mariana & Ambroffio, Teresa** (Faculty Ciencias & Tecnologia U Nova Lisboa, P-2825 Portugal (tel: 01-5948394; e-mail: mga@mail.fet.unl.pt)), **Criteria, Tools and Practice of Evaluation of the Relationship University-Labour Market (The Portuguese Case).**

¶ In Portuguese universities, several surveys have been developed in recent years focusing on the relationship between university education & professional qualifications identified in the labor market. The process of university evaluation is seen as important; thus, experiences of observatories regarding professional trajectories have been gaining relevance in universities at a national level & are supported by different methods, tools, & criteria. Analyzed here are approaches used to evaluate links between employment & university education in Portugal, drawing on theoretical frameworks concerning the evolution & organization of the labor market & universities.

98S33528 / ISA / 1998 / 10769

¶ **Alviarez, Yelitza** (Centro estudios integrales ambiente U Central

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

¶ 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 & transcend the traditional dominator-dominated approach. The interdisciplinary clashes that occur over concepts, theories, & 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.

98S33529 / ISA / 1998 / 10770

¶ **Ambrogetti, Francesco** (CERFE, via Monte Zebio 32 I-00195 Rome Italy (tel/fax: 39-6-3232505/3221218; e-mail: cerfe@pronet.it)), **Re-introducing 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 discoveries of the neurophysiology of the "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 "cognitive society." Discussed is the "cognitive revolution," eg, 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 workers' 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 bureaucracy, parties, & trade unions. The unexpected return of "organic solidarities" (Smelser, Neil) & the religious & ethnic revivals in modern & Western societies could indicate the increasing relevance of the cognitive dimension in contemporary society (as well as myth & ritual).

98S33530 / ISA / 1998 / 10771

¶ **Ambrogetti, Francesco & Quaranta, Giancarlo** (CERFE, via Monte Zebio 32 I-00195 Rome Italy (tel/fax: 39-6-3232505/3221218; e-mail: cerfe@pronet.it)), **"Seccessio Patrum". A Proposal for a New Approach to Social Relationship.**

¶ The formation of central state organizations met the need for controlling social risks caused by poverty & for preventing violent uprisings of poor against political elites. The increasing economic dependency of the elites on the lower classes (as understood within G. W. F. Hegel's analytical framework of master-slave dialects) turned the possibility of a violent "exit" of the poor from the system (ie, the "seccessio plebis") into an actual risk to control. In a globalizing world, where the computer-assisted productive processes reduce the value of workers' labor & the cognitive aspects of economic production as well as of social life become dominant, meanings & function of the monopoly of violence seem to be radically changed. Centralized power is no longer aimed at controlling the poor but rather at preventing highly educated transnational elites (Robert Reich's "symbolic analysts") from establishing their own world by separating themselves from the other social & economic groups. This trend toward a "seccessio patrum" is witnessed, among other things, by the increasing orientation of the upper classes to set up their own service networks or that of the richest regions or states to cut off linkages with the poorer parts of the world or nation. Global trends & the actors feeding fragmentation & facilitating secessionisms & those establishing new transnational bounds providing the foundations for the global ecumene are discussed. In this perspective, globalization seems to be, not a unitary trend entailing given outcomes in terms of fragmentation & integration, but the overall outcome of the interaction between often diverging economic, environmental, social, & cultural forces. The risk deriving from the lack of new advanced forms of world governance able to support integration & the role of social science in this framework are also addressed.

98S33531 / ISA / 1998 / 10772

¶ **Ammon, Ulrich** (Gerhard-Mercator U Gesamthochschule Duisburg, D-47057 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0049-0203-379-2410/2490; e-mail: Ammon@uni-duisburg.de)), **English as a Future Language of Teaching at German Universities? A Question of Difficult Consequences, Posed by the Decline of German as a Language of Science.**

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¶ 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 is addressed. Introducing 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 Instit, PO Box 119 DK-2970 Hørsholm Denmark (tel/fax: 45-42-86-55-33/94; e-mail: hta@sbi.dk)), **Reshaping Institutions—Conditions for Strategic Planning.**

¶ 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. Consequently, urban politics has 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 metropolises.

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: andersonj@sri.soc.purdue.edu)), **Improving Cholesterol Management through Improved Patient Compliance.**

¶ 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.**

¶ Discusses social action research's methodological foundations for its (1) logic in 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

✓ Andreev, 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: Osipov@ispr.msk.su)), **Social Knowledge, Mass-Media and Reforms in Russia (Experience of Sociological Examination).**

¶ The Academy of Social Sciences of the Russian Federation & the Inst 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.**

¶ 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.**

¶ 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 & migration of labor & corporations; eg, using high-speed datacom links, programmers based in India now work on-line & in real time on computers situated in the US, thus obviating the need for labor or corporations to undergo the tedious process of physical migration. Focusing on local Indian software firms providing global labor, larger questions of nation, migration, & transnationalism are combined with specific global & local micropractices of labor organization.

98S33538 / ISA / 1998 / 10779

✓ Annandale, Ellen C., Allen, Liz & Clark, Judith (Dept Sociology Warwick U, Coventry CV4 7AL England (tel/fax: 01203-523116/523497; e-mail: Sysan@ice.csv.warwick.ac.uk)), **Interprofessional Working: An Ethnographic Study in an English Hospital Trust.**

¶ 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: 100307.1111@compuserve.com)), **Cost248 and ITCs in Everyday Life.**

¶ 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 at various stages 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.

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98S33540 / ISA / 1998 / 10781

✓ **Annist, Aet** (Dept Social Anthropology U Cambridge, CB2 3RF England [tel/fax: 44-1223-334599/5993]), **Constructing the Other: Representations of Youth in the Estonian Media.**

¶ Analyzes how the Estonian media perceive young people & construct them as an Other social category, as they construct ethnic minorities & women. Articles concerning youth matters from an Estonian daily newspaper were subjected to discourse analysis focusing on three aspects of language: voices, actors, & context. Young people appeared mainly in connection with criminality, order maintenance, & accidents. They were presented as passive victims in need of guidance & discipline. Although the reports were not evaluative, they were given from the point of view of people in authority. It is argued that young people have no opportunity to represent their own points of view as they belong to, & use the language of, a social category that is treated as inferior by the media.

98S33541 / ISA / 1998 / 10782

✓ **Antaki, Charles & Houtkoop-Steenstra, Hanneke** (Dept Social Sciences Loughborough U, Leicestershire LE11 3TU England [tel/fax: 44-1509-8362/1509-22-3944; e-mail: C.Antaki@lboro.ac.uk]), **Creating Happy People by Asking Yes/No Questions.**

¶ Quality-of-life questionnaires attempt to measure respondents' (Rs') reports of their material conditions & their feelings of satisfaction. Reported here is an examination of what can happen in the actual administration of a quality-of-life questionnaire to people with learning disabilities (mental retardation). Interviewers deliver questions to Rs "optimistically"; ie, they change complex, apparently neutral questions into simpler 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; & (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.

98S33542 / ISA / 1998 / 10783

✓ **Antal, Árpád & Kovács, László** (Pro Scientia Transsylvaniae Foundation, R-3400 Cluj-Napoca CP 1-488 Romania [fax: 40-64-193-038; e-mail: antala@tpmn.sbnnet.ro]), **Attitudes towards Persons of Other Nationality in a Multi-Linguistic Transylvanian Town.**

¶ Scrutinizes the change in ethnic composition of a small town (Rupea-Kohalom-Reps) in southeastern Transylvania, Romania, & examines its inhabitants' preconceptions & 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, & portraits that people made of one of another are considered. Recently, the gypsy population has increased. The powerful antipathy toward gypsy ethnics is one reason why their unemployment is so high & heads of families with many children turn to alcohol abuse. Latent frustration of the Gypsies & Romanians toward Germans & Hungarians is evident & could cause future conflict, but, paradoxically, Romanians regret Hungarian & German emigration.

98S33543 / ISA / 1998 / 10784

✓ **Antikainen, Ari** (Dept Sociology U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland FIN-80101 [tel/fax: 358-13-747172/2512714; e-mail: ari.antikainen@joensuu.fi]), **Life Histories of Learning, the 'Learning Society' and Globalization.**

¶ Discusses a research project that is exploring the meaning of education & learning in the lives of Finns, with particular focus on life-long learning in the social context of a swiftly changing society. In addition to formal education, adult education & other less formal ways of acquiring knowledge & skills are examined. The theoretical framework analyzes the meaning of education on three levels: (1) How do people use education in constructing their life courses? (2) What do educational & learning experiences mean in the production & formation of individual & group identity? (3) What significant experiences do Finns have in the different stages of their lives, & do those experiences originate in school, work, adult study, or leisure-time pursuits? What is the substance, form, & social context of significant learning experiences? Education is considered as a productive—vs only reproductive—factor in the individual's life. It is hypothesized that education has several, emancipatory meanings.

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.

98S33544 / ISA / 1998 / 10785

✓ **Antunes, Maria Christina Almeida** (Faculdade Arquitetura & Urbanismo U São Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil [tel/fax: 011-241-9414/535-1512; e-mail: cris@becrev.com]), **Considerações sobre as implicações do processo de constituição da trama urbana na (in)viabilidade de uma intervenção de uma intervenção de habitação de interesse social** (Considerations on the Implications of the Urban Process in the (In)viability of Social Interest Housing Intervention). (POR)

¶ 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.

98S33545 / ISA / 1998 / 10786

✓ **Aoyagi-Usui, Midori & Atsuko, Kuribayashi** (National Instit Environmental Studies, Tsukuba Ibaraki 305 Japan [tel/fax: 81-298-50-2392/2572; e-mail: aoyagi@nies.go.jp]), **Pro-Environmental Attitudes and Behavior: An East-Asian Perspective.**

¶ 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.

98S33546 / ISA / 1998 / 10787

✓ **Apitzsch, Ursula** (J. W. Goethe U, Frankfurt D-60054 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-69-7982-3787/2539; e-mail: Apitzsch@soz.uni-frankfurt.d400.de]), **The Changing Role of Women in the Migration Process.**

¶ Argues that, through the focal position that women hold in the family project—a position they have acquired historically in nearly all societies—women play an increasingly dominant role in the migration process. The sociological mainstream perspective on women's migration in Europe is reiterated. Biographical studies that identify women as subjects & protagonists of migration processes are presented. The debate on equality & differences in migration processes is addressed, drawing conclusions regarding the role of women migrants in the European labor market.

98S33547 / ISA / 1998 / 10788

✓ **Appay, Béatrice** (GEDISST-IRESO Centre national recherche scientifique, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris Cedex 16 France [tel/fax: 33-1-40-25-12-44/03; e-mail: appay@msh-paris.fr]), **Social Precarisation and Life Stories.**

¶ Concentrates on individual dismissals & a case study of a full-time cashier in a supermarket in the Paris (France) suburbs in the context of recent changes in the labor process described by the concept of *précarisation sociale* (social precarization) to show how they can provoke resistance & rebellion at individual & collective levels. As a mother of four children, the cashier's job was important, & her sudden dismissal & replacement by a part-time worker elicited a strong reaction at individual & collective levels from colleagues, customers, neighbors, family, trade unionists, & even politicians. This case is an example of new emerging forms of solidarity in a period of strong social precarization.

98S33548 / ISA / 1998 / 10789

✓ **Appay, Béatrice** (GEDISST-IRESO Centre national (recherche scientifique 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris Cedex 16 France [tel/fax: 33-1-40-25-12-44/03; e-mail: appay@msh-paris.fr]), **Recent Changes in the Labor Process: Economic Concentration and Cascading Subcontracting, the Roots of Social Precariousness.**

¶ Presents a critical analysis of the international debate on the "end of work" & "lean production." Empirical data & examples are drawn from a French research program, including recent data on restructuring pro-



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, & control with autonomy. Core firms, which master the capacity 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: sos0416@sis.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 age, marital status, educational 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 education & 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

✓ **Araghi, Farshad** (Florida Atlantic U, Boca Raton 33431), **The Rise and Demise of the Discourse of Development and the Internationalization of Agriculture: 1945-1998.**

¶ 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 internationalism," to be resolved in the 1980s with the rise to dominance of globalization discourse. Suppressed in development discourse is questions 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 agriculture. 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: 81-75-491-2141/493-9030; 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 "real 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-ICS, Gualtar 4700 Braga Portugal (tel/fax: 053-6042-80-81/676966; e-mail: era@ci.uminho.pt)), **Representações sociais em relação ao teletrabalho** (Social Representations in Relation to Telework). (POR)

¶ Explores the implications of telework for daily life, with focus on (1) telework discourses, distinguishing between optimistic views of telework as a reality & a potentiality & pessimistic views of telework as a myth & an ideology; & (2) social representations, arguing that the success of a telework experiment depends largely on workers' perceptions about their actual & ideal workspace, understood both on a physical level, as well as mental & relational levels. Survey data obtained from 52 respondents are used to analyze three aspects of telework: power relations, sociability, & perception of time & space. Results indicate that potential candidates for telework generally do not know what it is nor what it represents; moreover, they express resistance to the concept. Reasons for these findings are considered.

98S33553 / ISA / 1998 / 10794

✓ **Araújo, José Renato de Campos** (Instit Estudos Econômicos/Sociais/Políticos São Paulo, Rua Desembargador Guimarães 21 05002-050 Agua Branca Brazil (tel/fax: 55-11-8647500/2631606; e-mail: jrenato@turing.unicamp.br)), **Italian As-sociativism and Ethnicity—The Case of 'Palestra Itália'.**

¶ Describes the construction of one face of Italian ethnicity in São Paulo, Brazil, exploring the case of an Italian ethnic association & soccer club, the Palestra Itália. 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

✓ **Arber, Sara L. & Ginn, J.** (Dept Sociology U Surrey, Guildford G42 5X4 England (tel/fax: 44-1483-300800/259551; e-mail: s.arberesoc@surrey.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 in marital status & living arrangements 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, & critical dimensions 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: 01203-523-499/497; 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-

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cerned, 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 determination (&, 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.**

It is argued that the solution to the problem of structure & agency necessarily involves a reconceptualization 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 (individual), & persons (who anchor the other two in common humanity). The basic argument is that agents are shaped & reshaped (a regrouping of their regrouping) 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. (Instit Literario U Autónoma Estado México, Toluca 50000 [tel/fax: 72-12-31-97; e-mail: aah@coatepec.uaemex.mx]), **La Biotechnologie agricole et les défis de compréhension des réseaux socio-techniques globaux (Le Cas de la biotechnologie du maïs)** (Agricultural Biotechnology and the Challenges of Grasping Global Sociotechnical Networks [The Case of the Biotechnology of Maize]). (FRE)

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 of manipulating 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

Arellano-Hernández, Antonio & Ortega-Ponce, Claudia (Instit Literario U Autónoma Estado México, Toluca 50000 [e-mail: aah@coatepec.uaemex.mx]), **Agricultural Biotechnology in Developing Countries and the Challenges of Grasping Global Social and Technical Networks (The Case of Biotechnology of Maize).**

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

Arkhangelsky, Vitaly D. (Saint Petersburg State U, 195009 Russia [tel/fax: 7-812-542-22-45/251-30-31; e-mail: vitaly.arkangelski@aoa.hist.no]), **Finance of the State Pension Insurance in Russia.**

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 reforms are based on popular measures: 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 debt. 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 recognition of the 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

Arias Fernandez-Armesto, Carmen (Dépt Historia Comunicación U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain [tel/fax: 91-394-2131/2130]), **Homo particeps, Homo expoliatus (Homo particeps, Homo expoliatus).** (SPA)

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

98S33562 / ISA / 1998 / 10803

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

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-union" 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 individuality & 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: 001-904-644-6416/6208; e-mail: marmer@garnet.acns.fsu.edu]), **Analysis of a Model of Social Entrepreneurship.**

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 group dynamics as well as in business skills. Each group's goal is 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.



98S33564 / ISA / 1998 / 10805

Armony, Victor (Dept Political Science U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1 [e-mail: armony@interchange.ubc.ca]), **The Ideology of Globalization. A Latin America Perspective.**

¶ Addresses the ideology of globalization, focusing on the Latin American context. Several authors have already pointed out that the process of globalization is extremely ideological, because it tends to present itself as a necessary step in the natural evolution of humankind. Indeed, globalization would seem to embody the very values of modernity: ever-increasing freedom, procedural rationality, & peaceful & mutually beneficial interaction among individuals & groups. The normative images evoked by globalization are very strong & appealing: artificial frontiers must go down, bureaucratic chains must be broken, creative forces must be liberated, etc. Obviously, this conception is far too idealized & incomplete. Individuals are still, if not more than ever, tied by nation-state-granted citizenship, & borders are not disappearing, but have only become more selectively permeable. Shown here is how the idealized conception of globalization is nevertheless furthered by government discourse in several Latin American countries. Through the analysis of various official statements by the chiefs of state, some of their key propositions & arguments are examined. Offered in conclusion is a more general reflection on the fact that there is no equality in nature; the pervasive notion of globalization as the "natural path of history" can eventually lead to the negation of equality among & in national communities. It is argued that equality is an "artificial" concept of reason through which one can try to think about society, not as it is "meant to be" by the laws of nature, but as one wants it to be, ie, as a voluntary scheme of cooperation.

98S33565 / ISA / 1998 / 10806

Armstrong, Nicola (Sociology Dept Massey U, Palmerston North New Zealand [tel/fax: 06-350-5627/5023; e-mail: n.l.armstrong@massey.ac.nz]), **Flexible Time? Home-Based Work and Family Relations.**

¶ One advantage of working from home (teleworking or telecommuting) is assumed to be the time & space independence such employment allows. Examined here is the use of time by women & men home-based entrepreneurs who are the parents of young children in New Zealand, investigating the division of time between paid & unpaid work, leisure & emotional labor, to explore whether the promise of temporal flexibility is delivered for home-based business people. Also considered, are the implications of the lack of a temporal boundary between home & work for the partners & children of home-based entrepreneurs. Reflections on the seductions of flexibility & the discipline of self-employment for parents who work from home are outlined in conclusion.

98S33566 / ISA / 1998 / 10807

Arnason, Johann P. (School Sociology/Politics/Anthropology La Trobe U, Bundoora Victoria 3083 Australia [tel/fax: 61-3-947-92286/92705; e-mail: J.Arnason@latrobe.edu.au]), **The Troubles of Social Theory and the Question of the Subject.**

¶ Two contemporary approaches to the question of the subject are compared, those of Niklas Luhmann & Alain Touraine. In both cases, a specific theoretical perspective on subjectivity is related to other aspects of a more complex argument, but in very different ways. For Luhmann, the notion of the subject is an epistemological obstacle & must be taken seriously, as long as the theoretical basis for a self-description of modern society remains incomplete & inadequate. For Touraine, the rediscovery & retheorization of the subject is at the center of an ongoing reorientation of sociology. As a nonsocial principle that governs social relations, the subject is the key to understanding historical transformations of the social world, changing constellations of modernity, & the unfolding agenda of social theory. In particular, a return to the subject serves to redefine the relationships between social actors & social systems & to mount a more effective challenge to the logic of systemic reductionism. Touraine's positive conception of the subject & 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 & 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 & metasocial fields must be related to a broader interpretive framework &, more particularly, to the dialectic of radicalization & recontextualization 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 re-

lationship between the subject & 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).

98S33567 / ISA / 1998 / 10808

Arnopoulos, Paris (Dept Political Science Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8 [tel/fax: 514-845-1976/848-4072; e-mail: paris@vax2.concordia.ca]), **Sociophysics and Sociocybernetics—An Essay on the Natural Basis and Limits of Political Control.**

¶ Given the complexity, extensity, & intensity of contemporary social systems, can some optimal sociocybernetic principles be found to apply universally to issues of social control by political institutions? Here general systems, complex, quantum, & chaos theories are combined, & the sociophysics paradigm is applied in the context of the hypothesis that some measure of social control is necessary, possible, & desirable to address the question of when, where, & how it can be optimized. Under the circumstances, human interference with fragile or chaotic systems found in both nature & culture should be based on the principles of minimizing environmental disturbance & maximizing holistic balance. The best policy would then seem to be choosing a postmodern sociocybernetic strategy that approaches a golden mean between the libertarian & totalitarian extremes.

98S33568 / ISA / 1998 / 10809

Aronowitz, Stanley (33 West 42nd St, New York NY 10036 [e-mail: saronowitz@igc.apc.org]), **The Privatization of Public Universities: CUNY New York and UNAM Mexico City, and Cultural Implications.**

¶ Following the imperatives of neoliberal economic policies, privatization of US public universities has become a top priority. Educational leaders are encouraging faculty & middle managers to make agreements with corporations to provide knowledge to meet specific product requirements, especially tailored curricula to train employees, & other benefits to employers. Moreover, university resources such as buildings & equipment are becoming increasingly dedicated to these activities. Following the lead of research faculty at the Massachusetts Inst of Technology (Cambridge), some are entering patent agreements. In addition, public universities are recruiting trustees from large corporations with an eye toward enhancing their funding. These & other practices are examined to assess their implications for the changing mission of public higher education.

98S33569 / ISA / 1998 / 10810

Arregi, Begoña & Larrañaga, Isabel (Dept Sociology U Basque Country, E-48940 Leioa Spain [tel/fax: 34-4-464-8800/8299; e-mail: cjpargob@ehu.es]), **On the Reproduction of the Family in the Basque Country.**

¶ The evolution of reproductive behavior in the Spanish Basque region in the last 2 decades has been marked by the intense & progressive decline of period fertility. The birthrate has fallen from 2.78 children per woman in 1975 to 0.89 in 1994 in parallel to a significant increase in the age of marriage for both men & women & in the age at first child, while the recorded levels of cohabitation of divorce remain low. This demographic experience is paradoxical: the strength of family network that has been the backbone of Basque culture & tradition accounts for its stability & adaptation to the impact of industrialization, immigration, & political or economic crises. The family is expected to be a solid kinship unit with a clear interest in reproducing itself expressed in a desired & intended family size always above replacement level, but in clear contradiction with reality. Offered here is a detailed analysis of reproduction & family indicators based on the 1991 Census & Fertility Survey, together with the initial results of a research project on the Basque family designed to interpret declining fertility & its impact on family structure. It is argued that women's economic participation has but marginal influence in family formation; current low fertility levels respond more clearly to cultural, historical, social, & strategic factors than to economic ones. In this sense, current lifestyles & future expectations of the young indicate that parenthood is increasingly unrelated to the adult stage of the life cycle, with a negative impact on family formation & reproduction.

98S33570 / ISA / 1998 / 10811

Arrighi, Giovanni (State U New York, Binghamton 13902-6000 [tel/fax: 607-777-6750/4197; e-mail: arrighi@binghamton.edu]), **Globalization and the Demise of the Theory and Practice of National Development.**

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¶ "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 nor 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, & 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.

98S33571 / ISA / 1998 / 10812

Arroyo, Mario (Dept Criminal Justice London School Economics, WC2 7AE England [e-mail: Maarroyo@xilonen.sis.via.mx]), **Social Control in Modern Mexico.**

¶ 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.

98S33572 / ISA / 1998 / 10813

Artemov, Victor (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering SB RAS, 17 Laurentiev prospect Novosibirsk 6300900 Russia [tel/fax: 7-3832-35-4425/5580; e-mail: arttime@ieie.nsc.ru]), **Social Policy, Liberalization and Use of Time: The Case of Russia in the 1970s-1990s.**

¶ 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, 1970s-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.

98S33573 / ISA / 1998 / 10814

Artemova, Olga (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering, SBRAS 17 Lavrentiev's Prospect 630090 Novosibirsk Russia [tel/fax: 7-3832-354425/355580; e-mail: arttime@ieie.nsc.ru]), **The Work Structure Changing of Siberian Rural Working Residents in 1970-1990s.**

¶ 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.

98S33574 / ISA / 1998 / 10815

Artigiani, P. Robert (History Dept US Naval Academy, Annapolis MD 21402-5044 [tel/fax: 410-293-6253/2256; e-mail: artigian@nadn.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 amplify the effects of each other's activities. 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.

98S33575 / ISA / 1998 / 10816

Arum, Richard & Way, Sandra (Dept Sociology U Arizona, Tucson 85721-0027 [tel/fax: 520-621-3480/9875; e-mail: arum@u.arizona.edu]), **The Significance of School-Business Institutional Ties: Effects of School Assisted Job Placement on Male and Female Early Labor Market Outcomes.**

¶ While school-assisted job placement is rarely used in US schools, when schools do facilitate employment through institutional ties with employers, labor market benefits occur—particularly for women. These institutional connections between schools & employers account for some labor market gains women receive from taking high school vocational business coursework. Men use school assistance for finding employment even less than women & receive fewer benefits from these connections. Findings support recent work that suggests the substantive importance of focusing greater attention on school institutional environments in structuring young adult labor market outcomes.

98S33576 / ISA / 1998 / 10817

Arutjunian, Yuri V. (Instit Ethnology & Anthropology Russian Academy Sciences, Leninsky Prospekt 32a 117993 Moscow [tel/fax: 7-095-938-54-06/06-00; e-mail: anthpub@ica.msk.su]), **The Breakdown of the Soviet Union and Problems of Russians outside Russia.**

¶ Explores circumstances that make the ethnic dimension of the fall of the USSR different from other typical colonial empires. Discussion centers on the future of Russians who constitute a large part of the population of almost all newly created states. To aim at maximum adaptation of Russians to local ethnic milieus could be considered as the most rational choice, particularly for the Baltic states; for the Asian regions, the optimal solution would be cultural autonomy or Russian migration.

98S33577 / ISA / 1998 / 10818

Arvanitis, Rigas (ORSTOM, 32 ave H. Varagnat F-93143 Bondy Cedex France [tel/fax: 33-01-48-02-55-00/47-30-88; e-mail: rigas@internet.com.mx]), **R & D et innovation dans l'industrie chimique en Amérique Latine (R & D and Innovation in the Chemical Industry in Latin America).** (FRE)

¶ The development of a industrial sector such as the chemical industry is often linked to R & D (research & development) inside companies. An attempt is made to explain the place of research in firms in four countries (Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, & Argentina) & to evaluate the sometimes complex link between research & the development of technologies. It seems that R & D in Latin American responds to the development of new products in order to diversify production & meet the needs of clients, rather than taking a stance toward exports. Firms that want to export are less interested in innovation & prefer to satisfy quality & efficiency criteria. Thus, very different behaviors are observed depending on whether firms sell to domestic or foreign markets. The question is raised whether such differences are generating distortions in the industrial sector of these countries.

98S33578 / ISA / 1998 / 10819

Asbridge, Mark M. (Centre Criminology U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 [tel: 416-978-7124; e-mail: asbridge@chass.utoronto.ca]), **The History of No Smoking Legislation in Canada: From Social Movement to Legislation.**

¶ Plots the construction & evolution of the Canadian no smoking movement from its origins in early-1960s medical findings to its adoption by



grassroots movements, through to its current status as a contentious issue in political & legal circles. The % 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, or, more specifically, resource mobilization theory (McCarthy, J., & Zald, M., 1977 [see abstract 78J0533]), 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 conversion of medical findings 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 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 only partly able to 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

Asheulova, 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 branches of industry to decay. Now, with the rapid weakening of applied science, only those who manage to find foreign partners or grants have a chance to survive. Conclusions are based on research in St. Petersburg, contending that academic science has survived thanks to state support (ie, direct state financing or the activities of scientific funds) as well as to the support of international scientific foundations.

98S33581 / ISA / 1998 / 10822

Ashley, Mark (Dept Political Science U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel/fax: 773-883-7235/702-1689; 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. 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.

98S33582 / ISA / 1998 / 10823

Ashley, Mark (Dept Political Science U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel/fax: 773-883-7235/702-1689; e-mail: m-ashley@uchicago.edu]), **Nationalism and Economics: The Construction of National Economic Identity and the Challenge to Globalism.**

¶ In the context of globalization, it is useful to illustrate the construction of national identities & economies to explain why, given all the arguments for interdependence, public rhetoric of the nation has not declined. Most analysis of nationalism has focused largely on the cultural & political expressions of the nation, largely ignoring 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. These linkages on the level of identity, not merely on the level of exchange, limit globalism's universal reach, even as the decline of the nation-state is being heralded by academics. Evidence is offered from two cases: (1) US trade policies during the 1930s as a historical example of the interaction of nationalism & economics, & (2) contemporary Japanese cultural-economic nationalism.

98S33583 / ISA / 1998 / 10824

Aspers, Patrik (Dept Sociology Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-8-163178/6125580; e-mail: aspers@sociology.su.se]), **The Economic Sociology of Alfred Marshall.**

¶ Presents the economic sociology of Alfred Marshall (1842-1924), showing his relevance for the sociological perspective of the economy. Topics discussed include Marshall's theory of action & his ideas of how preferences are generated, two themes intertwined in his thinking. His usage of industrial districts & social capital is discussed also, noting that the former is being used by contemporary sociologists. Marshall's idea that preferences are generated by activities has recently been used by Gary Becker. The activities or actions take place in a social framework, which means there is a sociological dimension in how preferences are generated. Parsons's influential interpretation of Marshall is discussed also. Marshall's idea of economic actions provide further insights into the sociological aspects of his writings. It is shown how the very foundation of action is socially situated. Even in "pure" economic exchanges, actors, according to Marshall, relate their choices to one another in a sociologically interesting way. It is argued that Marshall's approach enhances understanding of the economy & macrolevel outcomes.

98S33584 / ISA / 1998 / 10825

Assar, Khairallah (Instit Sociology, BP 466 23000 Annaba Algeria [tel/fax: 213-8-853910]), **Neighborhood and Islam.**

¶ Explores the problematic of neighborhood & Islam as two broad instrumental concepts to analyze behavior of Muslims with non-Muslims in the course of daily life interactions. Neighborhood, with its two corollaries--boundary & border--Holy Koran & Prophet Mohamed's traditions & level of prevailing traditions & mores in Muslim countries, are used as tools to discern lines of demarcations of Edmund Husserl's *Lebenswelt* (lifeworld) in daily life interactions. A model is built to facilitate understanding behaviors of Muslim youth under the impact of Islam & modernity trends.

98S33585 / ISA / 1998 / 10826

Assar, Khairallah (Instit Sociology, BP 466 23000 Annaba Algeria [tel/fax: 213-8-853910]), **Islamic Activism: Its Genesis and Problems in the Middle East.**

¶ Discusses evolution & problems of Islamic fundamentalism, a value-loaded term in the West. The concept is defined to delineate boundaries & borders of violent Islamic fundamentalist movements vis-à-vis peaceful ones. Problems derived from conflict with authorities in secular Muslim states are analyzed & research suggestions made.

98S33586 / ISA / 1998 / 10827

Assumpcao, Louis Otavio Teles (U Brasilia, 70910-900 DF Brazil [tel/fax: 061-3482389/3473663]), **Football, Mass Culture and Social Integration in Brazil: The 1940s and 1950s.**

¶ Discusses football as a phenomenon of mass culture in Brazil that emerged in the 1940s & 1950s, when the country began to produce a type of culture that distinguished itself as a large-scale production with accentuated commercial purposes. At the time, Brazil saw the expansion of the production of magazines & newspapers, the diffusion of radio programs,

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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 with a corresponding enlargement 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.

98S33587 / ISA / 1998 / 10828

✓ **Atani, Alice F.** (U Estadual Paulista, 13500 R o Claro S o Paulo Brazil (tel/fax: 1955-19-534-0122/8250)), **The Invisible Work: The Transportation Service Sector.**

¶ 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.

98S33588 / ISA / 1998 / 10829

✓ **Atherton, Graeme** (Dept Sociology U Liverpool, L69 7BX England (e-mail: graeme@liv.ac.uk)), **Globalization, Reflexive Education and the Working Classes: A Case Study of Liverpool.**

¶ In the mid-1990s in the UK, a dominant discourse concerning the learning society has emerged that is 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 in late modernity. Here, 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 as 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 rewarding work 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.

98S33589 / ISA / 1998 / 10830

✓ **Attias-Donfut, Claudine** (CERAG CNAV, 49 rue Mirabeau F-75016 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-1-53-92-50-20/26; e-mail: attias-donfut@CALVA.NET)), **Poverty and Family Support.**

¶ Explores family support as an essential form of solidarity in the context of poverty, drawing on interview data from low- & lower-middle-class trigenerational families in Guadeloupe. Results show the various forms of economic help in households & between family members (where genealogical bonds are of importance). Also examined is the interaction between public help & family solidarity. The family economy is grounded in a strong culture of poverty resistance transmitted across generations. The introduction of social welfare has not resulted in a decrease of family solidarity; it has allowed the inheritance of a traditional culture of solidarity to both endure & change.

98S33590 / ISA / 1998 / 10831

✓ **Attir, Mustafa O.** (Dept Sociology El Fatih U, Tripoli Libya (tel/fax: 218-21-75769/3338412)), **Modernization, Globalization, and Islamists in Libya.**

¶ 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 related to the Islamist 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.

98S33591 / ISA / 1998 / 10832

✓ **Ault, Amber** (Dept Sociology U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 (tel/fax: 608-246-8027/265-5389; e-mail: aault@ssc.wisc.edu)), **The Psychiatric Institutionalization of Childhood Gender Pathology. The Case of Gender Identity Disorder.**

¶ Analyzes the psychiatric institutionalization of norms for childhood gender comportment in the US & Canada & implications of this phenomenon for views of normative childhood gender among European mental health workers. Focus is on the psychiatric diagnosis of gender identity disorder, first officially applied to "gender nonconforming" children in the US following two significant developments in the history of sex & gender in that country: the American Psychiatric Assoc had just voted to depathologize homosexuality & the US feminist movement had begun to promote nonsexist child socialization. Although homosexuality is no longer labeled a mental disorder, children diagnosed with gender identity disorder are treated primarily because their "symptoms," which may reflect new, feminist childrearing notions, are seen as signs of nascent homosexual identity. As a diagnosis, gender identity disorder has been exported from the US to other countries, which have established gender identity clinics. Sociocultural & historical underpinnings of this diagnostic category are probed for what they reveal about changing notions of childhood & sexuality in psychiatry.

98S33592 / ISA / 1998 / 10833

✓ **Azuma, Shoji** (Dept Languages U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112 (tel/fax: 801-581-7326/7581; e-mail: shoji.azuma@m.cc.utah.edu)), **Linguistic Nature of Code-Switched Units in Japanese and English.**

¶ Investigates the lexical features of units code-switched in a Japanese/English environment in Japan. It is argued that the relevant feature is +N, which allows an item to meaningfully stand alone. A unit that has the feature N can be code-switched, whether it be one word or more. A typical intrasentential switch in the present data set is the switching of a lexical item into English, which, in turn, is followed by a Japanese bound morpheme. An item that is not N can also be code-switched by re-categorizing the item as nominal (N) in the matrix language; eg, verbal switching is accomplished by a verbal noun construction in which an English verb is re-categorized as a noun. The data for the study came from natural conversations in everyday life among in-group member female college students as well as disc jockey's speech on radio stations.

98S33593 / ISA / 1998 / 10834

✓ **Baars, Jan** (Dept Philosophy Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-13-4662-140/892; e-mail: J.Baars_1@kub.nl)), **The Concept of Time and the Sociology of Aging.**

¶ Although not often reflected on in studies of aging & the aged, the concept of time is one of the most fundamental concepts; ie, aging can be defined as the changes (human) life goes through during (a certain amount of) time. Per Western thought on time, two approaches have been developed that appear to exclude each other—objective vs subjective concepts of time. When sociological studies of aging are examined from the perspective of this debate, the traditional dichotomy can be reproduced, but there are also methodological questions concerning concepts of time used, which seem to undermine many conclusions.

98S33594 / ISA / 1998 / 10835

✓ **Baber, Zaheer** (Dept Sociology National U Singapore, 119260 (tel/fax: 65-874-6409/777-9579; e-mail: socbz@nus.edu.sg)), **The Development of the Discourse of Development: MIT Intellectuals and**

South Asian Societies.

¶ 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 deployed to analyze the complex configuration 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.**

¶ 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 perception 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 work—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, the shifting 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: 81-78-271-3276/252-1337; e-mail: bachika@bukkyo-u.ac.jp]), **Values and Personal Identity.**

¶ 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/Norwegian Social Research, Munthesgt 29 0260 Oslo [tel/fax: 47-22-54-13-07/12-01; e-mail: elisabeth.backe-hansen@isaf.no]), **Children's Social Competence in Context.**

¶ Explores how children's social competence varies according to the local communities they live in, their family setting, size of their school & form, & leisure 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 their environment, & developmental history or client status. This estimate might be a little low; even if the participation rate was about 90%, there is reason to believe that the attrition at least partly consists of more marginalized children. Girls emerged as more competent than boys in the eyes of teachers, but this difference was significantly less marked from parental & child perspectives. However, boys dominated once the focus was problems & problem behavior. Belonging to an at-risk group was associated with impaired health & late development during preschool years for a large proportion. Very few, if any, significant differences in social competence could be explained through sociodemographic factors. At the same time, such differences were present between groups of children at

risk & 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: 00-44-1223-33-45-33/50; e-mail: pjb100@hermes.cam.ac.uk]), **Rational Choice Explanations in Social and Political Sciences.**

¶ 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

¶ **Bagader, Abubaker A.** (King Abdulaziz U, Jeddah 21413 Saudi Arabia [tel/fax: 966-2-6553971/6547931]), **The State of Arab Sociology Today.**

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

¶ According to Iranian tradition, marriage is usually contingent on a commitment by 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 Iranian society, with the parents (who arrange *Mahr*) functioning as the representatives of society.

98S33601 / ISA / 1998 / 10842

¶ **Bagramov, Eduard A.** (c/o Euroasia. Peoples, Cultures, and Religions-4 Wilhelm Pik Str Moscow 129256 Russia [tel/fax: 7-095-187-99-90/66]), **Commonwealth of Independent States: Myth or Reality?**

¶ 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

¶ **Baharoglu, Deba & Leitmann, Josef** (Instit Housing & Urban Studies, NL-3000 BX Rotterdam Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-10-4021549/4045671]), **Using Institutional Economics to Understand Service Provision in Turkey's Spontaneous Settlements.**

¶ Turkey's spontaneous settlements (*gecekondus*) house 50% of the ur-

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ban 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 *gecekondu*. In theory, rules should create incentives that produce behavior; however, a key finding was that rules are generally irrelevant. In fact, in the absence of credible formal rules, pressures arise to shape informal rules that then result in behavior. This has important implications for both institutional theory & daily practice.

98S33603 / ISA / 1998 / 10844

Bai, Guohua & Lindberg, Lars-Åke (Dept Computer & Systems Science Luleå U Technology, S-97187 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-920-91397/91482; e-mail: bai.guohua@ies.luth.se)), **Sociocybernetics—Activity and Communication in Modern Society.**

¶ Integrates cybernetics & sociology as a coherent framework—sociocybernetics—introducing fundamental basics of the traditional, or so-called first-order, cybernetics. Problems & limitations in applying first-order cybernetics in sociological studies are approached from methodological & ontological perspectives. Presented is an organic integration of cybernetics (Wiener, N., 1948; Geyer, F., 1995), activity theory (Engeström, Y., 1987; Leont'ev, A. N., 1981), autopoietic sociological theory (Luhmann, N., 1986 (see abstract 86c00792)), systems approach (Churchman, C. W., 1979), & communication theory (Wiener, N., 1955) into a coherent sociocybernetic framework.

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Baigorri, Artemio (U Extremadura, E-06071 Badajoz Spain (tel/fax: 34-24-289300/272509; e-mail: baigorri@unex.es)), **Hacia la urbe global** (Toward the Global City). (SPA)

¶ The image of "ecumenópolis" is no longer a future possibility, but a reality. Proposed here is the concept of the "global city," not based on the gigantism of large cities & industrial images, but in the Internet, whose extension is limited only by access to telecommunications. The paradigm of world cities, formulated by Friedmann, shows the acceptance of this idea, but is adjusted to the stereotypes of the industrial society, characterized in territorial terms by a hierarchic structure. What is novel in the "global city" concept is the break of hierarchies, due in good part to the break of the identification between national interest & world cities. Some causes are discussed: (1) The disintegration of the nation-state grants to regional spaces the capacity of competing through their medium or intermediary cities. (2) The weakening of vertical instruments of political dominance democratizes decisions in territorial planning. (3) The dissolution of frontiers provokes the appearance of the "mesópolis," or trans-border metropolis, that no longer reflects solely the interests of the nation-state.

98S33605 / ISA / 1998 / 10846

Bailey, Edward I. (Center Study Implicit Religion & Contemporary Spirituality Middlesex U, London N17 8HR England (tel: 44-0-181-362-6220)), **'Implicit Religion' Defined: A Step Beyond the Sacred/Secular Dichotomy?**

¶ 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 lop-sided description of the experience itself. Such an interpretation may seem to provide an existential legitimation 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

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.**

¶ Integrates 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-

tions & relations with their environments. These latter properties are exploited to aid synthesis.

98S33607 / ISA / 1998 / 10848

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 in favor of the group (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

Bailie, Lorna (Housing/Family/Social Statistics Division Statistics Canada, R. H. Coates Building Tunney's Pasture Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6 (tel/fax: 613-951-0837/0387; e-mail: bailie@statcan.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

Bailly, Florence (Groupe recherches innovations & sociétés U Rouen, Mont-Saint-Aignan Cedex F-76821 France (tel: 02-35-14-61-05; e-mail: Bailly@epeik.uniu-rouen.fr)), **Courrier électronique et groupes professionnels** (Electronic Mail and Occupational Groups). (FRE)

¶ Drawing on ongoing research regarding the role of electronic mail (e-mail) in work activities & relationships, changes in vocational networks related to 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 time-space distanced 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

Baires, Sonia (INRS U Québec, Montreal H2X 2C6 (tel/fax: 514-499-4030/4065; e-mail: Sonia_Baires@INRS-URB.UQuebec.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: 410-825-7178/532-5799; e-mail: abakalian@aol.com)), **Sociologists Study the Armenian American Community: Questions of Assimilation and Identity Predominate.**

¶ 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

✓ **Baker, Donald G.** (Southampton Coll Long Island U, NY 11968 (tel/fax: 516-283-4000/287-8203)), **Ethnogenesis and Empowerment: Subordinate Group Identity Construction as Social Movement Mobilization Catalyst.**

¶ Theories of social movements, whether they focus on particularist (individual motivation/socialization), resource mobilization, or macrostructural (including historical & contextual) factors, often imply that these factors are the catalysts that precipitate the emergence of social movements. Here, it is argued that the social construction of a group identity is another factor that may intervene & serve as the catalyst for the emergence & development of a social movement. Such identities are based on a set of attributes or assumptions that precipitate both cognitive & behavioral responses necessary for the development of a social movement. Examples of this process, in recent decades, are drawn from Native American groups in Canada & the US, Maoris in New Zealand, Aborigines in Australia, & the black consciousness movement in South Africa.

98S33613 / ISA / 1998 / 10854

✓ **Baldassar, Loretta Virginia & Baldock, Cora** (Dept Anthropology U Western Australia, Nedlands 6907 (tel/fax: 61-8-9380-3997/1062; e-mail: baldassa@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 newer definition of community implies that one does not have to be present to be an active member/participant.

98S33614 / ISA / 1998 / 10855

✓ **Baldauf, Richard B., Jr.** (Language Centre U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia (tel/fax: 61-2-9351-2371/4724; e-mail: rbaldauf@netinfo.com.au)), **Speaking of Science: The Needs of Australian University Science Staff for Language Skills.**

¶ Examines the nature of the continuing trend to publish journal literature in English—ie, the language use trends in various scientific disci-

plines. The impact of these trends to communicate in English in scientific writing & citation, displacing as it does other language use, has been the topic of some discussions in the literature. Discussed here is what impact this trend has had on English-speaking scientists. Examined are attitudes toward language use in the business as a general indicator of the value placed on languages in multicultural Australia. Then language teaching at Australian universities is looked at, & survey data from university science staff are presented to show their use & citation of work published in other languages. Whether work in other languages is ignored or has an impact is considered.

98S33615 / ISA / 1998 / 10856

✓ **Baldersheim, Harald & Illner, Michal** (Dept Political Science U Oslo, N-0317 Blindern Norway (tel/fax: 47-2285-7189/4411; e-mail: harald.baldersheim@stu.uio.no)), **The Status of Local Democracy in East Central Europe 8 Years after Stunde Null.**

¶ How far has local democracy been able to take root in the soil of post-communist East-Central Europe? There might be reason to expect that the debris of imploded communist regimes would present adverse conditions for the growth of local democracy—economically, socially, & culturally. An attempt is made to answer these questions from the point of view of the mayor, drawing on surveys of mayors in 1991 & 1997, ie, the beginnings of the first & second periods, respectively, of democratic local government in Poland & the Czech & Slovak Republics. How the mayors view their own role (party boss, administrator, or citizen champion) is related to the form of local democracy (institution-building) that mayors try to develop in their localities (eg, citizen-, service-, autonomy-oriented). Day-to-day challenges that mayors face (problems with the council, administration, & central government) & factors that reduce or increase such challenges are analyzed in conclusion.

98S33616 / ISA / 1998 / 10857

✓ **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 in 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-legitimizing. Its persistence depends instead on complex feedback & social control processes made possible once changes in distribution have taken place.

98S33617 / ISA / 1998 / 10858

✓ **Ballario, Celia Buccolo** (Faculdade Arquitetura & Urbanismo São Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil (tel 55-11-853-5294; e-mail: ballario@usp.br)), **The Structuring Process of the Space in the São Paulo North Coast.**

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¶ Explains the growing process of the São Paulo north coast, Brazil, considering its relation to the society's economic structure. Different experiences from colonization to contemporary times are examined, focusing on the relationship between the transport network; Brazil's historical evolution; & the interpretation resulting from economic policies, geographical location, & the structure of demographic formation. Specific goals are outlined: (1) acknowledging urban net configuration as an extensive change system from the perspective of regional & interregional economics; (2) identifying possible specialities of each city; (3) establishing changes in social-cultural interactions brought by demographic growth of cities, caused by development of major transport infrastructures; (4) identifying political-institutional parameters assist the evaluation of changes in administration modalities of &/or regional management under the optics of state & federal transports policies; (5) evaluating changes in the environmental context from the perspective of life quality; (6) regional aspects, ie, reviewing historical conditions that induce the development area, focusing on the role of the transport sector; & (6) the impact of development on the state of São Paulo.

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98S33618 / ISA / 1998 / 10859

Balsamo, Iris (Instit Public Law/Political Science/Sociology National Academy Science Buenos Aires, Argentina (tel/fax: 54-562-66224/66888; e-mail: ibalsamo@squillermo.datacop3.com.ar)), **Causal Law. Classical Innovation.**

¶ Regarding causality (Max Planck & Albert Einstein), sociocybernetics could use modern science methodology for empirical foundations & validation of its models. The sociological approach formed by the evolutionary 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 conditions are determined by the Renaissance & the Galilean concepts of causality. The result is Galilean law, which maintains the Aristotelian metaphysical meaning of causality & is validated by statistic 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, nomological, nomoprismatic, & metanomological.

98S33619 / ISA / 1998 / 10860

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

¶ Explores 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 culture of interethnic, interconfessional relationships on political, family, & individual levels.

98S33620 / ISA / 1998 / 10861

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 rhetorics, 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 between the three notions 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 folk rhetorics according to which equality leads to a decrease in freedom; & (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.

98S33621 / ISA / 1998 / 10862

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 homogeneous 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.

98S33622 / ISA / 1998 / 10863

Bamat, Thomas P. (Center Mission Research & Studies, Maryknoll NY 10545 (tel/fax: 914-941-7590/5753; e-mail: mklcmrs@igc.apc.org)), **Grassroots Catholicism in an Uprooting World: Popular Religious Vitality in the Global South.**

¶ Popular Catholicism is flourishing in communities throughout the global South. In vastly disparate & ever-evolving hybridities that range from novel Marian devotions to New Age amalgams, popular Catholic beliefs & practices are an important aspect of many peoples' overall identity. They express a profound sense of the sacred, sustain everyday struggles for life & well-being, & afford some resistance to processes of social exclusion & disintegration. Here, tensions between popular & official Catholicism are explored, drawing on locally directed case studies of rural communities in Ghana, St. Lucia, & Peru; urban communities in Hong Kong, Tanzania, & Chile; & communities of fisherfolk in India. Challenges that popular religion can pose to contemporary development schemes & projects for social change are also identified.

98S33623 / ISA / 1998 / 10864

Bamyeh, Mohammed A. (Gallatin School New York U, NY 10003-6006 (tel/fax: 212-990-7457/995-4509; e-mail: mohammed.bamyeh@nyu.edu)), **Chaos and Conduits of Audibility.**

¶ Examines connections between the emergent perspective of chaos & sociological theory. Rather than drawing on models through which chaos was formulated in the natural & mathematical sciences, it is argued that, for social science purposes, novel approaches that incorporate the evolutionary contexts of sociological theory itself should be taken. Further, it is impossible to theorize chaos directly in terms of a sociological perspective. This does not mean that sociology ignores chaos, only that sociological theory detects chaos in terms of its symptoms & conceptualizes it through expressive conduits that make it audible & communicable. Identified are four basic theoretical strategies for channeling chaos organized in terms of totality, procedure, representation, & narrative. Main conceptual implications of these conduits of rendering chaos in the social world in audible formats are outlined, & it is suggested that resorting to one conduit or another is more connected to value orientations in society than to corrective or cumulative trajectory of inert sociological theory.

98S33624 / ISA / 1998 / 10865

Bamyeh, Mohammed A. (Gallatin School New York U, NY 10003 (tel/fax: 212-928-7457/995-4509; e-mail: mohammed.bamyeh@nyu.edu)), **Fragmentations and New Totalities: Globalization and the New Imperialism.**

¶ Much of the contemporary Left critique of globalization focuses on its rapacious economic aspects, but it is argued here that the fundamental problem to which globalization gives rise concerns global politics, rather than global economics. Emerging is a new form of imperialism less attached to economic or other material interests than the traditional theory of imperialism has proposed. Divorced from triumphant capitalism, this imperialism is less predictable than ever before, thriving on a self-referential exercise of power. While the traditional theory of imperialism has presumed a continuity of interests between political & economic centers of power, the logic of globalization today is introducing a fundamental divorce between the logics of global politics & global economy. The fact that global economy & transnational corporations transcend the parochial limits of the modern state does not necessarily mean that the state will wither away for lack of purpose. Rather, the state reinvents its purpose, on the basis of a new form of imperialism that is less attached to economic interests or even systematic worldviews. Five points of disjunctions between old & new imperialism are outlined: (1) declining need for coercive economic incorporation of tributary regions into world systems, since the whole world is already incorporated, & since embeddedness in a global economic order is sought largely voluntarily; (2) blurring of traditional notions of core & periphery from the point of view of transnational capital vs centers of political power; (3) removal of the rational predictability of traditional imperial systems, as political & capital interests come to inhabit increasingly noncommunicative spheres; (4) confinement of the rhetoric of state responsibility to noneconomic functions as a consequence of globalization; & (5) dramatic shifts in the nature of solidaristic ideologies in the post-Cold War period.

98S33625 / ISA / 1998 / 10866

Banerjee, Bobby (Dept Management U Woolongong, New South Wales 2522 Australia (tel/fax: 61-242-214045/272785; e-mail:

apache@uow.edu.au)), **Managerial Environmental Attitudes and Corporate Environmentalism: A Preliminary Investigation.**

¶ Examines managerial perceptions of corporate environmentalism & describes how key organizational members interpret the relationship between their firm & the biophysical environment. In several firms, senior managers have helped develop & implement environmental management strategies. It is argued that understanding how managers interpret environmental issues facing their firm is an important step in attempting to understand the development of proenvironmental organization behavior as it is the attitudes & behaviors of managers that shape corporate behavior. Attempts to incorporate the biophysical environment into organization theory has resulted in two main areas of research: (1) using an interdisciplinary approach & discussing the paradigmatic implications of including the dynamics of the biophysical environment into traditional economic & management paradigms; & (2) examining the strategic implications of environmental issues for organizations. Managerial perceptions of the organization-environment relationship can also be influenced by the level of concern an individual has for the environment. Researchers have conceptualized "environmental concern" in different ways & have developed several scales that measure environmental concern. However, the validity of some of these scales are questionable: attitude-behavior correlations remain modest, at best. Added to this is the inconsistency in the dimensionality of environmental concern—while some researchers claim that environmental concern is a unidimensional construct (Dunlap & Van Leire 1978), others argue that it is multidimensional (Dillman & Christenson 1974).

98S33626 / ISA / 1998 / 10867

Bang, Henrik & Sørensen, Eva (Dept Economics/Politics/Public Administration U Aalborg, DK-9220 OE Denmark [tel/fax: 45-96-35-8192/98-15-53-46; e-mail: bang@socsci.auc.dk]), **The Everyday-Maker: A New Challenge to Community Governance.**

¶ Based on a qualitative study of political identity & institution building among users of local welfare institutions in the inner Noerrebro neighborhood of Copenhagen, Denmark, a new mode of citizen orientation, termed "the everyday-maker," is identified. The character of this new form of citizen orientation is probed, & attempts are made to assess its implications for community governance. The everyday-maker appears to be more closely connected with the concrete & policy-oriented issues of "low politics" than with the more abstract & ideological issues of "high politics"; actively & self-reflexively dissociates from both liberalist & communitarian doctrines; is skeptical toward both competitive & participatory democracy; is as critical of new constructs of local democracy, eg, neighborhood councils & user boards, as of traditional representative institutions; refuses to map him/herself onto the Left-Right axis of the party system; cannot relate to the strong antagonisms of old & new social movements toward capitalism & the system; & does not consider him/herself particularly rational & preference driven or motivated by a general norm of the common good. In reflecting quite a new way of assessing & providing input into localities, the everyday-maker constitutes a threat against, as well as possibility for, democratic community governance.

98S33627 / ISA / 1998 / 10868

Bannet, Eve (U Oklahoma, Norman 73019-2021; [tel/fax: 405-325-4661/0831; e-mail: etbannet@ou.edu]), **Matter's Metaphors: De-alienation and the Cyberversion.**

¶ Rather than reading Karl Marx's early texts on alienation as concretizations of Hegelian dialectics, it is suggested that they be as an extended metaphor in which the characteristics of materialism's exemplary signifier of matter—the finite, separate, circumscribed, & industrially produced object—are transposed onto the (separate & divided, "circumscribed" & "egotistical") individuals of liberal ideology. Alienation thus represents a state of separateness or division between entities that should be related, eg, subject & object, subject & subject, the concrete & the abstract, matter & spirit, heaven & earth. The Kabbalist would say that this world of discrete objects, where related things are separate & divided, characterizes RESHUT HARABIM, the domain of plurality or world of matter. Postmodernism's exemplary signifier of matter is the computer-generated cyberversion, where metaphorization has already begun. Explored here is how the computer-generated cyberversion quite concretely changes the *Weltanschauung* (philosophy of life) generated by the industrial object, & how it can serve as a material metaphor for Kabbalist representations of dealienation.

98S33628 / ISA / 1998 / 10869

Barany, Zoltan D. (Dept Government U Texas, Austin 78712-1087

[tel/fax: 512-471-5121/1061; e-mail: zbarany@mail.la.utexas.edu]), **Democratic Consolidation and the Military: The East European Experience.**

¶ How have the relations between soldiers & politicians developed in postcommunist Eastern Europe, & what caused the disparities between the individual states' civil-military relations? Variation in party-army relations led to the different roles of the armed forces in the transfer of power in 1989. Explored here are the theoretical & practical issues of democratizing civil-military relations, the options available to democratizing regimes in establishing control over the armed forces, & the patterns & differences in civil-military relations during the consolidation of democracy.

98S33629 / ISA / 1998 / 10870

Barben, Daniel (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, Reichpietschufer 50 D-10785 Federal Republic Germany [e-mail: barben@medea.wz-berlin.de]), **Biotechnology Regimes: A New Era in the Transformation of Economies and Societies?**

¶ A discussion of biotechnology in today's world considers (1) the concept & function of biotechnology, viewed as a cross-sectoral technology integrating emerging & existing areas of science & technology; (2) biotechnology regimes from an analytical perspective, attempting to enhance understanding of the social configurations of biotechnology—ie, the modes & dynamics by which biotechnology is developed, applied, & used—using an integral frame of regime analysis; & (3) the evolution of biotechnology regimes in the fields of innovation, risk regulation, patenting, biodiversity, & bioethics, & their connection with a complex set of economic, political, legal, & cultural structures & practices.

98S33630 / ISA / 1998 / 10871

Barbieri Masini, Eleonora (Faculty Social Sciences Gregorian U, I-00197 Rome Italy [tel/fax: 39-6-8072529; e-mail: fmasini@pelagus.it]), **Futures Studies and Sociocybernetics.**

¶ Sociocybernetics appears to be of interest to futures studies, especially as second-order cybernetics, given the importance in the latter of the interaction between subject & observer. Futures studies have, in fact, stressed relatedness to value sensitiveness in choices of research topic & variables, key variables, & indicators of change, leading to possible alternative futures. Possible alternatives are many, but slowly become fewer via the search for probability, feasibility, & desirability. There is, hence, a growing sense of relatedness between subject matter chosen in a given futures study & the observer's values & choices. There is a second element of relatedness between sociocybernetics & futures studies—the importance for both of the growing complexity of society & related sciences.

98S33631 / ISA / 1998 / 10872

Barbieri Masini, Eleonora (Faculty Social Sciences Gregorian U, I-00197 Rome Italy [tel/fax: 39-6-8072529; e-mail: fmasini@pelagus.it]), **Futures Studies and Sociology.**

¶ Futures studies developed formally only after WWII, while sociology has a history of 100 years. Futures studies have tended to ignore sociology & its contributions to the understanding of the present & the past. Sociology, on the other hand, has disregarded the importance of a future-oriented approach, in both its theory & its empirical work. These attitudes have been damaging to the disciplines over & beyond any discussion on the scientificity of futures studies. Analysis of the thinking of some futurists & some sociologists, & of some institutional contributions in the directions of both disregard & reciprocal contribution, are presented. It is concluded that futures studies should take into account the results of sound bases for its activities, & sociology should consider a future-oriented perspective.

98S33632 / ISA / 1998 / 10873

Barchiesi, Franco (Dept Sociology U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 2050 South Africa [tel/fax: 27-11-716-3290/339-8163; e-mail: 023Frb@cosmos.wits.ac.za]), **Trade Unions and Organizational Restructuring in the South African Automobile Industry: A Critique of the Co-Determination Thesis.**

¶ The concept of codetermination has received growing attention among South African scholars in industrial sociology, with proponents arguing that institutional & legislative developments in the sphere of workplace union representation & tripartite social & economic policy making provide trade unions with important opportunities. In this perspective, changes in the industrial relations system, which have provided statutory workplace forums & a decisive role for organized labor in centrally nego-

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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 those 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

Barchiesi, Franco (Dept Sociology U Witwatersrand, 2050 Johannesburg South Africa (tel/fax: 27-11-716-3290/339-8163)), **Flexibility and Changes in Forms of Workplace Subjectivity: A Case Study of the South African Motor Industry.**

¶ 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, implicit in the notion of flexible production, define crucial 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 out of the contradiction 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 & re-elaborate the promise of flexibility & elements of managerial ideology to legitimize claims for greater worker autonomy & control.

98S33634 / ISA / 1998 / 10875

Bargeman, Bertine, 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.**

¶ 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 rationally 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@cueyalt.uam.mx)), **Spanish title not provided** (Regional Resource Management Planning: A Tool for Sustainable Development in an Era of International Integration?). (SPA)

¶ Challenges to rural development are increasing with international integration. Pressures against local 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 dedevelopment, 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 & Dharmalingam, A. (U Waikato, Hamilton New Zealand (tel/fax: 64-7-838-4251/4654; e-mail: dharm@waikato.ac.nz)), **Ethnic Identity and National Identity in New Zealand.**

¶ New Zealand is officially a bicultural society, reflecting the two significant cultural groups: Maori (indigenous population) & Anglo European descendents. However, immigration, particularly from Asia, in the last few decades has contributed toward widening the cultural milieu. This, 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@opcva.iinet.net.au)), **Are Sport and Recreation Opportunities the 'Glue' Which Holds Rural Communities Together?**

¶ Rural communities are becoming smaller in Australia for a variety of reasons, eg, (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.**

¶ 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- & fruticulture) in a place situated in the prairie of pampas, traditionally characterized to produce grains, oily 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: lp7894@exmail.usma.edu)), **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@ssc.wisc.edu)), **Negative Cases and 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 prescriptives & normatives. 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 it horizontally (looking for 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 homogeneity of methods, others have suggested that it is the use of software functions without taking into account the necessary methodological prerequisites that is the 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 São Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil (tel/fax: 55-11-2902479; e-mail: azbassit@originet.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 São 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 São Paulo.

98S33644 / ISA / 1998 / 10885

✓ **Battaglini, Elena** (Istit ricerche economiche sociali, Via di S. Teresa 23 I-00198 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 socioeconomic & 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.** (Dept Science & Society U Cassino, I-03043 Italy (tel/fax: 39-6-4461001/776-299792; e-mail: battisti@flashnet.it)), **Assessing Elders' Adaptation to Information Society.**

¶ Elder adaptation to the information society is assessed via 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. & Gacui, 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-

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conomic, 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 conclusion 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

Baviskar, B. S. (Dept Sociology U Delhi, 110085 India (tel/fax: 91-11-787-2784/725-7858)), **Challenges to Survival: Environment and Development in Coastal Gujarat.**

¶ 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 uncultivable & 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: bbawin@ulg.ac.be)), **Regulation of Intimacy for Couples Living Apart Together.**

¶ 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 *philia* corresponds to the conjugal couple, ie, mutual recognition of each other's merits & copresence of the partners in the same space. It is examined whether, with this new kind of couple organization, there is movement from *philia* to either pure *eros* (sexuality) or *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.auc.eun.eg)), **Street Politics: Theories and Prospects.**

¶ 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"; ie, the quiet, often atomized, & prolonged mobilization of ordinary people to encroach on the propertied & powerful to secure a better 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

Bazeley, Patricia A. (U Western Sydney Macarthur, Campbelltown 2560 Australia (tel/fax: 61-2-462-03268/72406; e-mail: p.bazeley@uws.edu.au)), **Qualitative and Quantitative Computing—Bridging the Divide.**

¶ 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 surveys, which previously, at best, were categorized and counted, can now be reviewed verbatim in relation to categorical responses & scaled measures. Alternatively, codes derived from unstructured text can be exported from NUD*IST into SPSS to serve as independent variables, potentially contributing to an explanation of a quanti-

tative 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: 207-778-7176/7157; e-mail: bbeach@maine.maine.edu)), **Support for Parenting in Rural Communities.**

¶ 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 semistructured 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-ship.

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.**

¶ 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

Beato, Claudio (U Federal Minas Gerais, 31270-010 Belo Horizonte Brazil (tel/fax: 55-31-581-1036/499-5009; e-mail: beato@dedalus.lcc.ufmg.br)), **Crime and Opportunity in Brazil.**

¶ 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 density, but not age structure. Positively 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

Beatriz, Julieta & Ramos Desaulniers, Julieta Beatriz (Rua Barão de Ubá 392, 90450-090 Porto Alegre RS Brazil (tel/fax: 5551-320-3555/3602; e-mail: julietard@music.puers.br)), **Formation de compétences et innovation** (The Formation of Competence and Innovation). (FRE)

¶ 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 cleverness-based competencies that involve all dimensions of the individual & accent critical analysis & autonomy is considered, & implications for the internal dynamics of scholastic institutions are addressed.

98S33655 / ISA / 1998 / 10896

✓ **Bech, Henning** (Sociology Dept U Copenhagen, DK-1361 Denmark [tel/fax: 45-353-239-50/40; e-mail: bech@sociology.ku.dk]), **Real Deconstructions: The Disappearance of the Modern Homosexual and the Queer.**

¶ The differences between homosexuality in the modern West & same-sex sexual relations in other parts of the world have been emphasized by many scholars during recent years. Here, it is argued that national differences within the West are so huge by now that they can no longer be adequately conceptualized in the same terms. In the period after the classic homosexual—the period of post- or late modernity—terms such as “gender,” “men,” “sexuality,” “homosexuality,” etc. refer to radically different universes of experience in different national contexts. In fact, the differences between the disappearing homosexual in Denmark & the queer in the US may be almost as huge as (though obviously not identical to) those between same-sex sexual relations in classical Athens & the contemporary US. In consequence, sexual politics takes on very different meanings in these different contexts. These are described, & some aspects of the (non)politics of disappearing homosexuality vs queer politics are presented.

98S33656 / ISA / 1998 / 10897

✓ **Bechmann, D. Fernand** (DESS Actions Educatives & Sociales U Paris VIII, F-93526 Saint Denis Cedex France [tel/fax: 33-1-49406662/30824659]), **Voluntary Work in the Voluntary Sector: Positive and Negative Aspects.**

¶ Explores the ambiguous relations between voluntarism & waged work in the voluntary sector. Focus is on the partnership between volunteers & waged workers, the new division of labor & of clientele, the altruistic motives of both groups, & symbolic salaries. It is questioned whether voluntary efforts should be demonized, or their beneficial effects emphasized.

98S33657 / ISA / 1998 / 10898

✓ **Becker, Henk A., Sanders, Karin & Zaat, Astrid** (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3508 Netherlands [tel/fax: 030-532101/534405; e-mail: h.a.becker@fsw.ruu.nl]), **Generations, Gender and Politics.**

¶ Discontinuous macrochange, like economic crises & cultural “revolutions,” has afflicted the life courses of women & men in different ways. In many cases, women got fewer opportunities than men. Women have also been unfavored in distribution processes concerning income & other scarce goods. Here, these developments are explored & preliminary explanations are presented, drawing on empirical data from the US, the Netherlands, & a number of other Western countries. Gender differences between & within generations are analyzed with regard to their political consequences.

98S33658 / ISA / 1998 / 10899

✓ **Beckford, James A.** (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [tel/fax: 44-1203-523-156/497; e-mail: syred@csv.warwick.ac.uk]), **Space, Time and the Sacred in Prisons.**

¶ Argues that prisons, ostensibly unlikely venues for religious activity, are sites in which space, time, & the sacred actually attain surprisingly high levels of social & cultural significance, even in societies where rates of participation in formal religious organizations may be low. Findings of a comparative, empirical study of prison chaplaincy in England & the US are used to show that the timetable & locations of organized religious activity in prisons are politically contentious because of the rivalry & competition between faith groups for these scarce resources. The significance attached to such issues as physical & symbolic cleanliness of places for worship or the timing of prayer meetings is heightened in the confined conditions of prisons. These conditions also generate unusually intense preoccupation with religion in some prisoners & a stronger than normal sense of the boundaries between religious groups. It is hypothesized that the growth of religious diversity among prisoners in societies affected by global flows of people & ideas helps to crystallize religious identity in surprisingly clear forms at a time when pastiche & bricolage are supposed to be characteristic of religion.

98S33659 / ISA / 1998 / 10900

✓ **Beckford, James A.** (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [tel/fax: 1203-523156/523497; e-mail: syred@ice.csv.warwick.ac.uk]), **ISA Publication Policies.**

¶ The output of publications by the International Sociological Assoc (ISA) has grown in number & become more diverse in the organization's 50 years of existence. Once the publisher of the “Acts” of World Con-

gresses of Sociology & the journal *Current Sociology*, it now publishes the journal, *International Sociology*, & edited volumes in the Sage Studies in International Sociology series; it is also associated with the *International Review of Sociology*, & individual Research Committees are responsible for numerous journals, newsletters, & edited books. The ISA now faces some challenging questions about its publications policy: (1) How far should the organization go toward electronic publication? (2) Should its de facto monolingualism (English) be countered, & if so, how? (3) To what extent do the members of Editorial Boards represent the diversity of ISA members?

98S33660 / ISA / 1998 / 10901

✓ **Bedford, Susan L.** (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6 [tel: 613-8341055; e-mail: sbedford@ccs.carleton.ca]), **There and Back Again, from the Ivory Tower to the Field and Back: Researching Relationships.**

¶ Too often in the past, sociological research has offered the enumeration of households in place of understanding of how kinship functions (Morrisey, Marietta, 1991 [see abstract 93Z6003]). Yet, this is an age where there is an efflorescence of family forms, eg, serial stepfamily arrangements, gay/lesbian relations, new reproductive technologies, & single-parent families, & kinship forms that are historically unprecedented (Strathern, 1992). To remedy this, the research proposed here is with single-parent families, separating & divorcing couples, gay/lesbian couples, etc., who are part of the self-help movement (Kaminer, 1992). This is one site where quasi-kin relations may be formed. Ethnographic work is necessary to map these new forms of relationships & to pay attention to the emotional interior of these alternative forms of family. Through such work, understanding develops on how kinship functions both as structure & as lived experience, & in the process, alternate forms of kin making may be perceived as less threatening, & normative notions of family may begin to be demystified.

98S33661 / ISA / 1998 / 10902

✓ **Behera, Deepak Kumar** (Dept Anthropology Sambalpur U, 768019 Orissa India [tel/fax: 91-663-400426/30000]), **Older Persons in the Family: Facets of Physical and Emotional Alienation.**

¶ In the context of the increasing aged population & its declining status & respect, facets of alienation of 60 retired government servants of Bhubaneswar, India, are examined, drawing on family observation, case study, & interview data. It is argued that roles & relations of older 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.

98S33662 / ISA / 1998 / 10903

✓ **Behrens, Dean M.** (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 [tel/fax: 41-978-8265/3963; e-mail: dbehrens@chass.utoronto.ca]), **Self-Isolation and Social Support.**

¶ Draws on interview data from 79 men & women who have been tested for human immunodeficiency virus to study their social support & information networks & test & expand the theory of action called maximal network stability theory (MNST). The MNST prediction that people under stress will actively restructure their support networks in such a manner that they become smaller, denser, & more stress related was supported. Analysis of responses to a hypothetical situation (preference analysis) provided additional support for MNST hypotheses. These analyses also suggest additional factors that affect interaction choice: (1) family membership; (2) perceived type of support provided by each network member; (3) perceived amount of social support provided by each network member; (4) perceived degree of similarity between each network member & the ego; & (5) perceived frequency of current interaction between each network member & ego. Qualitative analysis supported the quantitative findings & corroborated many of the hypotheses suggested by MNST.

98S33663 / ISA / 1998 / 10904

✓ **Beilharz, Peter** (Dept Sociology La Trobe U, Bundoora Victoria 3083 Australia [tel/fax: 61-3-94814357/394-94792705; e-mail: P.Beilharz@latrobe.edu.au]), **Sociology as History—Centres and Antipodes.**

¶ Explores whether sociology is really only its history & applicable to its country of origin. The sense of sociology as a project started by the classics yet to be fulfilled is itself reminiscent of Jürgen Habermas's hope for modernity; perhaps neither will ever actually be fulfilled. Only then, as “Weltgeschichte ist Weltgericht,” the stories told about national sociolo-

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gies become identical with sociology, once the project is informally thus redefined. To examine these issues, two of the most evocative (& different) recent works in the field are drawn on: Donald Levine's *Visions of the Sociological Tradition* (1995 (see abstract 96C03032)) & Wolf Lepenies's *Between Literature and Science* (1988). The question of cultural imperialism of cultural traffic is also investigated, drawing on the author's book, *Imagining the Antipodes* (1997). If culture in general, & intellectual culture in particular, results from global traffic, profound in its own ways despite the asymmetries of power, what might it then mean to talk about the US or sociology in Australia? Sociology's project is clearly coterminous with that of the nation-state &, therefore, also with a particular form of imperial or colonial relations. Does postmodernism, or post-colonialism, change all this, or modify its dynamics? If the fate of sociology has hitherto been caught up with that of modernism, ought then should Zygmunt Bauman's hint at a fundamental choice be followed: postmodern sociology or a sociology of postmodernity? Or does the historicist/nominalist sensibility that sociology was only ever a name given to a hope remain a more enduring message?

98S33664 / ISA / 1998 / 10905

✓ **Beladis, Touria** (LADYSS Centre national recherche scientifique, 191 rue Saint Jacques F-75005 Paris France (tel/fax: 01-43-29-01-47/25-45-35; e-mail: Beladis@msh.paris.fr)), **Les Espaces périphériques Oranais (Algerie): exemple d'une exclusion urbaine et sociale** (The Peripheral Spaces of Oran (Algeria): An Example of Social and Urban Exclusion). (FRE)

¶ 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.

98S33665 / ISA / 1998 / 10906

✓ **Belanger, Anouk** (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby British Columbia V5A 1S6 (tel/fax: 604-924-8142/291-4024; e-mail: anouk@sfu.ca)), **Sport, Power and Nostalgia.**

¶ Much recent work on the concept of power in the social analysis of sports has focused on the body & bodily discipline. By contrast, focus here is on sport as part of the "popular," which has increasingly become a central site of struggle over historical discourses as instances of power. Relationships between discourse, power, & major league sport in Montreal, Quebec, where "even the criticisms raised by the dispossessed are formed in terms encouraged or defined by dominant discourses" (Gruneau, 1993), are examined. It is argued that global capitalism produces historical realities that tend to normalize the increasing incorporation of sport into consumer culture. Particular interest in this regard is in the remaking of history, or the reconstruction of the past, sold/marketed to Montrealers through discourses of nostalgia.

98S33666 / ISA / 1998 / 10907

✓ **Bélanger, Jean-Pierre** (Quebec Public Health Assoc, Montreal H2L 1E4 (tel/fax: 514-835-5075; e-mail: jeanpb@autray.net)), **Social Capital, Public Health and Social Development in Quebec: Review of Theory and Recent Experiences in Quebec.**

¶ 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 legitimated to intervene. The concept of social capital is discussed as of primary importance. Recent research (eg, Marmot, 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.

98S33667 / ISA / 1998 / 10908

✓ **Bell, James W.** (School Education Murdoch U, Western Australia 6150 (tel/fax: 61-8-9-360-6460/6296; e-mail:

jwbell@central.murdoch.edu.au)), **Crossing Borders: Multiculturalism and Racism in Educational Settings in Australia.**

¶ Critiques the educational implementation of two extreme notions of multiculturalism in Australia—as diversity & as racism—in the context of significant debates on multiculturalism. A notion of multiculturalism as critical engagement is developed that is informed by recent writing on "border pedagogies." At the core of this approach is the development of students' & teachers' abilities to cross the boundaries of their cultural traditions to more fully understand how these borders have been created, whose interests they serve, & how they limit or contribute to people's abilities to participate democratically & act responsibly. Much of the writing on border pedagogies has tended, however, to be more theoretical than practical. Here, border pedagogy approaches are applied to several critical teaching incidents related to multiculturalism & racism to achieve a more responsive & responsible educational multiculturalism.

98S33668 / ISA / 1998 / 10909

✓ **Bell, Susan Elizabeth** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Bowdoin Coll, Brunswick ME 04011-8740 (tel/fax: 207-725-3292/3023; e-mail: sbell@polar.bowdoin.edu)), **Photo Images: Jo Spence's Narratives in, of, and through Her Body.**

¶ Explores documentary photographs by British feminist Jo Spence (1934-1992), who was notable for her attempts not merely to deconstruct traditional representations of women's bodies & relationships between photographers & subjects, but to construct an alternative discourse of the body that is more fluid & collaborative. Beginning in 1982, at the time she was diagnosed with breast cancer, Spence engaged in a series of collaborative projects to construct photographic narratives of her experiences with illness, medicine, & alternative healing practices. How these photographic narratives of living with cancer are similar to & different from narratives produced in research interviews & autobiographical accounts is considered in terms of how Spence put herself into her pictures; in what respects her photographs were produced collaboratively & how these collaborations shaped the images; how structural elements—themes, plots, characters, moral, & political arguments—took shape in her photographs; how her narratives are embedded in & reflective of political, economic, & cultural systems; the extent to which her narratives resist or produce alternative relations of power in & beyond the frame in photography, medicine, & women's everyday lives; & what affinities this narrative genre has with other narrative genres.

98S33669 / ISA / 1998 / 10910

✓ **Bell, Vikki** (Goldsmiths Coll U London, SE14 6NW England (tel/fax: 0171-919-7171/7713; e-mail: v.bell@gold.ac.uk)), **Dangerous Arguments: The Political Imagination of Feminism.**

¶ Discusses Julia Kristeva's "Women's Time," which has too often been read simply as a descriptive commentary on phases of feminism. It is argued that her notion of the "victim/executioner" residing in each of us points to a rather more critical & sinister reading of the piece. This reading is related to current debates around feminism & postmodernism to argue that the idea of dangerousness that appears in these debates is one that suggests the margins of a contemporary feminist imagination in terms of a politicotemporal limit.

98S33670 / ISA / 1998 / 10911

✓ **Belmas, Marie-Paule** (INJEP Ministère jeunesse & sports, 9-11 rue Paul Leplat F-78160 Marly le Roi France (tel/fax: 33-1-39172727/90; e-mail: belmas@injep.fr)), **Data Network and Implementation of Youth Policies: The Example of INFOJEUNESSE.**

¶ INFOJEUNESSE was established in 1991 by UNESCO to (1) implement suitable & consistent youth policies, & (2) find an effective way of dealing with the numerous data sources available on young people. The goal to make all the information, experiences, & analyses used to elaborate youth policies available to all concerned, while at the same time promoting synergy. INFOJEUNESSE is an innovative framework, linking a national institution & an international organization. It exploits the complementarity between governmental & nongovernmental sectors & combines the input of several networks to feed the database. The complex interdependence between the technical, economic, social, & cultural found in any youth communication network means that the approach must necessarily be sociocultural. Several questions are addressed: What should the relationship between promoting information resources & the development of youth & cooperation policies be? Will new information tools make the world more or less democratic & elitist? What role can networks play in social change?

98S33671 / ISA / 1998 / 10912

Ben-Porat, Amir (Ben-Gurion U Negev, Beersheva IL-84105 Israel (fax: 07-472-932; e-mail: benporat@bgumail.bgu.ac.il)), **Football and Nationality: What Can the Army Do for Both?**

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, 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.

98S33672 / ISA / 1998 / 10913

Ben-Rafael, Eliezer (Dept Sociology Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel (tel/fax: 972-3-540-6297/2291; e-mail: eliezer@spirit.tau.ac.il)), **Contemporary Multiculturalism.**

A major aspect of the reality depicted as postmodern is the multiplication of segmentation forces & "desystemization" of society. Here, the multiculturalization of society is explored, & a framework developed for the comparative analysis of multiculturalism. 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.

98S33673 / ISA / 1998 / 10914

Ben-Rafael, Miriam (Dept French Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel (tel/fax: 972-3-5406291/5402291; e-mail: eliezer@spirit.tau.ac.il)), **Le Code-switching dans la langue de l'immigrant: le cas du Franbreu** (Code-Switching in the Immigrant's Language: The Case of Franbreu). (FRE)

Changes experienced by French immigrants to Franbreu, Israel, in leaving a location where they were the majority & coming to live in a place where they are minorities, are examined. The simultaneous use of French & Hebrew in this situation is investigated through semistructured face-to-face interviews & the recording of natural conversations, focusing on the mechanisms behind this new linguistic model. The different types of code-switching used are discussed, primarily borrowing & sequences, using the hypotheses advanced in Myers-Scotton's "markedness" model. According to this model, code-switching is a form of performance showing the ability of the speaker to exploit the sociolinguistic values associated with different controlled linguistic varieties. An interactionist perspective is adopted in which code-switching can be seen as sequential as well as sociolinguistic.

98S33674 / ISA / 1998 / 10915

Benantar, Abdennour (Groupe Maghreb Méditerranée, 142 blvd Beithier F-75017 Paris France), **Les Perceptions arabe et européenne de la Méditerranée** (Arab and European Perceptions of the Mediterranean). (FRE)

Explores the European vs Arab perceptions of the Mediterranean region as a political & economic entity. Intellectual & political debates about the future integration of north & south shores of the sea are re-

viewed, focusing on discussions emerging in Algeria, Italy, & Egypt. The recently favorable Northern African attitudes toward an integrated Mediterranean are contrasted with those of southern European countries, which consider the region a threat, much like the communist threat of the past. In Algeria, the Mediterranean issue is totally absent from the political/intellectual discourse. But in Egypt, the issue is highly developed & complex. As the most Mediterranean of the European countries, Italy recognizes the importance of European debates on the dynamics of regional cooperation.

98S33675 / ISA / 1998 / 10916

Benguerna, Mohamed (Institut sociologie CREAD, El Hammah Bougarcah Algeria), **L'Entreprise algérienne dans la tourmente de l'économie de marché** (Algerian Business in the Tempest of the Market Economy). (FRE)

Examines organizational, financial, & human transformations in Algerian business in recent years. An attempt is made to decode the technoeconomic discourse that supports & legitimizes these changes. Questions of power are raised, exploring how any possibility of negotiation & collaboration about the future of business is excluded. Propositions for intervening to make sure that transformations are carried by the ensemble of social partners are offered.

98S33676 / ISA / 1998 / 10917

Benguerna, Mohamed (Institut sociologie U Alger, Algeria), **Ingénieurs algériens, modèles formatifs et dynamique professionnelle** (Algerian Engineers, Models of Training, and Professional Dynamics). (FRE)

The training models & professional dynamics of Algerian engineers are discussed in an effort to analyze & understand the obstacles experienced in the emergence of this professional group. The training background of engineers, 1900-1970, is presented, looking at the heterogeneity of training links & sociopolitical conditions. An effort is also made to evaluate the impact of various professional trajectories.

98S33677 / ISA / 1998 / 10918

Bennett, Larry (Political Science Dept DePaul U, Chicago IL 60614 (tel/fax: 773-325-7000/7337; e-mail: L.Bennett@wppost.depaul.edu)), **The New Style of U.S. Urban Redevelopment: From Urban Renewal to the City of Leisure.**

Giving structure to the evolution of a complicated array of public initiatives to rebuild public infrastructure, stimulate downtown private investment, generate manufacturing employment, & restore the urban housing stock along with many other more specific policy objectives have been two broad policy developments: (1) growth & subsequent withdrawal of the US federal government direct intervention in the definition & implementation of redevelopment policy; & (2) reorienting of the analytical system that has tended to shape how policymakers construe the nature of urban problems. Substantively, this latter analytical shift may be defined as a rejection of a life-cycle analysis in favor of a restructuring model (which includes elements such as the presumption of economic competition in a system of cities, recognition of sectoral shifts in macroeconomic processes, & subsequent exploration of particular economic niches as the proper objective for local redevelopment initiatives). Here, programmatic & analytical components of US urban redevelopment policy are surveyed, focusing on emergent conditions & techniques shaping the "city of leisure" as a characteristic contemporary redevelopment aim.

98S33678 / ISA / 1998 / 10919

Benoit, Cecilia M. (Dept Sociology U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3P5 (tel/fax: 250-721-7578/6217; e-mail: cbenoit@uvic.ca)), **Gender, Work and Social Rights: Canada, the United States and Sweden as Case Examples.**

The market economics & welfare states of industrial countries are undergoing fundamental restructuring as the next millennium draws near. The globalization of finance & application of advanced information technologies to production of goods & services have created a new world of work, ie, a post-Fordist era, characterized by deindustrialization, transnational corporate linkages, international trade agreements, weakened unions, limited labor contracts, & under- & unemployment. Citizens' social rights, including those fashioned in the past few decades to promote gender equality in employment & family life, have also been jeopardized in restructuring. Retrenchment & in some cases, suspension of key social rights has been the result. Secondary data are used to compare restructuring processes in Canada, the US, & Sweden. While these three countries share many of the economic characteristics associated with

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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 in their multiple roles as employees, 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 forward toward a society based on a shared gender model of paid & unpaid work, with women & men enjoying equal access to social rights, while at the same time 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 urged that welfare states, at both the national &, increasingly, the international level, devise relevant social policies to this end.

98S33679 / ISA / 1998 / 10920

✓ **Bensaadoun, Yamina** (Groupe recherches innovations & sociétés U Rouen, Mont-Saint-Aignan Cedex F-76130 France [tel/fax: 02-35-14-61-05/16-61-04; e-mail: bensaado@epeire.univ-rouen.fr]), **Formation en alternance et socialisation professionnelle. Le Cas des moniteurs-éducateurs** (Alternate Training and Professional Socialization. The Case of Instructors). (FRE)

¶ Institutionalization of the degree of instructor (IV level) in 1970 in the hierarchy of tutors met two needs: professional recognition for nonqualified staff & junior qualification status instead of qualified instructor (III level). The new degree comes with a training program offered mainly to people who already occupy this position, sometimes for many years. Because it is on a part-time basis, this alternate training is less expensive for the training center (which delegates training hours to the professional field) & employers (whose employees undergo their main period of training in their own firm). Here, these training programs serve as shortage situation device, but can perfectly justify some low-cost practices in staff training & management, raising the following issue: Are training programs legitimized by virtue of economic arrangement?

98S33680 / ISA / 1998 / 10921

✓ **Benson, Elizabeth Wasowska** (Dept Sociology U California, Berkeley 94720 [e-mail: elabenson@supermedia.pl]), **Control, Trust, and Trade: Professionalization of the Exchange of Business Information in Poland, 1970-1997**.

¶ Secondary data & interviews are drawn on to trace the transformation of the practice of exchanging business information in Poland, 1970-1997. The socialist state tried to monopolize business information to control economic actors, but socialist enterprise directors exchanged business information to confirm alliances, assert social standing, & solicit informational reciprocity. These two styles of exchanging business information survived to the collapse of socialism in 1989 & shaped formal institutions, eg, the Central Statistical Office & business registers, & informal practices adopted by entrepreneurs in Poland. The uncertainty of the transitional period of the 1990s opened opportunities for commercial information purveyors, eg, market research, corporate intelligence, & consulting firms, which viewed information as a commodity. Their activities, however, challenged the supremacy of the state & informal networks. New information purveyors legitimized their activities by adopting Western business procedures & research tools. Further, the majority of such firms were run by former university teachers & students of the social sciences, who enjoyed access to popular media, which they used to launch educational campaigns among Polish entrepreneurs. As the research shows, however, neither the state nor the networks relinquished their control over the flow of business information.

98S33681 / ISA / 1998 / 10922

✓ **Berberoglu, Berch** (Sociology Dept U Nevada, Reno 89557 [tel/fax: 702-784-6647/1358; e-mail: berchb@scs.unr.edu]), **Imperialism and the Contradictions of Globalization in the Late 20th Century**.

¶ Addresses (1) the class contradictions of imperialist expansion & global domination in the context of the internationalization of capital & capitalist relations of production, & (2) the rise of nationalist movements in

the context of class struggles in the age of globalization. Viewing globalization as an extension of renewed imperialist expansion in the late 20th century, examined are the contradictions of this process & that of the contemporary world political-economic order on the brink of the 21st century.

98S33682 / ISA / 1998 / 10923

✓ **Berberoglu, Berch** (Dept Sociology 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 Transformation in Armenia**.

¶ 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.

98S33683 / ISA / 1998 / 10924

✓ **Berberoglu, Berch** (Sociology Dept U Nevada, Reno 89557 [tel/fax: 702-784-6647/1358; e-mail: berchb@scs.unr.edu]), **Nationalism and Ethnic Conflict in Divided Societies: The Cases of Cyprus and Lebanon**.

¶ Examines the nature of nationalism & ethnic conflict, focusing on Cyprus & Lebanon to address some key issues regarding national, ethnic, religious, social, & political divisions that these societies have undergone. The 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus & the civil war in Lebanon, which began in the mid-1970s, have divided large segments of these countries' populations into two or more hostile camps. The resulting conflicts—between the Greek & Turkish communities in Cyprus; & between religious, political, & ethnic groups in Lebanon—have increased territorial, cultural, & social divisions & have serious political implications. These areas of political conflict are explored in the context of nationalism & ethnic strife.

98S33684 / ISA / 1998 / 10925

✓ **Bercovitz, Kim** (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1 [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?**

¶ The shift from sport & rigorous 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. Emphasis is directed at the changing role of discourse & ideology as physical education transformed from a scientific bodily 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 individual & state control over the body & health. Whether physical educators are being deprofessionalized, proletarianized, or are declining in dominance in light of this shift is considered.

98S33685 / ISA / 1998 / 10926

✓ **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**.

¶ Joins two debates that have defined recent discussions in the sociology of culture: (1) whether one can have a cultural sociology that is both explanatory & interpretive; & (2) how narratives figure in cultural analysis, drawing on Berezin's work on the culture industries of fascist Italy; the ideological program of the regime; & more recent work on terrorism & the memory of fascism. It is argued that narrative can be a powerful tool in cultural analysis because it has the capacity to bridge the explanation/interpretation divide. The key to using stories about events in cultural analysis is to compare, for any one event or action, multiple narrative accounts.

98S33686 / ISA / 1998 / 10927

✓ **Berg-Schlösser, Dirk & Kersting, Norbert** (Institut Political Science U Marburg, D-35032 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-6421-284397/8991; e-mail: Bergschl@mail.uni-marburg.de)), **Political Participation of the Urban Poor—Comparative Findings from Latin America and Africa.**

¶ 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 systematic comparison, both the country-specific & the more universal aspects of this problematic are distinguished.

98S33687 / ISA / 1998 / 10928

✓ **Bergamasco, Sonia Maria P. P.** (FEAGRI U Estadual Campinas, 13081-970 São Paulo Brazil), **Between the Excluded and the Globalization: The New Ways of the Brazilian Agrarian Politics.**

¶ 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.

98S33688 / ISA / 1998 / 10929

✓ **Bergander, Klaus** (Norwegian U Sport & Physical Education, N-0806 Oslo (tel/fax: 47-22185-730/718; e-mail: klausb@brage.idrettsns.no)), **Sporting Games from the Perspective of Social System Theory.**

¶ Explores sporting games from the perspective of Niklas Luhmann's social systems theory. Established views of games are reviewed, with attention to the discussion between Suits & McBride on the possibility of a definition, & to Gebauer's nonformalistic interpretation of games, which is seen as a step toward a third position in the understanding of games, ie, that of 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 & 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 theoretical understanding of games are considered, focusing on the new possibilities offered to the debate over the role & function of rules & moral ideals in sport.

98S33689 / ISA / 1998 / 10930

✓ **Berggren, Erik** (Linköping U, S-58183 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-13-28-29-69/13-36-30; e-mail: eribe@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 connection between, on one hand, his effort to bring about a methodological renewal, his critique of metaphysics & "naïve 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.

98S33690 / ISA / 1998 / 10931

✓ **Bergman, Monica** (Dalarna U, S-781 88 Borlänge Sweden (tel/fax: 46-23-77-89-59/80-50; e-mail: mica@du.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.

98S33691 / ISA / 1998 / 10932

✓ **Berking, Helmut 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.

98S33692 / ISA / 1998 / 10933

✓ **Bern, John & Larbalestier, Jan** (Faculty Arts U Wollongong, New South Wales 2522 Australia (tel/fax: 612-4221-4066/3179; 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 Aborigines' political rights & 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.

98S33693 / ISA / 1998 / 10934

✓ **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? (Museumographic Space and Technological Mediation: Do the New Technologies Help Visitors' Socialization Processes?).** (FRE)

¶ Considers whether the passion for new technologies apparent at expositions is justifiable, given that it is still not clear what they bring to the transmission of knowledge. While new technologies present a novel & mystical face to the public, it is not apparent what their relationships are with respect to the museumographic 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 preconstructed forms of use: focus is placed on steps in the acquisition of knowledge.

98S33694 / ISA / 1998 / 10935

✓ **Bernik, Ivan & Malnar, Brina** (Faculty Social Science U Ljubljana SLO-1001 Slovenia (fax: 386-61-1685330; e-mail: ivan.bernik@guest.arnes.si)), **Trust in Democracy or Trust in Utility of Democracy?**

¶ Most studies of mass acceptance of democracy in postsocialist societies

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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.

98S33695 / ISA / 1998 / 10936

Bernstein, Martha (Dept History U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **The U.S. Film Program in France and Psychological Warfare during the Cold War.**

¶ Investigates the use of motion pictures as a US government medium for the containment of communism in France during the early Cold War. In 1952, US cultural policy objectives moved from information strategies to entertainment-oriented activities that were designed to capture the imagination of French mass audiences. The US Film Program was a major activity in this policy. Examined is how special films were planned, produced, & disseminated in accordance with established country priorities that targeted vulnerable French groups suspected by the US of communist sympathies. US political & economic motivation for this are studied, & the extent of US commitment to use film as a cultural weapon in psychological warfare is investigated.

98S33696 / ISA / 1998 / 10937

Berridge, Damon & Penn, Roger (Centre Applied Statistics Lancaster U, LA1 4YF England (tel/fax: 01-524-593063/592681; e-mail: R.Penn@lancaster.ac.uk)), **Modelling Recurrent Ordinal Events: Continuation and Change in the Domestic Division of Labour in Great Britain.**

¶ Examines recurrent ordinal events in a statistical modeling paradigm, drawing on data from the British Household Panel Study that pertain to attitudinal responses to questions about gender & domestic division of labor. The statistical modeling proposed relates these recurrent ordinal responses to a set of explanatory variables, eg, gender, age, social class, educational qualifications, & ethnicity. To assess the degree to which explanatory variables influence the responses to questions on the domestic division of labor, an adequate statistical model must be able to handle the (1) ordinality in the response categories; (2) possibility (or likelihood) that substantial variation between respondents will be due to unmeasured & potentially unmeasurable variables (residual heterogeneity); & (3) possibility that some respondents will always select extreme responses to the same question at different times (ie, stayers). Binary recurrent events can be considered as just a special case of ordinal recurrent events when the number of categories is restricted to two. One model for binary recurrent events handles residual heterogeneity by incorporating individual-specific normal error structures into an event-specific binary logistic framework. Another approach that utilizes the ordinal nature of a single outcome is the continuation ratio model, a direct generalization of the familiar binary logistic model. The model presented here handles residual heterogeneity by incorporating individual-specific error structures into an event-specific continuation ratio framework. Parametric & nonparametric mixture distributions are used to take residual heterogeneity into account. Stayers are handled by incorporating the mover-stayer model into the modeling framework.

98S33697 / ISA / 1998 / 10938

Berry, Brian J. L. (School Social Sciences U Texas Dallas, Richardson 75083-0688 (tel: 214-883-2041; e-mail: heja@utdallas.edu)), **Macroeconomy and Polity.**

¶ Clear rhythms link US politics to the macroeconomy. On the long downwave, politics revolves around two poles: major conservative victories follow K-peaks & help promote technological restructuring, but also inequity; at primary troughs, reformists achieve power & change the policy environment to respond to social problems. Reform slows in the K-trough, succeeded by competitive politics & third-party challenges. The

period ends in a trough war that reorients the nation's domestic agenda. On the ensuing long upwave, progressives take over, pushing the technological innovations to market saturation & crafting a new social synthesis that culminates in a major realignment of the political parties amidst a stagflation crisis & a peak war that drives the next K-peak & conservative victory. This cycle has been repeated four times since 1800.

98S33698 / ISA / 1998 / 10939

Bertaux, Daniel (EHESS CEMS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-1-49-54-25-59/44-54-26-70; e-mail: bertaux@ehess.fr)), **Life Stories as Documents for Ethnological Research.**

¶ Explores life stories as part of an ethnological perspective through which to study social phenomena. They constitute excellent tools to collect the lived experiences of people whose lives have been at some point embedded in a given type of social context: their (past) practices will reveal the kinds of norms, games, & rules of such games that structure conduct & actions in such a context. In this perspective, they are taken as informants about a given social context; their personal testimonies are oriented by the researcher toward descriptions of their own experience, eg, what they actually did, what was done to them. How they assess their whole life is not the focus of the interview, & neither is their self-presentation to the interviewer. The appropriate research design will, in a typically grounded theory spirit, collect the personal testimonies of many actors & strive for saturation. Determining degree of truth of people's accounts of their own life experience is solved by confronting various testimonies, bearing in mind from which structurally defined place informants speak, eg, employees vs employers, teachers vs students, parents vs children. Life-story interviews are also a good way to tap actor knowledge of a specific milieu or situation known through lived experience. Actors' interpretations of their own past may vary over their lifetime, but they will usually remain faithful to the facts & life events. Adding other kinds of evidence (statistics, archives, regulations, etc) helps develop & ground hypotheses, but is not always possible, nor essential, if one collects enough personal testimonies to reach saturation.

98S33699 / ISA / 1998 / 10940

Berthelot, Jean-Michel (U Paris I Sorbonne, F-75231 Cedex 05 France), **La Responsabilité du sociologue: vigilance et réflexivité croisées** (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 & reflexivity, with attention to their exercise & impact on the sociologist's work.

98S33700 / ISA / 1998 / 10941

Bertilsson, Margareta T. & Carleheden, Mikael (Dept Sociology Copenhagen U, DK-1361 K Denmark (tel/fax: 45-35323275/35323940; e-mail: margareta.bertilsson@sociology.ku.dk)), **In Search of a 'Good Society': Sociology in Scandinavia as a Moral Science.**

¶ The history of sociology in the Scandinavian countries seems concomitant with the history of the rise of the welfare society. 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—the expansion of the good life to the masses—were considered universal political achievements. Today, state-controlled values are no longer in vogue, & both politics & 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@ccsp6.scpol.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 react to the concrete possibility that their degrees shall not be rewarded on the labor market, whether they are ready to downgrade their educational investment, whether they consider the prospect of downwardly mobile occupational destinations, & what makes some young people accept low-level jobs. These issues are deemed relevant inasmuch as the making of youth attitudes toward likely occupational destinations plays a part in the process of social stratification & in rendering stratification & social integration compatible. National survey data obtained in 1997 from 900 parent-student pairs regarding expectations & ideal aspirations of socioeconomic attainment in terms of socioeconomic status scores & class location of possible job destinations are used to assess the impact of class origin (on two generations), individual education (school record & type of training), family cultural capital & values, & personality traits (eg, self-esteem). In particular, evidence on the relative influence of education & class factors in shaping expectations of occupational achievements is put in the context of the theoretical debate between the hypotheses of growing universalism & inequality reproduction on the process of social stratification.

98S33702 / ISA / 1998 / 10943

¶ **Beyers, Christiaan 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 Continuing Legacy of Chieftaincy and the Bantustans.**

¶ Examines the cultural resonance & political potency of the Inkatha movement's ethnonationalist politics, which are seen as a product & response to the spatial politics of South Africa's bantustans & the institution 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 the 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 elections & its strategic employment of the "ethnic card" to gain political ascendancy in the region of KwaZulu/Natal. The key dimensions of Inkatha's postapartheid ethnonationalist politics, in a context where certain old structures of domination persist & new ones are emerging, are identified.

98S33703 / ISA / 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: Gender and Restructuring in Ontario.**

¶ In the introduction to her 1996 edited collection *Rethinking Restructuring: 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 interviews (a year apart) with 40 households in Ontario are drawn on to discuss the implications for many women in the provinces of this dual process of private-sector-led growth. It is argued that the Conservatives' proposal that community, family, & friends be relied on to assist people in dealing with cuts to social programs & transfer payments is having damaging- & 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.

98S33704 / ISA / 1998 / 10945

¶ **Bezuidenhout, Andries** (Dept Sociology Rand Afrikaans U, Johannesburg 2006 South Africa (tel: 27-11-489-2884; e-mail: ajb@w.rau.ac.za)), **Casuals and Casualties: Trade Unions and the Restructuring of Work in South Africa.**

¶ Historically, the South African working class has been divided into different segments. During the apartheid era, a very stark caste system in the workplace partitioned workers according to race. Consequently, the labor movement was (& still is) divided according to certain of these social separations. Certain new cleavages are emerging in the 1990s, building on these historical divisions, but also confronting organized labor with new challenges. The emerging divisions between a core & a peripheral 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 (ie, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)) are examined, 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 movement resulting from rapid social transition. Certain relevant developments (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 industries), with larger unions into "super unions," are assessed. The role of sociologists in meeting these challenges is discussed.

98S33705 / ISA / 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 reasons, 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 continuum.

98S33706 / ISA / 1998 / 10947

¶ **Bhargava, Shruti, Shastri, Jigisha & Mankodi, Hina** (Faculty Home Science U Baroda, India (tel/fax: 0091-265-793984/301006)), **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, grandparents 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 & grandparents with reference to childrearing indicates psychological as well as social 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 particularly as agents for imparting *sanskars*, ie, culturally relevant values, & religious activities.

98S33707 / ISA / 1998 / 10948

¶ **Bian, Yanjie, Shu, Xiaoling & Logan, John R.,** **Regime Dynamics, Party Membership, and Socioeconomic Mobility in China, 1949-1993.**

¶ Event-history analysis is used to examine recruitment into the Chinese Communist Party, 1949-1993, & its impacts on socioeconomic mobility. Survey data from Shanghai & Tianjin show that screening for political loyalty has been a persistent feature of party recruitment processes regardless of other changes in the regime. Education emerged as a significant 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 positions in both state & nonstate sectors, & 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 People's Republic of China's stratification system during the current transition toward a market economy. At the same time, the new role of education suggests a shift toward a more technocratic political order.

98S33708 / ISA / 1998 / 10949

¶ **Bidart, Claire** (Lamas-CNRS, 59 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-01-40251251/47; e-mail: bidart@mrsh.uci.caen.fr)), **Relationships with Others and Social Participation. Personal Networks of Young People and Forms of Socialization.**

¶ By their participation in the life of the city, young people exert an influence on society, claim they are social actors, signify their position, & indicate the roles they intend to assume. This realization is closely related

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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 adults. By analyzing how young people relate to others & to the social 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

Biernatzki, William E. (Saint Louis U, MO 63156-0907 (tel/fax: 314-977-7290/7296; e-mail: CSCC@SLU.EDU)), **Catholic Polarization on American Television, 1956-98.**

¶ 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

Biggiero, Lucio (Dept Information & Computer Science EGON, 12 Via Buonarroti Rome I-00151 Italy (tel/fax: 396-4829921/9218; e-mail: biggiero@dis.uniroma1.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@cerfnet.com**

¶ 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 suggestions of H. S. Maturana & Niklas Luhmann. A closer look at such applications suggests that they have an essentially metaphorical basis or else were hastily done. Ways that autopoiesis differs from second-order cybernetics are 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 (fax: 0055-019-4226502; 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.**

¶ 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 juridically free, 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 elitist politics. One of the most cruel & 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 redemocratization, 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

Bildtård, Torbjörn (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-18-471-7845/1170; e-mail: Torbjorn.bildtard@soc.uu.se)), **The Sexuality of Elderly People on Film: Visual Limitations.**

¶ Explores how the sexuality of elderly people is depicted in mainstream film, drawing on content & discourse analyses of 1990-1995 Nordic & 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 presented 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.

98S33713 / ISA / 1998 / 10954

Bimbi, Franca (Dept Sociology U Padua, I-35122 Italy (tel/fax: 39-49-8274312/657508; e-mail: fbimbi@ux1.unipd.it)), **Women and the City: Innovative Time Strategies and Urban Politics. The Venice Case Study in the European and Italian Context.**

¶ Examines the debate on "City Times" evolving in Italy since the mid-1980s & presents a research project on the "City Time Programs" registered in 80 Italian cities, highlighting the Venice case study (Belloni & Bimbi, 1997). It is hypothesized that certain European experiences of administrative decentralization & of a greater autonomy for local government, particularly in Spain & Italy, show that it is possible to think of the city as a place for public action, in a *vita activa* (active life) perspective (Arendt, Hannah, 1958), in which to overcome the stalemate between the contractual & communitarian citizenship viewpoints, & develop within a feminist view of the politics of difference (Young 1990). At the empirical level, the Italian experiences show three main aspects of gender-oriented public action, with their related problems of social conflict: (1) the rationalization of the complexity of the city clock; (2) the introduction of innovations in the public services, especially in child care services; & (3) the introduction of many facilities for working women to arrange their personal time. An outstanding example is the Venice Municipality where a women's center started a project called "Women's Citizenship & Urban Life Quality" & organized a national archive for City Times projects. A Women's Council, with 30 women's groups, organizes its activities, forming pressure initiatives acting on the local administration. Discussion shows that a new gender-oriented concept—the "community of purposes" (Garber & Turner, 1995)—could occupy the middle ground between the contractual ideal & the communitarian idea of citizenship.

98S33714 / ISA / 1998 / 10955

Birkelbach, Klaus & Meulemann, Heiner (Instiit Angewandte sozialforschung U Köln, D-50989 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0211-470-5658/5169; 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**

Cohort of German Former High School Students between Ages 16, 30, and 43, 1969-1997.

† Investigates the stability of Ronald Inglehart's postmaterialism, which is viewed as an indicator of high value demands to the performance of the political system & two related political attitudes—value demands & recognition of constraints. Data are drawn from a longitudinal study of about 1,600 German former high school students at ages 16, 30, & 43, 1969-1997. It is found that postmaterialism, surveyed in the standard ranking form, is very high at age 30 & very stable until age 43. To differentiate within a predominantly postmaterialist group, questions on value demands & on the recognition of constraints in the form of ratings were administered. The prolonged formative period of the educationally privileged group should lead to high value demands & to a low recognition of constraints at age 30, while educational & occupational advancements, ages 30-43, should reduce value demands & foster the recognition of constraints, reflecting an advancement in the educational & occupational career. Also examined is the extent to which, at age 30, these depend on social background, political interest, value of political participation, & membership in political groups at age 16; participation in demonstrations ages 16-30; & educational degrees attained, time spent in the labor force, & highest occupational prestige attained.

98S33715 / ISA / 1998 / 10956

† **Bishop, Kenneth J.** (Dept Sociology & Social Policy Queen's U, Belfast BT7 1LN Northern Ireland (tel/fax: 44-0232-273714/320668; e-mail: K.Bishop@qub.ac.uk)), **Paradise Lost—History of a Belfast "Urban Village"**.

† The Donegall Pass is a Protestant working-class district in South Belfast, Northern Ireland, comprising approximately a .5 square mile in area with a population of about 2,000, mainly Protestant, residents. Since the late 1960s, urban redevelopment & the "Troubles" have changed the social geography & personality of the Donegall Pass community. The community views itself as being historically & culturally neglected. Residents see themselves still as being under threat from not only the surrounding Roman Catholic communities but also now from the British government & their own traditional political representatives. In a sense, the present community is trying to resuscitate a dying age of collective civic pride & political power against the background of the need to survive as a group, while still trying to retain a certain amount of territorial & personal integrity. Here, the social construction of this community's political habitus is traced through its transition from a vibrant community in the early 1960s to the development of its present warrior regimes. It is argued that the political habitus of the Donegall Pass community can be characterized by the continual struggle for the monopolization of power & the attempts by the community's established Protestant population to defend itself against perceived cultural outsiders & recent political changes in Northern Ireland.

98S33716 / ISA / 1998 / 10957

† **Bislev, Sven** (Copenhagen Business School, DK-2000 Frederiksberg Denmark (tel/fax: 45-38-153-195/840; e-mail: sb.sprqk@cbs.dk)), **European Integration and Supranational Social Theory.**

† Social science disciplines have found it difficult to comprehend European developments. With no nation-state to act as the superior, sanctified community, several of social science's more advanced systemic concepts do not work in a European context. In theories about globalization, there has been a tendency to see all community disappearing because of the weakening of the state. When the nation-state fails, left are context-free individuals facing overpowering global forces or, alternatively, liberated spirits with unlimited opportunities. The European example situates this important discussion empirically & historically. The social sciences develop approaches to conceive the nature of the emerging European society that demonstrate how the state-dependency of social sciences makes them vulnerable to state reduction. Alternatively, theorizing in terms of different forms of community (state, market, civil society), & their relations with each other, enables one to conceptualize, although on a highly abstract level, a species of community that is no nation-state. Perhaps the lack of a European social science affects the difficult work of integration: without independent social science, a critical public sphere is difficult to build, & without that, community performance may suffer more from inefficiency & corruption.

98S33717 / ISA / 1998 / 10958

† **Bittman, Michael** (Social Policy Research Center U New South Wales, Sydney 2052 Australia (tel/fax: 61-2-9385-3854/1049; e-mail: m.bittman@unsw.edu.au)), **Is Leisure Time Becoming Scarcer?**

The Evidence about Overwork, the Second Shift and the Time Squeeze.

† 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.

98S33718 / 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.

98S33719 / 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 themselves 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?

98S33720 / ISA / 1998 / 10961

† **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. Positivism, critical rationalism, realism, & interpretivism, & their accompanying research strategies—induction, deduction, retrodution, & 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.

98S33721 / ISA / 1998 / 10962

† **Blair, John G.** (Faculty Letters U Geneva, CH-1211 4 Switzerland (tel/fax: 4122-349-11-01; e-mail: Blair@uni2a.unige.ch)), **Comparative 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 results of their fieldwork. The primary instrument of research is a precoded questionnaire, applying Karin Blair's cubal model. Collating results should improve both model & questionnaire.

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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 range would be 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 theatrical traditions, texts of plays, illustrations of stage construction or props or designs for particular productions, interviews & biographies of important players from the different traditions, & maps.

98S33722 / ISA / 1998 / 10963

Blanc, Jean-Jacques (9 Crêts-de-Champel, CH-1206 Geneva Switzerland [tel/fax: 41-22-346-30-48; e-mail: jean-jacques.blanc@span.ch]), **Bioethism: A Paradigm, a Philosophy and a Methodological Systemic Approach to a Performance Evaluation of Social Systems.**

¶ 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 reevaluation of society performance, welfare, & fulfillment.

98S33723 / ISA / 1998 / 10964

Blasi, Anthony J. (Tennessee State U, Nashville 37209-1561 [tel/fax: 615-315-9930/963-5552; e-mail: ablas1@vol.com]), **Marginality as the Social Position of Religion.**

¶ 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.

98S33724 / ISA / 1998 / 10965

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

¶ 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 two responses to substantive responses in which 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 ordinally 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.

98S33725 / ISA / 1998 / 10966

Blass, Leila Da Silva (U São Paulo, 05009-060 SP Brazil [tel/fax: 011-263-8666/3873-2486]), **French title not provided** (Working Practices of the Globalization Era). (FRE)

¶ In a discussion of working practices & new management processes in Brazil during the globalization era, an attempt is made to (1) identify the cultural concept for divulging business strategies for the implementation of interactive & communication programs, & the main aspects of these management strategies; (2) discuss the civilizing universal models based on the concept of work created in modern times in which work practices are set apart from other social activities; & (3) analyze the meaning &

importance given to wages in the conception of both sociability & identity in different societies. The working transformations engendered by the capitalist production system emphasize its internal contradictions, resulting in a contemporary paradox: the more production becomes global, the more evident become heterogeneous working practices, & the intersection of traditional & modern productive processes.

98S33726 / ISA / 1998 / 10967

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

¶ 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; ie, 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.

98S33727 / ISA / 1998 / 10968

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.**

¶ 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 obvious, owing to 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 services 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 & universalism in the provision of services. These ideas are illustrated with findings of an empirical study of nonprofit organizations in NC.

98S33728 / ISA / 1998 / 10969

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

¶ 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.

98S33729 / ISA / 1998 / 10970

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

¶ It is argued that South African policy efforts—eg, emphasizing creation of developmental 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 exhortations.

tations without the kind of content provided by designing local-level economic development experiments in which actors from public, private, & community sectors learn about economic development & build competence 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 best pushed outward.

98S33730 / ISA / 1998 / 10971

Block, Fred & Somers, Margaret (Dept Sociology U California, Davis 95616 [tel/fax: 530-752-5893/0783; e-mail: fblock@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.

98S33731 / ISA / 1998 / 10972

Bloemraad, Irène (Dept Sociology Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138 [fax: 496-5794; e-mail: Bloem@wjh.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 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.

98S33732 / ISA / 1998 / 10973

Blom, Raimo & Melin, Harri (U Tampere, FIN-33101 Finland [e-mail: ssrabl@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.

98S33733 / ISA / 1998 / 10974

Bloul, Rachel A. (Australian National U, Canberra ACT 0200 [tel/fax: 06-249-5178/0525; e-mail: Rachel.Bloul@anu.edu.au]), **French title not provided (From Moral Protest to Religious Politics: Ethical Demands and 'Beur' Political Action in France). (FRE)**

¶ Traces Muslim youths' ("Beurs") response to their marginalization in France. The Beur movement acquired national significance via the poli-

tization 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 politicoethical demands for social justice & dignity expressed by the Beur movement. However, the Islamist reconversion 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.

98S33734 / ISA / 1998 / 10975

Blühdorn, Ingolfur (Dept European Studies U Bath, Claverton Down BA2 7AY England [tel/fax: 01225-826826/826099; e-mail: I.Blühdorn@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 continual redirection 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.

98S33735 / ISA / 1998 / 10976

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

¶ Environmental sociologists taking constructionist approaches have still 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 worlds—the extradiscursive world, & 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-construction. (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-à-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.

98S33736 / ISA / 1998 / 10977

Blute, Marion (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Mississauga L5L 1C6 [tel/fax: 905-828-3947/569-4611; 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, variation, & selection are as applicable to sociocultural as to biological subject matters. Evolutionary theory can be divided into two great branches: systematics & taxonomy—emphasizing the importance of his-

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tory & evolutionary ecology/sociobiology stressing selection. Among the more notable applications of sociocultural evolutionism, David Hull's evolutionary sociology of science emphasizes the former (although not exclusively so). In the spirit of Hull's evolutionary sociology of science, some modified principles of evolutionary ecology are employed to consider the conditions under which scientists should be expected to engage in various strategies of research, teaching, & social collaboration with peers.

98S33737 / ISA / 1998 / 10978

Boadu, Kwame A. & Trovato, Frank (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 (tel/fax: 403-424-1872/492-7196; e-mail: kboadu@gpu.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 highly likely that psychodynamic factors have played an important role in human fertility change, not only during times of war, but also immediately after.

98S33738 / ISA / 1998 / 10979

Boal, Iain (Dept Geography U California, Berkeley 94720 (tel: 510-642-7710; e-mail: iboal@socrates.berkeley.edu)), **Youth at Risk. The Transvaluation of a Category within Late Capitalist Modernity.**

¶ Explores the historical collocation of two sociological key terms—youth & risk—emerging at sites where the disciplinary regimes of the modern nation-state meet the actuarial 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.

98S33739 / ISA / 1998 / 10980

Boas, Hans Christian (Linguistic Dept U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599-3155 (tel/fax: 919-962-1192/3708; e-mail: hcb@email.unc.edu)), **On the Nature of Language Change: What Role Do Prestige Dialects Really Play?**

¶ A contribution to discussion 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 Cedergren (1973) have shown that language variation correlates with speaker variables, eg, socioeconomic class, age, & sex, as well as contextual style. These 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.

98S33740 / ISA / 1998 / 10981

Bode, Ingo (Dept Sociology Gerhard Mercator U Duisburg, D-47057 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 02033792735/4350; 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 particularism 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 corporatist 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 case 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.

98S33741 / ISA / 1998 / 10982

Bode, Ingo & Brose, Hanns-Georg (Dept Sociology Gerhard Mercator U Duisburg, D-47057 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0203-379-2735/4350; e-mail: bode@uni-duisburg.de)), **The New Altruism: Patterns of Private Giving and the Transformation of Welfare Solidarity.**

¶ In recent times, social policy research has given growing attention to nonstatist forms of welfare production, including those sustained by voluntary individual transfers of time or money. These transfers are given to nonprofit organizations, which are frequently seen as part of a new welfare mix in which state provision appears as but one segment of a more & more pluralistic set of actors & institutions. Most discussion about the (potential) role of these voluntary forms of welfare production is influenced by the classical "crowding-out paradigm" which pretends a negative correlation between prosocial private activities & institutionalized forms of welfare solidarity, the latter being instilled in state provision or social insurance schemes. Here, problems with this proposition are identified: (1) Private giving (in monetary as well as in nonmonetary forms) still remains on a high level in the welfare states. Preliminary studies of organizations from the German & French nonprofit sector suggest a shift from traditional ways of time & money giving to more conscious & deliberate forms of individual philanthropy, whereas the traditional type of giving (church collections, rich people's philanthropy, in-group fund raising by workers) is losing ground. (2) Some institutional change in state-managed income redistribution is already taking place. Evidence from France & the Federal Republic of Germany indicates that welfare provision is increasingly discussed in terms of what kind of social needs really should be addressed, & how this might be done most effectively. Conversely, large-scale income redistribution is becoming much less relevant. It is argued that patterns of giving & institutionalized welfare solidarity suggest that the cultural meaning of welfare solidarity is changing, & that a new altruism is going to emerge.

98S33742 / ISA / 1998 / 10983

Body-Gendrot, Sophie (U Paris IV, F-75230 Cedex 05 France (tel/fax: 33-1-43-956347/45-415070; e-mail: bodygend@ccr.jussieu.fr)), **The Social Control of Cities: A French-American Comparison.**

¶ How do cities confront threats of violence & juvenile delinquency? According to national contexts, local autonomy is more or less vigorous; national traditions & culture, institutional patterns, size, & economic circumstances have an impact on their capabilities to act. Here, however, it is suggested that large cities resort to politics of pacification for matters of law & order, which may alleviate national discursive practices defending the strengthening of repression. This seems particularly demonstrated by some US metropolises. Conversely, in France, where a nation-

al policy of solidarity toward cities had been—at least symbolically—designed, security demands from inner-city residents, transmitted by prefects seem to influence Right & Left governmental policies. Local compromises are elaborated.

98S33743 / ISA / 1998 / 10984

✓ **Body-Gendrot, Sophie** (U Paris IV, F-75230 Cedex 05 France (tel/fax: 33-1-43-956347/45-415070; e-mail: bodygend@ccr.jussieu.fr)), **Racisms, Antiracisms and Xenophobia in Western Democracies.**

¶ Explores racism in the context of the challenges set by globalization, especially in France & the US. The context of post-racism can be interpreted as an emergent tendency in which the changes induced in the roles of the nation-states, & convulsive reactions to global mutations, bring forth ethnonationalisms & assertions of identities in most Western countries. Such assertions are made at the expense of weaker but proximate categories that lack political clout. Strengthening security demands on the part of public opinion against a demonized collective Alter are merging at both the external & domestic levels. If repressive (& lucrative) public policies tend to converge, national variations need to be analyzed.

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.**

¶ Discusses decline & rise of self-employment in a historical context characterized by fundamental economic shifts toward the tertiary & quaternary sectors. In the course of this development, established occupations & enterprises disappear, while new ones appear. Observing a secular trend of minimizing the ratio of self-employed people in most of contemporary Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development members does not mean that no "fresh blood" comes into the statistical category of self-employment. Here, the economic & social balance of a creation &, simultaneously, of a destruction of markets, firms, & entrepreneurs are highlighted. This perspective emphasizes dynamic changes of economies & societies over time & discusses effects for the category of self-employment & its inter- & intragenerational composition & mobility. Empirical reverence is especially given to the German case.

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-Linearity of Income and Expenditure.**

¶ Expenditure & income are often considered as two different sides of the same coin called social inequality, & a linear relationship is implied. Questioned here is whether income can be used as a proxy for well-being or for individual participation in the wealth of a nation, because a definite relationship between consumption & income is required for such causality. Repeated cross-sectional data from the 1973-1998 West German Income & Expenditure Survey are drawn on to investigate the relationship between income & expenditures, separating age, cohort, & period effects. Analysis yields evidence about the nonlinearity of the income-expenditure relationship. Previous research showed a substantial income mobility, & analysis here also indicates that the expenditure patterns of households over time seem to be more continuous than income patterns. It is concluded that doing research on expenditure is necessary to obtain information about the living standard of individuals & households in socially stratified societies.

98S33746 / ISA / 1998 / 10987

✓ **Boegenhold, Dieter & Petrowsky, Werner** (Research Unit Work & Region Bremen U, D-28209 Federal Republic Germany (tel: 49-421-218-4059; 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.**

¶ Analyzes the extent to which an urban population has developed homogeneous patterns of consumption & leisure activities, based on 1992/93 survey data from a representative sample of 1,000 interviewees in Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany. Highlighted are findings on participation in sports & (public) culture & the use of paid home services. Examination of social differentiations in patterns of spending consumption & leisure in different household types reveals few homogeneous leisure

activities. Specifically, the new modern leisure & consumption activities are concentrated in a very small group of the urban population. Specific leisure patterns of women in middle ages & of middle social position are also identified. Theoretical implications about social stratification & life-style are considered.

98S33747 / ISA / 1998 / 10988

✓ **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.**

¶ The system of governance in Danish cities is increasingly becoming fragmented in terms of organization. Described here is a 4-year project investigating how the system works, conceived in network terms where well-understood concepts like municipality, municipality council, committee system, & various forms of administrative offices no longer make sense. New contents are put into the relations between organizational entities, new forms of organization come up, & new roles are found for citizens wishing to be part of processes that make a difference in terms of policy organization & contents. Some researchers understand this as citizen or user empowerment, while others are more interested in the new networks of local administration that develop across the public-private divide, which hence becomes obsolete.

98S33748 / ISA / 1998 / 10989

✓ **Bogomilova, Nonka** (Instit Philosophical Research, 6 P. Evtimii St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria (tel: 359-2-88-18-41)), **New Religious Movements and Youth.**

¶ Explores important psychosocial characteristics of new religions in Bulgaria, drawing on surveys conducted in several Eastern European countries. The following are the main theses & hypotheses: (1) The breakup of the communist regimes was also a breakup of the institutional authorities: the party, government, parents, & teachers. (2) Longing for charismatic authority is a very important motivation for young people to join new religions. (3) Charismatic authority is characterized mainly by an ability to influence the irrational, subconscious, & emotional part of young persons, ie, the ability to guarantee that the concrete individual is elected, chosen, immortal, & loved.

98S33749 / ISA / 1998 / 10990

✓ **Boiral, Olivier** (HEC Montréal, 3000 Chemin de la Côte St Catherine Quebec H3T 2A7 (tel: 516-3429892)), **Des systèmes de gestion environnementale à la mobilisation des travailleurs: pour une approche humaniste des management** (Systems of Environmental Management for the Mobilization of Workers: Toward a Humanistic Approach to Management). (FRE)

¶ Past reductions in environmental impact are held to have rested principally on technical measurements & to have demanded heavy investment. It is argued that more & more businesses have tried to implicate workers in environmental causes & to promote environmental policies. Highlighted are the development of preventive approaches, the plurality of pollution sources, erratic fluctuations in pollution, & the interdependence between human & technical dimensions of the operations from which pollutants emerge. Integration of these concerns into daily management is discussed, & it is asserted that, to facilitate this process of integration, diverse public & professional organisms have developed systems of environmental management. The success of the international norm of ISO 14001 is considered. Empirical studies demonstrating the role & relative contribution of human efforts in the amelioration of environmental performance as well as the advantages & perverse impact of the implementation of management systems of the ISO 14001 type are presented.

98S33750 / ISA / 1998 / 10991

✓ **Boje, Thomas & Almqvist, Anna-Lena** (Dept Sociology Umeå U, S-90187 Sweden (tel/fax: 4690786-5984/6694; 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.**

¶ Analyzes the interrelationship between social citizenship rights & women's labor market participation in the context of different European welfare systems, including that of Sweden, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, & GB. Focus is on the impact of various institutional arrangements concerning parental leave & gender differences in labor market patterns. Also considered is how variations in caring arrangements in the welfare systems influence women's capacity to reconcile labor market involvement & family responsibilities & on the gender division of labor in the family. Gender differences in childrearing & em-

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ployment 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 institutions. Further, this risk takes different forms depending 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: boleda@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 Potosi, & 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

Bonanno, Alessandro & Constance, Douglas H. (Sam Houston State U, Huntsville TX 77341), **Issues of TNC Legitimation in the Global Era: The Case of ADM, Ajinomoto, and Price Setting.**

¶ 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

Boneti, Lindomar Wessler (U Regional Noroeste Estado Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil [fax: 055-332-9100; e-mail: boneti@main.unijui.tche.br]), **Progrès 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, Piñero, Maigé & Martinez, Fabiana (Centro Estudios Avanzados U Nacional Cordoba, 5000 Argentina [tel/fax: 54-51-215750; 54-51-239731; e-mail: Liesrl@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 & In-

ternational 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 & his or her particularism. This can have disruptive effects on the constitution 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 lexical & semantic analysis (SATO3.60) 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-1990, 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 on 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 & Palier, Bruno (U Bath, Claverton Down BA2 7AY England [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 of the two systems as 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's 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 & recommodification 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: voboasoziolegie.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 thrusts 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 & the possible room for their elimination & the expansion of its basis of legitimation are discussed. New sources of conflict that must be evaluated & taken into account in any discussion of the civilizational project are identified, including the structural change of the core, with which major threats to peace were connected in the past; previous obstructions to, & new possibilities for, catch-up development; & new forms of conflict beyond the interstate type.

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.uni.zh.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 & 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—i.e., Malaysia—is discussed, whose socio-political & cultural background rather clearly deviates from the East Asian ideal type of conditions 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 Bajio (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. (Institut Work & Technology, Munscheidstr 14 D-45886 Gelsenkirchen Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-209-1707-147/124; e-mail: bosch@iatge.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 interactions 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: 410-742-4945/219-2879; 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 that books & libraries 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 secondary sources addresses how widespread are the practices of casual leisure vs what Robert A. Stebbins calls "serious leisure," an activity from which one derives genuine self-actualization & worth. The forces that led to Bradbury's vision of the future are examined & placed in a possible agenda for research & thinking about leisure.

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 São 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: 45-4674-2000/3041; e-mail: pnb@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

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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 regard to understanding the initiation of learning processes as a precondition for development of work & increased participation, 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 service social U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 [tel/fax: 418-565-2131/656-3567; e-mail: Nicole.Boucher@svs.ulaval.ca]), **The Aging of the Aging Theory—Is It Compromised by the Sociologist's Position and Career?**

¶ Examines 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 place & 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 results 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 thought that arguments 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 accountability to customers' 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 redevelopment, & 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 *oeuvre* (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

Bouilloud, Jean-Philippe (École supérieure commerce Paris, F-75543 Cedex 11 France [tel/fax: 33-1-49-23-20-96/43-55-99-63; e-mail: bouillou@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

Boulin, Jean-Yves, Lallement, M., Lefevre, G. & Silvera, R. (IRIS-Travail & société-CNRS U Paris IX, F-75775 Cedex 16 France [tel/fax: 33-1-44054638/48; e-mail: boulin@dauphine.fr]), **L'Impact des nouveaux schémas de temps de travail sur les conditions de vie et de travail des salariés** (The Impact of New Working Time Schedules on Living and Working Conditions of Employees). (FRE)

¶ Presents results of research concerning the implementation of new working-time schedules at the firm level & their impact on employees' lives. Based on interviews with about 150 employees, two main hypothesis are examined: (1) The new social compromises negotiated at the national, sectorial, or firm levels, in a context of high unemployment, give another significance to the will of employees concerning worksharing & the trade-off between time & money. (2) Gender divisions—in work & nonwork spheres—are as significant as industrial relations in understanding the social compromises of worksharing. In this light, three traditional oppositions in sociology are discussed: the tensions between individual logic & collective regulations; the opposition between constraints & chosen working-time schedules; & the opposition between work & nonwork spheres. The main result is to balance these three oppositions in light of the implementation of new working-time schedules.

98S33771 / ISA / 1998 / 11012

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-tlse1.fr]), **Production de solidarité et de démocratie: enjeu d'un système d'action collective** (Production of Solidarity and Democracy: A System of Collective Action). (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.

98S33772 / ISA / 1998 / 11013

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: ivyb@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.

98S33773 / ISA / 1998 / 11014

Bourgeault, Ivy Lynn, Luce, Jacquelyne & MacDonald, Maggie (Centre Health Studies York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel/fax: 416-736-2100/5986; e-mail: ivyb@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 of 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, ie, 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

✓ **Bouzada, Xan** (Facultad Ciencias Sociales U Vigo, Pontevedra E-36002 Spain [tel/fax: 86-801988/801980]), **El desarrollo local en la encrucijada entre la memoria de la cultura popular, el juego de las estrategias actoriales y la invención 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.

98S33775 / ISA / 1998 / 11016

✓ **Bovone, Laura** (U Cattolica Sacro Cuore, I-20123 Milan Italy [tel/fax: 01139-2-72342598/72342552; e-mail: lbovone@mi.unicatt.it]), **Clothing: The Authentic Image?**

¶ Examines the concepts of image & authenticity, drawing on fieldwork in Milan, Italy, comprising individual or group in-depth interviews with 70 youths, ages 16-26, 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 constraints," & "may be associated with inferential frameworks." An alternative view of language & context is presented to demonstrate that, 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, ie, 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.

98S33777 / ISA / 1998 / 11018

✓ **Boyce, Rosalie A.** (Graduate School Management U Queensland, Brisbane 4072 Australia [tel/fax: 61-7-3365-6675/6988; e-mail: r.boyce@mailbox.uq.edu.au]), **Using Profession as a Strategic Resource—The Allied Health Professions: From Allied to Medicine to Allied to Each Other?**

¶ Examines the emergence of "allied health" as a political & organizational entity within the Australian health care system under conditions of health sector reform, & contrasts parallel developments in countries such as the UK & Canada. Focus is on analysis of the contemporary organizational, social, & political conditions that have fostered the emergence of allied health as a "profession community" or subculture, rather than the separatist discipline-based focus of the past in which each profession operated in isolation. Traditionally, allied health professions (despite differences in international definitions) are perceived as distinct disciplines such as physiotherapy, occupational therapy, pharmacy, dietetics, psychology, speech pathology, radiography, etc. The study draws on intensive case studies (including 53 interviews) of local workplace organization in Australian general hospitals in the public sector, showing the means through which the allied health professions negotiate new inter-professional managerial relationships as a consequence of new forms of work organization & management associated with internal market reforms & devolved management to clinical units under medical management. These shifts in internal organization are shown to be linked to the development of allied health as a shared strategic resource & a countervailing source of power to the dominance of medicine in institutional settings. The analytical framework included three dimensions: profession-management autonomy, structural utility, & collective allied health processes. The findings demonstrate the importance of local workplace organization in terms of enhancing or diminishing the position of the allied health professions within the organization & in relation to medical power. The future of the health professions is examined in terms of the tension between the development of a nationally organized workplace-driven collective allied health movement, together with the emergence of a new profession-management worker, the allied health director, & the political agenda of long-established professional associations organized as single discipline entities.

98S33778 / ISA / 1998 / 11019

✓ **Boyce, Rosalie A.** (Graduate School Management U Queensland, Brisbane 4072 Australia [tel/fax: 61-7-3365-6675/6988; e-mail: r.boyce@mailbox.uq.edu.au]), **Managerialism and the Politics of the Market: Allied Health Professionals and the Nature of Expertise and Autonomy in a Market Environment.**

¶ Examines the strategic positioning of allied health professionals following sweeping changes in the social policy & managerial context of the provision of public sector health services. Using a case study of & secondary data on the Australian health system, the impact on traditional notions of professional autonomy & expertise are examined in terms of the shift from a professionally (medically) dominated system in which professional judgment was the currency of service allocation decisions to a more market-driven & managerialist system characterized by a purchase (funder)-provider model of service organization & the use of internal & external contracting. In an environment favoring apparent customer sovereignty while reducing provider influence, the level of autonomy of allied health professions are shown to be subject to the dual influence of established forms of medical dominance & emergent managerialism. Strategically, the professions have increasingly drawn on the entrepreneurialism of a more enterprising business culture in their institutional operations & a holistic customer-oriented rhetoric to reposition themselves in the face of the potentially adverse fronts of managerialism & the market. Examined is the tension between these social policy movements & the agency of allied health professionals to reconstruct themselves into a professional project that provides a limited market shelter for their expertise & opens up new forms of business autonomy in the public sector. It is proposed that a likely impact on professional expertise is that the traditional practice model of independent professional expert will be displaced by a market-sensitive service seller model. Likely implications of such a shift in the allied health professionals practice model for clients, & their access to services, are addressed.

98S33779 / ISA / 1998 / 11020

✓ **Boyd, Gary McI.** (Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3Q 1M8 [tel: 514-848-3459; e-mail: boydg@vax2.concordia.ca]), **Educating for Values Immanent in Five Levels of Sociocybersystemic Being.**

¶ Examines the exhibition of particular kinds of values inherent in each

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of five sociocybersystemic emergent levels of being. Concepts discussed are (1) an evolutionarily emergent, distinct cybersystemic & sociocybersystemic level system & (2) values that are inherent in the five most recently emergent (sociocybersystemic) levels. It is argued that a conceptual framework of emergent cybersystemic 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 communicational actions necessary for the survival of sociosystems of that level (& above). These are asserted to be the values immanent in that level of being. It is concluded that, if one accepts the reality of emergent sociocybersystemic 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 immanent in each of the five sociocybersystemic emergent levels of being.

98S33780 / ISA / 1998 / 11021

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

¶ Analyzes the determinants of expenditure change in local government. All budgetary outputs may be incremental, but why are some more incremental than others? The general theory tested is that expenditure change is a function of environmental turbulence (ie, changes in service needs & intergovernmental revenues) & leadership succession (ie, changes in party political control & the appointment of new senior managers). A statistical model that incorporates these variables is tested on data for English local government, 1981-1996. The results are compared across several time periods & groups of authorities (eg, London boroughs, metropolitan districts, & nonmetropolitan counties).

98S33781 / ISA / 1998 / 11022

Boyne, Roy (U Teesside, Middlesborough Cleveland TS1 3BA England [e-mail: RoyBoyne@compuserve.com]), **Crash Theory.**

¶ Contemporary Western culture has analyzed the loss of both the future & the past. Confidence in the future is undermined whether 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 theory, yet clearly prefigured by Karl Marx's theory of commodity fetishism & evident in the work of Sigmund Freud. The cinematic oeuvre of David Cronenberg has been concerned with exploring the supersaturation of the present by the present in films such as *Videodrome* & *Crash*. In particular, it can be argued that the latter film provides the most powerful metaphor yet constructed for characterizing the contemporary condition of Western modernity—as automobile movement ended, control functions were broken, & the travelers removed to hospital or morgue.

98S33782 / ISA / 1998 / 11023

Brandth, Berit & Kvande, Elin (Dept Social & Political Science Norwegian U Science & Technology, N-7055 Dragvoll [tel/fax: 47-7359-2285/1564; e-mail: bentb@sv.ntnu.no]), **Modernity, State Feminism and Flexible Fathers.**

¶ Examines the radical changes in the Norwegian parental leave system during the last 10 years & its effect on fatherhood, drawing on survey data from about 2,200 recent fathers & interviews with 30 fathers & their spouses in Trondheim. The changes in the system were instituted to strengthen the relationship between father & child & to facilitate greater child care equality between mothers & fathers. During this period, parental leave has increased from 18-45 weeks with 100% pay, or 52 weeks with 80% pay. Benefits of the program include the paternity quota, ie, 4 weeks reserved for the father, & the optional time account scheme, in which parents may combine parental leave benefits with reduced working hours. This makes it possible for parents to return to work earlier & work shorter hours with no reduction in income. The paternity quota was presented as a way of "gently enforcing" fathers to take leave, but it can be seen as an example of "enforced fathering" imposed by the state feminist system. The time account scheme is the ultraoptional flexible system introduced to tailor individual use of the parental leave system. It is found that 75% of all fathers with an earned right to use parental

leave used the enforced 4 weeks, while only 1% of them (& 3% of mothers) used the optional & flexible part of the leave, suggesting that field flexibility & optional choices do not work, but the standardized, modern, nonflexible solution is an approach to get more fathers to participate in child care. Three questions are addressed: (1) How is this radical reform received & used by the fathers? (2) Do they consider the paternal quota as a state intervention into private family life spheres, or do they see it as a positive privilege given to them as men? (3) What are the possible reasons for the rejection of the postmodern, flexible part of the leave?

98S33783 / ISA / 1998 / 11024

Brann, Conrad M. B. (Dept Languages & Linguistics U Maiduguri, PMB 2001 Nigeria [tel: 234-76-232-262]), **Code Alternation in Nigerian Elections.**

¶ Nigerian elections to local, state, & federal government offices, 1996-1998, exemplify the triglottic configuration of territorial/local, communal/state, & national/federal language use. Whereas elections were mainly conducted in languages of the appropriate level, alternation took place with languages of the other two. Analytically, they form one domain of incidence, but individual language events are divisible into language acts & the use of various media. The election agents, candidates, & electors range sociolinguistically from the local to the state & federal levels, with concomitant variations in language use in the triglottic configuration. Here, data were gathered from official & media printed & recorded materials, observation public meetings of various electoral phases, & simple questionnaires. Electoral officials, nominated from the center tended to use the official language, ranging however from the written 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.

98S33784 / ISA / 1998 / 11025

Brante, Thomas (Dept Sociology U Lund, S-22100 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-46222-9629/4794; e-mail: thomas.brante@soc.lu.se]), **General Sociological Theory and STS-Studies.**

¶ Examines why general sociological theory is barely employed in current STS (science & technology) studies. One suggested explanation is that the present diversification of sociology provides no obvious means of applying its theories to the STS domain. It is argued that nonpositivist, causal explanations should be reinstalled as the central concern of sociology. Setting out from the macro-micro & actor-structure issues, an attempt is made to systematize explanatory sociological accounts at different levels. To illustrate, the resulting systematization is applied to a few well-known STS studies. Finally, the merits of an explanatory sociological approach to STS are discussed. It is argued that a reevaluation of the strong program is needed.

98S33785 / ISA / 1998 / 11026

Brante, Thomas (Dept Sociology U Lund, S-22100 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-46222-9629/4794; e-mail: thomas.brante@soc.lu.se]), **Causal Realism, Sociology and Nordic Sociology.**

¶ Employing Thomas Kuhn's notion of crisis, it may be argued that sociology has been in a crisis since the 1960s; ie, far too much time & energy have been devoted to examining the philosophical assumptions of the subject, formulating & comparing rival paradigm candidates, etc, a situation highlighted in the current phase of disciplinary fragmentation. To overcome this dilemma, a new metatheory—causal realism—is proposed, capable of (1) stating some simple but not unsophisticated common goals & assumptions, (2) fostering a reasonably shared identity among the practitioners of the discipline, yet (3) allowing a theoretical & methodical pluralism. Implications of causal realism for sociological research strategies are elaborated & illustrated. Causal realism is then reconnected to postwar, pre-1968 Nordic sociology. It is shown that by discarding the positivistic notions inherent in postwar Nordic sociology, a new, perfectly viable sociological platform & research program, akin to causal realism, emerges. In this manner, the older & somewhat forgotten Nordic sociological tradition can be revitalized as a contribution to discussion of how to resolve current problems of disciplinary fragmentation & reintegration.

98S33786 / ISA / 1998 / 11027

Braun, Michael, Alwin, Duane F. & Scott, Jacqueline (ZUMA, D-68159 Mannheim Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-621-1246176/1246100; e-mail: braun@zuma-Mannheim.de]), **Generational Change in Gender Roles: Western Industrialized and Former Socialist Countries Compared.**

¶ The gender-role attitudes of men & women in former socialist countries—with the exception of East Germany—are much more traditional than their counterparts in Western industrial countries. This difference applies both to perceptions about the potentially harmful consequences of mothers' employment & to more general ideological beliefs concerning the "proper" role of women. Here, data are drawn from the International Social Survey Program to focus on East-West cohort differences in gender-role attitudes & examine the likely role that generational succession will play in future attitudinal change. In former socialist countries, gender-role attitudes seem relatively unconstrained in comparison to the West, & there is little evidence of much support for the package of attitudes & beliefs that support the feminist position. There is also less evidence of cohort differentiation in the East than in the West. What these findings might indicate about the convergence of East-West attitudes is considered, & implications for the progression of gender equality are discussed.

98S33787 / ISA / 1998 / 11028

Braungart, Richard G. & Braungart, Margaret M. (Dept Sociology Syracuse U, NY 13244 [tel/fax: 315-443-2346/4597; e-mail: rgbraung@mailbox.syr.edu]), **Life History Analysis of Lajos Kossuth: The Leader of Young Hungary in the Early 19th Century.**

¶ Provides a life-history analysis of Lajos Kossuth, the charismatic leader of one of Hungary's foremost youth movements. Erupting 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 & championed nationalism, romanticism, & 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.

98S33788 / ISA / 1998 / 11029

Brayfield, April & Mennino, Sue (Dept Sociology Tulane U, New Orleans LA 70118 [tel/fax: 504-862-3001/865-5544; e-mail: aprilb@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu]), **Academic Representations of Childhood: A Longitudinal Content Analysis of *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 1939-1997.**

¶ Examined is how scholars have conceptualized childhood in the prestigious US *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, drawing on a longitudinal content analysis of 59 volumes, 1939-1997, to document both quantitative & qualitative trends in academic representations of childhood, popular topics per decade & how the authors' conceptions & (de/re) construction of childhood change over time. Preliminary analysis indicates that, although there has been a dramatic increase in the proportion of articles about children's issues, few authors place children at the center of their research enterprise; most researchers study children from an adult-centered perspective (eg, parenting), thereby ignoring children's agency in the (re)production of their own cultures. Offered here is a more comprehensive & systematic mapping of the intellectual terrain of childhood in the field of family studies in the US.

98S33789 / ISA / 1998 / 11030

Breckner, Roswitha (U Halle, Berlin D-10823 Federal Republic Germany [fax: 00-49-30-7870-4516; e-mail: r_breckner@compuserve.com]), **Migration Biographies between 'the East' and 'the West' of Europe: Processes of Constructing Biographical Continuity before and after 1989.**

¶ In East-West migration biographies, the division of Europe became a relevant & even structuring backdrop in terms of polarization between two societal & economical systems until 1989, when, after the fall of the Berlin (Federal Republic of Germany) Wall, another backdrop appeared as relevant in the process of (re)constructing East-West migration biographies: the pre-1945 interrelated European history. Presenting contrasting cases, demonstrated is how the division of Europe became meaningful

in biographical contexts & how migrants from Eastern European Countries, especially coming from Romania to Western Germany, 1968-1989, constructed biographical continuity before & after 1989. Patterns of constructing life stories as "in between" the East & the West of Europe are 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.

98S33790 / ISA / 1998 / 11031

Briceño, Miguel Angel (Instit Filosofía U Central Venezuela, Caracas 1041-A [tel/fax: 00582-6930038/6624751; e-mail: mibricen@reacciun.ve]), **University, Knowledge Industries and Sustainable Development.**

¶ The concept of sustainable development denotes 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.

98S33791 / ISA / 1998 / 11032

Briefs, Ulrich (U Brême Posterholt NL-6061 CD Netherlands [tel/fax: 0031-0475-403343/404066; e-mail: u_briefs_jrs_paris_berlin_p_holt@compuserve.com]), **La Co-détermination à l'Allemande en vue des expériences des derniers années** (The Evaluation of Germany's Comanagement System in View of the Experiences of the Last Few Years). (FRE)

¶ Since the mid-1970s, German employees have been represented on the boards of directors of all large businesses & in a great number of medium-size businesses. It is argued that, contrary to the hopes expressed since the promulgation of the 1976 comanagement law, unions have not known how to turn this situation into an instrument of information & intervention used in the interest of employees. This obstacle is attributed to the internal structural problems of German unions as well as the deterioration of the German social system following reunification. The principal factors involved are synthesized.

98S33792 / ISA / 1998 / 11033

Briefs, Ulrich (U Brême, Posterholt NL-6061 CD Netherlands [tel/fax: 0031-475-403343/404066; e-mail: u_briefs_jrs_paris_berlin_p_holt@compuserve.com]), **La Co-détermination à l'Allemande—exploit ou échec?—Évaluation de l'expérience récente et analyse des perspectives** (Codetermination in Germany—Success or Failure?—Evaluation of Recent Experiences and Analysis of Perspectives). (FRE)

¶ Since the mid-1970s, wage earners have been protected by managerial & watchdog committees in large & medium-sized German businesses, articulating informational, 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.

98S33793 / ISA / 1998 / 11034

Briskin, Linda (Social Science Division York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel/fax: 416-736-5054/5615; e-mail: lbriskin@yorku.ca]), **Unions and Women's Organizing in Canada and Sweden.**

● 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

¶ 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

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action & autonomous organizing by women. Four areas of organizational & strategic interventions are examined: representation, ways of working, separate organizing, & alliances & coalitions.

98S33794 / ISA / 1998 / 11035

Briskin, Linda (Social Science Division York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel/fax: 416-736-5054/5615; 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**

¶ 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.

98S33795 / ISA / 1998 / 11036

Britto da Motta, Alda (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 an 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.

98S33796 / ISA / 1998 / 11037

Broadbent, Jeffrey (Dept Sociology U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455 [tel/fax: 612-624-1828/7020; e-mail: broad001@atlas.socsci.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 process is seen as consisting of diverse ontological dimensions, ie, of fundamentally distinct & autonomous aspects of society that interpenetrate 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.

98S33797 / ISA / 1998 / 11038

Brodeur, Jean-Paul (Centre international criminologie comparée U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-343-6168/2269; e-mail: brodeurj@cicc.umontreal.ca]), **La Recherche et l'évolution de la police (police communautaire et police intensive)** (Research and Changes in Policing [Community Policing and Intensive Policing]). (FRE)

¶ The place of researchers in the formulation, development, & implementation of the paradigm of community policing is evaluated, using a problematic developed in Canada. It is shown that the desire of researchers to expand the police mandate & to decenter 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.

98S33798 / ISA / 1998 / 11039

Brogden, 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 orthodox surveys of victim-of-public-space crimes. A second, current, approach argues that the fear is often legitimate; however, its substantiation depended on two key elements—recognizing the crimes of private as opposed to 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.

98S33799 / 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]), **Maquilas 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 that are the focus of the corporate campaigns are examined by studying the protest 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.

98S33800 / 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/loot multiplier was 6 (12 cases). Much of the loot went to foreigners. Sending money to foreign countries invites 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 4,127 (15 cases). The transfer efficiency of public money to the farmers (usually large corporations) was about 33%. The other 67% was wasted. The loot/bribe 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-U GH 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"*.

¶ Perspectives for a sociology of work in a "new working society" are outlined in the context of massive change in the model of mass production & Fordist regulation. New patterns of the division of labor on the international level, between services & production, between & within firms, & between the sexes all have consequences for the rearrangement of industrial & employment relations, career patterns, work-time arrangements, & lifestyles. Changing relationships between producing/providing & consumption/application affect the management of the interferences between the different stages of the value-added chain, the evolution of a postbureaucratic structure of work organizations & employees' social vocational skills. These changes of the model of mass production gain still more importance in the context of the crisis of the welfare state. Hence the sociocultural model of the postwar working society of the Western world appears to be fading. Implications for a reorientation of the sociology of work are discussed.

98S33802 / ISA / 1998 / 11043

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 Open Commercial Context*.

¶ Analyzes the impact of economic liberation on the industrial structure of Mexico during the 1980s. Numerous questions are raised in regard to Mexico's place in the global economy. It is not necessarily true that the changes will result in Mexico becoming a major marketing power. The insertion of Mexican industries in the international market has implications for many companies in terms of competitive strategies & productivity.

98S33803 / ISA / 1998 / 11044

Brown, Richard (Dept Sociology U Maryland, College Park 20742-1315 (tel/fax: 301-405-6393/314-6892; e-mail: rbrown@bssl.umd.edu)), *Post-Industrial Production Postmodern Selves*.

¶ The focus of this examination of postindustrial production is on two questions: (1) What is the relation between modes of production & modes of identity, particularly in the current era—i.e., the times/places within the core states characterized by postindustrial production & postmodern modes of images & information? (2) What identities emerge for the communicative flows, from the shift toward modes of information & consumption, from the movement in advanced sectors of both manufacturing & service, from Fordism to flexible production?

98S33804 / ISA / 1998 / 11045

Bruederl, Josef, Diekmann, Andreas & Engelhardt, Henriette (Institut Soziologie U Munich, D-80801 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0049-89-2180-2901/2922; e-mail: uf341ga.mail.lrz-muenchen.de)), *Premarital Cohabitation and Marital Stability in Germany*.

¶ Data from the West German family survey of 1988 are used to explore whether premarital cohabitation influences the divorce rate of a subsequent marriage. Contrary to the "weeding-out" hypothesis, which postulates that cohabitation should decrease divorce rates because high-risk partners will separate before marriage, results indicate that cohabitation increases the risk that a subsequent marriage will end in divorce. However, more sophisticated analyses hint at the possibility that this result is due to self-selection: high-risk persons choose cohabitation. Using a bivariate probit model, it is shown that cohabitation—net of self-selection—actually decreases the risk of divorce.

98S33805 / ISA / 1998 / 11046

Brunell, Laura (Dept Political Science U Colorado, Boulder 80309-0333 (tel/fax: 303-492-6632/0978; e-mail: brunell@colorado.edu)), *Embedding the Local State: Urban Activism in Post-Communism*.

¶ 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 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, variance 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

Bruno, Lucia (Coll Education São Paulo U, 05508-900 SP Brazil (tel: 0055-11-815-02-32)), *Nouveaux Aspects du travail des ingénieurs brésiliens dans une usine automobile au Brésil* (New Aspects of Brazilian Engineers' Work in an Automobile Factory). (FRE)

¶ Changes in the activities of engineers due to the restructuring of the mode of production in a Brazilian automobile factory are investigated. How these activities have become wider & more diversified is discussed, & it is held that developments have occurred in three areas: science-technology, economics, & management of the work situation. An effort is made to understand how the engineers articulate the changes to these three areas, the difficulties they experience in the implementation of new procedures, & the conflicts they encounter in their daily working environment.

98S33807 / ISA / 1998 / 11048

Brunori, Gianluca (U Pisa, I-56100 Italy), *From Tradition to (Post?) Modernity in Food Production: Grades, Standards, Quality*.

¶ 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 deviancies. 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 processual 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.

98S33808 / ISA / 1998 / 11049

Brusilovsky, Silvia L. (U Nacional Luján, Buenos Aires 6700 Argentina (tel/fax: 54-323-20380/25795; e-mail: brusil@unlu01.edu.ar)), *Spanish title not provided* (The Public Policies of Nonformal Education for People's Sectors in Argentina: Characteristics and Context). (SPA)

¶ Tries to prove, by means of the analysis of official documents, that state policies, far from leading to democratization, contribute to the constitution of an exclusionary economic, political, social, & cultural order. The educational supply for work is fragmentary & pragmatic; training of community leaders focuses on instrumental knowledge for local participation. This education leads to the constitution of an identity restricted to a geographical neighborhood; neighbors, villagers—in an urban or suburban environment—are the subjects of action. The idea of strengthening a community is part of the neoliberal principle stating that welfare is not a state responsibility but the responsibility of the family, community, & private services. These educational proposals are economically neoliberal & part of a restricted & delegative democracy.

98S33809 / ISA / 1998 / 11050

Bryant, Christopher G. A. (Inst Social Research U Salford, M5 4WT England (tel/fax: 161-295-3366/5424; e-mail: c.g.a.bryant@sociology.salford.ac.uk)), *The Uses of Giddens' Structuration Theory*.

¶ Examines the application of Anthony Giddens's structuration theory by scholars & empirical researchers in a wide range of disciplines. It is suggested that the frequency of the usage may divert attention from the

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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 theory in general, & structuration theory in particular, are offered.

98S33810 / 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 Sociology 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 costly 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 & password accessible to all ISA members. (3) 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.)

98S33811 / ISA / 1998 / 11052

Bu, Xin (Family Ethics & Women's Development Research Centre, Apt 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 Greek philosopher Diogenes maintained taking the study of human beings 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. Undergoing the long interaction between egoism & 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.

98S33812 / 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 supersystems) 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 methods & modern technologies. Designed for appeal to public opinion over the heads of governments & corporate interests, any positive influence would depend on better meeting the public need for useful information.

98S33813 / ISA / 1998 / 11054

Buchmann, Claudia (Dept Sociology Duke U, Durham NC 27708-0088 (e-mail: cbuch@soc.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. Patriarchal 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.

98S33814 / ISA / 1998 / 11055

Buck, Nicholas Hedley & Harloe, Michael (ESRC Research Centre Micro-Social Change U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England (tel/fax: 44-1206-873066/873151; e-mail: nhb@essex.ac.uk)), **Social Exclusion in London.**

¶ Explores processes underlying exclusion in London, England, &, in doing so, sheds light on the concept of social exclusion, which has come to dominate European discourses on urban poverty. Critiqued is the concept's narrow focus on labor market exclusion & the (mainly supply-side) barriers to labor market integration, including the alleged disincentive effects of welfare benefits & deficits in education & training (exemplified by the British government's Welfare to Work Programme). Analyses show that London's patterns of inequality cannot be seen either as a consequence of simple labor demand deficiency, to be cured by targeted economic growth, or as a consequence of the disincentive effects of welfare benefits, to be cured by restricting access. Following recent work by Kesteloot, drawing on Polanyi, it is shown how social exclusion in London is best seen in terms of three main modes of exclusion: (1) the market, especially the labor market, where economic restructuring has led to certain groups suffering a loss of market integration, with limited access to the labor market; (2) citizenship, or access to state redistribution, where declining quality & level of state services & benefits, as well as increased difficulties of access, have acted as exclusionary processes for those who are reliant on the state; (3) community or reciprocity, where changes in households & social networks, as well as processes affecting groups defined by race or disability, increase exclusion through social isolation. Demonstrated is how these modes of exclusion interact & in some instances, reinforce one another in London & how the diversity of processes challenge the more simple-minded policy approaches to social exclusion. Implications for relationships between European discourses around social exclusion & disparate debates on urban poverty in other parts of the world are considered.

98S33815 / ISA / 1998 / 11056

Buckley, Walter (20 Riverview Road, Durham NH 03824 (tel/fax: 805-898-0786/5006; e-mail: wbuckley@christa.unh.edu)), **Mind and Brain: A Dynamic System Model.**

¶ Presented as a scientific approach utilizing concepts of modern science & technology, outlined is a systemic process model of mind-brain relations & the generation & maintenance of consciousness & mental events in terms of an organism-environment complex recursive loop. A brain-alone theory is questioned, but the nervous system is given its due in the broader loop, thus avoiding a dualism as the only alternative to brain physicalism. Consciousness & mentality are seen as dynamic system processes, not entities with a spatial or temporal locus. Phases of this organism-environment loop, in which conscious events are generated, are discussed: sensory input, perception & cognition, decision, & motor output back on to the environment. If the loop is broken for a long time, consciousness is impaired or ceases. Conceptual stumbling blocks to a scientific theory are addressed, & resolutions suggested.

98S33816 / ISA / 1998 / 11057

Budowski, Monica & Guzman Stein, Laura (Programa Interdisciplinario Estudios Género U Costa Rica, San José [tel/fax: 506-234-14-95; e-mail: mmmsss@sol.racsa.co.cr]), **Strategic Gender Interests in Social Policy: Empowerment Training for Female Heads of Households in Costa Rica.**

¶ 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.

98S33817 / ISA / 1998 / 11058

Bühler-Niederberger, Doris, Hungerland, Beatrice & Bader, Arnol (U-Gesamthochschule Uppertal Bergische, Wuppertal D-42119 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 202-439-2283/2431; e-mail: buehler@uni.uppertal.de]), **The Public Image of Childhood in Recent Electoral Campaigns.**

¶ As a moral instance & 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.

98S33818 / ISA / 1998 / 11059

Buikis, Ardis (Science & Dialogue Centre Latvia, Akademijas sq 1 Riga LV-1524 [tel/fax: 722-5674/7520; e-mail: buikis@com.latnet.lv]), **The Evolution of Humanity from an Element of Biosphere to Noosphere through Dissipative Structures.**

● 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

¶ Explores human evolution in terms of the transition from biospheric to noospheric element, drawing on synergetic notions. Rapid evolution proceeds in a bounded space, with resultant objects termed dissipative structures. Their formation presents a general property of nonlinear system evolution, which does not depend on the peculiarities of the system. It cannot be doubted that the evolutionary process of humanity—or its separate part—must be related to nonlinear processes. Regions of this dissipative structure, where an accelerated evolutionary process occurs, are logically termed nooms (analogous to parts of the biosphere, bioms); thus, the noosphere could result from the confluence of various forming nooms.

98S33819 / ISA / 1998 / 11060

Bulmer, Martin (Dept Sociology U Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH England [tel/fax: 44-1483-259456/259551; e-mail: m.bulmer@soc.surrey.ac.uk]), **Applying Sociology to Policy: What Does This Mean in the Context of Educational Research or Criminology?**

¶ The "engineering" & "enlightenment" models are two ideal types of the relationship between sociological research & policy making. Ex-

plored 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 intertwine suggest that neither model provides a completely adequate formulation of the influence of sociology on public policy.

98S33820 / ISA / 1998 / 11061

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 Social Survey Question Bank on the World Wide Web: A New Experiment in Research Resourcing and Teaching Support.**

¶ The UK Economics & Social Research Council supports the Centre for Applied Social Surveys (CASS), whose aim is to raise standards & appreciation of professionally conducted social survey research in the UK, in developing a Question Bank on the World Wide Web intended to be an electronic resource; it has been open to users since Nov 1996 (<http://www.scpr.ac.uk/cass>). The CASS Social Survey Question Bank contains information on how best to obtain standardized measures of human beings & their attributes, using survey questionnaires. One major component of the Question Bank is copies of questionnaires used in major UK social surveys. The Question Bank is designed to help (1) social researchers devising their own survey questionnaires by providing easily accessed illustrations of how the topics with which they are grappling have been handled/measured in other professionally designed surveys; (2) secondary analysts of survey data; & (3) teachers of survey method. The Question Bank contains a large number of questions that have been used in major quantitative social surveys in the UK, shown on their original context. The Question Bank exploits the latest technology to make material available. Most of the survey questionnaires are scanned & held in portable document format, requiring once-only downloading but offering greater flexibility in presenting material. Examples from the CASS Question Bank Web site are presented to discuss its various uses in sociological research & consider the creation of Web resources that are more like an encyclopedia than a notice board.

98S33821 / ISA / 1998 / 11062

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 Myrdal's Chequered Family History: Does the Life Have Any Relevance to the Work?**

¶ Gunnar & Alva Myrdal were each world-renowned sociologists in their own right, producing highly original & pioneering works of social science, as well as being prominent political & public figures in Sweden & on the world stage. Both received Nobel prizes. Yet, their family life was dominated by Gunnar Myrdal's self-centered egocentrism, which subordinated Alva Myrdal's career to his needs, led to a lasting rift with their son Jan, & later, a searing analysis of the family dynamics by their daughter Sisella. Progressive ideas did not find expression in personal relations in the family. Investigated here is whether this has any relevance to how the value of their work is assessed today; ie, is there any relationship between the validity of the scholarship that an individual produces & the circumstances under which it is produced?

98S33822 / ISA / 1998 / 11063

Bulz, Nicolae (Ministry National Defence, str Dionisie Lupu nr 50 et 4 ap 9 sector 1 R-70184 Bucharest op 22 Romania [e-mail: fudulu@id.cid.ro]), **The Decisional (Meta)Equilibrium and the Sociocybernetics of the Operative Actions.**

¶ Examines relations among constraints implied by the sociocybernetics of operative actions (as a specialized variety of sociocybernetics). A relation of comprehension (no explanation) is possible, starting with the idea that the social world becomes real (social) only through the existence-reflection connection. This state draws out certain mental constructs (the operational "visible" peaks connected to mental concepts): real (hypothetic) system; model (related to real system); ideal system/norms, rational subject; profound zones (temporary more impenetrable to rational subject competences); responsibility zones (narrow path between security & evolution of the cycle, ie, real system <=> model <=> ideal system <=> rational subject <=> real systems), etc. All these mental constructs belong to a general epistemic base. The sociocybernetics of operative actions represents & solves operative problems (local to global). Its comprehension is drawn related to the general epistemic base, & one aim is elicitation of knowledge across specific constraints. Such elicitation exists if the rational subject (per the general epistemic base) produces

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statements & reduces them to operative messages; analysis of any statement sets up a specific string. This communication enfolds the mental construct of decisional (meta)equilibrium as a turning point of this specific string.

98S33823 / ISA / 1998 / 11064

✓ **Bunton, Robin** (Centre Social & Policy Research U Teesside, Middlesbrough Cleveland TS1 3BA England (e-mail: r.bunton@tees.ac.uk)), **Drugs, Technology and the Dangerous Body**.
 ¶ Argues that the intoxicated body can usefully be considered a hybrid or transformed body alongside prosthetic bodies, cyberbodies, & other bodily transgressions. Such an approach throws light on how the intoxicated body & the identity of the drug user have become fabricated as a threat to civil society over the last 2 centuries. Examples in literature & science illustrate.

98S33824 / ISA / 1998 / 11065

✓ **Bunton, Robin, Green, Eileen & Dewhurst, Wendy** (Centre Social & Policy Research U Teesside, Middlesbrough Cleveland TS1 3BA England (e-mail: r.bunton@tees.ac.uk)), **Risk, Gender and Young Bodies**.
 ¶ 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 more general cultural coding across areas, eg, crime, relationships, & the nature of men's & women's bodies.

98S33825 / ISA / 1998 / 11066

✓ **Bunwaree, Sheila** (Faculty Social Studies U Mauritius, Reduit), **Learning Outcomes and the Trajectory of Youth in Mauritius**.
 ¶ 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 a very fierce competitive examination, which pushes large segments of Mauritian youth out of the system at a very young age, often to become socially excluded. Their futures are unplanned, & their trajectories often remain unknown. How those with the highest home-based entitlements take the greatest advantage from state entitlements is shown. Those better off attend the star schools as a consequence of their "good" performance, & government expenditure is highest in these schools. It is concluded that, unless there are efforts to make the system more equitable, not only will a large section of Mauritian youth become disempowered, but the country, which is resource poor, will also find it very difficult to sustain its competitive edge in the global economy. Suggestions are made for reforming the system.

98S33826 / ISA / 1998 / 11067

✓ **Burch, David & Goss, Jasper** (Griffith U, Nathan Queensland 4111 Australia), **Globalisation and the Emergence of Agri-Food Conglomerates in the East Asia Region: Studies from Thailand and the Philippines**.
 ¶ Prior to the crisis in the Southeast & East Asian political economy, there emerged, in the agrifood systems, companies of global significance. The rise of locally emergent agrifood capitals was a reversal of orthodox assumptions, with these factions dominating regional markets & penetrating US & European agrifood systems of production & distribution. Presented here are two particularly dynamic examples of this: the Charoen Pokphand Group from Thailand & the San Miguel Corp of the Philippines. The current crisis in financial & productive systems has particularly undermined their ability to maintain continued movement beyond their immediate markets. Discussed are the companies' historical development; roles in organizing production, marketing, & retailing; & relationships with institutional & governing bodies. The impact of the current crisis is assessed with reference to the ability of these factions to withstand continued transformations in their profitability & mobility.

98S33827 / ISA / 1998 / 11068

✓ **Burch, Michael** (U California, Davis 95616 (tel/fax: 530-752-3686/6681; e-mail: mdburch@ucdavis.edu)), **Religion, Sport, and the Male Body: Glorifying Masculinity in the Ancient World and Today**.

¶ Although sport is not religion per se, essential characteristics shared by sport & religion are considered, suggesting that a sociohistorical analysis can demonstrate both how sport & religion are intertwined & the role of gender & nationalism in this relationship. By looking at religion & athletics in the ancient world (Greco-Roman religion & Stoic philosophy), as well as at sport & what some sociologists have termed civic religion in US society, it becomes more evident why nationalism & especially masculinity are so closely aligned with sport & religion. At the same time, the female body has played a critical role throughout Western history as the antithesis of the male body. This role has served to accentuate the social construction of the all-sufficient & -powerful 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."

98S33828 / ISA / 1998 / 11069

✓ **Burke, Mike** (Dept Politics Ryerson Polytechnic U, Toronto Ontario M5B 2K3 (tel/fax: 416-979-5000/5289; e-mail: mkburke@acs.ryerson.ca)), **Relegating Health Care in Canada**.

¶ The discourse of efficiency poses a direct threat to the publicly funded system of health care. Efficiency is the major principle driving the restructuring of Medicare. This concern with efficiency devalues the relevance of the five criteria of the Canada Health Act & leads to the erosion of the quality of the health care system. The dominant meaning of efficiency has three major components: efficiency is defined as the predominant criterion of public policy evaluation; the public delivery of health services is viewed as inherently inefficient; & 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 relegating 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 compromised care for more money, as quality declines & health costs are not eliminated but redistributed to other parts of the system in ways that generate additional social costs.

98S33829 / ISA / 1998 / 11070

✓ **Burlamaqui, Leonardo** (U Candido Mendes, Ipanema Rio de Janeiro Brazil (tel/fax: 5521-5216465; e-mail: lburlamaqui@unikey.com.br)), **K. Polanyi as a Key to the Institutional Structure of East-Asian Capitalism**.

¶ 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 recast mainly as the "most acute critic 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 instituted process—particularly his concepts of "reciprocity," "redistribution," & "markets"—to show 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.

98S33830 / ISA / 1998 / 11071

✓ **Burman, Michele, Tisdall, E. Kay M. & Brown, Jane** (U Glasgow, G12 8RT Scotland (tel/fax: 0141-339-8855/330-3543; e-mail: E.K.M.Tisdall@socsci.gla.ac.uk)), **Researching Girls and Violence: Searching for a Suitable Methodology**.

¶ 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.

98S33831 / ISA / 1998 / 11072

Burnier, Michel (Centre Pierre Naville U Evry, blvd Coquibus F-91025 Cedex France [tel/fax: 33-1-43616478/44277887; e-mail: Evelyne.Fabre@socio.univ-evry.fr]), **A New Profession: Go-Between in the Technopoles World Movement.**

¶ Technopoles 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

Burningham, Kate A. (Dept Sociology U Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH England [tel/fax: 01483-300800/259394; 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 students' interest in & 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

Burningham, Kate A. (Dept Sociology U Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH England [tel/fax: 01483-300800/259394; 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, and 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 complex, model of reality (including beliefs & knowledge bases), judgment complex, & modality for generating or determining action. 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

Busch, Lawrence, Chesebro, John, Middendorf, Gerard & Ransom, Elizabeth (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), **What Is a Soybean? US Grades and Standards for Soybeans.**

¶ 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 (in 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" politics of minute power.

98S33837 / ISA / 1998 / 11078

Bush, Malcolm (Woodstock Instit, 407 South Dearborn Suite 550 Chicago IL 60605 [tel/fax: 312-427-8070; e-mail: Woodstck@wwa.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 improvements in the implementation of the law. 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 tract 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.ruu.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

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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

✓ **Buss, Andreas** (U Sainte-Anne, Church Point Nova Scotia (tel: 902-769-2114)), **Introductory 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

✓ **Byron, Michael P.** (Center Global Peace & Conflict Studies U California, Irvine 92697-5100 (tel: 714-824-3187; e-mail: pmmorgan@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-predicated modeling (& model refinement) & empirically predicated model alteration is offered in conclusion.

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✓ **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 & theoretic 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.

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✓ **Cabuk, Nilay** (Ankara U, Tendoğan TR-06100 Turkey (tel/fax: 0312-310-3280/5713; e-mail: cabuk@diyalup.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 Instit of Statistics, the Turkish Employment Organization, & the General Directorate of Labour.

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✓ **Caforio, 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 they were met, were measured & 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.

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✓ **Caforio, Giuseppe & Nuciari, 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 value orientations & ethical conceptions typical of professional officers are due to their education 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.

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✓ **Cahill, Caitlin** (Dept Environment & Psychology City U New York, NY 10021 (tel: 212-642-2568; e-mail: ccacahill@email.gc.cuny.edu)), **Street Literacy: 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 contradictory nature of teenagers' "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 experimentation with various roles & interpretations of their world in their practice of the environment.

98S33846 / ISA / 1998 / 11087

✓ **Caillavet, France** (INRA/CORELA, 65 blvd Brandebourg, F-94205 Ivry France (tel/fax: 33-1-49-59-69-83/90; e-mail: fc@ivry.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?

98S33847 / ISA / 1998 / 11088

✓ **Cais, Jordi** (Dept Sociology U Barcelona, E-08034 Spain (tel/fax: 3-402-90-56/280-23-78)), **The Invisible Development of North African Countries: A Possible Explanation of the Absence of Strong Migration Flows in the Mediterranean Basin.**

¶ 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, from an economic perspective, the Mediterranean area seems to convey an image of development vs 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 holistically 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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✓ **Calado, Alder Julio Ferreira** (U Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa PB Brazil 58000-000 (tel/fax: 083-216-7140/7504; e-mail: calado@terra.npd.ufpb.br)), **The Historical Memory Exercised by Social Movements as an Anti-Alienating Instrument.**

¶ Under the neoliberal hegemony, the current historical period is often 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 establishment. 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 Bosi, Eduardo Hoornaert, et al) as an anti-alienating instrument of resistance, experienced & internalized in their everyday life by members & activists of popular social movements, especially those in Latin America inspired by the ethical formulations of liberation theology.

98S33849 / ISA / 1998 / 11090

✓ **Calhoun, Craig** (New York U, NY 10003-6687 (e-mail: calhoun@is4.nyu.edu)), **Uncertain Democracy—Democracy, Citizenship and Social Solidarity.**

¶ Discourse about citizenship is impoverished & sometimes confused when multiple meanings of solidarity & identity are not addressed. While several scholars have attempted to broaden understanding of citizenship, they fail to distinguish among different modes of social belonging. Central for democracy is a conception of public space—a space of discourse but also the space within which jural entitlements can be enforced—distinct from both webs of interpersonal relationships & large-scale categories of cultural identity. Citizenship in this sense is metaphorically located between the locally different & the nationally same. It is not a replacement for either, but is potentially a protection against both, ie, against the demands of extremely dense & binding local networks (eg, kin groups) & against calls for cultural conformity on a national scale. This theme is developed here primarily with regard to the implications of cultural diversity. An important dimension of all these issues is the ways in which a rhetoric or discursive formation rooted in the idea of nation shapes the relevant understandings of collective identity.

98S33850 / ISA / 1998 / 11091

✓ **Calhoun, Craig** (New York U, NY 10003-6687 (e-mail: calhoun@is4.nyu.edu)), **Nations as the Protagonists of History: Narration and Collective Agency in the Construction of Modernity.**

¶ 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, discrete, internally integrated societies (& cultures) were understood on the model of nation-states, reflecting nationalist rhetoric as well as institution-building in both Europe & colonies. Crucially, this was accom-

plished 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 & individuals, nations figured as both the agents & the 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-siècle thus contributed to the surprise of social scientists at the resurgence of nationalism during the current fin-de-siècle. Particular puzzlements arose over how to relate narrations of the historical depth of national identity to cross-sectional criteria for the recognition of national states.

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✓ **Camacho, Paul R.** (William Joiner Center U Massachusetts, Boston 02125 (tel/fax: 617-287-5853/5855; e-mail: camacho@umb.skylab.cc.umb.edu.net)), **The Impact of Knowledge Management and Expert Systems for Military Structures and Missions.**

¶ Technological developments in the areas of knowledge management & expert systems are becoming an increasingly important sector of the military organizational structure. These technological advances, which will require new organizational outlooks & structural changes throughout every military organizational structure, involve various aspects of knowledge engineering, which has been the province of information systems managers, software engineers, & other computer science professionals. However, sociologists & political scientists can contribute much to the knowledge-engineering industry. After providing a basic overview of management, expert systems, data mining, & knowledge engineering, publicly available information pertaining to knowledge management techniques & expert systems employed in military applications is reviewed, & the potential for training applications considered. Discussion then turns to recent problems of technological imbalance such as revealed by the Mandel (1996) review of the GWAPS study, & several theoretical avenues for solution are explored.

98S33852 / ISA / 1998 / 11093

✓ **Camarena-Cordova, Rosa Maria** (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico DF 04510 (tel/fax: 52-5-622-7400/665-2423; e-mail: rcamaren@scrdvior.unam.mx)), **Youth Life Course Transitions. Young Mexicans Born between 1905 and 1955.**

¶ Youth is usually seen as a formative phase of life in which individuals prepare to assume adult roles, characterized by a lack of working & family responsibilities. The transition to adulthood is ideally supposed to be a gradual & ordered process, along which adult roles & responsibilities are assumed in an established sequence. Quantitative life-history data from a retrospective survey of males & females in Mexico City in 1970 are drawn on to show how cohorts born 1905-1955 entered adult life. Examining such life-course transitions as leaving school, entering work life, leaving the parental home, forming marital unions & having the first procreative experience, it is shown that these vary according to birth cohort, sex, size of socialization place, migration, socioeconomic status, & type of parental family structure. Changes in the patterns over time are compared.

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✓ **Campbell, Iain Graeme** (NKCIR Monash U, Melbourne 3000 Australia (tel/fax: 61-3-9903-8706/8710; e-mail: iain.Campbell@buseco.monash.edu.au)), **Flexibility for Whom? Trade Union Policy and Working Time.**

¶ Examines trade union responses to changing working-time arrangements, outlining the strategic dilemmas posed by the development of "flexible" work schedules & the record of national trade union movements in their efforts to resolve these dilemmas, including the disappointing record of Australian trade unionism. Also explored are discussions of working-time issues in trade union circles in the Federal Republic of Germany that aim to overcome the spurious choice of either a simple defense of standardization or a surrender to employer demands for more flexible working-time arrangements. Discussed is the demand from individual employees for greater employee-oriented flexibility in working-time arrangements, foreshadowing a policy that would be reoriented around a theme of "time sovereignty." In pursuing this theme, the German trade union movement has advanced proposals for extending collective regulation to establish guaranteed options in working-time arrangements. This signals an intriguing semilibertarian turn in trade union policy, which points to a possible path forward for other trade union movements.

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✓ **Campbell, Iain Graeme** (NKCIR Monash U, Melbourne Australia 3000 (tel/fax: 61-3-9903-8706/8770; e-mail: ian.campbell@buseco.monash.edu.au)), **National Patterns of Temporary Employment: The Distinctive Case of Casual Employment in Australia.**

¶ 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.

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✓ **Campos, Maria Christina S. de Souza** (U São Paulo, 05508-900 SP Brazil (tel/fax: 5511-816-7965/815-4527; e-mail: mcampos.usp.br)), **Family and Work in São Paulo.**

¶ 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 are drawn from oral 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.

98S33856 / ISA / 1998 / 11097

✓ **Cancedda, Alessandra** (CERFE, via Monte Zebio 30 I-00195 Rome Italy (e-mail: md1971@mcclink.it)), **The Globalization and Decentralization of Social Risk Regimes.**

¶ Welfare may be interpreted as the action of subjects to control dangers that threaten common social assets, transforming uncontrolled dangers into controlled risks, through the establishment of risk regimes. The action of subjects to control dangers that threaten common assets is sparked by interdependencies between subjects, by which an event becomes dangerous for all subjects associated with a subject who experiences a danger. Nowadays, risk regimes that shape welfare are affected by two trends: globalization & decentralization. Globalization has an effect on the extension of the network of ties of interdependence between subjects. These ties, having become global in scope, produce (or are produced by) transnational dangers, subjects, regimes, & welfare systems. Decentralization is linked to the crisis of welfare states & entails a shift from centralized to decentralized social risks regimes, with the involvement of a greater number of subjects (eg, nongovernmental, profit, & nonprofit organizations; individual citizens), besides governments, bearing the consequences of, & trying to control, social risks.

98S33857 / ISA / 1998 / 11098

✓ **Canino, Maria-Victoria** (Escuela Sociología U Central Venezuela, Miranda 1203 (tel/fax: 58-32-63-02-49/2-5041092; e-mail: mwalker@pasteur.ivic.ve)), **Sociology of Research and Development Laboratories in Venezuela.**

¶ Presents a sociological analysis of the work done in research & development laboratories in different institutions & centers in Venezuela to build a model of their behavior that includes validation & acknowledgment systems.

98S33858 / ISA / 1998 / 11099

✓ **Canning, Patricia M. & Strong, Charlotte** (Memorial U Newfoundland, Saint John's A1B 3X8 (tel/fax: 709-737-3487/2345; e-mail: Planning@morgan.ucs.mun.ca)), **Families Adapting to the Cod Moratorium.**

¶ Longitudinal data collected over a 3-year period from 56 families are drawn on to examine the long-term effects of the present unemployment

crisis caused by the 1992 closure of North Atlantic ground fishery. Analysis indicated that neither parents' nor children's performance on a number of psychological & behavioral measures changed significantly. Parents reported increased feelings of stress, & both they & their adolescent children reported increased concern about their futures. The lack of discernible adverse psychological & social effects does not mean that the social & economic uncertainty caused by the largest industry shutdown in Canadian history will not have long-term negative consequences. The roles of social support, work, & income in individual, family, & social well-being are discussed, & policy & program implications outlined.

98S33859 / ISA / 1998 / 11100

✓ **Cao, Xiaonan** (Graduate School Education Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138 (tel/fax: 617-495-7813/0551; e-mail: caoxi@hugsel.harvard.edu)), **Debating 'Brain Drain' in the Context of Globalization.**

¶ Attempts to provide a new perspective on the issue of international mobility of highly skilled personnel & to discuss some related educational policies in the context of globalization. It is argued that, as an inevitable result of the process of globalization, this mobility can be viewed as a "brain circulation" rather than a "brain drain" (or permanent loss of a nation's talents). This thesis is developed by first exploring the relationship between contemporary globalization & highly skilled personnel mobility. The characteristics of brain drain vs circulation are compared, & currently employed & recommended policies reviewed, with alternatives recommended. The discussion is supported by examples drawn from the People's Republic of China, as well as other nations. Focus is on the study-abroad issue, because internationalization usually begins with overseas study.

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✓ **Cardenas Q., Nersa M.** (Facultad Ciencias Economicas & Sociales U Zulia, Maracaibo 4011 Venezuela (tel/fax: 58-061-596509/596569; e-mail: tere@ven.net)), **Local Development. Conceptualization and Processes in Latin America.**

¶ Examines historical & conceptual considerations about local development & social processes implied in its construction in the Latin American context. Local development is conceptualized from different perspectives, ideologically & theoretically, & in terms of strategies or models that emphasize the controversy. The resulting systemic definition considers local development a process constructed differently across countries according to various connections occurring in a particular territorial space, its history, its structures, & actions of its social actors. Thus, light is shed on why local development entails (1) a diversity of complex social processes in the social economic, psychosocial, cultural, & bureaucratic-administrative dimensions; & (2) an inside-outside, national-international integration.

98S33861 / ISA / 1998 / 11102

✓ **Cardia, Nancy das Gracias & Adorno, Sérgio** (Center Study Violence U São Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil (tel/fax: 55-11-818-3604/3158; e-mail: ncardia@usp.br)), **The Judicial System and Human Rights Violations.**

¶ Examines the role that gross human rights violations play in the democratization process in Brazil, considering how a democratic citizenship can prosper & the universal rule of law can become a reality with the persistence of human rights violations & the impact of these violations on the political culture. Focus is on the role that agencies & actors applying the laws play in the continued violations. It is hypothesized that continued gross human rights violations lead to a limited form of citizenship, which is part of a political culture marked by an informal resolution of social conflicts involving the use of violence & reproduction of authoritarian forms of power relations. Explored are (1) the role of the state in the investigation & punishment of gross human rights violations, (2) the political culture of communities that have witnessed such transgressions, & (3) the role that human rights organizations play in the consolidation of democracy. Results point to judicial system failure to apply the law & thus to respond to gross human rights violations, feeding further violations.

98S33862 / ISA / 1998 / 11103

✓ **Cardinal, Linda J.** (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 (tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5106; e-mail: lcardina@aix1.uottawa.ca)), **Mouvements sociaux, droits de l'homme et politique** (Social Movements, Human Rights and Politics). (FRE)

¶ According to Marcel Gauchet, social movements promoting a politics

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 human rights framework. Here, Gauchet'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@pqp.ufrrj.br]), **Globalisation and Its Changes in the Labor Relations in a Post-Fordist Era: The Case of the Automobile Industry in Brazil.**

¶ 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 politics in the productive sector of the Third World. Specifically, recent transformations in the most important implantation 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.**

¶ 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 (Sweden) International Peace Research Instit, 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) calorie 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 Instit Studies Education U Toronto, Ontario M5R 1L5 [tel/fax: 416-920-4645/3805; e-mail: kendal@globalserve.net]), **Worker Control of Pension Funds and Social Investment in Canada.**

¶ 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 pool of capital represents 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 trust law, financial management practices, & market theory. Overall, these barriers have marginalized workers' interests 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

✓ **Carricaburu, Danièle** (Institut national santé & recherche médicale CERMES, 182 blvd Villette F-75019 Paris France [tel/fax: 33-1-53-72-80-26/49; e-mail: carricab@ext.jussieu.fr]), **Trajectory of Illness and Generation of Sick.**

¶ 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 hemophilic persons.

98S33867 / ISA / 1998 / 11108

✓ **Carrière, Yves & Légaré, Jacques** (Gerontology Programs Simon Fraser U, Vancouver British Columbia V6B 5K3 [tel/fax: 604-291-5232/5066; e-mail: ycarrier@sfu.ca]), **Handicap-Free Life Expectancy in Later Life according to Income, Canada, 1986-1991.**

¶ 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)

¶ 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 1996/97 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)

¶ 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 overpass psychosociology while 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 if institutional analysis's critique of clinical psychosociology of groups & organizations holds for clinical sociology. Works of authors identified with clinical sociology are compared with institutional analysis texts.

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98S33870 / ISA / 1998 / 11111

✓ **Carrillo-Huerta, Mario** (Autonomous U Tlaxcala, Mexico 90070 (tel/fax: 52-246-2-73-80; e-mail: iisder@garza.uatx.mx)), **Industrialization and Regional Development in a Small State. The Recent Experience of Tlaxcala, Mexico.**

¶ 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 1998 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.

98S33871 / ISA / 1998 / 11112

✓ **Carrington, Ben** (Chelsea School U Brighton, Eastbourne BN20 7SP England (tel: 01273-643745)), **Deconstructing Bodily Narratives of 'Animalism' and 'Athleticism': Race, Gender and Sexualisation of the Black Sporting Body.**

¶ Provides a corrective to some of the more Eurocentric accounts of the body, drawing on the work of Frantz 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 devalued 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.

98S33872 / ISA / 1998 / 11113

✓ **Carrington, Peter J.** (U Waterloo, Canterbury Kent CT2 7NP UK (tel/fax: 441-22-782-7816/7005; e-mail: pjcc@uwaterloo.ca)), **Age Strata and Criminal Profiles.**

¶ The relationship between age strata & profiles of criminal activity is investigated. 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 explore the feasibility of constructing empirically defensive age-gender strata, each associated with a distinct profile of criminal behavior.

98S33873 / ISA / 1998 / 11114

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

¶ Draws on Edward Soja's (1996) observations regarding the practical & political relevance of space & the need for understanding its ramifications to analyze the impact of domestic & suburban space on the emergence of cultural practices in Anglo Asian interethnic families living in metropolitan Australia who have taken part in a large qualitative research project. Using concepts drawn from the work of Pierre Bourdieu & Gilles Deleuze & Felix Guattari, the symbolic violence of vernacular housing & suburban zoning is traced, & the rhizomatic practices apparent in some families are discussed.

98S33874 / ISA / 1998 / 11115

✓ **Carrión, Rosinha Machado** (U Federal Rio Grande Sul, RS 90520-080 Porto Alegre Brazil (tel/fax: 51-316-3536/3991; e-mail:

carrion@adm.ufrgs.br)), **O impacto do processo de reestruturação produtiva da indústria 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)

¶ A case study of representative firms analyzes plant workforce transformations occurring in Brazil's petrochemical industry as a consequence of the productive restructuring of this sector. Findings reveal deep changes in organization & management with considerable impact on the workforce: eg, individual task attribution has been replaced by groups formed of multifunction workers. Human relations policies include skill evaluation systems, individual career plans, emphasis on training, & increased autonomy & commitment. Results also show new workforce segmentation & a reduction of about 50%.

98S33875 / ISA / 1998 / 11116

✓ **Carroll, William K. & Beaton, James** (Dept Sociology U Victoria, V8W 3P5 British Columbia (tel/fax: 250-721-7573/6217; e-mail: wcarroll@uvic.ca)), **Globalization, Corporatization and University Governance in Canada, 1976-1996: A Structural Analysis.**

¶ The corporatization of university governance & its possible globalizing ramifications are examined by investigating the changing network of ties between the interlocking directors of the top 250 Canadian corporations & Canadian university boards of governors/administrations. Comparison of the density & pattern of interlocks in 1976—at an early point in the current wave of globalization & neoliberalism—& 1996 highlight changes as well as continuities. The sectors of the corporate elite (eg, finance, high-technology industry, resources) active in university governance are examined for each year, as are the ties linking corporate-elite university governors to global capitalist organizations. These structural features of corporate-university interlocking are interpreted in the context of privatization/commercialization of postsecondary education within a globalizing economy.

98S33876 / ISA / 1998 / 11117

✓ **Carter, Bob** (Dept Adult Education U Leicester, LE1 9BH England (tel/fax: 44-0116-252-5916/5909; e-mail: bc20@leicester.ac.uk)), **Reorganizing Labour in the State: MSF in the New National Health Service.**

¶ Trade union organizations in the British state sector appeared in the postwar years to benefit from a sympathetic employer & structures, resulting in a higher union density than in the private sector. One consequence of the relationship to the state was a particular form of unionism based on national collective bargaining & specific mechanisms of conflict resolution. With the advent of the 1979 Conservative administration, there was overt hostility to the trade union movement & a move toward the decentralization of bargaining & introduction of market forces into state employment practices. These changes have thrown into doubt the ability of unions to continue in their old forms & methods. Based on a study of union organization in two distinct geographical areas, the effect of employment changes on the position of MSF in the National Health Service is examined. Particular focus is on how, as part of the union's turn toward an organizing model of unionism, there has been an attempt to transform union practice & organization. Attention is given to the problems of, & resistance to, change, both at the level of workplace organization & in the union as a whole.

98S33877 / ISA / 1998 / 11118

✓ **Carter, May E. & Colyer, Sue** (c/o Colyer-Edith Cowan U, Joondalup Western Australia 6027 (tel/fax: 61-8-9400-5555/5440; e-mail: s.colyer@cowan.edu.au)), **In through the Outdoors: Women and Employment in Adventure Recreation.**

¶ 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.

98S33878 / ISA / 1998 / 11119

✓ **Caruso, Immacolata** (IREM, via Pietro Costellino 111 I-0131 Naples Italy), **Un Développement intégré de la Méditerranée agricole** (Integrated Development of the Agricultural Mediterranean). (FRE)

¶ Argues for a joint agricultural development program as the first phase

in any Euro-Mediterranean economic partnership policy, drawing on a structural analysis of the productive & technological features of agribusiness & an examination of current socioeconomic conditions & rural/agricultural development policies in southern Italy, Morocco, Algeria, & Tunisia. It is suggested that a modified free market exchange model, accounting for the complementarities of north & south coasts of the Mediterranean, should deemphasize commercial competition between the two, such as that occurring in a true free market model. Because the agricultural 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.

98S33879 / ISA / 1998 / 11120

Carvalho, Lejeune Mato Grosso Xavier de (U Metodista Piracicaba, Campinas São Paulo Brazil [tel/fax: 019-2338075/011-6073098; e-mail: fednasoc@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 sociological profession have been proposed; one such law was finally approved in 1980. In the 1970s, during the struggle for democracy against the military government, sociologists struggled to create a national organization, first of a civil character & then as a trade union. Several national meetings & congresses 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.

98S33880 / 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 impulse in structuring national unity & political differentiation among societies. Analyzed are the role of culture in the articulation of new political & economic alliances, eg, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), & works on the basic concepts in which cultural identity is formed, especially in the case of Canada & Mexico vis-à-vis their common neighbor the US. Some basic underlying questions, ie, the nature of the agreement itself & the nature of the relationship between the three 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 generates processes in which cultural boundaries are formed to articulate rather than resist; thus, cultural identities adapt by the construction & deconstruction of their previous social meanings.

98S33881 / 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 science production are getting into complex knowledge networks, giving rise to a wide variety of interactions through which knowledge is flowing to specific sectors of society. Currently, different patterns to integrate science & society are being attempted 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 by means of a science base. These patterns of change are discussed, findings of recent research are synthesized to characterize specific regional models of science-society interaction, & reference is made to the current dynamics of knowledge flow in regions of Mexico. Discussed are the contributions of Mexican science & technology studies & how they have influenced science & technology policy making. An agenda is elaborated for further science studies approaches & for a new way of approaching policy making in Mexico, given the current new mode of knowledge production facing most countries.

98S33882 / ISA / 1998 / 11123

Casey, Catherine J. (School Commerce & Economics U Auckland, 1 New Zealand [tel/fax: 64-9-373-7999/7499; e-mail: c.casey@auckland.ac.nz]), **Culture, Identity and Globalization: Reflections from a Small Nation-State.**

¶ Questions of culture & identity have become a major concern for social analysts from various disciplines. While few analysts have addressed 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 social, political, & cultural patterns of the late-20th-century world. Among diverse writings, a common concern with the tensions between compression, homogeneity, & heterogeneity in world societies is discernible. Discussed here are questions of cultural & identity production in a small, nationally 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.

98S33883 / 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@auckland.ac.nz]), **Work, Non-Work and Resacralizing Self.**

¶ Seen against a dominant sociopolitical momentum of increasing & unmitigated instrumental rationality, which Max Weber foresaw pervading all spheres of life in modern industrial society, are new social & cultural signs of contestation & counterpoint. Critical social analysts have argued variously for delimitations to instrumental & economic rationalities, & these modern contestations to instrumentality & alienation remain apparent 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 describes some emergent practices of work (including nonwork) that invoke counterrationalities, spiritualities, & soulfulness, & that seek dealienation.

98S33884 / ISA / 1998 / 11125

Cassidy, Tanya M. (Dept Sociology Trinity Coll, Dublin 2 Republic Ireland), **"Going for a Jar? Leave the Car?": Moral Images, Ambiguity and Drink Driving in Ireland.**

¶ 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 show, this has been a hotly debated subject in Ireland, focusing, on the one hand, on debates regarding individual rights (particularly important to a young postcolonial nation), & on the other hand, capturing the postprohibitionist notions of abstinence & zero tolerance, at least for the driver. Underlying the entire issue are strong 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 looking at liminal visions that link polar moral extremes (Bauman, Zygmunt, 1991).

98S33885 / ISA / 1998 / 11126

Castañón-Lomnitz, Heriberto (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.**

¶ Prior to 1984, peer review was almost unknown in Mexico. However, creation of the National System of Researchers (SNI) has institutionalized 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 access 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.

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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 countries 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, eg, 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

✓ **Castelain Meunier, Christine** (CADIS Centre national recherche scientifique, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris Cedex 16 France (tel/fax: 01-49-54-25-84/42-84-05-91; e-mail: cadis@chess.fr)), **Telephone Relationships in the Family.**

¶ 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

✓ **Castelain Meunier, Christine** (CADIS Centre national recherche scientifique, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France CEDEX 16 (tel/fax: 01-49-54-25-84/42-84-05-91; e-mail: cadis.a.chess.fr)), **Relationships between Non 'Custodian' Fathers and Their Children.**

¶ 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

✓ **Castillo, Juan-José** (U Complutense Madrid, E-28223 Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-394-2874/2876; e-mail: soso303@sis.ucm.es)), **Spanish title not provided** (Work of the Future, Work of the Past: Renovating the Sociology of Work). (SPA)

¶ 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, materially; & the correlated radical change in the meaning of work for individuals. The actual evolution of work, diffused & dispersed, contributes to the complexity of society, & what were once clear problems in waged work & employment are no longer so evident. Taking a reflexive approach, ie, contributing to a sociology of the sociology of work, the limits of the mainstream field of the sociology of work are discussed, & a new way of looking at work & its changes in the next century is constructed. Work could become more invisible, even if existing & intensifying, if inappropriate glasses are used to look at it. The main aim here is to break down myths about the "end of the society of work," & contribute to a renovation of the sociology of work.

98S33889 / ISA / 1998 / 11130

✓ **Castonguay, Charles E.** (Dept Mathematics U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 (tel/fax: 613-562-5880/5776; e-mail: castonguay@synapse.net)), **Reversing Language Shift regarding French in Canada: Taking Stock after 25 Years.**

¶ Investigates the extent to which recent Canadian & Quebec language policies favoring the use of French have affected language shift regarding

the French-speaking population in each Canadian province. Language shift trends are established as precisely as possible using census data, 1971-1996. It is found that Anglicization rates have increased significantly among all French-speaking minorities outside Quebec & New Brunswick. Within Quebec, the French share of language shift among immigrants to metropolitan Montreal has increased relative to that of English, but not enough to maintain the weight of the French-speaking majority at its present level in the province or in Montreal.

98S33890 / ISA / 1998 / 11131

✓ **Castren, Anna-Maija** (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (tel/fax: 358-9-19123966/967; e-mail: anna-maija.castren@helsinki.fi)), **The Role of the Spouse and the Profession in the Formation of Social Networks in Helsinki and St. Petersburg.**

¶ Data are presented on the ego-centered social networks of 38 teachers in Helsinki (Finland) & 40 in St. Petersburg (Russia), concentrating on the influence of marriage (or cohabitation) & work in the formation of networks. From a life-historical perspective, explored are how the networks, 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, eg, 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 (eg, Lonkila, Markku, 1997).

98S33891 / ISA / 1998 / 11132

✓ **Castro Araujo, Nadia** (CEBRAP, 615 Vila Mariana São Paulo 04015-902 SP Brazil (tel/fax: 55-11-57-40-399/45-928; e-mail: nadya@cl.com.br)), **Facing Instability: Family and Social Networks among Redundant Workers.**

¶ 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 quantitative analysis of aggregate trajectories & the potentialities of an integrated (quantitative-qualitative) analysis design on this topic are evaluated.

98S33892 / ISA / 1998 / 11133

✓ **Castro, Lucia Rabello de** (Federal U Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 22240-290 (tel/fax: 021-3262725; e-mail: jobi@infolink.com.br)), **Urban Spatiality and Young Women's Social Orientation: Old Values in New Contexts?**

¶ In contemporary times, urban spatiality plays a role in determining the limits & 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, eg, home & not-home (street). This can be interpreted in terms of difficulties in moving about the city, 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.

98S33893 / ISA / 1998 / 11134

✓ **Castro, Nadya Araujo** (Centro Brasileiro Análise & Planejamento, Rua Morgado de Mateus 615.04.015-902 São Paulo SP Brazil (fax: 5511-5745928; e-mail: nadya@uol.com.br)), **Bringing Time Back: Longitudinal Analysis and New Hypothesis on Work Mobility under Adjustment Conditions. New Methodologies in Sociology of Work.**

¶ 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 & increasing competition in the labor market. Based on a Brazilian case, this new methodological approach is discussed, attempting to (1) identify patterns of occupational mobility during periods of intensive restructuring; (2) analyze the effects of selectivity in the labor market, relating to personal assets (both acquired, eg, schooling & professional experience, & ascriptive, eg, gender & age); & (3) identify the possible nexus between individual aggregate trajectories & firm strategies.

98S33894 / ISA / 1998 / 11135

✓ **Catan, Liza** (Trust for Study Adolescence, 23 New Rd Brighton East Sussex BN1 1WZ England [tel/fax: 01273-693311/679907; e-mail: tsa@pavilion.co.uk]), **Changing Youth Transitions: The UK Policy and Research Response.**

¶ Radical changes in the UK youth labor market, postcompulsory education & training, & the benefits system have profoundly affected transitions to independent living & adult status for today's youth, reinforcing & complicating traditional inequalities in social & economic outcomes. The popular media & policymakers have turned their attention to the substantial minority of young people who do not benefit from current provisions, becoming increasingly socially disaffected & excluded from the mainstream. The Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC), the principal funder of academic social science in the UK, has funded a program of research on youth transitions by examining both successful & exclusionary pathways to adulthood & comparing the experiences of young people in the UK vs continental Europe. Sketched here are some recent UK policy initiatives relevant to the problems of excluded youth, the content of the ESRC research program, & how it will address these problems. Practical measures to ensure the relevance of the research to current issues & to promote its influence in policy & practice arenas are outlined.

98S33895 / ISA / 1998 / 11136

✓ **Cavalcanti, Josefa Salete Barbosa & Bendini, Monica** (UFPE, Brazil), **The Other End of the Chain: Impacts on Local Producers, Migrant and Female Labor in Brazilian and Argentinean Fruit Sector.**

¶ Globalization of food has been paralleled by local & regional effects on the organization & structure of production as well as on how labor is included or excluded. According to patterns of quality & other commodity requirements, in production development, certain relations are established between large & small producers, brokers, & retailers that allow production to pass through global market barriers with impacts on labor control & quality. Decisions made on the production side have changed how labor is incorporated & how producers organize to face challenges presented by transnationals. Here, how those types of relationships interfere with labor recruitment & control, mainly migrants & women, the most vulnerable groups in the chain, & the producer strategies to compete in the global sphere are explored in the context of the Brazilian & Argentine fruit sectors.

98S33896 / ISA / 1998 / 11137

✓ **Cavarozzi, Marcelo** (Facultad Latino Americana Ciencias Sociales, Camino A Jusco 377 Col. Heroes de Padierna Mexico DF 14200 [tel/fax: 525-6317016/6316609; e-mail: marcelo@servidor.unam.mx]), **Political Parties and Social Movements in Latin America's New Political Matrix.**

¶ Analyzes the effects of the transformation of Latin America's state-centric matrix on social movements & political parties. Examined is the erosion of traditional political identities & behaviors—both the mobilizational-populist patterns of workers & popular classes & the authoritarian & anti-institutional conducts of the capitalist classes & state elites. A paradox confronted by contemporary political parties is discussed: democracy is consolidated in most South American countries, while the scope of politics has been drastically reduced. This latter trend has delegitimized public institutions in general & political parties in particular.

98S33897 / ISA / 1998 / 11138

✓ **Caves, Roger W.** (San Diego State U, CA 92182 [tel/fax: 619-594-6472/8931; e-mail: roger.caves@sdsu.edu]), **Planning and the Information Superhighway: Disseminating Housing and Community Development of 'Smart Communities'.**

¶ In the context of urban housing- & community-development-related problems & concomitant citizen distrust in public officials & dissatisfaction

with the day-to-day local governments performance, examined is how local governments have started providing relevant information via telecommunications advances, eg, kiosks & on-line services to the citizenry via the Internet. By these means, local governments attempt to bring government services closer to the people & alleviate citizen fears that the government is unresponsive.

98S33898 / ISA / 1998 / 11139

✓ **Cecora, James O.** (Institut Structural Research FAL, Bundesallee 50 D-38116 Braunschweig Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-531-596717/6322; e-mail: cecora@sf.fal.de]), **Entrepreneurs and SMEs in Regional Economies: Policy Issues for Sustainable Development in a Globalizing Economy.**

¶ Argues that the key element in globalization is neither internationalization of trade in commodities nor internationalization of production of goods or provision of services, but rather worldwide, instantaneous, & largely uncontrollable capital flow. Global capital does not submit itself to what Adam Smith called the "invisible hand" of market forces (supply & demand) but succeeds in organizing markets to its own advantage. Neoliberal economic policies attempt to accommodate global capital interests to attract or maintain places of employment. However, sustainability of regional development is not on the global agenda. In continual search for capital "spot markets" yielding highest returns on investments, flexible global capital may be "here today & gone tomorrow." Research on noneconomic determinants of innovation & entrepreneurship in regional economies is drawn on to explain why owner/managers of SMEs (small-medium-sized enterprises) are the most promising agents of sustainable regional development, ie, nonglobal players with regional overheads who are nevertheless capable of successfully participating in globalization processes. Unfortunately, SME entrepreneurs are put at a comparative disadvantage by current economic policies, particularly with regard to international corporate management. Particular attributes of SME entrepreneurs amenable to sustainable regional development are identified, & suggestions for policy adjustments elaborated.

98S33899 / ISA / 1998 / 11140

✓ **Celebi, Nilgun** (Dept Sociology Ankara U, Tandoğan TR-06100 Turkey [tel/fax: 0090-312-4686763/3105713; e-mail: celebi@dialup.ankara.edu.tr]), **Sociology Association of Turkey.**

● **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 development of sociology in Turkish academic & intellectual life is chronicled along four distinct streams: (1) the works of Turkish intellectuals in the field of social sciences; (2) the teaching of sociology in Turkish universities, first as an individual course, then as a certificate program in departments of philosophy, & finally in independent undergraduate & graduate departments; (3) periodicals publishing the works of Turkish sociologists; & (4) the association of Turkish sociologists under the umbrella of a formal organization. Though each of these streams has mainly followed its own course, they occasionally seemed interrelated, either by supporting each other, by some relationship that cannot be deemed really meaningful, or under the impact of an intervening variable. Focus here is on the fourth stream.

98S33900 / ISA / 1998 / 11141

✓ **Celebi, Nilgun** (Faculty Sociology U Ankara, Tandogan TR-06100 Turkey [tel/fax: 90-312-310-3280/5713]), **The Dilemma of Islam and Women in Modern Turkey: What Islam Means to Non-Islamist Turkish Women.**

¶ Analyzes the phenomenon of social change relating to Islamic behavior in contemporary Turkey. Secular Muslims have, until recently, been inclined to consider religious faith a private matter. Traditionalists, however, have generally shown their adherence to Islam openly. Observations indicate that this process is changing; eg, secular women are now inclined to take part in funeral rites (*namaz*) in public places. More women are trying to perform their five daily prayers in mosques, side by side with men, without wearing the traditional turbans. An attempt is made to test the hypothesis of whether this social change represents a new phenomenon, an element of identity, &/or an aspect of the impact of Islamist movements on the behavior of social actors. Content analysis of relevant studies supports the examination.

98S33901 / ISA / 1998 / 11142

✓ **Celermajer, Danielle Deborah J.** (Human Rights & Equal Opportunity Commission, 133 Castlereagh St Sydney 2001 Australia [tel/fax:

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61-2-96920230/93376762; e-mail: dandc@ozemail.com.au)), **Who's Sorry Now? Apologies and Nation Building in the Era of Reconciliation.**

¶ 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 experimentation, & the apologies given before the South African Truth & Reconciliation Commission. Also considered are apologies that have been sought & withheld, eg, apology by the Australian government for the removal of indigenous children. What an apology means & what it is meant to achieve in terms of contemporary nation building are considered from a sociological 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?

98S33902 / ISA / 1998 / 11143

¶ Certe, Gilbert, Boulin, Jean-Yves & Verger, David (U Aix-Marseille II, F-13284 Cedex 07 France (tel/fax: 336-92-75-77-59/76-96)), **Les Salariés de la chimie face à la réduction du temps de travail** (Chemical Industry Employees Faced with a Reduction of Working Time). (FRE)

¶ At either the firm or national level, the impact of a working-time reduction (particularly on the employment situation) is highly dependent on conditions of implementation. The success or failure of reduction is linked to its consequences for the living conditions of employees: these are preconditions for acceptance by employees of new work patterns. A case study of this process is presented, drawing on data from a large union-based survey conducted in the French chemical industry, involving questionnaire responses regarding reduced working hours obtained from 10,000+ employees nationwide. Age, gender occupation, qualification, work patterns, union membership, & household structure were found to play varying roles in employee attitudes.

98S33903 / ISA / 1998 / 11144

¶ Chaichian, Mohammad (Dept Sociology Mount Mercy Coll, Cedar Rapids IA 52402 (tel: 319-363-8213; e-mail: mchaichian@mmc.mtmercy.edu)), **The Effects of Cultural Dependency on Shaping the Direction of International Migration.**

¶ Presents an explanatory hypothesis about the significance of cultural dependency between the sending & receiving countries that shapes international migration patterns & cannot be solely explained either by push-pull or structural world-system theories. Historical documents & census data from 1960s-1990s are used to demonstrate that, although international migration can only be understood by a careful historical analysis of the dynamics of a global system of economic & political domination & subordination, the significance of the proliferation of core country language & cultural values in the periphery in hindering or supporting out-migration is worth probing. Comparative analyses of Iran & Egypt, Vietnam & Thailand, & Nicaragua & Guatemala, each with long histories of political, economic, & cultural ties to the US, hypothesize that (1) the mere existence of economic inequalities between country of origin & host society does not induce migration; (2) attempts by center countries to promote their cultural values & language in periphery nations strengthen ties between the two entities yet do not automatically encourage migration; & (3) migratory movements appear to take place only after the outbreak of revolutionary social changes in the periphery sever economic, political, & cultural ties with the core & consequently disrupt the flow of "center-sponsored" cultural programs. If the above hypothesis is supported by historical data, then it can be argued that social upheavals & revolutions uproot people & lead to involuntary population displacements, but, notwithstanding economic & political factors, individuals often make a socially conscious decision to migrate mainly to a country (or countries) with which they have established real or perceived cultural ties.

98S33904 / ISA / 1998 / 11145

¶ Chalout, Yves (U Brasília, 70910-900 DF Brazil (tel/fax: 55-61-273-6571/347-3663; e-mail: yves.guarany.unb.br)), **Unemployment, Exclusion and Globalization in Latin America.**

¶ Discusses economic reforms applied in Latin America, 1980s & 1990s, with focus on the effects of globalization & liberalization on unemployment, & on 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.

98S33905 / ISA / 1998 / 11146

¶ Chamberlayne, Prue M. (U East London, Essex RM8 2AS England (tel/fax: 44-181-5907000/8493401; e-mail: p.m.chamberlayne@uel.ad.uk)), **Cultural Analysis of the Informal Sphere: Parameters for a New Field.**

¶ Conceptual problems that arise in making cross-cultural comparisons between informal social cultures include (1) key debates that have been framed by individualistic liberalism concerning the public & the private, civil society, & communitarianism may have little salience in welfare regimes characterized as relational or state socialist; (2) neglect by both the Fabian paradigm of social policy & by political science of the informal sphere, sociocultural context, & agency means that conceptual resources have to be drawn from varying discourses & disciplines that do not easily mesh; & (3) the particularistic nature of informal social cultures poses inherent problems for comparative theorizing. Biographical research into cultures of care in West & East Germany & GB is reported which found that the three societies offered quite different sites & opportunities for developing caring strategies, social capacities, & identities. Focusing on forms of social support available to & used by carers, the initial parameters for comparing informal welfare cultures are identified: social context, subjectivity, & politics. The interrelatedness & coherence of the three parameters & their applicability in wider cross-national comparisons are considered. The possible disjunctions between an interpretive framework that is predominantly taken from critiques of liberalism & the matrix of actual social relations & policy discussions encountered in different societies are also discussed.

98S33906 / ISA / 1998 / 11147

¶ Champy, Florent (Centre sociologie arts, 105 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France (tel/fax: 01-45-49-76-28/01)), **Les Architectes face à la commande publique depuis le début des années 1980 en France** (Architects and Public Clients in France since the Early 1980s). (FRE)

¶ It is asserted that, since the early 1980s, public clients of architects in France have encouraged innovation by calling on a new generation of architects. The use of competitions to select architects is described, & it is held that public architecture has become a support for communication policies. The consequences of these changes for architects themselves, who have been obligated to modify their practices & develop new skills in response to the demands of their clients, are considered, & it is shown that the changes imposed on architects have been beneficial. The profession of the architect is impossible to study without also taking the evolution of its client base into account.

98S33907 / ISA / 1998 / 11148

¶ Chan, Elaine (Faculty Social Sciences U Hong Kong, Hong Kong (tel/fax: 852980-5/852-5170806)), **Structural and Symbolic Centers: Center Displacement in the 1989 Chinese Student Movement.**

¶ An attempt is made to make a distinction between structural & symbolic powers, arguing that the two dimensions are analytically separate & 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 reasserted 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.

98S33908 / ISA / 1998 / 11149

¶ Chandra, Vinod (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England (tel/fax: 01203-523-147/497; e-mail:

syrcey@csv.warwick.ac.uk)), **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 traditionally routine work; (3) children's explanations for domestic work were significantly affected by their family & cultural values; & (4) children's contribution to domestic work is undervalued.

98S33909 / ISA / 1998 / 11150

Chang, Chin-fen (Institt Sociology Academia Sinica, Taipei Taiwan), **"Down to Earth": Layoffs in the Process of Privatization in Taiwan.**

¶ As in many other countries, the Taiwanese government has experienced strong pressure to denationalize most state enterprises, but so far, only a few of them have turned to private ownership. Among other impacts of privatization, these changes of state policy made public employees, once-called the "labor aristocracy," come down to earth & become the reserve labor army. Many of them lost jobs as well as trust in the state. Changes of social relations in state business & the employment status of laid-off public employees are examined here in a case study of the Taiwan Motor Transportation Co (TMT). TMT laid off about 2,000 workers in 1996 to prepare for eventual privatization. Questionnaire data from about 500 of these laid-off workers are used to examine changes of trust relations between TMT employees & the state, the union's attitudes toward downsizing, employment status after layoff for middle-aged workers, & views toward privatization & the layoff.

98S33910 / ISA / 1998 / 11151

Chapoulie, Jean-Michel (École normale supérieure Fontenay Saint-Cloud, 31 ave Lombart Fontenay-aux-Roses F-92666 France [tel/fax: 01-41-13-25-35/11; e-mail: chapouli@ens-fcl.fr]), **L'Étrange Carrière de la notion de classe sociale dans la tradition de Chicago en sociologie** (The Strange Career of the Notion of Social Class in the Chicago Tradition of Sociology). (FRE)

¶ As a constituent element in sociological thought, the notion of social class is at the same time both an academic notion (defined by its use in research practices) & one that springs from everyday life (a folk concept). Examined here are the different forms of its use by the researchers in the Chicago sociological tradition from the beginning of the century until the 1940s. Present in the work of Albion Small & Charles Cooley, the notion of social class is found only rarely in Robert E. Park's work & not at all in the work of urban sociology that he inspired during the 1920s (eg, Clifford Shaw & McKay), but reappears in the works on race & ethnic relations of the late 1930s (eg, Edward F. Frazier, Hughes). Substitute terms introduced during the 1920s to categorize differences internal to the populations of US cities are examined, demonstrating how the spread of new methods of documentation & of the use of the term brought about its reappearance in the sociopolitical & scientific milieus at the end of the 1930s.

98S33911 / ISA / 1998 / 11152

Chappell, Bob (Brunel U, Uxbridge Middlesex TW7 5DU [tel/fax: 0181-891-0121/8269; e-mail: Bob.Chappell@brunel.ac.uk]), **An Examination of the Racial Composition of Women's and Men's Basketball Teams in the Top Divisions of the English National Basketball Leagues 1996/97.**

¶ Data obtained from team rosters of all teams composing the First Division 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.

98S33912 / ISA / 1998 / 11153

Chappell, Neena L. (Center Aging U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2 [tel/fax: 250-721-6350/6499; e-mail: nlc@uvic.ca]), **Conceptualizing Independence and Autonomy.**

¶ A review of the literature produces three general meanings of the con-

cepts of independence & autonomy: as physical health, usually measured in terms of activities of daily living (basic &/or instrumental); as access to resources, eg, income &/or social support; & as self-determinism. Self-determinism is frequently labeled autonomy, although the term autonomy is also used interchangeably with the term independence. Drawing on data from a random sample of seniors who do & do not use community support services, each of the three meanings is operationalized, focusing on the interrelationships between social support & self-determinism. Findings reveal a close interconnection between social support (not network size) & feelings of being in control & of mastery. Thus, the current emphasis in health care agencies to focus on activities of daily living misses the importance of notions of self-determinism & its connection with support. Policy implications are elaborated.

98S33913 / ISA / 1998 / 11154

Charbonneau, Johanne (INRS-Urbanisation, 3465 rue Durocher Montreal Quebec H2X 2C6 [tel/fax: 514-499-4072/4065; e-mail: johanne.charbonneau@inrs-urb.quebec.ca]), **Life-Cycle Events and Social Networks Rebuilding in the Process of Resettlement for Immigrant Women in Montreal: A Cross-Cultural Analysis.**

¶ Network analysis assumes that personal networks are modified according to life-cycle events, while family studies indicate a tendency for women with young children to focus on their own family for support. Examined here is the role of the process of social network rebuilding for new immigrant women with young children, who typically do not have their family in proximity. Retrospective interview data gathered 1996/97 in a broader research project involving 49 Latin American, Vietnamese, South Asian, & Polish immigrant women in Montreal, Quebec, are drawn on to explore how immigrant women come to use both formal services & informal support systems, developing alternative strategies when they cannot count on a helping network. Cultural specificity in network formation & utilization processes & strategies are investigated.

98S33914 / ISA / 1998 / 11155

Chartron, Ghislaine, Fayet-Scribe, Sylvie & Noyer, Jean-Max (URFIST Paris/Ecole nationale Chartes, 17 rue des Bernardins F-75005 France [e-mail: chartron@cnam.fr]), **Solaris: l'expérience d'une revue scientifique sur internet** (*Solaris: The Experience of a Scientific Journal on the Internet*). (FRE)

¶ 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 & documentation among researchers. Paper-based journals are developing electronic versions, but there are also other innovations: new electronic journals, preprint databases, public bibliographies, etc. Different dimensions (economic, legal, technical, & cognitive) must be taken into consideration in moving electronic formats. Presented here is feedback generated during the development of *Solaris*, a French scholarly electronic journal (with some articles in English) concerning the information & communication sciences. By examining other electronic journals in this field, major trends among the founders, grants, production of articles, services, citations, & other aspects of publishing are outlined. A brief history is given of *Solaris* & its first four issues. Plans to extend the journal with additional features are described, including more links with other Internet resources, a semantic map related to content, & a multimedia heading.

98S33915 / ISA / 1998 / 11156

Chase-Dunn, Christopher K., Kawano, Yukio & Nikitin, Denis (Dept Sociology Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218 [tel/fax: 410-516-7633/7590; e-mail: chriscd@jhu.edu]), **Trajectories of Globalization: 1800-2000.**

¶ The two main objectives of this research are to (1) determine the trajectories of economic, political, & cultural globalization & (2) test models of the causal relationships between these, & their effects on conflict. These tasks required conceptualizing & operationalizing measures of globalization, the gathering of comparable & complete data over the past 200 years, & the splicing of sequences of earlier, cruder series with later, better measures. The data series are graphed to determine the temporal trajectories of the different kinds of globalization. This analysis has important implications for understandings of how the world economy has been developing in recent decades as compared with earlier periods. The data series are used to test propositions about the cause & consequences of different kinds of globalization. A historical-materialist theoretical approach predicts that economic globalization leads, while political &

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cultural forms of globalization follow. An institutionalist theoretical approach predicts that cultural globalization causes economic & political internationalization. Both of these propositions are tested using time-series 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: 91-11-3346044; e-mail: cwds@sscwds.ren.nic.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 & postindependence 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 1940-1950 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 of 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: 204-786-9187/774-4134; 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 families suffering from long-term unemployment has risen; even educated young people are having trouble finding work. The number of people using food banks has doubled & the number of communities 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 & services provided by different levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, & community groups. Different models of poverty alleviation programs are compared, & an argument made in favor of the self-help model.

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 Reforming 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 variations in property rights relations 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 challenges 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 postreform socialist economy.

98S33921 / ISA / 1998 / 11162

✓ **Chen, Kuanjeng & Yeh, Hsiu-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, Shying** (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, Sheying (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?**

¶ In US social welfare history, there was a Progressive Era precursored by two significant social movements, i.e., 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 conspicuous 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, Sheying & 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?**

¶ 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 gap in income support, housing, health care, & personal social services, e.g., 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, Sheying, 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 a Context of Aging and Chinese Culture.**

¶ 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 with different instruments, e.g., the Lubben Social Network Scale, are compared, & those proven 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). Findings 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 from 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, Sheying, 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.**

¶ 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* 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

Chenel, Raymond & Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy (Dépt sociologie U Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-343-5959/5722]), **Un Mouvement social à l'école du sujet ou la crise identitaire du syndicalisme québécois (A Social Movement at the School of the Subject or Identity Crisis of Québécois Unionism).** (FRE)

¶ 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 (Dépt sociologie U Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-343-5959/5722; e-mail: vaillje@ere.umontreal.ca]), **Environnementalistes et syndicalistes: des perspectives d'avenir irréconciliables? Le Cas de l'hydroélectricité au Québec (Environmentalists and Syndicalists: Irreconcilable Future Plans? The Case of Hydroelectricity in Quebec).** (FRE)

¶ Discussion group data gathered in 1995 from about 100 people regarding their perceptions of the future of hydroelectric power in Quebec are 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 (Institut Sociologia Academia Sinica, Nankang Taipei Taiwan 11529 [tel/fax: 02-265-23392/23398; e-mail: 11cheng@sinica.edu.tw]), **Industrial Migration or Network Restructuring? Embedding International Footwear Sourcing Markets.**

¶ 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 (Institut Sociologia Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskiy St 24/35b.5 Moscow 117259 [tel/fax: 095-1240022/

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7190740; e-mail: che@glasnet.ru)), **Russian Youth: A Return to Religion.**

¶ Empirical data show that Russian youth are returning to religion after many years of state-imposed atheism, with 50+% of Russian youths claiming they believe in God. However, their religious beliefs, unlike the convictions of their predecessors, tend to be more nondenominational, & many distance themselves from established religious practices. Two reasons for the alienation from religious ritual are suggested: (1) 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.

98S33932 / ISA / 1998 / 11173

Chetty, Dasarath (U Durban-Westville, Private Bag X54001 4000 South Africa [tel/fax: 27-31-2044526/3093000]), **Participation and Community Development: The Interface between Community Organizations and Local Government.**

¶ After a historical survey of the essentially antagonistic relationship between community organizations & local government in the South African context, explored is the nature of the present relationship under a new democratic dispensation. The increasing distancing 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 fieldwork is based on 30 in-depth 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.

98S33933 / ISA / 1998 / 11174

Cheung, Edward (Longwave Press, PO Box 111 368 Highfield Road Toronto Ontario M4L 2V6 [fax: 416-406-4694; e-mail: ec@1-888.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. When population growth per decade is plotted, the result is a phasal shift correlative to the longwave. Activities of the population are explored to show that a young population engages in different activities than an old population, eg, women's movement, prohibition, urban reform movements, & popular music. The activities of the longwave & the intensity to which these activities are engaged in reflect the age of the population. A youthful population has more energy, generating the upswing of the longwave. An aging population is diminished in energy, which is when the longwave decline begins. This fluctuation in population growth causes fluctuations in consumption growth, which cause fluctuations in economic growth, ie, longwaves.

98S33934 / ISA / 1998 / 11175

Chi, Chun-Chieh (Graduate Inst Ethnic Relations & Culture, National Dong Hsu U, Shoufeng Hualien 974 Taiwan [tel/fax: 886-3-8662-016/789; e-mail: jjjih@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, disguised 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 compared: the Lukai people's antidam movement, Tafalong villagers' community revitalization action, & the Sunmei villagers' river conservation program. How all three cases are responding to similar systemization/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.

98S33935 / ISA / 1998 / 11176

Chia, Karen Hwee Kim (Dept Sociology National U, Singapore 119260 [tel: 65-2850223; e-mail: dolldoll@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-à-vis their role as places of interest.

98S33936 / ISA / 1998 / 11177

Chiaro, Marina & Fortunati, Leopoldina (Telcom Italia Servizio Opinioni, Via Gianturco 2 I-10096 Rome [tel/fax: 39-6-36882-001/024; e-mail: m.chiaro@telecomitalia.it]), **ICTs Know-How in Everyday Life.**

¶ In the context of the increase in sole entrepreneurs in Italy, which is dragging new information & communication technologies (ICTs) into the domestic area, thus generating an even more sophisticated entrepreneurial profile, questionnaire data from 1,400 individuals are used to explore the measure & articulation of ICT know-how in the more technologically updated group, how this know-how was formed, how it circulates in the domestic area, & how it is passed on & used in the workplace. Whereas know-how only used to pass from enterprise to family, today it rebounds freely from one area to another, eg, educational agencies, state services & institutions, & family.

98S33937 / ISA / 1998 / 11178

Chikhi, Reida (U Paris XIII, F-93430 Villetaneuse 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, examples of these 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 of the utopias. An effort is made (1) to create a census of imaginary forms & the discourse signified by the term "Mediterranean" in literature, painting, cinema, & music; to study the movements of transit & the transformations of these forms & discourse in their relationships to history & to continental, not just Mediterranean, movements of civilization; to interpret in these movements & transformations both an ancient symbolism & a desire for a new symbolism, founded on common maritime & maternal bases; & to use Algerian examples to illustrate this problematic.

98S33938 / ISA / 1998 / 11179

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.ced.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 contemporary change processes & their implications for the shaping of subjectivities & biographies. 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 theoretical & empirical evidence can propose & support for a restructuration of the youth phase within the life-course are considered, focusing on implications for peer & intergenerational relations in formal & nonformal learning contexts.

98S33939 / ISA / 1998 / 11180

Chouia, Seif Elislam (Instit Sociology, BP 382 2300 Annaba Algeria (tel/fax: 213-8-864485)), **Labor Conception and Value in Islam: Implications to Neighborhood and Religiosity.**

¶ In classical studies, two main trends in defining labor-Marxist & non-Marxist-are prominent, & 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, & value configuration of labor in both traditionally & modernity-oriented communities in the Middle East.

98S33940 / ISA / 1998 / 11181

Chouinard, Omer (U Moncton, New Brunswick E1A 3E9 (tel/fax: 506-858-4498/863-2000; e-mail: chouino@umoncton.ca)), **The Public Participation in the Rehabilitation of Coastal Zones.**

¶ In arguing that coastal zone management & environmental rehabilitation illustrate the importance of the integration of socioeconomic, political, ethical, & technical considerations to achieve successful results & intersectoral & multilevel action, the need to establish a flexible comanagement structure to address environmental rehabilitation of coastal zones is noted. Strong commonality of interest & network approaches between the various stakeholders involved in the comanagement structure facilitate communication & the exchange of information & ideas & allow experience from particular situations to be adapted to suit circumstances elsewhere. Lessons are drawn from cases of public participation in coastal zone rehabilitation along the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the province of New Brunswick. All three levels of government (municipal, provincial, & federal) have to work together under the leadership of members of the community from the beginning in the decision-making process. It must be stressed that the representatives of the governments in the working group are members of the affected communities. The community, by involving the governments, allows them to claim a part in the success of the project while not asking an important financial contribution. Moreover, the flexible comanagement structure gives the community access to governmental resources while leaving it in charge of the process. Instead of addressing lack of local resources with control centralization, a controlled decentralization is evidenced. However, the multistakeholders concept in the public participation process has drawbacks; use of Arnstein's (1969) ladder of participation, often used for assessing the degree of participation in comanagement experience, demonstrates, in particular, the importance of the commitment of the stakeholders. Contractual issues are discussed, along with the danger of excluding so-called non-economically active community sectors by privileging an economic rationality discourse. In an integrated approach of coastal zone management & environmental rehabilitation, the public's participation has to be considered in a broad perspective of networking (Fox, 1981) & should provide web facilitating interaction between members (Taussik, 1996), which helps avoid community withdrawal & cooptation of the comanagement structure by government.

98S33941 / ISA / 1998 / 11182

Chouinard, Omer & Babin, Ronald (c/o Babin-Dept sociologie U Moncton, New Brunswick E1A 3E9 (tel/fax: 506-858-4372/4508; e-mail: Babinr@umoncton.ca)), **The Community Reappropriation Movement for Environmental Protection in Acadia-New Brunswick.**

¶ Three local studies involving initiatives (Intergenerational Environmental Project in Cap Pelé, Bay of Caraquet Improvement Project, Cocagne Island Ecodevelopment Project) are drawn on to examine recent steps toward community control of environmental protection in Acadia (New Brunswick). Such local initiatives are developing on fertile grounds inspired by Acadian cooperative traditions of the 1930s & an educative approach & contribute actively to the movement for sustainable management & development in New Brunswick. What is sought concerns the search for a new partnership based on more egalitarian exchanges involving compromises whereby people do not renounce their respective viewpoints while engaging in undertakings with governments & private interests for the betterment of the environment & quality-of-life standards. Further, this tradition contributes to concrete social economy initiatives involving grassroots association, & public & private organizations. A comparative study of the three initiatives illustrates the direction & scope of this ongoing dynamic & defines the underlying meaning of what is at stake in this structuration of contemporary social relations.

98S33942 / ISA / 1998 / 11183

Christiansen-Ruffman, Linda (Dept Sociology Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3 (tel/fax: 902-420-5886/5152; e-mail: ruffman@huskyl.stmarys.ca)), **Patriarchy, Women and Changing Social Order: A Feminist Perspective about Knowledge from Atlantic Canada.**

¶ Focuses on alternative ways of understanding the interrelationships of patriarchy, 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 (1) how knowledge would look if it were designed to serve & empower the interests of the poorest women & children in society, & (2) how social order would change if these social goals were central. The legacy of several stages of the women's movement & resulting changes to the social order are briefly analyzed. Assumptions of feminist knowledge are examined & its analytic components are contrasted with those of patriarchal knowledge, including that of hierarchical fundamentalism. Globalization & its associated economic fundamentalism are discussed. Contemporary contradictions are explored with respect to the changing social order brought by globalization, with a focus on the political implications of current globalization rhetoric & practice, especially for democracy. Also examined are the conceptual & empirical interrelationships between women's lives & globalization that researchers have come to "know," including their implicit micro-macro dichotomies & hierarchy. Examples illustrate how the patriarchal heritage of knowledge & its patricentricity generate 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.

98S33943 / ISA / 1998 / 11184

Christiansen-Ruffman, Linda (Dept Sociology St. Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3 (tel/fax: 902-420-5886/5152; e-mail: ruffman@huskyl.stmarys.ca)), **The Beijing Platform for Action and Beyond: Feminist Praxis in the Context of Policy Constraints and Paradigmatic Containment.**

¶ Based on participant observation, interviews, & 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.

98S33944 / ISA / 1998 / 11185

Chung, Jinjoo (Instit Work & Health, 250 Bloor St East 702 Toronto Ontario M4W 1E6 (tel/fax: 416-927-2027/4167; e-mail: chung@iwh.on.ca)), **A Qualitative Study of Employees' Understanding of Repetitive Strain Injuries: Do Gendered Perceptions Exist?**

¶ Work-related repetitive strain injury is one of the fastest growing occupational injuries in Canada. Various explanations of repetitive strain injury have been discussed in different academic disciplines as well as among health professionals & workplace actors. However, men's and women's perceptions of their work & such injuries have been ignored. To remedy this lack of knowledge, interviews were conducted with 8 pairs of male & female copy editors at a daily newspaper company, revealing their experiences of symptoms & the psychosocial context of repetitive strain injury. Findings suggest gender-differentiated perceptions regarding work & repetitive strain injury & imply some strategies specifically to accommodate each gender.

98S33945 / ISA / 1998 / 11186

Chuprov, Vladimir I. & Zubok, Julia A. (Center Sociology Youth Inst Socio-Political Research, 32a Leninski Prospect 117334 Moscow Russia (tel/fax: 7095-938-19-10/374-6132)), **Russian Youth: Contradictory Integration into the Labour Market.**

¶ Explores factors that affect social & personal integration of Russian youth into the labor sphere, 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

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people & the institute of employment are identified. In contrast to stable societies, where such conflicts are local in character, in contemporary Russian society, caught in the midst of a severe crisis, they escalate up 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.

98S33946 / ISA / 1998 / 11187

Chuprov, Vladimir I. & Zubok, Julia A. (Centre Sociology Youth Instit Socio-Political Research, 32a Leninski Prospect 117334 Moscow Russia (tel/fax: 7-095-938-19-10/374-6132)), **Russian Youth on Its Way to World Integration: Trends and Problems.**

¶ Peculiarities of Russian youth world integration are examined. Data show that youth consciousness is formed under the influence of new human values, ie, an emphasis on new human qualities, as indicated by the fact that approximately 33% of young people identify themselves with humankind as a whole. Thinking globally is a positive tendency among the young (ages 14-18), particularly in the context of escalating nationalism & primitive tribal self-determination. Such consciousness is an important condition for the consolidation of progressive forces inside Russia & the integration of its youth into a larger world. However, young people do not identify this process only with Westernization; comparative research demonstrates that the idea of a original Russian way is gaining favor among the young generation. Integration tendencies may be grouped on several bases. Cultural aspects reflect the emerging tendency of strengthening coordination between standards & behavior patterns in youth subculture, ie, music, leisure interests, & fashion. Dissemination of Western mass culture patterns, life values, & communicative norms among the young Russia is analyzed.

98S33947 / ISA / 1998 / 11188

Ciarallo, Ana (U Nacional Comahue Mendoza, Rio Negro Argentina (tel/fax: 941-336-70/68; e-mail: pelu@rionet.rionegro.com.ar)), **Between Conversion and Tradition: Family Farmers in the Upper Rio Negro Valley-Patagonia-Argentina.**

¶ 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. Smallholders 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 these social actors 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 intervention programs oriented toward productive & organizational changes.

98S33948 / ISA / 1998 / 11189

Ciccantell, Paul & Bunker, Stephen (Dept Sociology Kansas State U, Manhattan 66506 (fax: 913-532-6978; e-mail: ciccant@ksu.ksu.edu)), **Nature, Society and the New Historical Materialism.**

¶ A longstanding debate in world-systems theory & more broadly, in the analysis of the rise of capitalism or, alternatively, the capitalist mode of production, has focused on how & when capitalism & what Immanuel Wallerstein (1974) termed the capitalist world-economy came into existence. Elements of this & related debates are outlined. It is argued here that the effort to broaden the historical scope of world-systems analysis & overcome the Eurocentric biases of social scientific analysis has lost the analytic power of historical materialism. Specifically, it is argued that the relationship between society & nature must be the central analytic focus for examining the historical evolution of economies & societies. From this perspective, the capitalist world-economy of the last 500 years represents a new pattern of relations between society & nature &, as a result, of social relations. The evolving character of nature-society relations in the capitalist world-economy & other historical patterns of nature-society relations are compared. This theoretical & methodological position, termed the new historical materialism, provides a conceptualization of social change that links interdependent natural & social pro-

cesses.

98S33949 / ISA / 1998 / 11190

Cioni, Elisabetta, Giovannini, Paolo & Perulli, Angela (U Florence, I-50121 Italy), **Time, Places and Locality.**

¶ Focuses on the social construction of time patterns & uses. Some theoretical categories, eg, orientative & ordinative time, are employed to underline the relations between individuals & society, in particular, to stress the social constructions at the geographical level. In this sense, time & space appear as fundamental variables to identify local memberships. Differences & relations between place & locality are examined using a national Italian sample, with distinctions drawn between geographical areas & between metropolitan areas & little towns in the use of both market & family time. Other variables, eg, gender, family pattern, & life cycle, are examined.

98S33950 / ISA / 1998 / 11191

Cipriani, Roberto G. (U Rome, I-00185 Italy (tel/fax: 39-6-5910933; e-mail: r.cipriani@agora.stm.it)), **International Sociology. Current Situation and Policy.**

¶ *International Sociology* seeks a wide geographical & subject spread. To ensure that the entire international community is represented in its pages, regional & linguistic plurality is observed, but never second to editorial quality. All branches of the discipline are represented, & each issue contains a cover article written by an outstanding sociologist. As the journal of the International Sociological Assoc, it maintains some specific features: a global & cross-cultural perspective, the advance of sociology in theory & method, new directions in empirical research, changes in international social structure, comparative studies, & key social problems. Sometimes a roundtable &/or a portrait are published. About 100 papers from many countries are received annually, & each is reviewed by two referees.

98S33951 / ISA / 1998 / 11192

Ciuffolini, María Alejandra (Instit Investigación análisis político U Católica Córdoba, 5000 Argentina (tel/fax: 54-51-940427; e-mail: landra@porrernet.com.ar)), **Desarrollo económico y elites locales: entre la dependencia y la innovación política** (Economic Development and Local Elites: Between Dependency and Political Innovation). (SPA)

¶ Presents a case study of small communities in the Punilla valley of Córdoba, Argentina, to examine the challenges faced by local political & economic elites in promoting economic development, based on in-depth interviews with main actors & residents. Focus is on the strategies used to develop economic self-sustainment 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.

98S33952 / ISA / 1998 / 11193

Clancy, Patrick (University Coll Dublin, Belfield 4 Republic Ireland (tel: 353-1-706-1125; e-mail: pclancy@ucd.ie)), **Resisting the Evaluative State: Control of Higher Education in Ireland.**

¶ Conceptualizes the process of governance of higher education systems, & identifies factors that account for differences in the scope & intensity of state control of institutional performance, drawing on a case study on the governance of the higher education system of the Republic of Ireland. It is argued that, while the general trend since the 1960s is one of declining institutional autonomy, recent developments testify to successful resistance by colleges in protecting &, in some cases, enhancing their autonomy. Several examples of resistance are examined, & national cultural & institutional factors that have facilitated resistance to the evaluative state are described.

98S33953 / ISA / 1998 / 11194

Clark, Jeffrey A. (Human Rights Research & Education Centre U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 (tel/fax: 613-562-5775/5125; e-mail: jeff@human-rights.cdp.uottawa.ca)), **Human Rights and Democratic Accountability: Toward Useful Brazil-Canada Dialogue on Addressing Institutional Violence.**

¶ Explores the challenges faced by human rights advocates in Brazil, where institutional (ie, police) violence persists in spite of democratic transition, drawing largely from personal experience comanaging a project on institutional violence in Brazil. The project involves supporting efforts to bring the police under democratic control by promoting new

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, civilian review of police conduct), & bottom-up accountability, ie, 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 / 11195

Clark, Terry Nichols (U Chicago, IL 60637 (tel/fax: 312-702-8686; e-mail: tnclark@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, their strength, & ideological coherence, to test the proposition that the more numerous & ideologically coherent the parties are in a political 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 / 11196

Clark, Terry Nichols (U Chicago, IL 60637 (tel/fax: 312-702-8686; e-mail: tnclark@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 enmeshed 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, localism rises, & clientelism grows. The US system is still an outlier, 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 sociology is used to illustrate the points.

98S33956 / ISA / 1998 / 11197

Clark, Terry Nichols (U Chicago, IL 60637 (tel/fax: 312-702-8686; e-mail: tnclark@midway.uchicago.edu)), **The New Political Culture: *Alltaglichkeit* of a Radical Interpretation.**

¶ 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 / 11198

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 Conflicting 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 / 11199

Clarke, Egerton (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 & attention residents reported from formal caregivers, 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 just 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: 303-492-2953/0978; 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-articulated in frames-by different groups are central. Language is used to connect policy agendas with cultural symbols & values & potentially mobilize both 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 & countermobilization 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 accounts 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 constituencies; & (3) efforts to normalize disruptive abortion conflicts by bringing them within the boundaries of accepted political exchange.

98S33960 / ISA / 1998 / 11201

Clemen, Manfred (Dept Sociology J. W. Goethe U, D-60054 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-69-781335/787135)), **Fragments of a "Skin"-Career.**

¶ From the context of biographical theory, structures of a reflexive society & individuals are demonstrated from the perspective of individuals who are nonreflexive 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 evident. The basis for these qualities 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, Janice E. (20 Huntwood Court, Getzville NY 14068 (tel: 716-689-7508; e-mail: witt@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

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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

Close, Paul (Policy Research Instit Leeds Metropolitan U, LS2 8AJ England (tel/fax: 0113-283-3225/3224)), **Reviewing the Concept of 'Childhood' as a Sociological Tool.**

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

Starts from current notions of childhood & various overlapping concepts, eg, citizenship & social exclusion, & draws on recent literature. Insofar as childhood is defined in terms of such considerations as power & control, rights, & inclusion-exclusion in social (even global) relationships, systems, & processes, the issue arises of the value of conceptualizing childhood in a manner whereby it is released from its (perhaps sociologically restrictive) life-cycle ties & parameters.

98S33963 / ISA / 1998 / 11204

Close, Paul (Policy Research Instit Leeds Metropolitan U, LS2 8AJ England (tel/fax: 0113-283-3225/3224)), **The Comparative Study of Supranational Regional Regimes within the New World Order: Global Prospects and Sociological Implications.**

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

Argues that in the new world order, the European Union (EU) is just one among a growing number of regional regimes acquiring prominent roles in the process of global governance, to some extent through the operation of differential zones of geopolitical management. The EU is currently the most advanced & influential example of a regional regime by virtue of having the novel European community (EC) at its core—the EC being uniquely constructed around supranational institutions, decision making, & laws. But, the EC's uniqueness is unlikely to last. The evident competitive advantages of supranational regional regimes, in conjunction with the realism generally adopted by various global players, is conducive to the consolidation & proliferation of such regimes in a manner consistent with the neofunctionalist perspective on the progress of the EU. Other prospective supranational regional regimes can be found emerging in Asia & the Americas. It is contended that the emerging character of the global system will increasingly depend on these regimes, relationships among such organizations, & the doctrine of supranationalism.

98S33964 / ISA / 1998 / 11205

Cloutier, Esther, David, Hélène, Prévost, 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 maintien à domicile** (The Transformation of Nurses' Professional Practices in the Framework of Home Care Programs). (FRE)

As a result of Quebec's health care reorganization, more nursing & other health-related activities take place in homes rather than hospitals. It is argued that this change in place involves a reworking of various practices in the necessary infrastructure (equipment, material, personnel, information, etc) that were previously concentrated in the same physical environment. The need for polyvalent coordination efforts to deal with these transformations is noted. A case study undertaken in a local health center is presented, focusing on the tasks of normal nurses, eg, responsibilities for both dispensing daily care to housebound patients & coordinating complex webs of care & services.

98S33965 / ISA / 1998 / 11206

Cloutier, Fernand & Hamel, Jacques (Dept sociologie U Montréal, H3C 3J7 Quebec (tel/fax: 514-343-7159/5522; e-mail: hamelja@ere.umontreal.ca)), **La Culture d'entreprise chez les francophones au Québec: une forme d'organisation du travail nouvelle ou ancienne?** (The Enterprise Culture among Quebec Francophones: A New or Old Form of Work Organization?). (FRE)

An exploration of the new styles of work organization that shape corporate culture, hypothesizing that corporate culture embodies a style of work organization based on old, socially conscious production relations,

the transformation of which challenges the traditional rapport between management & unionized labor, as well as Taylorism's organization of work & the social role of the enterprise. Data collected via participant interviews & observations of selected Quebec business enterprises reveal that corporate culture imitates the kinship relations that were once the cornerstone of the economy of Quebec's Francophones. The significance test posits Pierre Bourdieu's reversal theory that societies are evolving from those that model economic dealings on kinship relations to those in which the reverse is true.

98S33966 / ISA / 1998 / 11207

Coburn, David & Rappolt, 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 & the "logic of medicare" could be gained by contextualizing these phenomena within changes in variants of capitalism. Drawing on the 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 context of 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 the same structural processes.

98S33967 / ISA / 1998 / 11208

Coen, Anna (ISPE, via di Villa Albani 26 A I-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 working women. The effects of the transformation to diffused production are considered, looking at the predominantly female position of the secretary. If the work of the secretary is complemented by continued 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: 31-24-361-2337/2399; e-mail: m.coenders@maw.kun.nl)), **Blatant and Subtle Prejudice: Two Distinguishable Types of Out-Group Prejudice?**

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 critiqued. Whereas some authors (eg, Sniderman & Tetlock) question whether subtle prejudice is really distinct from traditional forms of prejudice, Meertens & 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. Explanatory & 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 social-structural & 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.

98S33969 / ISA / 1998 / 11210

✓ Coetzee, Jan K. (Dept Sociology Rhodes U, Grahamstown 6140 South Africa (tel/fax: 27461-318361/25570; e-mail: scjc@warthog.ru.ac.za)), **Interpreting Trauma Narratives: Comparing the Life Histories of Former Political Prisoners in South Africa and in the Then Czechoslovakia.**

¶ Describes & applies a fragmentary method to life histories of former political prisoners in South Africa & former Czechoslovakia to compare experiences, efforts to build group solidarity, opportunities to devise survival strategies, & how they managed their frustrations. Lessons about the nature of memory as reflected in the narratives are considered.

98S33970 / ISA / 1998 / 11211

✓ Coghlan, Andrew F. (Australian Emergency Management Instit, Mount Macedon Rd Mount Macedon (tel/fax: 0354-215-100/272; e-mail: acoghlan@ema.gov.au)), **Post-Disaster Redevelopment.**

¶ Many decisions concerning rebuilding of elements of a disaster-affected area are made on an ad hoc basis. It is essential that long-term planning be undertaken & the recovery process used as an opportunity to redevelop the built & natural environment in a positive manner. An overview is provided of key issues to be considered in the planning & redevelopment of the physical environment of a community following a disaster. Topics addressed include postdisaster needs; sense of place & preservation of visual & historical links with the past; the capacity for disaster-affected communities to cope with change & redevelopment; involvement of the community in the redevelopment process; & the opportunity for disaster-affected areas to be improved, rather than just restored, through redevelopment. One key component of both the physical redevelopment & the emotional recovery of any disaster-affected community is the creation of community memorials; also discussed is the issue of how appropriate memorials may be achieved without damaging the already fragile postdisaster community fabric.

98S33971 / ISA / 1998 / 11212

✓ Cohen, Maurie J. (OCEES, Oxford OX1 3TF England (tel: 44-0-1865-270886)), **The Socio-Historical and Intellectual Foundations of Sustainable Development.**

¶ The confusing maze of definitions & policy prescriptions surrounding sustainable development has crystallized (at least within the world's advanced nations) since the 1992 Earth summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, into two overarching discourses. On the one hand, national governments & corporate interests have begun to promote a menu of managerialist strategies that emphasize the redesign of manufacturing systems, the implementation of new accounting frameworks, & the harmonization of economic goals with environmental performance. On the other hand, local advocacy organizations have embraced a more participatory package that aims to empower people by encouraging them to work collectively toward a more environmentally responsible future. The two approaches are rife with incongruities & cleavages, particularly concerning the issue of popular engagement, the scale of envisioned transformation, & the role of technology. The dual ascendancy of these discourses is not surprising, & correlates of this dialectic between utilitarianism & idealism are readily identifiable in all phases of modern environmentalism.

98S33972 / ISA / 1998 / 11213

✓ Cohn, Amélia (U São Paulo & Cedec, 05002-270 SP Brazil (tel/fax: 5511-3871-2966/3872-2123; e-mail: cedec@eu.ansp.br)), **The Challenges of Implementing Community Health Care with Multiple Inequalities—Brazil.**

¶ Attempts to analyze health programs recently implemented & based on the community health care model, in the context of reforms implemented in the Brazilian health system, characterized by deep inequalities in distribution of health equipment & in composition between private & public health service sectors. The Community Health & Family Health Agent programs, implementation of which faces distinct challenges in the poorest & richest regions of the country, are studied, assessing not only the impact of these programs, mainly in reducing infant mortality, but also the problems found in implementation in areas of the country characterized by social inequality & poverty. The analysis focuses on a perspective of equity.

98S33973 / ISA / 1998 / 11214

✓ Coit, Katharine (42 rue Moulin vert, F-75014 Paris France (tel: 33-01-45435917)), **Housing and Power Relations: A Study of the Impact of Socio-Political Culture on Housing Provision in the Third World.**

¶ 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 & case studies, analyzed here are 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.

98S33974 / ISA / 1998 / 11215

✓ Colbari, Antônio, Davel, Eduardo & Santos, Glícia dos (U Fédérale Espírito Santo, Brazil), **Des modèles familiaux aux modèles professionnels: le passé et l'avenir du travail dans les entreprises brésiliennes** (From Family Models to Professional Models: The Past and the Future of Work in Brazilian Businesses). (FRE)

¶ Describes research at a chocolate & a paper company to analyze Brazilian working relationships & changes to them that have occurred since the late 1980s. The chocolate company is described as a business following a model of management based on efficiency & total quality that is also influenced by a cultural matrix centered on a family ethos. The paper company, on the other hand, is structured by an authoritarian-bureaucratic matrix & a management model that is typically Fordist, ie, it incorporates technological & organizational innovations that favor the imposition of a professional ethos. It is argued that the classic theoretical stances of rationalism & culturalism demonstrate the existence of both an instrumental rationality that determines universal processes & the place of business as cultural contexts charged with moral & emotional meaning. The way the presence of different cultural matrices prevents linearity & homogeneity in the modernization process, thereby allowing the syncretism & hybridism that give rise to creativity, is also investigated.

98S33975 / ISA / 1998 / 11216

✓ Colgan, Fiona & Ledwith, Sue (Center Equality Research Business U North London, N7 8HN England (tel/fax: 0171-753-7063/5051; e-mail: F.colgan@unl.ac.uk)), **Feminism, Diversity, Identities and Strategies of Women Trade Union Activists.**

¶ Explores diversity among women who are active in their trade unions in terms of identities, consciousness, & strategies, drawing on questionnaire & interview data from women & men at all levels of two UK trade unions. Narratives of the women underpin a discussion of their views of organizational & identity politics & progress & resistance in gender policy & practice in their unions. Using C. Cockburn's (1995) distinction between women's interests & women's concerns as an analytical framework it offers insight into how women in the unions encompass multiple identities & consciousness, ie, of class, ethnicity, race, religion, culture, age, & sexuality, leading to various interest groups with different priorities pressing for different agenda/policies in separate self-organization & the union mainstream. Implications of this diversity for the broader women's & equality agenda in the unions are explored.

98S33976 / ISA / 1998 / 11217

✓ Collin, Jean-Pierre & Champagne, Eric (INRS-Urbanization, 3465 rue Durocher Montreal H2X 2C6 Quebec (tel: 514-499-4000; e-mail: jean-pierre.collin@inrs-urb.quebec.ca)), **Economic Development Strategies for Greater Montreal: New Actors Configuration and Orientations Rephrasing in a City-Region Era.**

¶ In urban studies & regional politics, many authors have discussed the emergence of the US metropolitan area & the commitment to renew the scale of territorial planning strategies in a metropolitan interdependence perspective. In Canada, to characterize this new territorial configuration & its urban impacts, the city-region concept is commonly used to describe the interactions between center city & suburbs. Analyzed here is how public, private, & civic actors in Greater Montreal, Quebec, are replying to this changing reality & the economic policies specifically developed to face the metropolitan interdependence issue. In 1991, the Provincial Government of Quebec introduced a strategic plan for Greater Montreal that recognized the area's prominent significance for the Quebec economy, & as such, the necessity to renew dialogues among metropolitan actors. Since then, new public initiatives & metropolitan organizations have emerged. Old & new metropolitan organizations are compared, noting the emergence of a new generation of metropolitan management.

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98S33977 / ISA / 1998 / 11218

✓ **Collinge, Chris** (CURS U Birmingham, B15 2TT England (tel/fax: 44-1214-14-3783/3279; e-mail: c.j.collinge@bham.ac.uk)), **Self-Organisation of Society by Scale: A Spatial Reworking of Social Regulation Theory.**

¶ A neglected aspect of the spatial articulation of society is its organization by scale. The scaling of social systems gives rise to a vertical ordering that combines with the more familiar horizontal ordering by place. The theory of social regulation is examined here to suggest how this may be reworked to generate a model of societalization by both scale & place. The regulation approach is at heart a cybernetic theory, whereby innovations in accumulation & regulation—whatever their origins—will tend to be selected & woven into a stable pattern if they contribute to expanded reproduction of capital. Systems of accumulation & regulation that are to survive by resolving the economic problems of the preceding period must respond to the constraints & opportunities associated with the latter by meeting certain requirements—spatial conditions—involving scale organizations of accumulatory & regulatory practices that complement one another & contribute to their combined reproduction. Analysis suggests that it is possible on this basis to develop a regulationist account of the fundamental tendency toward the integration & division of societies at different scales & the emergence through this process of dominant scales of societalization in each epoch.

98S33978 / ISA / 1998 / 11219

✓ **Collins, Randall** (Dept Sociology U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104-6299 (tel: 215-573-6176; fax: 619-298-7051; e-mail: collinsr@sas.upenn.edu)), **Substantive Discoveries of American Sociology.**

¶ Outlines the main results of US research during the 20th century on stratification, networks, organizations, macrohistorical sociology of states & revolutions, social movements, & microsociology.

98S33979 / ISA / 1998 / 11220

✓ **Collinson, Jacquelyn A. & Hockey, John** (Cheltenham & Gloucester Coll Higher Education, Cheltenham Glos GL50 2QF England (tel/fax: 01242-543417/543355; e-mail: jcollinson@chelt.ac.uk)), **Staying in the Game: Knowledge and Practice in Contract Research.**

¶ Transcript analysis of interviews with 60+ contract researchers at 11 different universities in the UK reveals the importance of certain kinds of occupational knowledge & practices learned by social science contract researchers. These are developed & refined in relationships with research managers, peers, & research funders, as contract researchers make situational adjustments to sustain employment in a highly insecure occupational sphere. Using the work of Pierre Bourdieu (1990 (see abstract 90c01302)) on habitus & H. Jamous & B. Peloille's (1970) concept of "indeterminacy," examined are the cognitive & interactional processes that this occupational group learns to develop & combine with technical expertise.

98S33980 / ISA / 1998 / 11221

✓ **Comas, Domingo** (GID, Gta. de Bilbao 1 Madrid E-28004 Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-447-99-97/84-16; e-mail: gid@mail.ddnet.es)), **The Relations between the Mental Health Network and the Specific Network in Drug Dependence Health Care: A Spatial Analysis.**

¶ In Spain, every autonomous region defines the model of mental health & the kind of care that is rendered to drug dependents, resulting in 17 models of health care. A spatial analysis starting from the legal text, technical documents, deep interviews, & discussion groups in the 17 regions has revealed that the grade of implementation & development of a public system of primary health care in mental health explains the size & characteristics of the specific drug network. On the one hand, the regions of Asturias & Navarra have good public primary health care & are almost without a specific network; on the other hand, La Rioja & Cantabria have a mental health model based on big psychiatric hospitals & a wide private network of specific health care to drug dependents. The other 13 regions are placed on intermediate situations hierarchized by the volume of resources & the level of implementation of a system of primary health care.

98S33981 / ISA / 1998 / 11222

✓ **Conforti, Joseph M.** (Dept Sociology State U New York, Old Westbury 11568 (tel/fax: 516-876-3336/3299; e-mail: jmc40hoyt@aol.com)), **First Steps toward a General Theory of Suburbanization.**

¶ Outlines some basic dimensions of a theoretical literature on suburban

development, examining the US as a point of departure for comparison with the suburban experiences of other countries. Constructed is a US model encompassing 15 dimensions, revolving around a heterogeneous population competing for socioeconomic status through repetitive physical mobility. This involves a complex set of dynamics, in a laissez-faire arena, including physical avoidance of status contamination, cultural & social assimilation, acquisition of private facilities, exclusive clustering of similarly situated people, & cultural conceptualization of suburbia as the American dream & the promised land. Insofar as other countries do not conform to these dimensions, it can be expected that there will be less, if any suburbanization, or at least a different configuration.

98S33982 / ISA / 1998 / 11223

✓ **Connolly, Linda** (Dept Sociology University Coll Cork, Ireland (tel/fax: 21-902592/272004; e-mail: l.connolly@ucc.ie)), **From Revolution to Devolution: The Contemporary Irish Women's Movement.**

¶ Explores the evolution of the contemporary women's movement in the Republic of Ireland, from the foundation of the state to the present, drawing on a social movement's perspective. Processes through which the women's movement, & in particular, its constituent organizations, came to fruition as agencies of social change are examined. It is argued that, fundamentally, the women's movement in Ireland is characterized by its interconnectedness; eg, the central tensions, themes, & organizing strategies of the movement interpenetrate not only across different social movement organizations, but across time & space. The movement's development is reconceptualized in terms of four states: abeyance, advancement, internal reappraisal, & new directions. Demonstrated are the continuities linking the movement & its constituent organizations across these development stages. A key theme is the continual process of formalization, which has incorporated radical organization into the mainstream. Parallels can be drawn between the period of advancement in the 1970s & the new kinds of consolidation & formalization occurring in the 1990s. A modified resource mobilization model is applied, & the political opportunity structure, potential for the development of external alliances, existence of sympathetic elites, & the role of ideology as source of conflict & valuable resource are considered. Challenged is the view that the women's movement "happened" in Ireland as part of a generalized modernization trend in the post-1960 era.

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✓ **Connolly, Paul J.** (School Social & Community Sciences U Ulster, Derry BT48 7JL Northern Ireland (tel/fax: 44-1-504-37-5241/5402; e-mail: pj.connolly@ulst.ac.uk)), **Reconciling the Two 'Minorities': A Critical Review of the Impact of Research on Education and Community Relations in Northern Ireland.**

¶ 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, in the island of Ireland, Protestants now constitute the minority. Consequently, a deep fear & mistrust have 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.

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✓ **Conrad, Peter** (Brandeis U, Waltham MA 02254-9110 (tel/fax: 781-736-2635/2653; e-mail: conrad@binah.cc.brandeis.edu)), **Constructing the "Gay Gene" in the News: Optimism and Skepticism in the American, British and Gay Press.**

¶ Examines how the US, British, & gay press reported Dean Hamer's re-

search finding of a connection between a genetic marker on the Xq28 region of the X chromosome & 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 research differently. 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 double-edged sword 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 affirmatory 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

✓ **Constance, Douglas H. & Bonanno, Alessandro** (Sam Houston State U, Huntsville TX 77341), **Eco-Coordination of the Global Fisheries: Unilever, the World Wildlife Fund, and the Marine Stewardship Council.**

¶ 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 emulate 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, Unilever. Its emergence has generated heated discussion in fisheries management circles generally divided along North-South lines.

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✓ **Constantin, Bahneanu** (Institut Linguistics, B. Kislovsky 1/12 Moscow Russia 103009 (tel/fax: 07095-290-52-68/05-28; e-mail: socio@iling.msk.su)), **Convergence and the Language Policy.**

¶ 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.

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✓ **Constantopoulou, Chryssoula** (U Macedonia, GR-54006 Thessaloniki Greece (tel/fax: 00-30-31-891-858/844-536; e-mail: konstant@macedonia.uom.gr)), **Contemporary Social "Knowledge": The TV News.**

¶ 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 Kapferer'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.

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✓ **Constantopoulou, Chryssoula** (U Macedonia, GR-54006 Thessaloniki Greece (tel/fax: 00-30-31-891-858/844-536; e-mail: Konstant@macedonia.uom.gr)), **Mythologies contemporaines, représentations et médias** (Contemporary Mythologies, Representations, and the Media). (FRE)

¶ It is held that the favorite choices of the TV-viewing public throughout the world are TV films & series, despite the public's awareness of the mythic side of these mass productions. How, in this way, contemporary myths play out is examined. It is suggested that this simple mythology is also the most "innocent," & if one accounts for levels of mass communication where the social knowledge of the real is formed, eg, the newspaper, it is apparent that stories presented as "news" are inspired by the same logic found in contemporary myths, save that they presuppose the public's belief. The connection between knowledge & artistic creation should be of great interest to the sociologist.

98S33989 / ISA / 1998 / 11230

✓ **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.**

¶ 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 abstractions & social anthropological discourses. Fault is found with several notions, eg, "deterritorialized 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 multilocal 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.

98S33990 / ISA / 1998 / 11231

✓ **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.**

¶ 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 &, by implication, versions of childhood, have become 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.

98S33991 / ISA / 1998 / 11232

✓ **Cook, Thomas D.** (Center Advanced Study Behavioral Sciences Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60208 (e-mail: d-winslip@nwu.edu)), **The Generalization of Causal Connections.**

¶ Discusses a theory of the generalization of causal relationships, understanding causal relationships in the sense of the "manipulability" theory of causation. Evidence is adduced that the theory of generalization preferred in statistics & the social sciences, based on sampling with known probability from a clearly designated universe, does not apply to causal relationships understood in the above sense. However, an alternative theory can be adduced that is more relevant (albeit, parsimonious & less elegant & independently warranted) than the preferred theory. The alternative theory of generalization can be reduced to five principles abstracted from practice in generalizing causal connections across many natural & social sciences. These principles form what might be called a quasi-sampling theory of the generalization of causal connections; ie, they depend on purposive rather than random sampling.

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✓ **Cookson, Peter** (Teachers Coll Columbia U, New York NY 10027 (tel/fax: 212-678-3478/8417; e-mail: cookson@msmailhub.tc.columbia.edu)), **Will Privatization Destroy Public Education: Thoughts, Data and a Proposal.**

¶ Examines 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 & are 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 presuppositions, & 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-reverential. The analysis draws on data from current studies & from the author's recent research.

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✓ **Cooper, Doris** (U Chile, Santiago (tel/fax: 56-2-2713269/6787777; e-mail: dptosoci@abello.dic.uchile.cl)), **Female Delinquency in Chile. 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**

¶ Empirical data from universes & stratified samples of the condemned in jails & paradigms & theories integrated in the subcultural continuum of delinquency underpin a description of the predominant type of female delinquency in large industrial/urban, traditional rural, & transitional ecological areas in Chile, comparing them to a male typology for the same ecological areas. Urban female delinquency is modern delinquency (crimes against property, drug-traffic crimes, & blood crimes), compared to rural traditional delinquency, where crimes associated with family conflicts (comprising parricide, homicide, & infanticide) predominate. The criminal counterculture & female jail subculture are described, comparing in-jail female sexual behavior to that of males.

98S33994 / ISA / 1998 / 11235

✓ **Cooper, Geoff** (U Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH England (tel/fax: 44-0-1483-300800/259551; e-mail: g.cooper@surrey.ac.uk)), **The Limits of Institution: Dedifferentiation and Redifferentiation.**

¶ It has been argued that underway is a process of dedifferentiation in which the university comes to be shaped by the same instrumental values that prevail in many other institutions. Drawing on work in deconstruction, it is suggested that interrogating the institutional character of the university points to certain problems with this account. M. Archer (1995) saw the university as an institution that incorporates certain "necessary incompatibilities," eg, it embodies two forms of cultural capital (Bourdieu, Pierre, 1988), & this can result in instability. Dedifferentiation is misleading in that it neglects this instability & formulates institutional relations in purely structural terms. Behavior in the university involves the reflexive & ongoing production & simulation of institutional identity, difference, & affiliation for the purpose & audience at hand. Three senses of limit are considered: limit as institutional boundary; the limit of institutional efficacy; & the limitation of certain theories of institutions.

98S33995 / ISA / 1998 / 11236

✓ **Cordeiro, Ana Paula** (Centre Studies Migration U Aberta, 141-147 Lisbon 1250 Portugal (tel/fax: 351-1-397-2334/3229)), **Immigrants, Ethnic Minorities and Power: The Challenge of Citizenship.**

¶ Though democracy was implemented in Portugal 20+ years ago, only recently has the political negotiation of immigrants' & ethnic minorities' presence & status become increasingly important. Contemporary policy-makers at both national & local levels deal with multiple challenges concerning the integration process & the access to citizenship of these groups. Examined here are ways that these politicians have found to conciliate the democratic principles established in the law with the contingencies of economic, political, social, & cultural nature. The role of immigrant & ethnic minority communities in increasing their participation & representation in political decision bodies is also considered.

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✓ **Cornforth, Chris J.** (School Business Open U, Milton Keynes MK7

6AA England (tel/fax: 44-1908-655-863/898; e-mail: c.j.cornforth@open.ac.uk)), **Governance as Paradox: Managing the Tensions.**

¶ 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 are examined in this light. Data were obtained from three sources: interviews with board members & the managers they worked with; examination of board minutes & 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 combining 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.

98S33997 / ISA / 1998 / 11238

✓ **Coronil, Fernando** (Dept Anthropology U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109 (tel/fax: 313-647-4434/763-6077; e-mail: coronil@umich.edu)), **Eurocentrism in the Age of Globalization? The Easure of Place in Contemporary Political Economy, Anthropology and Geography.**

¶ From a Latin American perspective, it is striking that the growing academic field of postcolonial studies 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 globecentrism.

98S33998 / ISA / 1998 / 11239

✓ **Corradi, Juan E.** (New York U, Florence Italy (tel/fax: 39-55-5007205/472725; e-mail: corradi@is2.nyu.edu)), **Fragmentation, the Academy, and Implicit Ideologies.**

¶ Analyzes the causes & consequences of the end of articulated ideologies, as well as the emergence of new, "implicit" ideologies. These processes are illustrated by explicit reference to the academy, understood as simultaneously a network of institutions & a market. Both the persistence & redeployment of fragments of defunct ideological debates & rhetorical strategies are noted, eg, methodological suspicion, interest attribution, the construction of new identities, & the imputation of discourse to a political unconscious. A hypothesis is formulated about the emergence of new principles of ideology formation, ie, repressive tolerance, censorship, & political correctness. These principles are analyzed in terms of the unanticipated consequences of purposive behavior. Critical reflection is offered on the academy as a site of ideological shadow-boxing on the ruins of older intellectual missions. The making & breaking of disciplines in the present-day academy is explored, emphasizing the new marriage of specialization & interdisciplinarity. Closing comments are offered on the persistence of ideology in an age of political & social fragmentation.

98S33999 / ISA / 1998 / 11240

✓ **Correa, Eugenia & Vidal, Gregorio** (U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico DF (tel/fax: 525-554-04-76; e-mail: correa@servidor.unam.mx)), **Financial Crisis, Education and Development in Mexico.**

¶ Mexico's financial crisis, both debt crisis & open market crisis, together with the adjustment policies, have wasted many years in education, development, & social welfare. Analyzed here are the education expenditure stagnation, the unattained demand for education services through different stages, & the impossibility of private education services playing a relevant role. The financial requirement to increase educational expenditures to levels achieved during the 1970s is assessed. Financial efforts to meet educational services of that period could take 10-12 years. Public & private institutions together should develop exceptional policies & seek international financial cooperation.

98S34000 / ISA / 1998 / 11241

Correa, Marilena Cordeiro Dias Villela & Loyola, Maria Andrea (Instit Medicina Social U Estada Rio de Janeiro, 20559-900 Brazil (tel/fax: 55-21-2250940/5561241; e-mail: loyola@ism.com.br)), **The New Reproductive Technologies and Images of Children and Family: A Study of a Group in the City of Rio de Janeiro.**

¶ 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 introduction & diffusion of these technologies in the area of reproductive health care in Brazil is presented, showing how artificial procreation reproduces, with its specificities, 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 overshadowing 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.

98S34001 / ISA / 1998 / 11242

Corredine, James T. ((tel: 516-924-2466; e-mail: james.corredine@asb.com)), **"The Aggregate Virtual Working Life Tenure" Population Dynamics Longwave Theory.**

● 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 fundamental force that drives 54-year Kondratieff long economic waves is the same force that drives individuals, ie, the relative intensity of vitality over lifetimes. This fundamental force in the aggregate drives the fluctuation in aggregate economic data over the long term. Differences in the relative aggregate intensity of the population's vitality (& the relative aggregate intensity of the population's leadership cadre's vitality) over time create a regime, the aggregate virtual working life tenure, with a vitality that fluctuates in a range of two fundamental extremes, vigor & torpor, driving economic phenomena familiarly described as vigorous or torpid. Economics in the British/US tradition made a wrong turn at Ricardo/Malthus. Things would be clearer had the thread of thought been followed from Smith through Malthus & Keynes rather than through Ricardo & his successors. Malthus's demand depression is argued to be rooted in his original, fundamental idea of "intensity of demand." Had he lived long enough, he would have seen his idea of intensity as the cause of the long economic wave. Malthus is drawn on to view the 24-year Kondratieff upslope as the intensity upslope & the 30-year Kondratieff downslope as the disintensity downslope. The 54-year economic longwave is just the manifestation of the underlying relative intensity of human vitality over the 54-year aggregate virtual working life tenure.

98S34002 / ISA / 1998 / 11243

Correia, Mario & Pottier, François (Laboratoire Georges Friedmann Conservatoire national arts métiers, 2 rue Conté F-75003 Paris France (tel: 01-53-01-80-04; e-mail: correia@cnam.fr)), **Parcours professionnels, attentes et usages de la formation des nouveaux publics du CNAM (Professional Tracks, Expectations and Uses of Education for the Newcomers at CNAM).** (FRE)

¶ France's National Conservatory of Arts & Engineering (CNAM), founded in 1794, has the primary functions of ensuring employees' high-level advancement & providing vocational training outside of work. While in the past, CNAM attracted mainly salaried employees with high levels of education or professional training, students looking for socioeconomic integration, job seekers, & the unemployed are now expressing interest. How CNAM evaluated its training capabilities to meet this new demand & new expectations is discussed. Reported here are findings of a 1997 survey of 3,000 young people with postbaccalaureate degrees who entered the labor market in the last 5 years, supplemented by statistical data. The construction of "mobile types" for explaining individual social courses is addressed, along with how the integration of different objective & subjective elements assures the theoretical validity of these categories.

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Corrigan, Peter (U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia (tel/fax: 61-2-6773-2179/3748; e-mail:

pcorriga@metz.une.edu.au)), **Domestic Consumer Objects and Their Meanings: A Study of Female Commodity Worlds in Faisalabad, Pakistan.**

¶ Explores the meanings of domestic consumer objects from the perspective of a sample of mothers & daughters living in the Faisalabad district, Pakistan, using (1) a concept-centered mode, which focuses on analyzing & identifying the meaning structure underlying domestic objects as a whole; here the conceptual analysis comes first, & objects are discussed only as the material precipitates of the meaning structure; & (2) an object-centered mode, which focuses primarily on separate objects, examining the particular meanings associated with each; ie, considering each particular object has its own conceptual fingerprint. Results show that time- & family-related concepts recur across the greatest number of contexts. Time was something to be saved in the case of kitchen items, while, in the case of entertainment items, it was to be spent appropriately. Kitchen items were particularly important in the creation of family togetherness, but some entertainment items were seen as posing a danger to this togetherness by isolating family members. A solution involved the purchase of indoor games for entertainment, considering them as a way to bring family members together again.

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Corriveau, Raymond (U Québec, Trois-Rivières G9A 5H7 (tel/fax: 819-376-5170/373-1988; e-mail: raymond_corriveau@uqtr.quebec.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, often 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

Corsale, Massimo (U Roma "La Sapienza", I-0185 Italy (tel/fax: 39-6-4453260/9910446; e-mail: corsale@ax-rma.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 vis-à-vis firms where 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

Corsaro, William A. (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Bloomington 47405 (tel/fax: 812-855-3988/0781; e-mail: corsaro@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 they are part of are also changing. 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

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these lines, the notion of priming events is presented. Priming events involve activities in which children (& all social actors), by their very participation, attend prospectively to ongoing or anticipated changes in their lives. Analyses of longitudinal ethnographic data on Italian children's transition from preschool to elementary school underpin the discussion.

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✓ **Corsianos, Marilyn** (York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 (tel: 905-707-7523; e-mail: mcorsian@yorku.ca)), **Paramilitarism versus Community Based Policing: Recognizing Restrictions and Limitations.**

¶ In light of the shift toward community-based policing in Canada, an institutional ethnography explores inherent organizational problems that have impacted police service quality. Outlined are recommendations to improve police-community relations, which redefine the role of "front-line" officers & managers, introduced by certain police departments & 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 promotional, evaluation, & disciplinary processes. The significant problems attendant with these areas create an "us vs them" relationship between front-line uniform officers & middle & upper management (senior officers). Further, the system in place supports an archaic, paramilitaristic style of policing intended to preserve the status quo, & therefore, restrictions & limitations are placed on those officers who want to engage in critical thinking, challenge the dominant ideologies, & initiate change in the police service. Changes in ideologies & structures in policing must first be witnessed before the community-police relationship can improve. The complex concept of power is critically examined to begin to theoretically unpack the power relations between front-line officers & their superiors. It is only through the recognition of power that power can ultimately be resisted.

98S34008 / ISA / 1998 / 11249

✓ **Corsten, Michael** (Max-Planck-Institut Development, Lentzeallee 94 Berlin D-14195 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-30-824-06-293/99-39; e-mail: corsten@mpib-berlin.mpg.de)), **Biographies as Constructions and/or Documents—Session Introduction.**

¶ Introduces a session (see abstracts of related papers) by considering the reference of biographies as possibly "real" life or the description or illusion of life. To use biographical texts as documents of social reality requires an understanding of basic methodological proof structures. It is suggested that such metatheoretical & methodological questions should be addressed by scientists representing different theoretical & methodological perspectives on biographical research, eg, social constructivists, pragmatic linguists, symbolic interactionists, structuralists, & poststructuralists.

98S34009 / ISA / 1998 / 11250

✓ **Corsten, Michael** (Max-Planck-Institut Human Development, Lentzeallee 94 Berlin D-14195 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-30-824-06-293/99-39; e-mail: corsten@mpib-berlin.mpg.de)), **Youth Dance Cultures—The Experience of Intramundane Salvation (innerweltliche Erlösung) in the Ritual Dance Practice of the Techno Youth 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 specificities via the interpretative reconstruction of typical descriptions of 65 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.

98S34010 / ISA / 1998 / 11251

✓ **Costa, Emilia** (Dept Psychiatric Sciences & Psychological Medicine U Rome "La Sapienza," I-00185 Italy (tel/fax: 39-668352878; e-mail: Ecosta@uni.roma1.it)), **Sexual Disturbances and Problems of Social Adjustment in Non-European Women in Italy.**

¶ Cognitive research on sexuality & problems of social & occupational adjustment was conducted on 300 women from non-European countries who receive medical assistance in Rome, Italy. Clinical 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.

98S34011 / ISA / 1998 / 11252

✓ **Costa, Manuel Da Silva** (ICS U Minho, Largo do Páco P-4709 Braga Portugal (tel/fax: 00-351-53-604295/676966; e-mail: m.s.costa@ci.uminho.pt)), **Participation et domination au sein de l'entreprise: utopie, illusion et masque** (Participation and Domination in the Enterprise: Utopia, Illusion and Mask). (FRE)

¶ Explores a heuristic approach to the concept of participation, considering it & industrial domination as masked discourses. Participation is defined as a form of inscription by different intervening actors on the power relations & objective dynamics of the business. A multiparadigmatic approach to participation is argued to be marred by utopian representations, discursive contradictions & practices, illusions, & masks. Here, participation is seen as a means of managing & socializing in the context 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.

98S34012 / ISA / 1998 / 11253

✓ **Costa, Marcio da** (Faculdade Educação U Federal Rio de Janeiro, 22290-240 RJ Brazil (tel/fax: 55-21-235-0654/295-3246; e-mail: marcioocosta@alternex.com.br)), **Modernization from Outside—A Brazilian Case of Democratic Educational Policy under Elite Action.**

¶ 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 changed both students' learning & parents' views & expectations in terms of civic culture.

98S34013 / ISA / 1998 / 11254 ✓

✓ **Costa, Xavier & Hernandez, Gil M.** (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England (fax: 44-1203-523-497)), **The Offering of Flowers to the Virgin in the Festival of the Falles of Valencia.**

¶ The *Falles* of Valencia (Spain) are ancient festivals of fire that include religious processions & satirical parades developed with music, fireworks, & flowers. Examined here is the central mass ritual of the offering of flowers to the Virgin, which attracts 90,000+ participants every year. The offering has a peculiar status: it is a religious ritual, but it is organized by the Council of Valencia. Findings of extensive empirical research among the participants are reported, emphasizing actors' explanations of their religious feelings during the several phases of the offering that include their comparisons with the experience of other types of local religious rituals, processions, & personal worship in relationship to the Virgin.

98S34014 / ISA / 1998 / 11255

✓ **Côté, Pauline** (Dept science politique U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 (tel/fax: 418-656-2131/7861; e-mail: Pauline.Cote@pol.ulaval.ca)), **Sacralization of the Public Sphere: Elements for Analysis.**

¶ Explores dimensions of the public sphere as they concur to the sacralization of social issues. Sacralization is considered to operate through framing of public debate & sacrificing of rights & liberties to the public good. Main arguments for legitimation of public policies & judicial decisions are examined, particularly as they refer to an absent society.

98S34015 / ISA / 1998 / 11256

✓ **Côté, Pauline** (Dept Political Science Laval U, Quebec G1K 7P4 (tel/fax: 418-656-2132/7861; e-mail: Pauline.Cote@pol.ulaval.ca)), **From Status Politics to Civic Ethos: 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 conditional on their satisfying state controls (James Beckford). Furthermore, judicial sanction has been found to be a potent tool for the definition & social control of religion & religious activity (James T. Richardson). Qualitative content analysis of all Supreme Court of Canada decisions (N = 33 cases) of religion, 1951-1997 is undertaken to document judicial construction. Preliminary results indicate an evolution from majoritarian status allocation in religion toward a majoritarian democratic or civic ethos, built mainly over the past 15 years around the requirements & legitimation of welfare state policies.

98S34016 / ISA / 1998 / 11257

✓ **Cours-Salies, Pierre** (GEDIST IRESO CNRS, F-75794 Paris Cedex 16 France), **La Formation des salariés comme enjeu de pouvoir dans les entreprises** (The Training of Salaried Employees as a Power Game in Enterprises). (FRE)

¶ In the last 25 years in France, diverse policies of employee training have been developed, leading to diverse consequences. An apparent contradiction—that when employees seek positive mobility & show interest in additional training, the propositions made to them often leave them distrustful—is noted, & it is hypothesized that advancement to a new position with new rights benefits the individual more than the business itself. How businesses appear to give too-brief responses to training requests, except when involved in a general policy of employee improvement, is discussed. It is suggested that the suspension of political & social rights in favor of a plan that sets up new general rules for businesses may be in order.

98S34017 / ISA / 1998 / 11258

✓ **Court, Michael E.** (Command Scientific Support Branch HQPTC, Rm F109RAF Innsworth Gloucester GL3 1EZ UK (tel/fax: 44-1452-71261-5552/510823; e-mail: mecourt@taz.dra.hmg.gb)), **Conceiving and Measuring Morale in the United Kingdom Armed Forces**.

¶ Examines how morale is viewed both by members of the UK armed forces & by those who conduct research on their behalf. The relationship between morale as a concept pertaining to the individual, with group factors such as cohesion, ethos, & esprit de corps as important contributors, is discussed. Recent attempts to evaluate levels of morale by such techniques as attitude surveys are described.

98S34018 / ISA / 1998 / 11259

✓ **Coutinho, Marília & Soares, Glaucio A. D.** (Dept International Relations U Brasília, 70919-970 DF Brazil (tel: 55-61-3470523; e-mail: cout@unb.br)), **Men: The Disorganized Majority**.

¶ Prostate cancer, a major health hazard, affects approximately 10 million men in the US. Approximately 80% of the cases affect men age 65+. Estimates indicate that 334,000 men will be diagnosed in the next year, while 180,200 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer. Prostate cancer mortality is rising, while breast cancer mortality is decreasing, but prostate cancer receives about six times less federal funds for research & prevention. Compared to acquired immune deficiency syndrome, discrepancies become even sharper. It is argued that such discrepancies stem from two factors: (1) the relative strength of each interest group, & (2) the social consensus on the relevance & gravity of each disease. Breast cancer activism benefits from the long political experience & organization transferred from the feminist movement. The latter was the leading force in establishing the apparent consensus over the greater seriousness & relevance of breast cancer, as well as over women's disadvantage in health issues generally. By contrast, male sexuality is not an important focus of either public or academic concern, & men, especially older men, are at great disadvantage in the public policy arena. They have not yet been able to get their gender-specific interests to be socially & politically correct. Being viewed as the "default" gender in health issues, society has defaulted their gender-specific problems.

98S34019 / ISA / 1998 / 11260

✓ **Couton, 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 Contemporary Systems Theory**.

¶ Offers a descriptive & analytical reading of the work of Émile Durkheim on the two most prominent 18th-century French precursors of modern social sciences, Charles Louis de Secondat Montesquieu & Jean-Jacques Rousseau, & discusses why anyone concerned about contemporary 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 human endeavours" (1964), i.e., the increasing atomization of social roles brought about by industrialization. His well-known solution was the creation of a new normative order termed "moral individualism," in which 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 human societies are subject to laws independent of volition, Durkheim saw the first building block of social science. But he systematically underplayed 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 division of labor, which 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 contractarian idealism. How Durkheim read his illustrious predecessors is important for a number of reasons, chief among them the fact that a society-centered approach thereafter 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 communicational 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 obsolete.

98S34020 / ISA / 1998 / 11261

✓ **Coutu, Michel** (Centre recherche droit public U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **Fondements sociologiques de la citoyenneté et dualité du concept de nation** (The Sociological Foundations of Citizenship and the Duality of the Concept of Nation). (FRE)

¶ Argues that the concept of citizenship is not only polysemic, but also has an intense ideological & polemic content. How citizenship may be considered a principle of closure for social relationships, in how it limits or determines the conditions of participation in certain social interactions, is discussed. How citizenship is largely conditioned by the representation of national identity that prevails in a state of national unity is addressed. Attention is turned to the contrasting civic concept of the nation, involving the free political association of citizens, & the ethnic concept of nation, which is based on an organic community forged by culture, language, history, & tradition. Whether this dichotomy is an ideal-typical construction rather than the reflection of true historical experience is considered. The concept of legitimacy is used as a point of departure, as it permits the critique of certain positions defending the idea of a post-national identity founded on constitutional patriotism.

98S34021 / ISA / 1998 / 11262

✓ **Couture, Francine** (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 (tel/fax: 514-987-3000/6615; e-mail: couture.francine@uqam.ca)), **L'Exposition comme vision qu'une communauté de goût se donne d'elle-même** (The Exhibition as a Vision That a Community of Taste Gives to Itself). (FRE)

¶ Draws on the idea of art theoretician Thomas McEvelley that an exhibition 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 strategic 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 intentions behind exhibition groupings. It is asserted that, in the case of contemporary art, the exhibition is one of the more 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 relationships they establish with both institutions & figures in the art world.

98S34022 / ISA / 1998 / 11263

✓ **Cox, Susan M. & McKellin, William** (Dept Anthropology & Sociology U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1 (tel/fax: 604-822-9856/6161; e-mail: succox@unixg.ubc.ca)), **"There's This Thing in**

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Our Family." Predictive Testing and the Social Construction of Risk for Huntington Disease.

¶ Recent discussions about the social implications of the new genetics stress the importance of studying 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 neuropsychiatric 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.

98S34023 / ISA / 1998 / 11264

¶ **Craipeau, Sylvie** (Institut national télécommunications, 9 rue Charles Fourier F-91011 Evry France [tel/fax: 33-1-6076-4688/4383; e-mail: Sylvie.Craipeau@int-evry.fr]), **Techniques d'information et de communication de groupe et individualisation du travail** (Group Information and Communication Techniques and the Individualization of Work). (FRE)

¶ Research examining the 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.

98S34024 / ISA / 1998 / 11265

¶ **Crawford, Margaret & Cenzatti, Marco** (School Public Policy U California, Los Angeles 90024 [tel/fax: 213-851-8916/9810]), **"The Right to the City": Commodification and Decommodification of Public Space in Los Angeles.**

¶ Using Henri Lefebvre's concept of the necessity of reinstating use value to claim the "right to the city," examined are some current urban practices in Los Angeles, CA, in light of the interplay between commodification & decommodification of urban space. Garage sales, street vending, & "borrowed" vacant lots all represent temporary appropriation of conventionally owned land for new purposes. These activities, officially classified as "blight," challenge the existing logics of the real estate market, ownership, & urban regulation, suggesting the potential for political action based on selective or partial decommodification & a temporary reapportionment of use value. In the political context defined by the urban unrest of 1992, these destabilized urban spaces have the potential to generate new forms of political participation & new types of insurgent citizenship.

98S34025 / ISA / 1998 / 11266

¶ **Creese, Gillian L.** (Dept Anthropology & Sociology U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1 [tel/fax: 604-822-2541/6161; e-mail: creese@unixg.ubc.ca]), **Restructuring, Resistance and Equity: Negotiating Gender and Race in the Office.**

¶ Historically, unions often played a role in negotiating gendered & racialized hierarchies in many workplaces, a legacy that remains embedded in bargaining traditions, practices, & the language of collective agreements. In recent years, however, they have become more involved in negotiating gender & racial equity issues in the workplace. Thus, unions are often caught in a contradictory position of both reproducing & challenging hierarchical relations among their members. These contradictions are explored in two public sector companies in Canada, drawing on

union documents & interviews with union activists. Focus is on the prospects for union-initiated change during a period of economic restructuring in the 1980s & 1990s, when union policies tended to become more protectionist in response to downsizing & workplace flexibility, while at the same time advancing new demands for equity in the workplace.

98S34026 / ISA / 1998 / 11267

¶ **Creese, Gillian L.** (Dept Anthropology & Sociology U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1 [tel/fax: 604-822-2541/6161; e-mail: creese@ubc.ca]), **The New Reality: Government Restructuring and Immigrant Integration.**

¶ Examines the impact of current Canadian fiscal austerity on the composition of immigrant communities & the structure of integration services, drawing on a 3-year study of the effects of government restructuring on nonprofit settlement service organizations & the communities they serve in Vancouver, British Columbia. Previously an area of sole federal responsibility, plans to devolve most settlement services to the provinces correspond with a decline in accessibility to some settlement services, particularly employment assistance programs, & a shift toward forms of cost recovery, eg, user fees & repayable loans. Consequently, restructuring will particularly disadvantage women, families, assisted immigrants, & refugees; result in less integration assistance for those communities most in need; & contribute to persistent patterns of inequality.

98S34027 / ISA / 1998 / 11268

¶ **Crivellari, Helena Maria Tarchi** (U Federal Minas Gerais, 31270-901 Belo Horizonte MG Brazil [tel/fax: 55-31-227-2544/449-5200; e-mail: helenamc@inetminas.estaminas.com.br]), **Rapport éducatif et formation des ingénieurs dans l'industrie brésilienne** (Educational Rapport and Formation of Engineers in Brazilian Industry). (FRE)

¶ Secondary sources & interviews with managers of important engineering schools & large metallurgy enterprises in Minas Gerais, Brazil, are drawn on to discuss (1) the Fordism period & its educational rapport, when the state role predominated in the engineers' background education & development, to work with the state itself & industry setting controlled by the state; & (2) whether, in the post-Fordism period, in the context of industry privatization & university autonomy, a new educational rapport should be built. Explored are the new social actors involved with the qualification politics for industrial production, the kind of rapport, & related policies.

98S34028 / ISA / 1998 / 11269

¶ **Crook, Stephen Anthony** (James Cook U, Townsville Queensland 4811 Australia [tel/fax: 61-7-47-81-4182/5435]), **The New Problem and Politics of Order in Advanced Societies.**

¶ Postmodernizing & globalizing change has provoked popular & academic anxieties about incipient social disorder in advanced societies. Publics fear the loss of secure employment, decline of public services, crime, & fragmentation of national cultures. Many intellectuals find threats to social life in excessive individualism, erosion of family & community, & increasing inequalities. Prompted by these anxieties, an attempt is made here to reformulate the foundational problem of order. Advanced societies are presently shaped by the unruly intersection of three broad orderings: modern (based on state & market), hyperreflexive (based on globalized networks), & neotraditional (based on intense group solidarity). Postmodernizing change has eroded the hegemony of modern ordering & established the conditions for hyperreflexive & neotraditional orderings. The defining problem for an emergent new politics of order is that no single ordering can replace the eclipsed hegemony of modern ordering. Political actors, institutions, & programs must balance modern principles of state & market with hyperreflexive networks & neotraditional solidarisms. Maintenance of social pluralism & complexity depend on their success.

98S34029 / ISA / 1998 / 11270

¶ **Crothers, Charles H. G.** (Dept Sociology U Natal, Durban 4001 South Africa [tel/fax: 031-260-2442/2347]), **A "Productivist" Approach to General Theory.**

¶ The "unit act" developed by Talcott Parsons is revisited as the foundational unit in social theory, & a wide range of suggested extensions of his schema are advocated, particularly the central data that unit acts or situations are miniature & flexible "production units" with material & non-material end-products forming (depending on their durability) the resources around which progressively higher-order levels of social structure cohere. In addition, there is a large & complex "production system" emanating from particularly strategic control points that to some degree, coordinates the production of society. Difficulties remaining with this account are assessed.

98S34030 / ISA / 1998 / 11271

✓ **Crothers, Charles H. G.** (Dept Sociology U Natal, Durban 4001 South Africa [tel/fax: 031-260-2442/2347]), **Global Patterns in Recent Sociology Journals.**

¶ To describe regional & language-based traditions in sociology in relation to the overall pattern of world sociology, topic areas covered by sociology journals published in 1995 are investigated. It is found that demography, human biology, opinion/communication, & family socialization receive the most sociological attention. While there are substantial similarities worldwide, three patterns were found: European sociology, US/UK sociology, & sociology that pertains to the remainder of the world.

98S34031 / ISA / 1998 / 11272

✓ **Crovi Druetta, Delia** (U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 Mexico DF), **La industria de la educación en los bloques económicos** (The Educational Industry in Economic Blocks). (ENG)

¶ Analyzes the growing process of industrialization that education undergoes, stressed from the integration of the economic blocks. Focus is on the specific case of the North American Free Trade Agreement/TLC/ALENA, revising the treatment that the education theme had in the subscribed commercial agreements between Canada, Mexico, & the US. Considered are the segmentation process of markets & the commercialization of education's role in a compelling social demand: to train people for better performance in the globalized world of the turn of the century, which requires, among other things, the handling of the new means & the dynamics of constant actualization for the growth of knowledge.

98S34032 / ISA / 1998 / 11273

✓ **Crow, Barbara** (Faculty General Studies U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4 [tel/fax: 403-220-3160/282-6716; e-mail: crow@acs.ucalgary.ca]), **Digital Restructuring, Gender and the Canadian State.**

¶ Examines the representation of digital technology in the Canadian state & corporate (IBM & Bank of Montreal (Quebec)) discourses, revealing the cynical & insidious cooptation of the substance & style of progressive politics, the effect of which is both to coopt & neutralize progressive critiques of restructuring & the failure of governments to offset its negative effects & consequences.

98S34033 / ISA / 1998 / 11274

✓ **Crowley, John** (Centre études & recherches internationales Fondation nationale sciences politiques, 27 rue Saint Guillaume F-75337 Paris Cedex 07 France [e-mail: crowley@ext.jussieu.fr]), **What Does Multiculturalism Add to Citizenship? Implications of the French and British Cases.**

¶ Explores the concept of multiculturalism, drawing on Will Kymlicka's *Multicultural Citizenship* & his sharp conceptual distinction between ethnic groups—voluntary migrants & their descendants—and 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 in Western Europe. To formulate these issues more precisely, examined are debates about citizenship in the UK & France—two countries where it is widely felt that competing models of citizenship, nationhood, & 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.

98S34034 / ISA / 1998 / 11275

✓ **Crozier, Michael P.** (U Melbourne, Parkville Victoria 3052 Australia [tel/fax: 61-3-9344-6565/7906; e-mail: m.crozier@politics.unimelb.edu.au]), **The Place of Thomas Ramsden Ashworth in the History of Australian Sociology.**

¶ 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.

98S34035 / ISA / 1998 / 11276

✓ **Scordas, Thomas J.** (Dept Anthropology Case Western Reserve U, Cleveland OH 44106 [tel/fax: 216-368-2259/5334; e-mail: txc9@po.cwru.edu]), **De-Alienation or False Consciousness?**

¶ Religious phenomena are increasingly becoming global in nature, apparently rolling back the advance of modern secularism with a postmodern tide of reenchantment, fundamentalism, charismatic extravaganzas, & multinational evangelism. Whether these phenomena, or some of them, constitute an enlightened dealienation or a reanimated false consciousness cannot be decided until they are recognized as major features in the still analytically underdeveloped cultural/religious/ideological dimension 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 countertendency 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.

98S34036 / ISA / 1998 / 11277

✓ **Cubbins, Lisa A.** (Dept Sociology U Cincinnati, OH 45221-0378 [tel/fax: 513-556-4709/0057; e-mail: lisa.cubbins@uc.edu]), **Gender Differences in Lifestyle Effects on Russian Health.**

¶ Recent research on mortality trends in Russia demonstrates a health crisis for men & women. Many social scientists believe lifestyle factors have contributed substantially to the recent rise in mortality. Focus here is on the role of social & economic factors, including lifestyle effects, in predicting self-reported health. Also considered is whether these factors have gender-specific effects on health. The model tested includes social & demographic characteristics, lifestyle behaviors (eg, alcohol use, occupational class), sources of stress (eg, unemployment, income level), & two personality measures (instrumentality & sensitivity). Data were collected from a multistage cluster probability sample of adults in the Moscow metropolitan area in 1996. Results should help social scientists & policymakers better understand the social determinants of health in Russia.

98S34037 / ISA / 1998 / 11278

✓ **Cuneo, Carl** (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4 [tel/fax: 905-525-9140/523-1158; e-mail: cuneo@mcmaster.ca]), **Internet Quality Standards for Sociology.**

¶ 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, courseware, & 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 impose a set of 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.

98S34038 / ISA / 1998 / 11279

✓ **Currie, Jan K.** (School Education Murdoch U, Western Australia 6150 [tel/fax: 61-8-9-360-2377/6296; e-mail: currie@central.murdoch.edu.au]), **Impact of Globalization on Australian Universities: Competition, Fragmentation and Demoralization.**

¶ Examines both macro trends toward global homogenization & the concurrent evidence of microlevel variations in higher education policies & practices. Macrolevel policies in Australia are compared with those in

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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 demoralization, is investigated.

98S34039 / ISA / 1998 / 11280

Currie, Jan K., Harris, Patricia & Thiele, Bev (Murdoch U, Western Australia 6150 [tel/fax: 61-89-360-2377/6296; e-mail: currie@central.murdoch.edu.au]), **The Anatomy of Power in Gendered University Cultures.**

¶ A comparison of the position of men & women in relation to organizational culture at two public universities in Western Australia. The perceptions of academic general/administrative, & managerial staff were explored, focusing on how women & men found their work experiences & careers shaped by the organization's institutional & cultural practices &, in particular, on how male culture & attitudes acted to exclude or marginalize women. Several images emerged: ruthless, competitive careerists, who knew the rules & how to play the game, & dedicated, decent hard workers who were prepared to sacrifice their personal life for their work & thus deserved the rewards they reaped. Women were seen to be unwilling or unable to make that complete sacrifice of their lives. While few formal barriers to advancement could be identified, many women were convinced that there were informal, subtle, but deeply entrenched barriers to their success.

98S34040 / ISA / 1998 / 11281

Czernis, Loretta M. & Clark-Jones, Melissa (Bishop's U, Lennoxville Quebec [tel/fax: 819-822-9600/9661; e-mail: lczenis@ubishops.ca]), **Gender Imagery in U.S. and Canadian Lifestyle Magazines.**

¶ How do the imageries of fashion, identity, & success ideologies, present in lifestyle magazines, reflect 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 androgyny 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, homoerotic, pedophilia), while it registers change, conflict, & hidden unease about masculine roles. (4) A tendency, in the context of conjunctive androgyny, 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 intertwined 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 individuation 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 Macrobio 9, I-00136 Rome Italy), **Offre et demande des biens et des services culturels: analyse sociologique du cas italien** (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, archeological 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, socioaesthetic, & sociotechnical. Such diverse research themes & problems require a corresponding diversity in methodologies. Most of the typical research methods & techniques are employed along with some quasi-experimental methods.

98S34043 / ISA / 1998 / 11284

D'Araujo, Maria Celina & 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@fgv.br]), **The Generals Remember: The Case of President Geisel, Brazil, 1974-1978.**

¶ In the context of a dearth of 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, effected, & edited to be a good read are 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 interviewees 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, François, Aurier, Philippe & Sirieix, Lucie (Groupe recherche agro-alimentaire Institut national recherche agronomique, 145 rue de l'Université F-75007 Paris France), **A Sensorial Approach to Consumers' Preferences for Rice: First Results of a European Survey (France, Greece, Netherlands, Spain).**

¶ Compares various criteria used by customers to evaluate, in blind conditions, 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 sensorial 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: gdonofrio@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 Argentinian 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 environmental problems encountered in these industries, & 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 / 11288

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

¶ Explores the life experiences of a particular group of Chinese migrants living in Australia since the 1970s. On arrival, they showed obvious differences to earlier Chinese immigrants in educational qualifications, occupational experiences, & views & beliefs. Their family practices reflected strong social changes, some policy-related; diversification in terms of cultural resistance/maintenance; & assimilation with respect to attitudes toward sexuality, marriage, childrearing & education, household work, & socialization in an intercultural Australian setting.

98S34048 / ISA / 1998 / 11289

Dabénigno, Valeria & Meo, Analía (U Buenos Aires, 1053 Argentina [e-mail: valdab@chorlo.cpel.uba.ar]), **Una propuesta para el estudio de la informalidad dentro de los hogares y su relación con la pobreza urbana** (Proposal for the Study of Informal Labor at Home and Its Relation to Urban Poverty). (SPA)

¶ Draws on official data, 1990-1997, to examine characteristics of informal labor in poor households in the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires, Argentina. The increase & evolution of informal work is placed in the context of recent labor market disruptions that have occurred in the city, including widespread unemployment. The relationship between levels of poverty & the amount of informal labor in domestic units is explored, & comparisons are made between households with & without formal types of labor.

98S34049 / ISA / 1998 / 11290

Dabrowski, Andrzej & Andersson, Bjarne (Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark [tel: 45-46-74-2004; e-mail: ad@nuc.dk]), **Academization of Sociology in the Early Welfare States. A Scandinavian Triptych.**

¶ Chronicles the emergence of modern sociology as an academic discipline shortly after WWII at three Scandinavian universities: Uppsala (Sweden), Oslo (Norway), & Copenhagen (Denmark). All three state universities entered the postwar era as prestigious & largely autonomous professional oligarchies producing academic knowledge & the professional elites of the state. Professors of philosophy were permitted to cultivate their own versions of sociology, called "moral" or "practical" philosophy, as their contribution to the university's cultural mission. Local attempts to reconcile academic traditions (institutional & intellectual) with ambitious visions of the scientific & social benefits of modern sociology are documented. At the U of Uppsala, academic sociology was created by a resolute action of the state. The institutionalization of sociology at the U of Oslo reveals a successful campaign of a network of intellectuals, while at the U of Copenhagen, negotiations concerning the future shape of sociology resulted in an unstable compromise: the university was asked to work on the theory, while its applications were entrusted to a state research bureau.

98S34050 / ISA / 1998 / 11291

Dagenais, Lucie France (Commission droits personne & droits jeunesse, 360 rue Saint Jacques Montreal Quebec H2Y 1P5 [tel/fax: 514-873-5146/864-1562; e-mail: recherche@drprs.gouv.qc.ca]), **Le Travail autonome au Québec: analyse selon le sexe, l'âge et incidences sur le revenu** (Autonomous Work in Quebec: An Analysis of the Impact of Sex, Age, & Events on Women's Income). (FRE)

¶ 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 autonomous (nonagricultural) 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

Daher, Massoud, Le Liban et la Méditerranée. Une Nouvelle Perspective (Lebanon and the Mediterranean. A New Perspective). (FRE)

¶ Throughout history, the Mediterranean has been both a human & spatial reference point, providing the stage for a host of sociocultural 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.

98S34052 / ISA / 1998 / 11293

Dahlgren, Anita & Dahlgren, Rune (Dept Sociology U Lund, S-22100 Sweden [e-mail: soc-ada@pop.lu.se]), **Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft—A Long-Lived Dichotomy—The Example of Football Played by Young Females.**

¶ Considers the classical dichotomy of Gemeinschaft & Gesellschaft as applied to female football, with reference to Swedish social psychologist Johan Asplund's view of the dichotomy as a "figure of thought" that intermediates between praxis & discourse. His idea is that one cannot see both poles of the dichotomy at the same time, at the risk of losing its dialectical ability. By analyzing four interviews with young women who are (or were) longtime football players, it is possible to categorize their experience of the sport in terms of their longing for Gessellschaft. While male football has a greater public following, creating competition concerning resources, trainers, money, & arenas, there is little debate on how the game should be played.

98S34053 / ISA / 1998 / 11294

Dahlgren, Curt (Dept Theology & Religious Study Lund U, S-22362 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-46-222-9755/4426; e-mail: Curt.Dahlgren@teol.lu.se]), **Announcing Death: Symbols, Religious Themes and Individualisation in Obituary Notices in Swedish Daily Press (1945) 1975-1995.**

¶ A study of how Swedes have changed their relations to death during the period (1945-) 1975-1995, based on obituary notices from randomly selected newspapers. The contents of the texts & the symbols are coded to detect different types of religiosity, as well as gender & regional differences. One hypothesis is that the notices illustrate processes of individualism in Sweden. Many texts can be described as relating to a kind of popular religion, a kind of existence after death that has nothing to do with any established religion. Up to 1977, the cross was the dominant symbol, but today, survivors try to say something about the dead person with symbols of pets, sports, etc. This is interpreted as a change from anonymity (even though the dead person is named) to individualism.

98S34054 / ISA / 1998 / 11295

Dal Rosso, Sadi (Dept Sociologia U Brasilia, 70910-900 DF Brazil [tel/fax: 00-55-61-273-6571/347-3663; e-mail: sadi@guarany.unb.br]), **The Working Time in Latin America.**

¶ Three sets of working-time problems are analyzed: the duration, flexibility, & intensity of use of labor time. The thesis is put forth that working-time issues are crucial elements for understanding the contemporary crisis of unemployment, as well as key components of adjustment of local economies to international competition & pressure. Several expectations regarding labor time in Latin American countries are outlined: working hours may increase; flexible time is strenuously sought by entrepreneurs; & labor intensity may be growing.

98S34055 / ISA / 1998 / 11296

Dallacosta, Giovana Franca (Dept psicologia generale, via Venezia 8 1-35131 Padua Italy [tel/fax: 049-827-6658/6600; e-mail: dallacos@psico.unipid.it]), **Housework as Variable of Adjustment for Development.**

¶ The transformation of the productive system to require a wider availability of labor power for work that is generally more flexible & precarious, & the implementation of the politics of adjustment, eg, cuts in social spending that tend to lower the cost of labor power, have strong implications for the organization of housework performed by women. As unwaged & unlimited work, housework is subject to an intensification of rhythms & an invasion of spaces determined by the other work processes. There is a superimposition of the times & spaces of production on that of reproduction that determines a heavier, sometimes unbearable, workday for women. Although international institutions openly acknowledge this fact, unwaged housework considered as a variable of adjustment is repropounded as a resource for this phase of development, & its importance & strategic function are confirmed. The Beijing (People's Republic of China) Platform for Action is considered.

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98S34056 / ISA / 1998 / 11297

Dallaire, Bernadette & Morin, Paul (GRASP U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-343-6193/2334; e-mail: dallairb@magellan.umontreal.ca]), **Production de sens et production de faits: le critère de dangerosité civile à la jonction de deux mondes institutionnels** (Producing Meanings and Producing Facts: The Criterion of Civil Dangerousness at the Junction of Two Institutional Worlds). (FRE)

¶ 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- & consequent mediating function-at the intersection between psychiatry & justice, two institutional realms where deviant behaviors are defined & controlled. Examined are (1) the balance between two basic principles in free societies-the protection of individual rights to liberty & integrity as opposed to the state's duty to protect public safety & order-& (2) the relative impacts of legal vs clinical & therapeutical considerations in the perception & evaluation of "mentally ill" persons, where the dangerousness criterion is used. Regarding the courtroom situation, it is argued that, while the attributed dangerousness is the object of the judgments, the notion itself is used by legal & medical agents as a reference & tool in a highly codified, structured, & routinized process where meanings-& facts-are produced.

98S34057 / ISA / 1998 / 11298

Daly, Mary (Institut Sozialpolitik Georg-August-U, D-37073 Göttingen Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-551-397133/399788; e-mail: mdaly@gwdg.de]), **Paid Work, Unpaid Work and Welfare: Towards a Framework for Studying Gender-Related Welfare State Variation.**

¶ Reviews the main approaches to understanding variation among European welfare states in their approach to gender relations, with attention to theoretical/conceptual, methodological, & empirical issues. The breadwinner/housewife typology, which has a central place in the feminist literature on the welfare state, along with the concepts of care & citizenship, are critiqued. The main thrust of feminist work in recent years is considered, & the merits & demerits of typologizing are debated. Ways to improve conceptualization of the relationship between state, market, & family at the macrolevel & of how women's & men's opportunities & life chances are affected at the microlevel are suggested. The central concepts 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.

98S34058 / ISA / 1998 / 11299

Dandeker, Christopher (King's Coll, WC2R 2LS UK [tel/fax: 0044-171-873-2673/2026; e-mail: christophe.dandeker@kcl.ac.uk]), **Strategic Peacekeeping and Military Culture.**

¶ Explores the idea of strategic peacekeeping-an operation that falls midway between classic peacekeeping & peace enforcement-& how it offers challenges to traditional military culture. After outlining the distinctive elements of military culture & the tensions that can arise between this culture & peacekeeping, examined is how the effective performance of strategic peacekeeping requires changes in traditional military culture: the idea of the "End State"; the use of force; flexibility in the chain of command; the ideas of neutrality & impartiality; the interaction of military & political actors; & interactions between military & nonmilitary actors such as nongovernmental organizations in the area of deployment.

98S34059 / ISA / 1998 / 11300

Daniels, Jean E. (California State U, Northridge 91330-8318 [tel/fax: 818-677-4992/2059; e-mail: jean.daniels@csun.edu]), **Biographical Sketches of Three African-American Elderly Women in Later Life.**

¶ In the context of the familial & social issues that burden African American elderly in addition to the typical psychosocial issues (eg, caregiving & widowhood), presented are three qualitative interviews of African American women, ages 65+, to examine how these women have dealt with family traditions, lifestyle changes, & growing old. Their perceptions of personal joys & frustrations, plus their views on how race was a significant factor in lives is highlighted.

98S34060 / ISA / 1998 / 11301

Danilov, Alexander N. (Administration President Republic Belarus, K. Marx St 38 Minsk 220016 [tel/fax: 0172-222-39-21/38-15]), **Problems of System Transformation and Contemporary Society.**

● 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 transformation today in Eastern Europe is the only case in history when a large group of countries has attempted to reproduce the sociocultural experience of other countries that is already historically outdated & marked by crisis. The task of the formation of market economies is far from being accomplished. The collapse of the former system of the division of labor has posed problems that, to be resolved, require immense investment & many years of creative labor. The complexity of the tasks is aggravated by the international confrontation for the division of the spheres of preferential influence in the countries under transformation. Yet it is evident that all these countries have to resolve jointly another problem, no less important-participation in the elaboration of a mechanism for coordinating the active work of humankind with the biosphere 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. Those 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.

98S34061 / ISA / 1998 / 11302

Dark, Ken R. (Faculty Letters U Reading, Berkshire RG6 6AA England [e-mail: k.r.dark@reading.ac.uk]), **Macrodynamics and the Possibility of Cycles in World Politics.**

¶ The recent development of macrodynamic theory-incorporating perspectives from mathematics, evolutionary theory, anthropology, & social theory-offers new possibilities for identifying cyclical patterns (ie, long-term change) derived from processes of global sociopolitical change. While countering critiques of metahistory & historicism regarding the possibility of historical cycles, macrodynamics suggests that wave-like patterns of long-term change are possible. These patterns are argued to derive from underlying processes based on universally shared features of human groups, predicated on the need for communication & interaction, that foster processes encompassing wide variations in specific events & structures. Thus, a particularistic & agency-based understanding of historical change can be combined with the recognition of shared diachronic patterns. How this approach can be used to identify waves of sociopolitical change is illustrated by examining European & Middle Eastern history since the start of the first millennium AD; far-reaching implications are considered. The new theory may enhance analyses in a range of disciplines, eg, history, political science, anthropology, & archaeology. Application of macrodynamics to these fields has started; however, many more studies using this approach are needed to explore the breadth of its utility, particularly its potential in interdisciplinary investigation.

98S34062 / ISA / 1998 / 11303

Darwich O., J. Gregorio (CENDES U Central Venezuela, Caracas 6622 [fax: 58-2-7512691; e-mail: mgosen@etheron.net]), **Del campo de batalla a la construcción de organizaciones: el caso de Venezuela** (The Battlefield for the Construction of Organizations: The Case of Venezuela). (SPA)

¶ Presents a historical analysis of organizational development in Venezuela since the 19th century. Colonial & postcolonial Venezuela was marked by war, violence, & suppression of any organizational development. State centralization & government organizations then began to define political power & dominate society in general. The organizational rise of the oil companies & their acts of socioeconomic exploitation in both public & private arenas are examined. Contemporary organizational development, featuring peace movements, public reform, & local organizing, is compared to developments in other Latin American countries.

98S34063 / ISA / 1998 / 11304

Darwin, John (Sheffield Hallam U, S1 1WB England [e-mail:

sbsjad@shu.ac.uk)), **Partnership: Is There an Ideal Relationship?**

¶ 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 the relationship are considered. It is shown that textbook approaches provide a useful heuristic, but do not reflect the subtleties of the interactions that develop during contracts. Overall implications are considered in the context of theories of fair process & trust.

98S34064 / ISA / 1998 / 11305

Das, Dilip K. & Marenin, Otwin (Western Illinois U, Macomb 61455 [tel/fax: 309-298-1631/2187; e-mail: DK-Das@wiu.edu]), **Working with People: A Comparative Analysis of Police Capacity.**

¶ Examines the police in Austria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, & Switzerland from the perspective of their capacity for accepting the input of the community in the coproduction of safety. It is argued that decentralized organizational structure, innovative leadership, generalist role, plentiful police public projects, & people-skills-oriented training are needed to work with people. None of the police agencies meet the requirements fully collaborating the widely accepted belief that the police are a hybrid between a social service & a militaristic bureaucracy.

98S34065 / ISA / 1998 / 11306

Das, Veena (New School Social Research, New York NY 10003 [tel/fax: 212-229-5723/5595; e-mail: dasv@newschool.edu]), **Forms of Community in India: Solidarity, Crisis, and Representation.**

¶ Examines two different moments of community formation in India & tries to show the role of ritual in creating solidarity in face-to-face organic communities. How the death of an individual member becomes the moment for the enactment of kinship & community solidarity, thus creating temporal continuity in the face of loss, is demonstrated. Also examined is the creation of political community based on identity politics. It is argued that there is an appropriation of individual suffering in the creation of community in this process & that legitimacy has to be continuously created rather than assumed. The data are drawn from kinship & ritual practices of urban families & the discourses of militancy in Punjab.

98S34066 / ISA / 1998 / 11307

Dasko, Faith D. (U Bremen, D-28334 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 421-218-7476/7474]), **Institutional and Normative Factors in the Development of Female-Headed Family Households: A Comparative Longitudinal Analysis of France and Germany.**

¶ Since the 1970s, in advanced industrialized societies, not only has the importance of female-headed family households 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 factors related to family life are shown in the family policy & family research 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.

98S34067 / ISA / 1998 / 11308

Datta, Paul (Dept Sociology Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6 [tel: 613-546-7681; e-mail: 4pd@qmlink.queensu.ca]), **Scandalous Reason: Foucault, Durkheim and Madness and Civilization.**

¶ Astonishing insight, violent optimism that locates reason & its raison d'être in a structure that is, for it, accursed; the sacred banished to the dark waters of madness. The archaeology of power presented by Michel Foucault in *Madness and Civilization* (1972) has at its core the structure of determination that Durkheimians would recognize as the sacred. Two basic questions are posed: the status of the determination of the sacred in modernity, & the status of Foucault's discourse on the sacred. Both 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.

98S34068 / ISA / 1998 / 11309

David, Robert J. (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853 [tel/fax: 607-255-5517/254-8886; e-mail: rjd13@cornell.edu]), **Networks of Learning: Personnel Flows among Canadian Business Schools.**

¶ 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.

98S34069 / ISA / 1998 / 11310

Davidson, Christopher Dmitri (U California, Berkeley 94720 [tel/fax: 510-642-4766/0659; e-mail: dritaly@uclink4.berkeley.edu]), **Emotional Capital and the Bid for Mainstream Employment: How Supportive Housing Tenants Drop into and out of a Vocational Program.**

● 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

¶ It is argued that pride—a deep-rooted, semiconscious sense of connection with others—has an autonomous effect on social action & can be reconceptualized as emotional capital. Like cultural & social capital, it is accumulated, invested, lost, & reproduced. Using data from 15 months of fieldwork in a vocational program for supportive housing tenants, & interviews with tenant workers, counseling staff, & employers, it is shown how tenants gain a foothold in the service sector workplace by drawing on two kinds of resources: (1) the cultural capital to navigate the intricacies of workplace rituals; & (2) emotional capital, which acts as the engine of motivation & helps weather emotionally risky social interactions. Employers praised tenant workers for trying hard even if they lacked cultural capital, but fired them from jobs when they appeared unmotivated. Case studies of tenants suggested that pride makes smooth interaction possible at the workplace & is generated through intimate relationships whose intensity fluctuates over tenants' life course.

98S34070 / ISA / 1998 / 11311

Davidson, Christopher Dmitri (Sociology Dept U California, Berkeley 94720 [tel/fax: 510-845-4325/642-0659]), **Street People, Straight Jobs: Marginal Workers and the Bid for Mainstream Employment.**

¶ Explores the emotions felt & expressed by marginal workers on the fringes of the job market in their bids for mainstream employment. The discussion draws on Ann Swidler's "culture-as-toolkit" model & the sociology of emotions literature to propose a model of emotional capital, defined as a toolkit of behaviors for managing impressions in social situations & controlling the expression of feelings. Interview & ethnographic data from an onsite vocational program at Community House, a supportive housing residence in a large West Coast city, are used to show that the employment trajectories of formerly homeless tenants of supportive housing, most of whom have histories of mental illness & substance abuse, depend not only on their precarious positions in the social structure, but also on their supplies of emotional capital.

98S34071 / ISA / 1998 / 11312

Davidson, Kate (U Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH England [tel/fax: 44-0-1932-567183; e-mail: K.Davidson@surrey.ac.uk]), **"Doing Good Offices": The Gendered Nature of Selfishness as Articulated by Older Widowed Men and Women.**

¶ Explores the gendered nature of selfishness as expressed by 51 widows & widowers ages 65+ (for at least 2 years), in the UK via in-depth, semi-structured interviews. The word "selfish" was frequently used by the widows when describing their present existence & how they view the lives that men have always led. They frequently used the word "guilty" as a

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corollary to their admitted selfishness, which was associated with not having to look after someone all the time. Few of the widowers mentioned selfishness & never in conjunction with guilt. Theirs 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 9707303)) emphasizing the gendered quality of the profession ideal to acknowledge that this ideal is simultaneously "classed," "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, Whiteknights RG6 6AA England (tel/fax: 118-9318518/922; 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, sado-masochists 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 sado-masochists? 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 very 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, Whiteknights 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 detrimental 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

Dávila, Carlos (Facultad Administración U Andes, 4976 Bogotá Colombia (tel: 571-284-9911; e-mail: cdavila@riscadmin.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: 31-30-253-7546/5551; e-mail: k.davis@fsw.run.nl)), **Lonely Heros and Great White Gods: Professionalism 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 subordi-

nation of women through their bodies. Explored here is the role that cultural discourses of masculinity & femininity play in the decisions of individuals to become cosmetic surgeons, as well as in how they make sense of themselves & their activities as medical professionals. Data are culled from the small, but, nevertheless, recognizable genre of popular autobiographies in which the author describes what it is like to be a cosmetic surgeon. It is argued that such autobiographies provide an invaluable resource for understanding the discourses shaping the profession of cosmetic surgery. By analyzing the textual practices employed by the authors to construct their careers as the idealized story of a cosmetic surgeon, the ideologies of the profession as well as the construction of masculinity in its professionalized form are exposed.

98S34077 / ISA / 1998 / 11318

Davis, Nancy J. & Robinson, Robert V. (DePauw U, Greencastle IN 46135 (tel/fax: 765-658-4518/4177; e-mail: ndavis@depauw.edu)), **"The Poor Always Ye Have 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 religiously 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 advantaged 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 Bernart, Maura (Dept Sociology U Bologna, I-40125 Italy (tel/fax: 51-6403111/238004; e-mail: deberhar@spbo.unibo.it)), **Which Mediterranean? Migration as a Remixing 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 analytical criteria or research presuppositions. Here, some of these criteria & 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

de Brita F. Demartini, Zeila (U São Paulo, 05508-900 SP Brazil (fax: 55-11-8183784)), **Japanese Immigrants in São Paulo: Three Generations.**

¶ 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

De Brito Castelo Branco, Lucio (U Brasília, 70910-900 DF Brazil (tel/fax: 061-3482389/3473663)), **The Sport of the Future: Culture, Citizenship and Integration in a Global System.**

¶ 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 boundaryless telespectators 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 postmodern societies. Therefore, chat becomes the most important thing for those deprived of work. Internauts spend much time looking for breathless chat (not surprisingly, on-line pornography is a big part of this) in a 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 economic & 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, Cristine A. (U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2 [tel/fax: 519-679-2111/661-3904 e-mail: declercy@sscl.uwo.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.ti, are significant advances from earlier versions. A large dataset of political speeches facilitates a comparative investigation of each 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

De Geer, Eric S. H. (Uppsala U, S-75433 Sweden [tel/fax: 4618221257]), **The Regional Presence of Americans in the Nordic Countries.**

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 system in combination with—or due 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 than in other Nordic countries.

98S34083 / ISA / 1998 / 11324

De Houwer, Annick E. (U Antwerp, B-2610 Belgium [tel/fax: 32-3-8202863/82; e-mail: vhouwer@uia.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 Socio-**

logical 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, Quynh-Giang & Chamratrithirong, Aphichat (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 behavior theories & 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 more permanent vs temporary 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-Adelard (Dépt médecine sociale & préventive U Laval, Quebec GIS 7P4 [tel/fax: 418-656-2131/7759; 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, professional orientation & choice of specialization in which personal characteristics & 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 (E. GES. Estudio de Gestion Deportiva, Barrio Lomas del Tala Casa no 38 Catamarca 4700 Argentina [tel: 54-76-68-1052; e-mail: dcdeucueva@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. It is suggested that, according to 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 sport model 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.

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98S34088 / ISA / 1998 / 11329

de la Durantaye, Michel (U Quebec, Trois-Rivières G9A 5H7 [tel/fax: 819-376-5132/373-1988; e-mail: Michel_de_la_Durantaye@uqtr.quebec.ca]), **Political Citizenship and Free Time Civilization.**

¶ The decrease in work time is leading toward a new society where a larger amount of free time is available. At the dawn of the 21st century, the building of a free-time civilization requires new concepts. Questions to be considered include: (1) Is the time that has been liberated from work singular & individualized, or could it be seen as a public or mixed good, the product of society's evolution, that has affected free time & education (as evidenced by the notion of "edutainment")? (2) Should physical, recreation, cultural, & holiday activities be considered, knowing these activities contribute to social integration & to individual & collective welfare in terms of prevention & 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?

98S34089 / ISA / 1998 / 11330

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.**

¶ Indicative of an aesthetic turn in social theory, Scott Lash's *Another Modernity* argues that traditional sociological accounts of modernizing 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 politicus* & *homo economicus*, *homo aestheticus* 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 autopoietic social processes.

98S34090 / ISA / 1998 / 11331

De La Fuente, Eduardo (Dept Sociology & Social Work U Tasmania, Hobart 7001 Australia), **The Autopoiesis of the System of Art: Niklas Luhmann and the Sociology of Art.**

¶ Examines the implication of the autopoietic turn in social theory for the sociology of art, focusing on the question of art's autonomy or the autonomization of its system. The so-called autonomy of art (in the modern era) has presented sociological analysis with the conundrum of how to develop an account of a social phenomenon that appears less directly social than forms of social processes. The notion of autopoiesis as developed by Niklas Luhmann is used to argue for a constructivist, but nonreductionist, conception of the social aspects of art. Drawing on Luhmann's "The Work of Art and the Self-Reproduction of Art" & "The Medium of Art," it is argued that autopoiesis is a corrective to the nonsociological postulate of autonomy, ie, that art's autonomy lies in its freedom from social determination. After comparing Luhmann's notion of autopoiesis to Theodor Adorno's dialectical conception of art's autonomy, a post-modern critique of system theory challenging self-reference & system boundaries is considered.

98S34091 / ISA / 1998 / 11332

De La Garza, Enrique (U Autónoma México, Mexico DF [e-mail: egt@xanum.uam.mx]), **Sociology of Work: New Theoretical Approaches.**

¶ The Latin American sociology of work has produced an impressive body of research in the last 2 decades, complemented by an equally creative theoretical corpus, 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.

98S34092 / ISA / 1998 / 11333

De Leeuw, Edith D., Van der Zouwen, Johannes & De Heer, Wim (Statistics Netherlands, Plantage Doklaan 40 NL-1018 CN Amsterdam [tel/fax: 31-20-6223438; e-mail: edith@educ.uva.nl]), **Methodological Issues in Survey Research: A Historical Overview.**

¶ A historical overview of social surveys is presented, & the historical development of scientific survey methodology & survey statistics described. 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. Statistical methods for data analysis were developed at several universities by pioneers such as Lazarsfeld. In the 1950s, the scientific survey interview was well established, & handbooks were published. In the early 1970s, telephone interviewing was introduced, & mail survey methods were updated & refined. Computer-assisted interviewing & electronic surveys emerged in the 1980s & 1990s. At the same time, more emphasis was given to concepts such as measurement error, non-response, & 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 will 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.

98S34093 / ISA / 1998 / 11334

De Rond, Mark (Christ Church U Oxford, OX1 1DP England [tel/fax: 44-0-1865-202024]), **The Role and Rhetoric of Social Ties in R & D Collaborations.**

¶ Since the mid-1980s, research into the strategic alliance phenomenon has proliferated, a development to which the biotechnology community has not been immune. The majority of alliance research papers appear to be grounded in resource dependence theory or transaction cost economics, & focus largely on antecedent conditions or outcomes of collaboration. Relatively few academics have taken a process-oriented approach & addressed the evolution of cooperation. Fewer still have explored inter-organizational collaboration from a social network perspective. Yet in 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.

98S34094 / ISA / 1998 / 11335

De Seve, Michel, **The Erikson and Goldthorpe Core Model of Social Fluidity in Canada: A Comparison with England and France.**

¶ The Erikson & Goldthorpe core model of social fluidity has been verified in many countries, especially in England & in France. It was previously discovered that this model could not adequately describe intergenerational mobility in Canada: short vertical distance effect was weak; inheritance was low, except among the farmers; & the two kinds of specific affinities between some classes observed in other countries did not seem to be present. Yet, these nonconvergent results were observed using a very small sample of the working male population in Canada (987 cases from the 1981 Quality of Life survey). The two main objectives here are (1) to reexamine these results with more cases by merging the data already used with data from the 1982 Comparative Project on Class Structure & Class Consciousness files & (2) to establish the specific characteristics of the Canadian social fluidity regime by comparing it to those observed in England & France with the CASMIN data.

98S34095 / ISA / 1998 / 11336

De Swaan, Abram (Amsterdam School Social Science Research, NL-1012 CE Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-20-525-2262/2446; e-mail: a.deswaan@mail.uva.nl]), **The State, Mass Extermination, and the Breakdown of Civilization.**

¶ Explores the Elisian debate over whether massive violence is a manifestation of modernity, perhaps its very essence, or rather, its total opposite, a breakdown of civilization, arguing that, at the core of the civilizing process, another contrary current may manifest itself, allowing extreme violence on a mass scale to be perpetrated toward specific categories of people, while pacification is maintained in other sectors of society. The concepts of identification, disidentification, & compartmentalization should help to describe & explain these "dyscivilizing" processes in their complex relations to processes of civilization.

98S34096 / ISA / 1998 / 11337

Deacon, Bob (U Sheffield, S10 2TU England (tel/fax: 44-114-222-6407/276-8125; b.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, ie, 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: 44-114-222-6407/276-8125; e-mail: b.deacon@sheffield.ac.uk)), **Recent Developments in East European Welfare States: Is There Social Dumping?**

¶ 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). Policy reform in many countries in the region 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.vmn.edu)), **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 interactions 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 indicate 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

Debal, Prava (Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency, India Habitat Centre New Delhi 110003 India (tel: 4642371)), **Women and Renewable Energy: Problems and Prospects for Sustainable Development.**

¶ In view of gigantic demands for & simultaneous 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 & Dziewulski, Henryk (Wojskowy Instytut Badaw Socjologicznych, E. Gierczak 1 PL-00910 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 substantial, 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

Decdell-Holzwarth, Hale (Freie U Berlin, D-10963 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-30-251-81-31)), **Migration and Workers' Solidarity in the Federal Republic of Germany, 1975-1995.**

¶ Depicts the changes in the relations between German & 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 & people of color & the forms 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.ruu.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'evy gori, 117234 Russia (tel: 7-095-152-3434; e-mail: degtiar@mx.iki.rssi.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 pareto-optimal & pareto-nonoptimal components. The last is generated by pareto-nonoptimality of social strategies, which hinders ecological ones. To minimize the expenses of resolution, a set of joint-decision strategies are described. The key strategy is based on transfor-

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mation of the pareto-nonoptimal specific component into a similar pareto-optimal component to solve ecological problems, in search of resources for redistribution. Other strategies of decomposition & self-financing are discussed.

98S34105 / ISA / 1998 / 11346

Dehavenon, Anna Lou (Action Research Project Hunger/Homelessness/Family Health, 1150 Fifth Ave Ste 5B New York NY 10128 (tel/fax: 212-289-0768/516-477-2488)), **Women's Research: Potential to Build Coalitions for Addressing Vulnerabilities of the Marginalized and Destitute.**

¶ The most fundamental social problems of the year 2000 will be unemployment, marginalization, & destitution. As speculative investment 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 works, 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 Destrieri, Luigi (Dept teoria U Trento, I-38100 Italy), **Musical Literacy and Musical Creation: Is There a Nexus between Confessional Attitudes and Artistic and Religious Institutions? (An Almost Weberian Query).**

¶ A sustained creativity in any artistic field is probably tied to two conditions: (1) a general & widespread social recognition of the validity of literacy 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 different theological importance given to musical literacy by different confessions; & (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 Instit Diocesano di Musica Sacra are drawn on to illustrate the passage of students from one institution to the other, & confrontation between the musical cultures proposed by each institution. These topics are considered in different European countries. The controversial decisions of Council Vatican II are briefly considered.

98S34107 / ISA / 1998 / 11348

Del Llano Ibáñez, Ramón (U Autónoma Querétaro, CP 76010 Mexico (tel/fax: 42-16-75-26; e-mail: riba@sunserver.uaq.mx)), **La iglesia católica en el surgimiento del Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (EZLN) (The Catholic Church and the Raising of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN)).** (SPA)

¶ Attempts to clarify the influence that the Catholic Church had in the creation of the Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (EZLN) Zapatista National Liberation Army) in Mexico. The bishop of San Cristóbal de las Casas implemented in his diocese a postulate of liberation theology: "God is a living God, that takes the side of the poor & seeks their integral redemption." As a result, he encouraged the indigenous 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 (Dépt Sociología U Málaga, E-29071 Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-5-2221553/2132525)), **El saber sobre la participación desde una perspectiva iberoamericana** (Knowledge on Participation from an Iberoamerican Perspective). (SPA)

¶ In each culture there is a deposit, a product of social history, that registers the shared knowledge of multiple aspects of social life. Concerning participation in organizations, the accumulated common root in Hispanic peoples is extensive. From primitive Iberic & 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?**

¶ US reflection 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 work or power relations, etc. Land market is seen as the almost unique land tenure regulator. Multinational organizations are prompting land politics based on such an approach in the context of the so-called "Washington consensus." Despite some recent intents for widening the reflection, such a framework does not allow emphasis on essential sociohistorical relations in land tenure of Latin America, Asia, Africa, & Europe.

98S34110 / ISA / 1998 / 11351

Delanty, Gerard (Dept Sociology U Liverpool, L69 72A England (tel/fax: 0044-151-794-2888/2997; e-mail: delanty@liv.ac.uk)), **Theorizing Modernity and the Social.**

¶ 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 problem of modernity was the overcoming of this dualism with the aid of politics. Inspired by the power of the political, the discourses of modernity 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 Enlightenment, 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 emphasizes the dimensions of discursivity & contestability in cultural reproduction. 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@ehess.fr)), **Strategies and Tactics of Families Living in Precarious Situations.**

¶ 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 & perilous 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 markets, & 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 heroism.

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 'Médiatrices socioculturelles' in France.**

¶ In France, women in public housing districts populated by working & often unemployed classes, with large proportions of foreign migrants, have stepped forward to help their kin, neighbors, & other local residents to deal with local authorities, eg, schools, police stations, & state administrations. Interview data from 80 such *médiatrices socioculturelles* (sociocultural 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 & possibly 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 Anthropology Stanford U, CA 94305-2145 (tel/fax: 415-723-3421/725-0605; e-mail: delgado@leland.Stanford.edu)), **Nation, Multiculturalism and Transnationalism in European Union Citizenship.**

¶ Attempts to connect macrosociological perspectives such as transna-

tionalism & multiculturalism with their practical implications for policy-makers in regard to European citizenship & identity. It is argued that, from a multicultural standpoint, European citizenship should become European cultural 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, multinationalism, & transnationalism are given, analyzing one policy or case per strategy—eg, European identity & labor mobility, subnational decentralization, & transnational identities.

98S34114 / ISA / 1998 / 11355

DeLisio, Antonio (Centro estudios integrales ambiente U Central Venezuela, Caracas 1051 [e-mail: adelisio@sagi.ucv.edu.ve]), **La ciudad como sistema ambiental disipativo** (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. The 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, building social 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, Turkle); 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

Demilly, Lise (IFRESI Centre national recherche scientifique, F-59800 Lille France [tel/fax: 03-20-12-58-67/31; e-mail: demilly@ifresi.univ-lille.fr]), **L'Évolution du traitement social de l'expérience 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 handling 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 mainly determined by (1) positive valuation of experience, (2) positive valuation of professional training processes merging experience with theory, (3) methodical organization & management of construction-transmission of experience dur-

ing 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 shaping formally experiential knowledge has contradictory effects on professionals, & "social technologies," eg, communication & management or evaluation have a specific effectiveness in that process.

98S34117 / ISA / 1998 / 11358

Demartini, Zeila de Brito Fabri (FE/UNICAMP U São Paulo, 05508-900 SP Brazil [tel/fax: 55-11-818-3735/3784]), **Japanese Immigrants in São Paulo: Three Generations**.

¶ Explores Japanese immigrant families in São Paulo, Brazil, focusing on their social-economic mobility in the context of educational background, cultural habits, & leisure activities. Via interviews, the construction of biographies of Japanese immigrants across three generations revealed strategies, conflicts, & ambiguities in this discriminated-against group.

98S34118 / ISA / 1998 / 11359

Dementyeva, Isabella (Institut Sociologie 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 lowering of 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; mass recruitment of marginal layers of society due to alcoholism & drug addiction; & the growth of delinquency, especially 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 precisely aimed measures of social support to help at-risk families perform their traditional functions.

98S34119 / ISA / 1998 / 11360

Deniot, Joëlle & Dutheil, Catherine (LESTAMP U Nantes, F-44312 Cedex 3 France [tel: 33-02-40-14-11-23; e-mail: lestamp@hermes.humana.univ-nantes.fr]), **Écouter la voix chantée: 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 vocalty 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 hearer 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 heterosexual coupling as *prima facie* normative & necessary is generally balanced by a few patronizing appeals for tolerance of a small, shrinking homosexual minority. This ghettoization enacts a violence to gay/lesbian

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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 so much marginalized as erased lesbians & gay men in their public & private writings. The theoretical work of Jacques Derrida & Sedgwick, however, reveals that the erasure informs &, to some degree, compels the sociological discourse. The canonical theorists can be reclaimed by a new generation willing to break out of their rigid polarizations of public-private, male-female, & normal-abnormal, force the way into classical equations of coitus & class, locate, even in Marx, Durkheim, & Weber, a necessarily & desirably queer world.

98S34121 / ISA / 1998 / 11362

Dent, Mike P. (Staffordshire U, Stoke on Trent ST4 2DE England (tel/fax: 44-0-1782-294649/294760; e-mail: m.p.dent@staffs.ac.uk)), **Clinical Judgement and the Role of Protocols, Guidelines and EBM: Britain, Netherlands and Sweden.**

¶ 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. Findings reveal 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.

98S34122 / ISA / 1998 / 11363

Denters, S. A. H. & Geurts, Peter A. Th.m. (Faculty Public Administration & Public Policy U Twente, NL-7500 AE Enschede Netherlands (tel/fax: 3153-489-3198/4734; e-mail: s.a.h.denters@bsk.utwente.nl)), **Neighborhood Voices: Patterns of Local Political Participation and Political Demands on Urban Government from Privileged and Deprived Neighborhoods in a Dutch City.**

¶ 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 citizens in the 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.

98S34123 / ISA / 1998 / 11364

Derouet-Besson, Marie-Claude (Inst national recherche pédagogique, 29 rue d'Ulm F-75230 Paris Cedex 05 France), **Pour une approche sociologique des usages des lieux d'école** (Toward a Sociological Approach to the Uses of School Places). (FRE)

¶ The construction of buildings based on aesthetic & monumental qualifications rather than the use of the building by its occupants is discussed, & it is asserted that the sociology of space is currently less fashionable than at the end of the 1970s & is more often applied to the city, suburbs, or factory than the school. The sociology of education is said to be more centered on the student, his or her origins & future, & socialization than on the places where scholastic activities are pursued. Described here is how, in France, the notion of architectural quality in the construction of public buildings, particularly schools, has returned to prominence after about 15 years. How renewed sociological attention to the value of educational buildings allows the simultaneous analysis of the heterogeneity of demands, the procedures put into place to redirect construction programs, the experiences of students, & astonishing diversity of the uses of space & objects in academic situations is addressed.

98S34124 / ISA / 1998 / 11365

Desai, Neera (SNDT Women's U, Mumbai 400020 India (tel/fax:

91-22-430-5853/362-390; e-mail: neeradesai@usa.net)), **Confronting Myriad Challenges: Indian Women's Movement in the Context of Globalization.**

¶ The women's movement's critique of the new economic policy in India is diverse in terms of strategies & even in the nature of its implications. 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 its role, further problems are created by political processes & policies. The challenges before the movement include debates over India's uniform civil code, the relationship with the state, ideological debates in academia, & the grassroots women's plight & struggles in the face of growing fundamentalism. Issues such as cooperation, shifting leadership, changing areas of struggles, & 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.

98S34125 / ISA / 1998 / 11366

Descarries, Francine & Corbeil, Christine (Dept sociologie U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 (tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4638; e-mail: descarries.francine@UQAM.ca)), **Entre mutations et traditions: la valse-hésitation des mères en emploi** (Between Tradition and Change: The Employed Mothers' Musical Chairs). (FRE)

¶ 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 discourses & daily practices of these women break away 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?

98S34126 / ISA / 1998 / 11367

DeSena, Judith N. (Saint John's U, Jamaica NY 11439 (tel/fax: 718-990-6161/5878; e-mail: desenaj@stjohns.edu)), **Women's Community Work.**

¶ 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.

98S34127 / ISA / 1998 / 11368

DeShazo, Randy, Ransom, Elizabeth & Worosz, Michelle (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), **Vineworks: The Networks of a Wine Commodity Chain.**

¶ Investigates the development of grades & standards in the MI wine industry. However, to fully explore & understand the grades & standards of MI 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.

98S34128 / ISA / 1998 / 11369

Desmarchelier, Carmel (U New England, Armidale 2351 New South Wales Australia (tel/fax: 0267-733046/733350; e-mail: cdesmarc@metz.une.edu.au)), **Homosexuality and Body Image Issues: Teacher Awareness.**

¶ Explores the understanding of sexuality & body image (size & appearance) by heterosexual & homosexual teachers attending high schools in Sydney, Australia, 1996/97. The concept of habitus (Bourdieu, Pierre, 1984) indicates the level of understanding of these issues & the dispositions to act that are manifested by these teachers. Broadly, those who lack perception of homosexuality tend to also lack understanding of body image, which results in symbolic violence through neglect of the students. Homosexual teachers tend also to be aware of body image issues such as body manipulation through fitness regimes & steroid usage. In schools,

the marginalization of student who are perceived to be homosexual or whose body shape or mannerisms do not conform to the norm is evidenced as bullying & alienation, which contributes to youth suicide. Homophobia is linked with machismo, masculinity, & the depiction 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

Desmazières-Berlie, Cécile (Centre recherches sociologiques & historiques éducation École normale supérieure 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-fcl.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.**

¶ 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 their variety, 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 term of choices appears then especially inadequate. What are usually considered important decisions influencing the career—often called "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.**

¶ Analyzes the effects of the expansion of market-driven values on youth subcultural delinquency after the fall of communism in East & Central Europe. In times 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, Merken, & Boehnke, 1995). This argument is extended by comparing the effects of radical social change on juveniles' risk behaviors in two other East 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 rise of uncontrolled self-interest & risk behaviors; eg. the radical nature of East 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 differ from each other with respect to the severity of legitimacy crises, deregulation, & 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 adolescents 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, Dorian 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 Complex 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

DeVault, Marjorie (Syracuse U, NY 13244 (tel/fax: 315-443-4030/4597; e-mail: mdevault@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. Feminism 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 as 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 is in fact 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, Tessaleño C. (Dept Electromechanics U Beira Interior, P-6200 Covilhã Portugal (tel/fax: 00351-75-320829/320820; e-mail: tessad@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 re-oriented & is employing new scientific tools, eg. chaos theory, complexity theory, nonlinear systems, etc, to build a theoretical base in the quest for sustainable development. Complexity theory & nonlinearity 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 Kondratiev economic cycles 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 physical 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.

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98S34135 / ISA / 1998 / 11376

Dewhirst, Timothy (U British Columbia, Guelph N1H 2A8 Ontario (tel/fax: 519-836-9867/767-0935)), **Smoke and Ashes: The Regulation of Tobacco Sport Sponsorships in Canada.**

¶ 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 how 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.

98S34136 / ISA / 1998 / 11377

Dey, Naren (Writers Building, Calcutta 700001 India), **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose: Political and Social Ideology of Liberation Struggle.**

¶ The political ideology & philosophy of Netaji (the leader) Subhas Chandra Bose, the "patriot 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, & his 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 & socioeconomic concepts of total liberation are analyzed.

98S34137 / ISA / 1998 / 11378

Dhaouadi, Mahmoud Habib (Sociology Dept U Tunis I, 1007 Tunisia (tel/fax: 02-402-605/01-567-551)), **Why Humans Live Longer? An Islamically Inspired Theoretical Cultural Perspective.**

¶ 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 "acculturized 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 through a theoretical cultural perspective that 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.

98S34138 / ISA / 1998 / 11379

Diab, 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: hndiab@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 (socioeconomic, 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 used as an effective ideological tool by the rich to continue accumulating economic benefits while distracting attention from Lebanon's socioeconomic & political ills.

98S34139 / ISA / 1998 / 11380

Diallo, Yahya (Institut fondamental Afrique noire U Cheikh Anta Diop Dakar, Senegal (tel/fax: 825-00-90-825-19-90/24-49-18)), **Les Sciences sociales: mondialisation, défis pour l'Afrique** (Social Sciences: Globalization, Challenges for Africa). (FRE)

¶ Discusses pluralism & cross-culturality in the globalization process, focusing on Africa. Globalization impacts are identified: the emergence of the hybrid political form of "democratorship" (democracy & dictatorship); construction of new symbolic barriers between people; the inevitable 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 demercantilizing the economy, it is suggested that the labor union movement should shed its bureaucracy & monopoly to promote a fusion of corporatism & social/political centrality.

98S34140 / ISA / 1998 / 11381

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 Argentinian 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 citizen residents 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), Daniel García Delgado (1994), & Norbert Lechner (1993), among others. Three localities were chosen by size & economic main activities, & 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.

98S34141 / ISA / 1998 / 11382

Diaz Orueta, Fernando & Lourdes Seoane, Maria Luisa (U Alicante, E-03080 Spain (tel/fax: 00-34-6-592-0270/590-3495; e-mail: fernando.diaz@ua.es)), **Reorganización productiva, territorio y cambio social** (Productive Reorganization, Territory and Social Change). (SPA)

¶ Changes in Spain's productive system have modified territorial organization & the structure of social classes. Where the industrial sector is traditionally more important, very different tendencies are observed. Here, a territorial net of small & medium-sized cities is analyzed. How industrial companies are linked to the informal economy in Alicante Province is crucial to understanding the provincial economy, especially inland. Recent modifications experienced in the labor market have strongly influenced the life models of the working people. A new growth model is developing, which is causing an increase in social exclusion. Different groups of people are becoming impoverished, while the territory is developed in a postmodern way.

98S34142 / ISA / 1998 / 11383

Diaz, Fernand, Garcia, Soledad, Ispizua, Marian & Montagut, Maite (U Barcelona, E-08007 Spain (tel/fax: 343-402-1703/280-2378; e-mail: soladg@nsdg2.pco.ub.es)), **Local Democracy in Spain.**

¶ Draws on 1996 interview data from 446 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 of channels of citizen participation. Findings indicate a clear consolidation of democratic values & practices similar to that of West European democracies.

98S34143 / ISA / 1998 / 11384

Díaz, José Antonio (U Nacional Educación Distancia, E-28040 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 a Distancia (Madrid, 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. After looking at the theoretical 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 six main trends: computerized homes, teleworking, tele-education, health, friendly technology, & personal communications. Results are compared with those of similar studies done in Japan, the UK, & France.

98S34144 / ISA / 1998 / 11385

✓ **Dickinson, Hilary** (School Social Sciences U Greenwich, Avery Hill London SE9 2HB England [tel/fax: 44-0-181-331-8900/8905; e-mail: A.H.Dickinson@gre.ac.uk]), **Social Construction and Naturalism in Life Stories of People with Learning Disabilities in Selected Novels by Walter Scott, Honoré de Balzac and Charles Dickens.**

¶ Examines characters with learning disabilities portrayed in the 19th-century novels of Walter Scott, Honoré de Balzac, & Charles Dickens. 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 & suppositions 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 these 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.

98S34145 / ISA / 1998 / 11386

Diefenbach, Heike (Dept Sociology Chemnitz U Technology, D-09107 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0371-531-2123/2387; e-mail: heike.diefenbach@phil.tu-chemnitz.de]), **The Intergenerational Transmission of Divorce: Evidence from Germany.**

¶ 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 one consistent 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.

98S34146 / ISA / 1998 / 11387

Diefenbach, Heike & Klein, Michael (Dept Sociology Chemnitz U Technology, D-09107 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0371-531-2123/2387; e-mail: heike.diefenbach@phil.tu-chemnitz.de]), **Applying Survey Research to Rational Choice Theory: Coming in an Easy First or Coming Nowhere?.**

¶ Argues that using survey research to generate & test bridge assumptions in rational choice theories is problematic: (1) It is not possible to falsify the bridge assumptions. (2) Bridge assumptions cannot be formulated in general terms, because they originate from inductive reasoning. (3) Bridge assumptions are a tacit fixing of the construction of reality held by the respective researcher. Based on this criticism, proposed is an alternative way of generating & testing bridge assumptions in deductive nomological models: A strict separation of the context of discovery from the context of justification enables researchers to avoid the three problems mentioned above. Drawing on criminological research, discussed is what part survey research can play in the alternative manner of proceeding, concluding that, in the context of discovery, survey research serves to formulate "courageous anticipations" just as well as any other source of inspiration; however, in the context of justification, survey research

seems to be of little use.

98S34147 / ISA / 1998 / 11388

Diebold, Martin & Mach, Bogdan W. (Max Planck Institut Human Development & Education, D-14195 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-30-824-06-263/99-39; e-mail: mach@mpib-berlin.mpg.de]), **Job Mobility and Wage Changes during East European Transition: Comparative Panel Analysis of East Germany and Poland.**

¶ Since the late 1980s, institutional structures of former state-socialist countries have reshaped their operating principles by replacing state-controlled redistribution with market-controlled exchange. Job mobility & changes in wages represent two important, interrelated mechanisms of this replacement. High-quality panel data pertaining to (former) East Germany (in 1990 & 1995) & Poland (in 1988 & 1993), are used to document intercountry differences & similarities in both job mobility & wage determination process. Findings show (1) a higher amount of transition-induced job mobility in East Germany, (2) a higher correlation between pretransition & transition wages in Poland, & (3) patterned intercountry differences in the determinants of wage changes as well as in the determinants of pretransition & transition wage rates. It is assumed that the time spans 1990-1995 in East Germany & 1988-1993 in Poland are functionally equivalent & represent the first 5 years of country-specific transition processes. The conceptual framework of the analysis stems from the theory of market transition & the "new institutionalism" in sociology & economy.

98S34148 / ISA / 1998 / 11389

Dijkstra, Annebert & Berends, Mark (Dept Sociology U Groningen, NL-9712 TG Netherlands [e-mail: a.b.dykstra@ppsw.rug.nl]), **The Sacred in Education. Academic Achievement in Religious Schools.**

¶ As the effects of public & (religious) private schooling on student outcomes continue to be debated around the world, it is important to understand the wide range of possibilities in the organization of schools & the variety of forms of sponsorship with varying levels of bureaucracy. In the private sector, eg, religious schools are often founded & operated by parent-controlled "school societies" & supported by groups of people who hold similar social & cultural views, particularly those relating to religion & education (Vryhof, 1994). Because Reformed schools in both the US & the Netherlands can be viewed as ideal types of functional communities, as well as religious-based value communities (as described by Coleman & Hoffer, 1987), quantitative, cross-national comparisons of these schools to other sectors may provide important insights into the variety of effects of religious functional communities on student outcomes. Toward this end, the following questions are addressed: (1) What are the characteristics of orthodox Protestant (in particular, the Reformed) school sector in the US & the Netherlands, particularly in regard to the religious communities surrounding these schools? (2) What is the relative achievement growth in Reformed schools compared to public & private schools? (3) What are the effects of religious schooling on student achievement after controlling for important differences among students? An empirical model is developed based on NELS & NELS-CSI data to estimate the effect of attending a Reformed school on student achievement compared to the Catholic & public school effects. Results provide further insights about the effects of functional communities on educational outcomes based on the Reformed case. A multilevel model is developed to estimate the effects of sector in both countries.

98S34149 / ISA / 1998 / 11390

Dijkstra, Lewis Willem (Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08901 [tel: 201-659-9747; e-mail: lewis.dijkstra@poboxes.com]), **The Notion of Urban Space: A Comparative Discussion (Power, Culture, and Public Space).**

¶ Argues that the use of power & the characteristics of culture are central to understanding the ill-defined concept of public space. Sharon Zukin discusses these aspects in her two most recent books, *Landscapes of Power* (1991) & *The Cultures of Cities* (1995). Her approach is outlined & compared to the analysis of power by Michel Foucault (1977, 1980), which incorporates the discretion used by law enforcers & the limited potential for resistance. Zukin ascribes to a place a single culture; however, one place can host or reflect several cultures, although not always comfortably. Introduced is a new concept of urban public space that integrates the complexity & potential for several cultures & characters coexisting in one public space.

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98S34150 / ISA / 1998 / 11391

Diliguenski, Guermann G. (Institut World Economic & International Relations, Profsoyuznaya 23 117859 Moscow Russia (tel/fax: 007-095-728-0749/310-70-97; e-mail: imemoran@glas.apc.org)), **Les Fondements psychologiques de la méfiance: le cas russe** (The Psychological Basis for Distrust: The Russian Case). (FRE)

¶ Postsocialist Russia is today a deinstitutionalized society. Wielding very little power in governmental affairs, corrupt officials tend to a system deprived of values & objectives, unable to answer the needs of the majority of Russians suffering from the crisis. Here, it is argued that distrust in institutions is only the affective side of the attitudes of the majority; but a new aspect of the distrust phenomenon is identified as well. In their rational, commonsense refusal of extremism & rejection of any return to communist rule, voters elected Boris Yeltsin in 1996 to represent the lesser of the evils. While Russia is far behind other more advanced countries in some respects, it is currently developing a similar rationalization of attitudes toward institutions & institutional relationships. This trend toward distrust of the institution is a global pattern that may define attitudes in the next century.

98S34151 / ISA / 1998 / 11392

Dingwall, Robert (U Nottingham, NG7 2RD England (tel/fax: 0115-951-5418/5232; e-mail: robert.dingwall@nottingham.ac.uk)), **Herbert Spencer, Professions and Globalization—Back to the Future?**

¶ An important issue in considering the current debates about globalization is the nature & extent to which this may differ from the experience of the high period of 19th-century capitalism, when many traditional societies were forcibly reordered & incorporated into a global market & international culture. How does the contemporary situation differ? One of the most acute observers of 19th-century capitalism was English sociologist Herbert Spencer, who both appreciated the vigor of this mode of social & economic organization & acknowledged many of its pathologies, even if his specific intervention proposals would not necessarily find favor today. Spencer was also one of the first sociological commentators to analyze professions as key actors in modern societies. Here, these two elements of his work are synthesized to suggest that they may offer an alternative insight into contemporary phenomena.

98S34152 / ISA / 1998 / 11393

Disson, Joanna S. (Dept Town & Regional Planning Sheffield, S10 2TN England (tel/fax: 44-0-114-222-6915/272-2199; e-mail: J.Disson@Sheffield.ac.uk)), **Housing Associations and Housing Plus: 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. To counteract 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 of local labor in 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.

98S34153 / ISA / 1998 / 11394

Divay, Sophie (Groupe recherche innovations & sociétés U Rouen, F-76130 Mont-Saint-Aignan Cedex F-76130 France (tel: 33-02-35-14-61-05)), **French title not provided** (To Advise on Job Search: A New Occupation on the Labor Market). (FRE)

¶ Study of job assistance providers' activity brings to light the construction of specific occupation without a recognized title. These counselors have different statuses; some are wage earners & belong to a definite professional category, eg, educators, while others are temporary employees. And, although they have few contacts, their advice & practice are homogeneous. Observation of interactions between counselors & job searchers enables the analysis of a new occupation void of professionalization.

98S34154 / ISA / 1998 / 11395

Dixon, Laura A. (Centre Regional Economic & Social Research Sheffield Hallam U, Science Park City Campus South Yorkshire S1

2LX England (tel/fax: 0114-225-4525/253-2197; e-mail: l.a.dixon@shu.ac.uk)), **If at First You Don't Succeed, Try and Try Again: The British Search for Social Balance.**

¶ Since the mid-1800s, the concept of social balance has been used to socially engineer society through the planning of housing developments. However, the concept has undergone regular reinvention to suit the needs of society at any given time. The development of multitenure estates in GB could be viewed as the latest attempt to apply the concept to contemporary society to promote social integration. After discussing various periods in history during which social balance has been implemented, empirical research carried out in five local authority case study areas is reviewed. Results demonstrate that, although the intentions of the organizations involved in the development of multitenure estates are good, how properties are sold & allocated on estates often leads to social imbalance, raising the question of whether social balance can be achieved.

98S34155 / ISA / 1998 / 11396

Dixon, Sinikka (Dept Behavioural Science Canadian University Coll, College Heights Alberta T4L 2E5 (fax: 403-885-2077; e-mail: dixonin@telusplanet.net)), **Spatio-Temporal Frame of Reference Applied to the Process of Aging.**

¶ This spatiotemporal frame of reference addresses the individual-society interface in the process of aging, assuming individuals to be largely what they do in time & space. Throughout life, the average person is expected to participate in several socially created life cycles based on age, family, education, work, & leisure. This life cycle specification helps steer the researcher away from global disengagement or activity theories to the study of analytically separable life-cycle involvement on the individual level & to an analysis of societal opportunity structures for life-cycle involvement on the structural level. It also cements a foundation for the study of domain-specific self-esteem & life satisfaction throughout the life cycle.

98S34156 / ISA / 1998 / 11397

Djamba, Yanyi K. (Population Research Center U Texas, Austin 78712 (tel/fax: 512-471-8396/4886; e-mail: dyk@prc.utexas.edu)), **Beyond Racial Segregation: Labor Force Participation among Afro Populations in the U.S..**

¶ 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 black immigrant 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.

98S34157 / ISA / 1998 / 11398

Djosic, Dusan G. (Dept Sociology U Novi Sad, 21000 Serbia (tel/fax: 021-59-279; e-mail: djasic@EVnet.yu)), **The Regional Aspects of Declining Fertility Rates in Vojvodina, Yugoslavia.**

¶ 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 popula-

tion in municipalities. Municipalities with predominantly Hungarian populations have had significantly lower fertility rates during the whole process of demographic transition.

98S34158 / ISA / 1998 / 11399

Dobbelaere, Karel (Dept Sociology Catholic U, Leuven B-3000 Belgium (tel/fax: 32-16-32-32-03/33-65; e-mail: karel.dobbelaere@soc.kuleuven.ac.be)), **Differences and Similarities between Various Pillars: Catholic, Protestant, Seventh-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 (Seventh-Day Adventists) & Japan (Soka Gakkai). Whether these hypotheses explain the latter structures is discussed.

98S34159 / ISA / 1998 / 11400

Dogan, Mattei (National Center Scientific Research, 72 blvd Arago F-75013 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-1-45358052/47071222)), **Limits to Universalization of Sociology: Absence of Paradigms and Contextual Diversity.**

¶ 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 abused in sociology. The recent history of sociology shows that there are no general theories accepted by a large majority. If universalization were 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 twofold process can be seen: fragmentation of formal disciplines & recombination of specialties via hybridization. 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

Dohen-Seltzer, Genevieve & Mouchomp, N. (IEP Paris, 224 blvd Saint Germain F-75007 France (tel/fax: 33-1-45-49-26-17/40-47-04-65; e-mail: genevieve.dohen.seltzer@wanadoo.fr)), **Les Représentations sociales 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 current 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, José Maurício (Federal U Rio de Janeiro, 20051-070 Brazil (tel/fax: 021-521-5446/224-8965; e-mail:

maudom@ifcs.ufrj.br)), **Modernity, Tradition and Reflexivity in Contemporary Brazil.**

¶ While 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 reflexivization, partly due to ongoing globalizing 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, Lilia (U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico DF 04510 (tel/fax: 5-622-23-41/08-34; e-mail: ldv@servidor.unam.mx)), **Is It Possible to Create Industrial Districts? The Experience of the Shoe Industry in Leon, Guanajuato.**

¶ An analysis of the history of successful industries lends insight into the importance of productive interconnections & of social & institutional practices in the competitive performance of productive units. In some industries, this network manifests itself regionally in the formation of industrial districts that offer advantages in terms of aggregation & of risk spreading. Focus here is on the institutional transformation that is underway through the joint participation of distinct groups of agents in the shoe industry in Leon, Guanajuato. This is a fundamental aspect in the process of industrial restructuring of that industry, begun some years ago. It is a matter of resolving a set of problems outside the firm, but internal to the industry, so as to establish a favorable environment & a varied network of interconnections.

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)), **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 specific attention to new needs & demands related to health care provision.

98S34165 / ISA / 1998 / 11406

Dong, Jinxia & Mangan, J. A. (U Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XQ Scotland (tel/fax: 44-141-950-3497/9367; e-mail: jinxia.dong@strath.ac.uk)), **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 relation between male coach & female athlete is like that between father & daughter, an authoritative & obedient one determined by Chinese traditional culture.

98S34166 / ISA / 1998 / 11407

Donnelly, Michael J. (Dept Sociology U New Hampshire, Durham 03824 (tel/fax: 603-862-2925/0178; e-mail: michael.donnelly@unh.edu)), **The Uses of the Past for Defining the Present and Future of Sociology.**

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¶ Raymond Aron questioned how to reconstruct the past of a discipline (sociology) with objectives, methods, & boundaries that are not exactly determined & with a present identity that is not entirely fixed. A complementary 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 treat sociology's relation to other social sciences & to history, philosophy, & belles lettres? (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?

98S34167 / ISA / 1998 / 11408

Donnelly, Peter (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4L8 (tel/fax: 905-525-9140/523-6011; e-mail: donnelly@mcmaster.ca)), **Issues in Globalized and Corporate Sport**.

¶ Discusses issues associated with globalized sport, the extent to which globalized sport is the same as corporate sport, & the effects of the local in adapting & modifying globalized sport.

98S34168 / ISA / 1998 / 11409

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

¶ Discusses municipality & local government empowerment in Chile, relating democracy & participation at a municipal level, & describing & analyzing perceptions & practices of neighborhood committee leaders in the new municipality of Padre Las Casas. It is hypothesized that the social participation of neighborhood leaders tends to increase with the creation of a new municipality, motivating more neighbors to participate & bringing about new demands. However, these new stimuli could be checked by various factors, leading to conflict favoring the division of territorial organizations.

98S34169 / ISA / 1998 / 11410

Dontcheva, Margarita Maniova (Paissii Hilendarski U Plovdiv, BG-4000 Bulgaria (tel/fax: 359-32-27-08-18)), **The Labour Motivation of the Young Generation Changes**.

¶ For most youth, labor is not merely a means of existence; they are chiefly interested in the character content & conditions of labor. In the restrictive framework of a specific social group, youths choose the manner of realizing a desired way of life via suitable work. Individuals with richer & more developed systems of values usually require higher quality labor; they are deeply motivated. Quality of life changes the work motivation of the young generation.

98S34170 / ISA / 1998 / 11411

Doogan, Kevin Joseph (School Policy Studies U Bristol, BS8 4EA England (tel/fax: 0117-9741117/9737308; e-mail: kevin.doogan@bristol.ac.uk)), **Labour Market Forces versus Labour Market Structures**.

¶ Explores the labor market, the subject of large & varying claims over the nature of restructuring & societal transformation, considering the gap between the dynamic discourse of the flexibilization thesis & the profoundly enduring character of labor market regulation systems. This distance between rhetoric & reality is explored in several ways, notably by examining the contradiction between widespread job insecurity & the continuity of job tenure patterns & the persistence of career employment. A reassessment of dynamic & static features of labor market systems is called for, arguing that, while there is marked variability in employment levels & participation rates, the systems that govern the recruitment, promotion, & remuneration of employees are, in many ways, deeply resistant to (unilateral) change. Drawing from debates in economic sociology, human geography, & industrial relations literature, & based on research in the UK & the European Union, an alternative to the "meltdown" scenarios that are currently fashionable is provided, & an account of labor market systems & institutions as deeply embedded in cultural & historical settings is offered.

98S34171 / ISA / 1998 / 11412

Dóra, Ilona (Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Keleti Károly út 5-7 H-1525 Budapest (fax: 36-1-345-6671)), **Housing Choice and**

Chance of Young People in Hungary.

¶ To explore housing sector changes in transitional Hungary since the planned socialist economy & socialist housing system collapsed, 1990 & 1996 population data for dually registered dwellings & their inhabitants are used to examine (1) social components of the housing problem in Hungary; (2) the chance of getting into the housing market, housing problems & situations of young people, & satisfaction with housing; (3) the system of credit & supplies, financial background of private dwellings investment, & types of subsidies; & (4) housing sector privatization.

98S34172 / ISA / 1998 / 11413

Doreian, Patrick (Dept Sociology U Pittsburgh, PA 15260 (tel/fax: 412-648-7537/2799; e-mail: pitpatt@pitt.edu)), **Causality in Social Network Analysis**.

¶ Considers the argument that social network analysis is revolutionary for the social sciences. Criteria are specified for evaluating this immodest claim, including a consideration of causality in the operation of social network processes generating both network structures & distributions of actor attributes. An examination of empirical network studies suggests that causality remains implicit in the analysis of social network data or is imputed during the interpretation of empirical findings—a characteristic shared with traditional causal modeling. Exceptions are noted & used to specify how causality must be used in network analysis to specify the conditions under which social network analysis can be revolutionary for the social sciences.

98S34173 / ISA / 1998 / 11414

Dörr-Backes, Felicitas M. (Insti Soziologie Ludwig-Maximilians U München, D-80801 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-89-2180-2780/2922; e-mail: uf331ac@sunmail.lrz-muenchen.de)), **Life Is in Permanent Flux: New Perspectives on Science and Art in Georg Simmel's Lifetime**.

¶ An attempt is made to illuminate the context of Georg Simmel's interest in art. At the turn of the century, modernization & rising modernity were basically linked to social change. The natural sciences, especially enjoyed a high reputation, because they promoted the process of industrialization & improved the living conditions of the population. Like Max Weber & Wilhelm Dilthey, Simmel resisted applying the methods of natural sciences. By developing a concept of cultural sciences, they all focused on the cultural forces of social processes, but Simmel was the only one who emphasized the importance of art for the study of culture. He developed his specific idea of an aesthetic sociology by examining the dimension of individual experience in interaction with the objects of art. It is shown here how Simmel illustrated his interpretive sociology by linking art & philosophy of life & considered art a cultural realm in which exemplary processes of cultural development, from the Renaissance to modernity, could be studied.

98S34174 / ISA / 1998 / 11415

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**.

¶ The work of Russian literary critic & social linguist Mikhail Bakhtin is drawn on to interpret examples of the language used by people with schizophrenia in interactions with others so as to demonstrate its double-voiced nature. Particular examples of double-voiced discourse are parody, stylization, & what Bakhtin (1981) calls "heteroglossia," which is "another's speech in another's language serving to express authorial intentions but in a refracted way." Linguistical perspective of psychotic discourse (Chaika, 1990) is compared with the metalinguistical perspective proposed here so as to preserve the social membership & human significance of people with schizophrenia.

98S34175 / ISA / 1998 / 11416

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

¶ Robert N. Bellah et al's *Habits of the Heart: Individualism and Commitment in American Culture* (1985) is critically examined from the perspective of G. W. F. Hegel's "law of the heart" in *The Phenomenology of Mind* (1807). The historicity of the term "habits of the heart" is reviewed in the work of Alexis de Tocqueville, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, & Blaise Pascal, as well as in Biblical scripture. Hegel's critique of law of the heart as authoritarian & antiintellectual is directly applied to *Habits* so as to expose ambivalence on the question of individuality & confusion on how to address the subject positively, demonstrating how Hegel constructively reframes the question of individuality in a rational manner.

98S34176 / ISA / 1998 / 11417

✓ **Dougall, Colin** (Business School Napier U, Sighthill Court Edinburgh EH11 4BN Scotland (tel/fax: 0131-455-3334/3486; e-mail: c.dougall@napier.ac.uk)), **The Autopoiesis of Social Systems—An Outline of an Aristotelian Model.**

¶ In doing his science, Humberto R. Maturana begins with what is clearer & more knowable & proceeds through logos to what is clearer & more knowable by nature. The nature of the knowing subject that subsequently emerges has excited great interest & controversy in the social & management sciences, especially as attempts have been made at developing a theory of "social" autopoiesis. What has proven elusive, however, is a hook on which to hang the autopoiesis of social systems. Maturana's celebrated hook 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 adverts to such a hook early on in his physics with his enigmatic 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 enigmatic, 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.

98S34177 / ISA / 1998 / 11418

✓ **Downing, Jane Duvall** (U Missouri, Columbia 65201 (tel: 573-874-1420; e-mail: c540140@showme.missouri.edu)), **Negotiating Sexual Identities On and Off the Court: An Ethnographic Investigation of Women in Sport.**

¶ Utilizes women's sport as a site in which to empirically examine race, class, & gender in relationship to female sexuality & sexual identity. Current hegemonic constructions of femininity have contradictory relationships to sport; as such, women's participation is often experienced as problematic, particularly in regard to normative assumptions about femininity & heterosexuality. This dynamic is particularly true for women participating in basketball, as this a sport that, from a cultural standpoint, presents sets of contradictory normative ideals for women. Empirical data from an ethnographic study of women, identity, & sport are drawn on to explore how women's understandings of themselves as women & the practices through which they enact these understandings have been influenced by their continued participation in basketball, a sport that is constructed as "male." Focus is on women's encounters with lesbianism in sport, both in terms of stereotypes & actual women involved in intimate/sexual relationships with other women. Ways that women mediate challenges to, condemnations of, or support for their sexual identities, often in the context of simultaneously negotiating their own understandings of their sexual identities, are examined.

98S34178 / ISA / 1998 / 11419

✓ **Draper, Malcolm** (Dept Sociology U Natal, Pietermaritzburg KwaZulu-Natal South Africa), **Strange Encounters: Game Rangers, the Big Five and Ecofeminism in the African Wilderness.**

¶ Applies ecofeminist theory to the history & contemporary situation of nature conservation in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The focus is on the Zululand game reserves of Mfolozi & Hluhluwe, which are reputed to be the oldest game reserves in Africa, the century-old site of the salvation of the white rhinoceros, where the (positive) idea of wilderness was imported into Africa from the US in 1955 & put onto local maps & landscapes, as well as into local minds. It was from there that the World Wilderness Congress was born in 1977. Also examined are theories of alienation (from nature) in an attempt to account for the apparently anomalous masculinity of the modern game ranger & the desires of their urban female admirers.

98S34179 / ISA / 1998 / 11420

✓ **Dreier, Volker** (Dept Government U Florence, I-50132 Italy (tel/fax: 39-55-611596/5032426; e-mail: barlucchi@ccsp6.sepol.unifi.it)), **An Idealized Basic Model for a Goal-Oriented and Individualistic Theory of Action.**

¶ Presents an idealized basic model for a goal-oriented & individualistic theory of action from the structuralist point of view in the philosophy of science. The methodological function of idealized models in theory construction is discussed, & three set-theoretical definitions are introduced: an individualistic frame of action, a set of potential models, & a set of basic models.

98S34180 / ISA / 1998 / 11421

✓ **Dressel, Kerstin** (Institut Soziologie München U, D-80801 Federal Republic Germany (e-mail: R.Fings@t-online.de)), **Borderline-Knowledge as the Cause of the Failure of Risk Management?: The BSE Case in Great Britain and Germany.**

¶ The discourse about BSE is an eminent case of "borderline knowledge," a strongly culturally modified version of Ulrich Beck's (1996) cognitive-connoted "nonknowledge" concept. The debate about BSE is dominated by concepts like uncertainty, ambivalence, & contingency, where every kind of knowledge & every notion of risk is a product of a particular cultural, social, & institutional framing. Thus, borderline knowledge highlights the difficulty of dealing with epistemological & ontological questions in the age of reflexive modernization. Discussed here is the translation of uncertain scientific knowledge into public policy, relating to the implicit models of risk, science, & scientific uncertainty prevalent in the political cultures of GB & the Federal Republic of Germany. Comparative data on the BSE case, based on in-depth interviews with scientists, civil servants, politicians, & journalists involved with BSE/Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (mad cow disease), & supplemented by government documentation, show how borderline knowledge & the idea of risk with respect to BSE have been constructed, recognized, excluded, denied, & mediated by different actors in GB & Germany. Borderline knowledge should be confronted with the apparent lack of success of risk management in the relevant countries & the European Union in general.

98S34181 / ISA / 1998 / 11422

✓ **Dressler, Wanda** (CNRS U Paris X, F-92001 Nanterre Cedex France (tel/fax: 33-1-4097-7081/7155; e-mail: dressler@u-paris10.fr)), **Naturalisation de social et categorisation de la pratique sociale** (Naturalization of Social and Categorization of Social Practice). (FRE)

¶ Explores the naturalization of social sciences through the example of ethnic categorization & its social & political implications as practical categories. The ethnic social construct in terms of emancipating from the centralized states in the 1970s is suggested to be transforming into its opposite; ie, differentialist racism or essentialist ethnonationalism. Instead of being emancipating, social groups seems to be fixed in a status that renews the hierarchy rather than rethinks the democratic link between cultures. Is ethnic politics used by states to identify what they do not want to mix, put some order in the mixing of culture, & recreate Aristotelian categories, or to create solidarity networks to integrate people instead of the states? Is it an unavoidable step in the rebuilding of multicultural states in a sense of a hierarchy of function between ethnic groups that will assume the cultural needs & the supraethnic state that will play the role of arbiter in socioeconomic field? The naturalization of ethnic constructs does not go always with the democratization of multicultural societies. It appears more as a form of institutionalization, a legitimized political construct. It does not inform on the democratic side of this construct, but leaves law in full redefinition & uncertainty & to the new norms the regulatory function of equity between different ethnic groups.

98S34182 / ISA / 1998 / 11423

✓ **Dressler, Wanda** (CNRS U Paris X, F-92001 Nanterre Cedex France (tel/fax: 33-1-4097-7081/7155; e-mail: dressler@u-paris10.fr)), **From National Liberation Movements to the Ethnicization of Politics in Estonia, Kazakhstan and Moldova.**

¶ Explores the change in paradigms of national movements before & after the fall of the Soviet regime. Analyzed is how this change underpins the transition to an ethnonational model referring to nationality & not citizenship rights in Estonia, Kazakhstan, & Moldova. Shown is how the use of concepts & terms for nation allow a certain margin of interpretation for the type of nation built. The main trend in these nations is toward the ethnicization of politics. Globalization is discussed in this context. Movements of collective action participate in redefining symbolic belongings, but not always in the sense expected in the 1970s. New ways to categorize the social field are focused on.

98S34183 / ISA / 1998 / 11424

✓ **Dronkers, Jaap** (SCO-Kohnstamm Institut U Amsterdam, NL-1091 GM Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-20-525-1327/1300; e-mail: jaapd@scd.educ.uva.nl)), **The Importance of Cognitive Abilities at Primary School for Occupational Success in the Life Course of a Dutch Generation, Born around 1940.**

¶ The interest of students of social stratification in the importance of cognitive abilities for occupational attainment processes has decreased, although applications of the so-called "Jencks model" for different socie-

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ties continue to find direct & significant effects of early cognitive abilities on occupational status & income of men & women, after controlling for parental class, education, 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, intermediary, & 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.

98S34184 / ISA / 1998 / 11425

Druviete, Ina (U Latvia, Riga LV-1050 [tel/fax: 371-7-229724/227696; e-mail: latv@ac.lza.lv]), **Language Policy in Latvia: Interaction between Sociolinguistic and Political Factors.**

¶ Language policy in Latvia attempts to organize governmental & societal efforts to change the language situation through promoting the acquisition & use of Latvian. This process involves both sociolinguistic & political aspects, which are often discrepant in the current ethnodemographic & geopolitical situation. To ensure the maintenance of Latvian under pressure of the economically powerful languages (ie, Russian & English), more compensatory (restrictive) norms in the Language Law seem necessary. From the political point of view, these norms can be treated as a conflict-provoking agent. The possibilities of reaching a compromise between these two aspects are considered.

98S34185 / ISA / 1998 / 11426

Du Gay, Paul (Open U, Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK7 6AA England [tel/fax: 01908-654487/488]), **Cultural Economy: An Introduction.**

¶ Explored is how to understand economic & organizational life after the cultural turn that has swept the human & social sciences. Key epistemological aspects of the cultural turn are outlined, highlighting how these can be seen to problematize certain ways of conceptualizing the relationship between economy & culture in the social & human sciences. Culture, it is argued, is not something separate from the materialization of economic activities; rather, economy & culture are mutually constitutive. Economic practices & processes—in all their plurality, whether referring to management techniques for reorganizing the conduct of business, contemporary strategies of advertising goods & services, or everyday interactions between service employees & their customers—depend on meaning for their effects & have particular cultural conditions of existence. Through the notion of cultural economy, how the cultural turn adds to, rather than subtracts from, the understanding of economic & organizational life is considered.

98S34186 / ISA / 1998 / 11427

Dubet, François (CADIS U Victor Segalen Bordeaux 2, F-33076 Cedex France [tel/fax: 33-0-5-57-57-18-60/57-95-80-02; e-mail: Francois.Dubet@sociologie.u-bordeaux2.fr]), **La Double Désarticulation des classes: rang/domination, production/reproduction. Le Cas français** (The Double Disarticulation of Classes: Rank/Domination, Production/Reproduction. The French Case). (FRE)

¶ Transformations of the production system have split up the traditional social classes. This does not mean that the classes have disappeared, but that their dimensions have separated. Stratification & domination no longer coincide. The problems of work originating in employment tend to separate the classes as well. The exclusion now developing also breaks the unity of the social classes.

98S34187 / ISA / 1998 / 11428

Duff, John (School Social Studies Edith Cowan U, Joandalup 6027 Western Australia [tel/fax: 08-9400-5747/5866; e-mail: j.duff@cowan.edu.au]), **Financing Foster Community Health Care: A Comparative Analysis.**

¶ 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 public 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 those dependent on their wage. 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.

98S34188 / ISA / 1998 / 11429

Duffy Hutcheon, Pat (904 1000 Beach Ave, Vancouver British Columbia V6E 4M2), **Multiculturalism, Good Intentions and a Clouded Vision?**

¶ Records the history of multiculturalism in Canada, 1960-present. The movement is traced to its roots in four social revolutions: (1) the Quiet Revolution in Quebec (including the recommendations of the Biculturalism & Bilingualism Commission struck in 1963 to study the dissatisfactions of the francophone population that came to light as a result); (2) the acceleration of aboriginal demands for the settlement of Native land claims, which coincided with francophone demands for increased sovereignty; (3) the impact of greatly accelerated rates of immigration from developing countries with very different cultures; & (4) the cross-border influences stemming from the US civil rights revolution.

98S34189 / ISA / 1998 / 11430

Dulac, Christine (U Marseille, F-13288 Cedex 9 France [tel/fax: 04-91-17-04-44/48; e-mail: dulac@staps.univ-mrs.fr]), **Analysis of a Local Policy Using Theories of Organization Sociology—The Case of Grenoble: Thirty Years of Sports Policy 1965-1995.**

¶ 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 succeed in setting up a sports policy. In the mid-1970s, the Council had to face the OMS, which supported sports show 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.

98S34190 / ISA / 1998 / 11431

Duncan, Howard W. (Metropolis Project Citizenship & Immigration Canada, 365 Laurier Ave West Ottawa K1A 1L1 [tel/fax: 613-957-5916/5968; e-mail: howard.duncan@9S22apx.cina.cic.x400.qc.ca]), **Policy Research: The Metropolis Experiment.**

¶ The Metropolis Project, which promotes policy research in the field of immigration, particularly as it affects cities, is an experiment in using applied social sciences as policy sciences. Among its goals is to increase the utility & actual use of research in the policy development process. Conventional views of the relation between research & policy portray research evidence as providing some of the premises in arguments that have policy decisions as their conclusions. Typically, these rationalistic forms of explanation are supplemented by social facts, eg, political considerations that affect policy decisions. Too often these accounts of the role of research in policy fail to encompass important facts about the ways in which policy is made. Accordingly, they are neither empirically adequate nor fully useful as prescriptions for how social science can improve policy making. The Metropolis Project assumes that even policy-relevant re-

search may have no utility unless the internal logical relations between evidentiary premises & policy conclusions both are recognized by & psychologically compelling for policymakers & decisionmakers. Social factors may determine whether these necessary conditions can be obtained. How Metropolis capitalizes on these assumptions is described.

98S34191 / ISA / 1998 / 11432

✓ **Duncan, R. Paul, Heft, Mark W. & Cohen, Lois K.** (U Florida, Gainesville 32610-0195 [tel/fax: 352-395-8042/8043; e-mail: rpd@hpe.ufl.edu]), **Changing Currents in Dentistry and Dental Education.**

¶ Following a brief context-setting narrative, two major approaches to dental education & practice that have emerged in the Western (postmodern) tradition are distinguished—the US model, which has focused on establishing dentistry as a distinct profession, & the European approach, which has viewed the dental profession as a medical specialty. Essential structural attributes of the profession & its practice are then outlined, focusing on recent changes in the composition of the practitioner community & in the fundamental content of practice. Important changes in the educational processes associated with these changes in practice are also summarized. The current & likely future impacts of selected contemporary social processes are examined, including (1) demographic changes (both societal & in the profession), (2) changes in financing mechanisms, (3) technological developments, (4) evidence-based practice, (5) changes in dental health status, & (6) research.

98S34192 / ISA / 1998 / 11433

✓ **Dunlap, Riley E. & Mertig, Angela G.** (Dept Rural Sociology Washington State U, Pullman 99164-4020 [tel/fax: 509-335-3810/2125; e-mail: dunlap@wsu.edu]), **The Nature and Sources of Public Concern for the Environment: Cross-National Comparisons.**

¶ Reports on the Gallup "Health of the Planet" Survey, a 24-nation environmental survey covering a wide range of nations in terms of both economic development & geography. The results are used to compare the nature & sources of public concern for the environment across countries, based on several facets of environmental concern. Social correlates of these indicators of environmental concern are examined, focusing on whether variables such as education are useful predictors across nations. Such information will be increasingly important as the nations of the world grapple with the necessity of environmental policy making at the international as well as national levels.

98S34193 / ISA / 1998 / 11434

✓ **Dunn, Karen** (Sheffield Hallam U, S10 2BP England [tel/fax: 0114-2532383/2252430; 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 autistic children & their siblings. Discussed are (1) how far new sociology of childhood concerns about agency & competencies enable conceptualization of fringe childhood experiences & (2) the role of siblings as important social & emotional commentators & the methodological difficulties & benefits of making use of sibling observations as distinct from other peer observations.

98S34194 / ISA / 1998 / 11435

✓ **Dupré, Michèle, Lallement, Michel & Lefevre, Gilbert** (GLYSI MRASH, 14 ave Berthelot F-69363 Lyon Cedex 03 France [tel/fax: 33-4-72-72-64-17/18; e-mail: mdupre@mrash.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 reunification in Germany & the French debate on contract work for engineers' status are considered.

98S34195 / ISA / 1998 / 11436

✓ **Dupret, Baudouin E.** (Centre études & documentation économique/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.**

¶ Examines the process of judicial writing in Egypt. Advocates & magis-

trates, especially members of the *Parquet* (similar to prosecutors), devote their work in formulating categories mobilized in the clients', accuseds', & witnesses' narratives of facts, giving relevance to statements that do not necessarily follow this objective. It can be inferred, per Martha Komter, that one of the main trial outcomes is reaffirming a prevailing morality rather than obtaining criminal punishment. This supports Conley & 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 categorization 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 indictment, 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 action 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 of morality & the recurring invocation of moral categories & their importance in legal activity.

98S34196 / ISA / 1998 / 11437

✓ **Duran, Maria-Angeles** (Instit Economia & Geografia Consejo de Investigaciones Cientificas, Pinar 25 E-28006 Madrid Spain [tel/fax: 34-1-411-1098/352-1937; 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 narrow one. Focus here is on the blurring borders of paid, unpaid, & volunteer work in present & future Europe. The time-use perspective is incorporated into the sociological analysis, taking into account both theoretical analysis & empirical data.

98S34197 / ISA / 1998 / 11438

✓ **Durand, Ceande** (U Evry, F-91025 France [tel/fax: 01-69-47-70-96/08]), **Les Entreprises occidentales en Europe de l'Est: nationalisation en management participatif** (Western Business in Eastern Europe: Rationalization in Participative Management). (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@cerfnet.com**

¶ 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 implanting 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.

98S34198 / ISA / 1998 / 11439

✓ **Durand, Claire, Chevalier, Serge & Vachon, Sebastien** (U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-343-7447/5722; e-mail: durand@ere.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 & interpretation of the impact of various aspects of call management on successful completion of interviews by telephone, investigating determinants of the hazard rates of (1) making a first contact, ie, any outcome except "ring no answer"; (2) first contact results in certain outcomes (interview, refusal, appointment); & (3) final contact will be a completed interview with a selected respondent. Time-dependent covariates (period when calls were made) & time-independent covariates (area of residence, presence of appointments) are used as predictors. Cox regression analyses of data on all calls made on 10,000+ telephone numbers generated by random digit dial, of which 2,995 resulted in a completed interview after a maximum of 9 attempts at contact & up to three attempts at refusal conversion (response rate of 59%) show that making calls on week-

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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%-35%, or of getting an imprecise appointment (made by interviewer or third party) by 32%-43%; it also increases the hazard rate of refusal at first contact by 40%-60%. The hazard rate of refusal at first 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 weekday & 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, imprecise 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.

98S34199 / ISA / 1998 / 11440

Durrant, Joan E. (Dept Family Studies U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2 (tel/fax: 204-474-8060/7592; e-mail: Durrant@cc.umanitoba.ca)), **Children's Nirvana or Hell in a Hand-Basket? Social Conditions for Swedish Children & Youth since the Passage of the 1979 Corporal Punishment Ban.**

¶ 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) teenage 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.

98S34200 / ISA / 1998 / 11441

Durstberger, Monica-Gina (Dept sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (tel: 514-495-3358; e-mail: durstbem@mistral.ere.umontreal.ca)), **An Ethnographic Inquiry into Ethnic Diversity to Study the Impact of Affirmative Action Measures on the Organizational Communication Culture of a Transportation Company.**

● 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

¶ Demonstrates how organizational ethnography can be effectively used to study ethnic diversity & identify the margins of freedom that members of majority & minority groups have in organizations. To understand the fundamental (ideological) & the practical (operational) dimensions of communication strategies of an organization using an affirmative action program, an interpretative & critical point of view was applied to triangulated methods of data collection & analysis, drawing on the organizational literature & transcripts of conversations with transportation company members to discover the multiple layers of ethnic diversity. A paradigmatic model of ethnic diversity & an aesthetic model of organizational communication were developed & used to analyze external & internal communication & existing relations between organizational documents (texts) & organizational discourse (conversations) in applying analogical reasoning & abduction. The impact of ethnic diversity on organizational communication culture is illustrated via ethnographic description of one microculture of the transportation company.

98S34201 / ISA / 1998 / 11442

Dussault, Gilles (Dépt administration santé U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (tel/fax: 514-343-6181/2448; e-mail:

dussault@ere.umontreal.ca)), **The Impact of Health Care Reforms on Professional Autonomy: The Case of Quebec.**

¶ 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.

98S34202 / ISA / 1998 / 11443

Duval, David Timothy (Faculty Environmental Studies York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 1P3 (e-mail: duval@yorku.ca)), **One Is at Leisure, the Other at Work: Understanding Intercultural Relations in Tourism Environments.**

¶ Tourism provides an ideal context in which intercultural interaction involving hosts & guests can be studied. The fact that the average guest demands to experience the "authentic" often requires that he/she enter into a relationship with either the Other (the hosts) themselves, or particular structures associated with them. Tourism studies have attempted to determine whether tourists are interested in merely seeking out traditional cultures or, alternatively, perhaps unknowingly destroying the sociocultural fabric of host populations. It is contended that the search for the authentic, in the sense that it brings to various destinations many different types of tourists, each of whom can have different effects on host societies, is the focal point of understanding host-guest relations. Focus here is on this host-guest relationship & the complex interactions that often transpire.

98S34203 / ISA / 1998 / 11444

Duvvuru, Narasimha Reddy (U Hyderabad, Gachi Bowli 500046 India (tel/fax: 40-3033283/3010120; e-mail: dnrss@uohyd.ernet.in)), **Neoliberalism and Institutional Support for Social Sciences.**

¶ 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.

98S34204 / ISA / 1998 / 11445

Dwivedi, Ranjit (Instit Social Studies, Kortenaerkade 12 NL-2518 AX The Hague Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-70-4260-437/799; e-mail: dwivedi@iss.nl)), **Environment Movements in the South: Theories and Prospects.**

¶ 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.

98S34205 / ISA / 1998 / 11446

Dyck, Noel (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby British Columbia V5A 1S6 (tel/fax: 604-291-4511/5799; e-mail: ndyck@sfu.ca)), **Sociology, Anthropology, and Sport Studies: Surveying the Boundaries.**

¶ 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 social 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: 416-978-8502/2087; e-mail: joan.eakin@utoronto.ca)), **The Experience of Illness and Injury and the Social Relations of Work.**

¶ 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 employer-employee interests, shape workers' understanding of the employment relationship & of health in relation to work. Strained authority relations form a key social context in which health & injury are constructed. In situations of conflictual supervisory relations, bodily 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, Philip B., Dobbs, Debra M. & Creamer, Shelley A. (Ball State U, Muncie IN 47306 (tel/fax: 765-285-5931/2314; e-mail: cearhart@gw.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

Ecevit, Mehmet (Dept Sociology Middle East Technical U, TR-06531 Ankara Turkey (e-mail: ecevitm@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 survival of smallholder families & women's health. It is assumed that such a scope should be investigated according to & based on 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

Ecevit, Yildiz (Dept Sociology Middle East Technical U, TR-06531 Ankara Turkey (e-mail: ecevitm@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 that agents "willfully construct society" 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: 0316-380-2600/9710; e-mail: regger@balu.kfunigraz.ac.at)), **Beyond Fragments—Biographical Research in Its Social and Ethical Context. 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**

¶ Focuses on biographical research strategies in adult education, its interpretative & transformative possibilities, & problems using life stories as the basis of social sciences. The theoretical framework & the methodological context of biographic research is described, arguing that this specific method includes many risks & problems in the processes of "going narrative." Personal experiences & reflections related to a long period of biographical research are addressed, & the most challenging roles for researchers in this field of qualitative social sciences are considered.

98S34212 / ISA / 1998 / 11453

Ehrlich, Avishai (Faculty Social Sciences & Sociology Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel (tel/fax: 972-03-5257371/3848; e-mail: avinec@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 is a settler's society in permanent 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

Eiffier, 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 Elliott, Huizinga, & Ageton (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-

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tion theory, social learning theory, & control theory. In the secondary analysis of Elliott, Huizinga, & Ageton, 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.

98S34215 / ISA / 1998 / 11456

Eisinger, Peter & Smith, Charles (Coll Urban/Labor/Metropolitan Affairs Wayne State U, Detroit MI 48202 [tel/fax: 313-577-5071/8800; e-mail: aa4291@wayne.edu]), **Urban Prosperity and Globalization.**

¶ Explores the proposition that a major key to urban prosperity lies in links to global processes, not simply for world cities, but for all places. Global commerce & interchange are sources of new markets, capital, & human resources. In the tradition of regional economics, the proposition assumes that (1) export is the primary route to growth & greater well-being; & (2) those places that attract foreign investment, business travelers, tourists, & immigrants will prosper relative to those more parochial, isolated urban areas. Several regression models are constructed to gauge the relationship between various measures of urban prosperity & a series of independent variables measuring global economic & social linkages.

98S34216 / ISA / 1998 / 11457

Ejnavarzal, Haribabu (Dept Sociology U Hyderabad, 500046 India [tel/fax: 91-040-301-0500/0145; e-mail: ehbs@uohyd.ernet.in]), **Paradigm and Its Application: A Study of Rice Biotechnology Research Community in India.**

¶ Focuses on the social dynamics of rice biotechnology research in India, noting that employing molecular biology tools in rice research entails interaction between molecular biologists & rice breeders. The interaction involves shared construction of rice biotechnology as a cognitive domain including meanings of the terms of discourse. The construction is a social process that calls for cognitive empathy on the part of molecular biologists & rice breeders to arrive at a consensus. In India, the interaction has yet to be institutionalized; hence, the interaction seems to create anxieties & tensions. Interview data collected from members of the National Rice Biotechnology Research Network are drawn on to discuss issues related to relevance, priority setting, peer review, & recognition in the newly emerging rice biotechnology research community in India.

98S34217 / ISA / 1998 / 11458

Ekerwald, Hedda K. (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-18-471-11-94/70; e-mail: hedvig.ekerwald@soc.uu.se]), **Radicalism Called in Question: Alva Myrdal's Social Thinking of the Thirties and the Swedish Sterilization Debate in 1997.**

¶ After her & Gunnar Myrdal's journey to the US in 1929, the 1930s were a lively intellectual period for Alva Myrdal. Her visions of a more equal & fair society centered around family reforms. In the Swedish sociologist Jan Olof Nilsson's biography of the young Alva Myrdal (from her birth in 1902 to 1938), her modern project is described, stressing the influences of the 19th-century discourse on hygiene & functionalist architecture. Nilsson also asserts that through the Myrdals, US sociology gave theoretical underpinnings to the Swedish welfare project. In the 1997 Swedish debate on forced sterilizations, 1935-1975, Alva Myrdal's ideas played a major role. Examined here is the picture of Alva that evolves out of this debate & how it compares to her own writings & the general discursive context of the 1930s. Questions of chronocentrism are also discussed.

98S34218 / ISA / 1998 / 11459

El-Ayoubi, Mona (Faculty Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders Studies Northern Territory U, Darwin Australia [tel/fax: 08-89466062/345]), **Exploring Interpersonal Communication.**

¶ Teaching & learning in the language classroom is a complex & challenging process involving more than an understanding of particular cultural contexts or linguistic/theoretical frameworks. Simply speaking & listening are not adequate; there are internal & external cultural signals that can be employed to achieve meaningful discourses to highlight the collaboration needed in pluralist democracies. Explored here is the con-

cept of communication transfer, considering the indigenous & institutional cultural contexts & the interchange needed to widen the concept of meaning. Reconstructing local perceptions to acknowledge diversity from various levels to disseminate, disclose, & communicate effectively enriches all those concerned in the learning process. Brief, isolated, & fragmentary discourses occur when the transference of communicative knowledge does not take place. What do interchange & interaction represent when talking about talking? How can the existence of varied knowledges in the classroom be acknowledged? What tools can be drawn from both the indigenous & institutional cultural contexts? Creating awareness of alternative worldviews & recontextualizing meaning-making processes to construct inclusive discourses are crucial. The continual dialogue that is needed between the indigenous & the institutional cultural contexts to elucidate how effective communication impacts learning is emphasized.

98S34219 / ISA / 1998 / 11460

El-Keiy, Ali (Assoc arabe sociologie U Nantes, F-44035 Cedex 01 France [tel: 332-40501483]), **L'Islamisme: une réaction du monde musulman à la globalisation** (Islamism: A Reaction of the Muslim World toward Globalization). (FRE)

¶ In the diversity of its reactions & types of resistance to the current globalization movement, Islam, particularly in the Arab world, presents traits that distinguish it neatly from the socioeconomic modality conflicts in developed countries or the ethnic problems found in Africa. An effort is made to create a profile of this unique reaction, & several hypotheses for its analysis are proposed.

98S34220 / ISA / 1998 / 11461

Elger, Tony & Smith, Chris (U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [tel/fax: 44-0-1203-523091/523497; e-mail: syrdh@warwick.ac.uk]), **Japanese Inward Investors and the Remaking of Production Regimes: The British Case.**

¶ Explores Japanese foreign direct investment in terms of recent restructuring of European & North American manufacturing, drawing on 200 interviews in six Japanese transplants in GB, taking a regional cluster as a critical test-case of their scope to construct new work practices & employment regimes. Findings reveal that they have (1) constructed a low-wage, low-skill, low-involvement assembly branch plant regime, but (2) face major problems of worker recruitment, retention, & commitment. While these plants have undoubtedly contributed to the recasting of working practices & industrial relations in GB, they have not brought any radical transformation in production regime, & they have not transcended persistent sources of disgruntlement & conflict in the employment relation. Findings have substantial implications for more general debate about the role of Japanese foreign direct investment.

98S34221 / ISA / 1998 / 11462

Ellingsaeter, Anne Lise (Institt Social Research, N-260 Oslo Norway [tel/fax: 47-22554510/431385; e-mail: ali@isaf.no]), **Labour Markets, Welfare States and Women's Employment: Convergence or Diversity.**

¶ Three questions are addressed: (1) Are women's employment relations converging as a result of labor market restructuring, or do they develop along diverging paths? (2) Do welfare state policies influence the direction of labor market change? (3) To what extent can variations in women's labor market integration, marginalization, & exclusion across countries be attributed to differences in welfare state policies & institutions? With focus on the relationship between national political-institutional features of labor markets & their outcomes for women, political-institutional features, including work-family policies, employment (de) regulation, & labor market policies, are examined in five countries representing different types of labor markets & welfare states: the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway, & Sweden; the Federal Republic of Germany; & the UK. In contrast to much of convergence theory, it is argued that labor market restructuring & its consequences for social divisions must be understood in its specific political & institutional context—ie, one in which the state & industrial relations influence the operation of labor markets & the organization of work.

98S34222 / ISA / 1998 / 11463

Elliott, Jane (CCSR U Manchester, M13 9PL England [tel: 0161-275-4257; e-mail: mrsbeje@fsl.ec.man.ac.uk]), **Strategies and Competing Risks: Issues in the Interpretation of Event History Analyses.**

¶ Discusses the interpretation of event history, drawing on data from work-life histories collected in the 1991 National Child Development

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.

98S34223 / ISA / 1998 / 11464

✓ **Elohim, J. L.** (Schlossgasse 6/16, A-3512 Mautern A/D Donau Austria (tel/fax: 43-504-1188-1186; e-mail: elohimjl@fbcm.tuwien.ac.at)), **Humanitarian Aims in Order to Reach Humane Results Make Indispensable Finding a Way Forward through Cybernetic Learning and Acting.**

¶ Cybernetics should be concerned with learning to purposively conduct the evolution of humanitarian actions to reach humane results, bearing in mind that everything in society is relatively ambiguous, uncertain, unpredictable, incoherent, & inconsistent, because humans have limited capabilities for perceiving real facts & phenomena along with different cultural frameworks. Acquired knowledge about prevailing social, economic, cultural, & anthropological circumstances might dictate the need to improve the outcome of humanitarian actions via culturally proper social entities that are capable of learning from actions & acting on consequent insights.

98S34224 / ISA / 1998 / 11465

✓ **Engdahl, Emma** (Dept Sociology Lunds U, S-22100 Sweden), **The Source of Social Emotions—Reflections from a Sociological Standpoint.**

¶ Discusses a crucial problem for a sociology of emotions, ie, how to understand the source or the origin of emotion. Three different approaches to this question are described, & an alternative is presented. A fundamental distinction is drawn between emotion as a biological phenomenon (instincts, drives, impulses, etc) & emotion as a social phenomenon (eg, shame, pride, happiness, grief, etc). It is argued that the latter has its origin in the social process of "attitude taking," the sense suggested by G. H. Mead. In contrast to Mead, however, it is claimed that "attitude taking" is not only a cognitive, but also an emotional, process. In this process, a language & an ability to think & reflect is acquired, along with a social body & an ability to feel social emotions.

98S34225 / ISA / 1998 / 11466

✓ **Enguita, Mariano F.** (Dept Sociologia U Salamanca, E-37071 Spain (tel/fax: 34-9-23-294695/294713; e-mail: mfe@gugu.usal)), **Social Networks and Modes of Production.**

¶ An attempt is made to define a broader field for economy than the one suggested by economics. Four kinds of economic networks—households, organizations, states, & markets—combine to form six modes of production—domestic, estate, tributary, bureaucratic, mercantile, & capitalist. These modes add specific dynamics to the consistency of network relations. Their threefold dimension—production, appropriation, & circulation—allows for different alignments of interests, with corresponding conflicts. This approach brings into question any monistic vision of social dynamics supported by its identification with one mode of production dominated by one main conflict, eg, Marxism. It also tries to recover the idea that economy cannot be reduced to market plus noneconomic factors.

98S34226 / ISA / 1998 / 11467

✓ **Entehal, Ghanim** (Dept Sociology Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel (fax: 972-2-6769054; e-mail: msenteh@pluto.mscc.huji.ac.il)), **The Refugees' Experience and Education: The Palestinian Case.**

¶ Explores the refugee experience among Palestinians, & how the state of "refugeeism" has affected perceptions of the value & importance of education. The intergenerational persistence of the refugee identity is examined in terms of exile, collective memory, & the formation of a separate Palestinian identity. The refugees' poor living conditions & their nonabsorption by Arab host societies do not suffice to explain the persistence of this refugee identity. In circumstances of refugeeism, with its attendant helplessness & despair, education becomes an essential resource. The educational experience is perceived not as instrument, but as a social world. Palestinian exile is neither one of displacement nor temporary, but an inherited status, since many Palestinians were born in exile & have never themselves seen their homeland. How this lasting refugeeism came into being & the mechanisms or processes that sustained it & rendered it one of the components of the Palestinian identity are discussed. Ways that this refugeeism influences Palestinians' perception of education &

their massive pursuit of schooling at all levels are described, highlighting education's role as an (1) agent for creating modern resources in the political & economic domains; (2) instrument for positive identity building; & (3) existential text for symbolic survival, interpretation, & construction of meaning.

98S34227 / ISA / 1998 / 11468

✓ **Entrena, Francisco** (Dept Sociology U Granada, E-18071 Spain (tel/fax: 34-9-58-246198/4191; e-mail: fentrena@goliat.ugr.es)), **La Structure sociale comme modèle analytique: une perspective systémique** (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 threefold analytical model of social structure is developed with a systemic focus consisting of socioeconomic, politicoinstitutional, & symbolic-cultural dimensions. The use of this model as a theoretical framework to study macrosocial structures & their dialectic & reflexive relationships with the real, microsocial world of people's daily lives is described.

98S34228 / ISA / 1998 / 11469

✓ **Entrikin, J. Nicholas** (Dept Geography U California, Los Angeles 90095-1524 (tel/fax: 310-825-7334/206-5976; e-mail: entrikin@geog.ucla.edu)), **Citizenship, Identity, and Cosmopolitan Place.**

¶ Theoretical discussions of political community have been divided between the two poles of liberal individualism & communitarianism, theoretical positions with implicit geographies that may be described in terms of the distinction between space & place. The liberal individualist conception, in both its civic & market versions, emphasizes homogeneous space in terms of the public space of citizenship or the space economy. The more particularistic communitarian arguments imply a geography of place & territorial identity. The excluded middle in these discussions is a liberal view of political community that incorporates the continuing importance of solidarity in modern societies, while valuing universalism & inclusiveness. Its geography may be described as that of cosmopolitan place.

98S34229 / ISA / 1998 / 11470

✓ **Erassa, Dennis Saturno** (International Rice Research Instit, PO Box 933 1099 Manila Philippines (tel/fax: 63-2-845-0563/891-1292; e-mail: derassa@irri.cgiar.org)), **Gender and Biodiversity: Assessing Linkages and Policy Implications.**

¶ Invigorates the concept of gender by examining its linkages with biodiversity conservation praxis. It is contended that rethinking gender in the purview of biodiversity conservation could only make sense if done in the appropriate context & 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 model, 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 devoid 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 potentials. 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 Instit (Manilla, Philippines) exemplifies.

98S34230 / ISA / 1998 / 11471

✓ **Ercole, Enrico** (Facoltà scienze politiche U Torino, I-15100 Italy (tel/fax: 39-131-283745/263030; e-mail: ercole@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

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perform at least three roles: (1) they cooperate as members of transnational networks active in various sectors, eg, old industrial regions or large, noncapital cities; (2) they are active in cross-border cooperation, eg, Mediterranean or Alpine regions; & (3) subnational governments participate 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, Euro-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 globalization.

98S34231 / ISA / 1998 / 11472

Erdur, Oguz (1116 Amsterdam Ave, New York NY 10027 [e-mail: oe7@columbia.edu]), **Modernity and Transformed Repressions: Sexuality in Urban Turkish Society.**

¶ Discusses the intricate cultural politics around sexuality in Turkey, exploring the extent to which these issues contribute to the transformation of the definitions of gender & how these dynamics relate with the Turkish modernity. The profound eccentricity of the social & historical aspects of the Turkish modernity experience culminated in the economic liberalization period that began in the early 1980s. The emerging possibilities of the new liberal condition have designated a terrain on which a multiplicity of discourses on, norms about, & representations of, sexuality 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 & conservative nationalism prescribe. On the contrary, the conjunction of liberated 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 afflicted. Focus here is on how these conflictual dynamics define new repressions 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 preponderate conservative norms, eg, modesty, morality, & virginity, haunts the psyches of the latter as subtle, yet grievous, social repressions.

98S34232 / ISA / 1998 / 11473

Eremitcheva, Galina (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, 7th Krasnoarmeyskaya 25/14 198052 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 Perspective.**

¶ 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 professional training & qualification growth, & fear of losing scanty, but guaranteed, 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 solidarities, individual escapism, & conversion to religion.

98S34233 / ISA / 1998 / 11474

Ericsson, Kjersti & Larsen, Guri (Dept Criminology U Oslo, Blindern N-0130 Norway [tel/fax: 4722850-141/252; e-mail: kjersti.ericsson@jus.uio.no]), **Children's Strategies in the Intersection between Home and School.**

¶ Explores 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, & teachers, supplemented by observation. Parents & teachers may perceive children as living in two separate worlds—home & school; however, from the perspective 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 between arenas (home, class-room, schoolyard, peer group). It is argued that children's strategies are mirrored in the frustrations of adults, & in adult attempts to create counterstrategies 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, Munthesgt 29 N-0260 Oslo [tel/fax: 47-22-54-12-89/01; e-mail: John.Eriksen@isaf.no]), **Marriage and Cohabitation and the Role of Family Policy: The Case of Norway.**

¶ There has been a dramatic increase in the number of cohabiting couples 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 cohabitation/marriage are analyzed. It is shown that family policy has barely been on the political agenda, or political reforms & legislation affecting the family have not been termed family policies. Thus, family policy is analyzed in broad terms, including finances & property, social security & social support, custody & child care, & family law. The degree to which cohabitation is legally & socially accepted is also described. To link changes in marriage/cohabitation patterns with family policy reforms, it is hypothesized that, with few exceptions, family policy reform have 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: erinosho@Ibadan.Skannet.com]), **Health Sociology as Tool for Policy Making in Nigeria.**

¶ 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 background 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 focal role in Nigeria? (3) What are the dilemmas, constraints, & challenges facing health sociology as it seeks to play a significant role in policy making?

98S34236 / ISA / 1998 / 11477

Erman, Tahire (Dept Political Science Bilkent U, TR-06533 Ankara Turkey [tel/fax: 90-312-266-4000/4960; e-mail: tahire@bilkent.edu.tr]), **Ethnographic Research as a Potential Means of Social Transformation? A Study of a Squatter Neighborhood in Ankara, Turkey.**

¶ 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 process & the advantages & disadvantages of such research in terms of collecting, 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 sects 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.**

¶ Outlined is a typology of farm business succession patterns derived from a review of (predominantly Western European) literature. Described are the findings of three studies that have gathered empirical evidence of the patterns of succession in England, France, & Ontario & Quebec, Canada.

98S34238 / ISA / 1998 / 11479

✓ **Ertel, Suitbert** (Georg-Elias-Müller Institut Psychologie U Göttingen, D-37073 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0049-551-392484/393662; e-mail: sertil@gwdg.de]), **Longwaves in Economic History. Connection with Solar Activity.**

¶ 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. Macroecological 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, 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 up- & 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, Q-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 synchrony of changes worldwide might require particular systemic conditions.

98S34239 / ISA / 1998 / 11480

Escalante, Juan C. & Jiménez, Jaime (Instit Investigaciones Matemáticas Aplicadas & Sistemas, Apdo Postal 20-726 Admón #20 Del. Alvaro Obregón 01000 Mexico [tel/fax: 525-622-35-62/616-26-70; e-mail: jcel@servidor.unam.mx]), **Individual, Merit-Based Stimuli and Actual Production in Science and Technology in Two Latin American Countries: Mexico and Venezuela.**

● **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**

¶ Examines individual merit-based systems implemented in Mexico & Venezuela to counter the negative effects of the economic crisis that swept Latin America during the 1980s. The systems were created to distribute a decreasing amount of financial resources to the academic community in such a way as to halt the dangerously increasing exodus of the region's most brilliant & highly recognized scientists. The significance of such strategies for the future of science & technology in the region is discussed.

98S34240 / ISA / 1998 / 11481

✓ **Escobar, Arturo** (Dept Anthropology U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003 [tel/fax: 413-545-2659/9494; e-mail: aescobar@anthro.umass.edu]), **Eurocentrism in the Age of Globalization? The Erasure of Place in Contemporary Political Economy, Anthropology and Geography.**

¶ Contemporary discourses of globalization in many disciplines—particularly political economy, geography, & anthropology—reveal a constitutive asymmetry in their explanation of reality, by which the "global" is associated with space, capital, history, & agency, while the "local" conversely is equated with place, labor, tradition, & status. This asymmetry, some critical scholars have argued, amounts to a veritable erasure of place & place-based modes of consciousness & practices. Here, consequences of such an erasure are examined, & ways suggested to launch a "defense" of place & place-based practices by focusing on the ecological domain & the struggles being conducted by rainforest social movements. This defense of place, it is contended, is not only visible in actual social movement strategies that privilege local cultures & ecologies, but it offers a theoretical terrain for exploring a crucial question that presents itself to those wishing to rethink the local & global from non-Eurocentric & globalocentric perspectives: Can the world be reconceived & reconstructed from the perspective of the manifold local cultural, ecological, economic, & social practices still present in many Third World communities? Posed thusly, the question of the local & the global is transformed in ways that liberate, rather than bury, the potentiality of place.

98S34241 / ISA / 1998 / 11482

✓ **Esim, Simel & Cindoglu, Dilek** (International Centre Research Women, 1625 Massachusetts Ave NW #550 Washington DC 20036

[tel: 202-332-2853; e-mail: sesim@icrw.org]), **Women's Organizations in 1990s Turkey: Predicaments and Prospects.**

● **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**

¶ Positions women's organizations in a historical & political context in Turkey, discusses the organizational capacity & potentials of these organizations in the sociopolitical climate of 1990s, & points out possible institutional structures & cooperations between women's organizations, government agencies, & international donors that could be developed to achieve the policy objective of gender equity. Practical & strategic gender needs being addressed by women's groups in Turkey are outlined, & women's groups are categorized with respect to their historical & political agendas, ie, as Kemalist, Islamic, or feminist. Both the Kemalist & Islamic groups consider women's position in society symbolic of their larger political projects. Kemalists advocate women's public participation in political, social, & economic life as secular & nationalist agents. The Islamists advocate the view that a woman's place is in the family as a mother & wife. Only the feminist women's organizations advocate a gender agenda that focuses on equity & empowerment for women themselves. While the position of women in society is a central political issue for feminist groups, they have to carve a space for themselves in the same political ground as Kemalist & Islamic discourses.

98S34242 / ISA / 1998 / 11483

✓ **Esseveld, Johanna** (Dept Sociology Lund U, S-22100 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-46-222-9570/4794; e-mail: Johanna.Esseveld@soc.lu.se]), **What Happens during Midlife? Discourses on Women's Bodies and Ageing.**

¶ Juxtaposes discourses based in (1) scientific texts on middle age/ menopause, the body, & aging; & (2) 1970s-1980s longitudinal interviews with women born around WWII. Texts are criticized for their emphasis on biological processes, assumption of sequences of stages, & lack of cultural-historical contextualization. Women's narratives reveal differences regarding identity, aging, & bodies & discursive similarities related to a particular historical & cultural context. Questions of presences & absences of the body & aging in the discourses are addressed.

98S34243 / ISA / 1998 / 11484

✓ **Esteinou, Rosario** (Centro Investigaciones & Estudios Superiores Antropología Social, Juárez #87 Tlalpan Mexico DF-14000 [tel/fax: 5-6-55-97-38/55-76]), **Family and Cultural Plurality.**

¶ Conceptualizes the relationship between the plurality of cultural models & the family world in complex society, using socialization as a key concept. In light of the limitations of some integrative classical conceptual frameworks for understanding the plurality of role involvement effects, others are explored to find guidelines to the study of socialization in complex societies; eg, differentiation, multiple realities, & choice horizon from phenomenological, systemic, or related perspectives. Examples of middle-class families in Mexico City illustrate.

98S34244 / ISA / 1998 / 11485

✓ **Ettorre, Elizabeth** (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-9-191-7930/7950; e-mail: ettorre@valt.helsinki.fi]), **Experts, Knowledge Building and Reproductive Genetics: "Refining" the Process of "Making Babies".**

¶ Key issues in expert discussions on reproductive genetics (located in family health) are explored, drawing on data collected 1996/97 from 45 experts interviewed in the UK, Greece, the Netherlands, & Finland. A diversity of concerns appear to revolve around reproductive genetics, as the views of geneticists, clinicians, legal experts, policymakers, & public health specialists are articulated & emerge. The stakes that the new genetics experts have in the health care system are examined. It is concluded that the development of expert discourse in reproductive genetics is founded on the shared assumption that the process of human reproduction needs refining & improvement through developments in the new genetics.

98S34245 / ISA / 1998 / 11486

✓ **Etzioni-Halevy, Eva** (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan IL-52900 Israel [fax: 972-3-6350995]), **Elites, Classes and the Quality of Democracy in Ultramodern Society.**

¶ As it approaches the turn of the millenium, Western society combines hyper- with postmodern trends, becoming an ultramodern society. Since some modern trends are accentuated while others are reversed, this society is riddled with contradictions, which have contradictory conse-

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quences: they enhance prosperity & freedom, but exacerbate socioeconomic inequalities & detract from the quality of liberal democracy. This situation is attributed to the uncoupling of elites that were previously allied with disadvantaged classes—intellectuals & leaders of social movements, trade unions, & labor parties. Such uncoupling has not been made up for by a much weaker new coupling between elites & the new disadvantaged.

98S34246 / ISA / 1998 / 11487

Etzkowitz, Henry & Leydesdorff, Loet (Social Science Division State U New York, Purchase 10577-1400 (tel/fax: 914-251-6600/6603; e-mail: spi@interport.net)), **A Triple Helix Model of Innovation in University-Industry-Government Relations.**

¶ Examines the triple helix model, which denotes the evolutionary dynamics of network relations between universities, industry, & government, considering its utility for informing science & technology policies. An emerging overlay of global communication between research & development, markets, & policies induces adjustment mechanisms in the institutional dynamics. The results of these interactions increasingly form the basis of regional, national, & multinational innovation systems in various parts of the world. At some places, governments have taken the lead in these adjustment processes, while at other places, industries &/or regional university centers carry the innovative functions. The three partners relate mutually, & continuously select reflexively on these relations, thus codifying recombinations in mutual adjustment processes between the institutional partners carrying this complex communication system. For maintaining this reconstructive reproduction, structures have to be increasingly differentiated in each of the spirals. Whereas Galbraith's (1968) "technostructure" can be considered as an early example of interface management between research & development & markets, a network mode for the production of scientific knowledge has more recently emerged on the academic side (eg, Gibbons et al, 1994).

98S34247 / ISA / 1998 / 11488

Evans, Graeme (Centre Leisure & Tourism U North London, N7 8HN England (tel/fax: 171-753-5065/503-5051; e-mail: g.evans@unl.ac.uk)), **In Search of the Cultural Tourist and the Post-Modern Grand Tour.**

¶ Proposes a conceptual & functional definition of cultural tourism in the context of World Trade Organization & European Union (EU) policies toward it. Issues of multiculturalism & the tension between the signifiers & artifacts of the past vs those of today's hybrid postindustrial cities raise the question: Whose image & culture is being promoted? Data from 6,000 tourists in nine European countries confirm Pierre Bourdieu's conception that there is a preference for heritage tourism over live & visual arts consumption. The EU's "Europeanization and Urban Renaissance" project contrasts with cultural tourism in Central America, where staged Mayan heritage sites are separated from & favored over their living descendants.

98S34248 / ISA / 1998 / 11489

Evans, Jessica R. & Dugay, Paul (Open U, Milton Keynes MKT 6AA Buckinghamshire England), **The Cultural Turn: Disciplines and Disciplines.**

¶ Interdisciplinary has long been a familiar term in discussions of education & pedagogy. However, in recent years it has acquired a new force & sense of urgency in the social & human sciences, in large part because of imperatives of interdisciplinarity that are assumed to flow from those epistemological developments collectively known as the "cultural turn". Here, this emerging interdisciplinary imperative, is problematized through an examination of the main theoretical tropes of the cultural turn. To do so is not to dismiss the recent upsurge of interest in culture per se, but rather, to delineate the limits beyond which it becomes distinctly metaphysical. Primary concern lies with the implications of modeling social practices & social identities on insights derived from a particular approach to the study of language. The consequences of this approach for disciplinary integrity are considered, & the claims to political efficacy its proponents make assessed.

98S34249 / ISA / 1998 / 11490

Evans, Karen (Instit Social Research U Salford, M5 4WT Lancashire England (e-mail: k.evans@mcr1.pople.org.uk)), **Populating the Digital City.**

¶ Research into the use of public spaces in cities in the industrialized world has shown that these are often far from the democratic & openly accessible spaces of planners' & architects' ideals. However, these spaces

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 space in the urban realm, the question is addressed of whether 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.

98S34250 / ISA / 1998 / 11491

Evenson, Krisan L. & Siefert, 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.**

¶ Examines the "information generation" as it relates to political socialization. Described are youth aspirations & a profile of voting in the most recent federal election in Canada. This information is compared to the use of the Internet, & the presentation of World Wide Web sites of the major Canadian political parties. Also determined is to what degree the parties are using this new medium to regenerate themselves by attracting new members. The World Wide Web's potential as a mainstreaming (top-down) tool, or a grassroots (bottom-up) tool, is also examined. Finally, some insights are offered as to why some parties are more effectively engaging youth wings & mobilizing new voters.

98S34251 / ISA / 1998 / 11492

Evertsson, Lars (Dept Sociology Umeå U, S-90187 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-90-786-5252/6694; e-mail: Lars.evertsson@soc.umu.se)), **Welfare Policies and Female Occupations.**

¶ Four female occupations—nurses, physical therapists, home caregivers, & nurses' aids—are analyzed in terms of how they originated out of the Swedish welfare state's acceptance of the role of care provider, examining conditions for their development in the framework of general health care, old age, family, & physical therapeutic policies & services via empirical data from government & voluntary & professional organizational sources. 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 related occupations.

98S34252 / ISA / 1998 / 11493

Evetts, Julia A. (School Sociology & Social Policy U Nottingham, NG7 2RD England (tel/fax: 44-115-951-5396/5232; e-mail: Julia.Evetts@Nottingham.ac.uk)), **Analysing Professional Associations: National and International Professional Projects.**

¶ Discusses the theoretical background & the intellectual challenge that internationalization poses to sociological models of professionalization. In particular, it is argued that the concept of the professional project is in need of substantial modification & development. Findings are presented from a research project on the current work of professional associations at state (UK) & international levels, with focus on the current work of two professional associations, pharmacy & engineering. The range & extent of the current projects of these professions are analyzed, exploring how this work is divided between the state associations & international federations. Suggestions are offered regarding the adaptation of theoretical models of professions & professional projects in state & international markets.

98S34253 / ISA / 1998 / 11494

Eyre, Anne Monica (Fire Service Coll Coventry U, CV1 5FB England (tel/fax: 01203-838485; e-mail: cbx093@cov.ac.uk)), **Surviving Disaster: The Longer Term Effects of Mass Death.**

¶ A small-scale study exploring the longer-term effects of disasters uses qualitative interviews with a sample of survivors from a series of UK disasters in the 1980s to explore the experiences, feelings, & opinions of disaster survivors in the context of the longer-term social, legal, & political processes associated with the aftermath of mass death. Work in progress & emerging themes are outlined.

98S34254 / ISA / 1998 / 11495

Ezawa, Aya E. (Coll Liberal Arts & Sciences U Illinois, Urbana 61801 [tel/fax: 217-333-1950/5225; e-mail: ayaezawa@uiuc.edu]), **Identifying the Poor and Dependent in Contemporary Japan.**

¶ 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 characteristics are explicated 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

Ezzine, Abdelfattah (IURS Rochet Instit, BP 6287 Morocco), **Tanger, la ville méditerranéenne** (Tangier, the Mediterranean City). (FRE)

¶ Considering 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 second industrial revolution in the West, its 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 rapid 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 Abiojan 01 Ivory Coast [tel/fax: 225-205-368/033; e-mail: T.Fadayomi@afdb.org]), **Circulation of African High Level Manpower.**

¶ 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 ensuing creation of a surplus pool of educated & skilled cadres; (2) 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 of origin are 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: 01695-575171/579997; e-mail: Fagan@staff.ehche.ac.uk]), **Power, Risk, and Reflexive Modernization.**

¶ The emergence of social scientific interest in risks associated with modernization has taken place alongside the growth of "enewi" 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 thus revealed, continue to exist. In the mid-1980s, Mary Douglas suggested that gaps in a system of thought point to a "regularly scheduled obnoxiousness," 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 obnoxiousness. 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

Fägerlind, Ingemar E. & Kanaev, Alexander (Institut International Education Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-8-16-43-23/15-31-33; e-mail: ingemar.fagerlind@interped.su.se]), **Shaping a Democratic Identity: A Study of the Expectations of Citizenship Education in Five Central Asian Republics.**

¶ Examines citizenship education in the restructuring processes for five countries of the Central Asia subregion (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, 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: 44-0-1203-523-496/497; e-mail: P.D.Fairbrother@warwick.ac.uk]), **The Depoliticisation of the State and Implications for Trade Unionism: Recent Developments in the United Kingdom.**

¶ 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

Fakiolas, Ross (U Athens, GR-15772 Greece [tel/fax: 301-7752-544; e-mail: fakiolas@netor.gr]), **Economic Factors and the Emigration of the Highly Skilled.**

¶ 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 migrant remittances may enable it to increase technology & expertise transfers from abroad. This may be more beneficial than keeping at home unemployed & rapidly depreciating 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 & 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 & Schabbach, Leticia (Sociology Dept Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907 [tel: 765-497-4166]), **Prison Programs Effects on Recidivism: The Case of**

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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.

98S34262 / ISA / 1998 / 11503

¶ **Faradov, Tair** (Center Scientific Technological Research American U Baku, Azerbaijan Republic (tel/fax: 994-12-922734/8951; e-mail: llemB@amcenter.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, Lesghins, Kurds, Talyshs—that explores several issues: (1) degree of satisfaction with their socioeconomic situation & living standards; (2) possibilities 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.

98S34263 / ISA / 1998 / 11504

¶ **Fargion, Valeria & Guillen, Ana** (Dipt scienza politica & sociologia U Firenze, I-50132 Italy (tel/fax: 0039-55-5032411/5032426; e-mail: fargion@rtd.it)), **Pension Reform in Spain and 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 terms 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.

98S34264 / ISA / 1998 / 11505

¶ **Farley, Kelly** (Dept National Defence, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0K2 (tel/fax: 613-945-0347/0483; e-mail: grfarley@netcom.ca)), **Dimensions of Unit 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.

98S34265 / ISA / 1998 / 11506

¶ **Farmakides, Anne-Marie** (Laboratoire sociologie changement institutions Centre national recherche scientifique, 59 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France (tel/fax: 331-40-25-10-67/66)), **Tripartite Participatory Research: Researchers, Trade Union and Company Representatives.**

¶ 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 collabor-

ation 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 researchers' 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.

98S34266 / ISA / 1998 / 11507

¶ **Farrar, Max** (School Cultural Studies Leeds Metropolitan U, LS1 3HE England (tel/fax: 00-44-113-283-2600/3112; 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.

98S34267 / ISA / 1998 / 11508

¶ **Farro, Antimo** (Dipt sociologia U Roma, I-00185 Italy (fax: 19-39-6-855-2631)), **L'Émotivité et la rationalité des mouvements collectifs** (The Emotion and Rationality of Collective Movements). (FRE)

¶ 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.

98S34268 / ISA / 1998 / 11509

¶ **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 the 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 tennis & soccer are presented, & results discussed with reference to feminist theories & in relation to resistance & compliance concerning hegemonic femininity.

98S34269 / ISA / 1998 / 11510

¶ **Favell, Adrian** (European Research Centre Migration & Ethnic Relations U Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-30-253-3597/9280; 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 contexts that would have previously bound & defined their actions 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 experience with 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 best be 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 Ageing Body.**

¶ Rather than seeing the reflexive life course as universal, it is argued that it should be related to the orientation & habitus 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, 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 liberatory 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, often 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: 03-9344-4311/7959; 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 powerful 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 urged to adopt measures addressing 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.**

¶ Tempos, rhythms, & timing are important concepts in studying crime. Crime patterns vary greatly by hour, day & month. Most illegal acts are conducted quickly. Criminologists have studied time at risk for individuals in various settings & even for automobiles parked in various places. Time-use research can provide denominator data on time spent in various settings at risk of becoming offender or victim of crime, as well as time adults spend with or near youths, discouraging their offending. Past & current time-use research needs to be linked to criminology. Future research might be done at lower cost when focusing on time spent in particular settings with more or less crime impact.

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: fernanm@reuna.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

Ferrarotti, Franco (Dpt sociologia U Roma 'La Sapienza', I-00198 Italy (tel/fax: 39-6-841-6770)), **Sacred and Religious in Tension: From Bureaucratized Religion to Religiosity as a Personal, Intimate Experience of the Individual.**

¶ 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-à-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

Ferree, Myra Marx, Sperling, Valerie, Risman, Barbara, Gurikova, Tatiana & Hyde, Katherine (Dept Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06269-2068 [e-mail: Barbara_Risman@ncsu.edu]), **The Russian Women's Movement: Activists' Strategies and Identities.**

¶ Seminars for developing women's political activism in Russia provided the basis for field observations & surveys of participants & leaders in the emergent Russian women's movement. The seminars were attended by an elite sample of activists, including those who were long-term participants in the *zhensovety*, those newly mobilized in Western-influenced, explicitly feminist groups, & the majority, who were engaged in women's nongovernmental organizations with a variety of specific goals. Activists of all three types had both a pragmatic orientation to specific, local needs as well as a holistic, strategic one. Activists differed, however, in the extent to which they saw women in politics as more moral than men, as reliable advocates for women's interests, & as basing their politics on their roles as mothers. They also differed in their willingness to define themselves as feminists, although they commonly criticized gender discrimination & valued consciousness-raising about gender issues. Women's movement politics in Russia, more than in the West, is directed toward building the basis of civil society & accountable, democratic government.

98S34279 / ISA / 1998 / 11520

Ferreira Filha, Maria de Oliveira & Lazarte, Rolando (U Federal Paraíba, João Pessoa PB CEP 58051-970 Brazil (tel: 00-55-83-216-7229; e-mail: marfilha@openline.com.br)), **El viaje imaginario: el lugar cotidiano de la locura en familias de João Pessoa** (The Imaginary Trip: The Everyday Place of Mental Illness in Families of João Pessoa). (SPA)

¶ Considering the fact that the family generally makes the decision to hospitalize the mentally ill individual, the goal here is to develop an awareness of the major problems they face & develop intervention mechanisms to improve their life together. Presented is a descriptive study with a qualitative perspective of 24 families in João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil, with a person designated as mentally ill who has been hospitalized at least once for psychiatric treatment. Results show that 79% of the parents interviewed noted crisis as the principal reason for hospitalization. Several daily family problems with the mentally ill are identified: aggressive behavior, disobedience, refusal of medication, carelessness with personal hygiene, insomnia, & not doing homework. The professional help requested by the parents included how to deal with crises, knowledge about psychotropic medications, & a locale for psychosocial rehabilitation. It is concluded that frequent hospitalizations are closely related to difficulties in family living together & the lack of social programs & other available community resources for helping with the treatment & social rehabilitation.

98S34280 / ISA / 1998 / 11521

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, Angela Duarte Damasceno (U Federal Paraná, 80060-000 Curitiba PR Brazil), **Rural Settlements and Agrarian Reform in Brazil: Organizational Patterns in Agriculture Production, Living Conditions and Sustainability.**

¶ 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.

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.luisafs@mail.telepac.pt)), **Lay Knowledge about Schizophrenia-Schizophrenics and Their Relatives in Portugal.**

¶ Portuguese community psychiatry stands on family as the almost exclusive social support structure for nonautonomous mentally ill people. The relationship that society keeps with mental illness reproduces tradition (family is the integrative social institution) & simultaneously integrates modernity (community psychiatry professional theoretical thinking). Here, this apparent contradiction is hypothesized to be associated with a prescientific lay knowledge about mental illness (schizophrenia). The kind of rationality existing in ill people & their families regarding schizophrenia is explored, drawing on interview data from 74 schizophrenics at a psychiatric hospital & 29 of their relatives. Portuguese mental health policy & global data about Portuguese psychiatry are also examined.

98S34283 / ISA / 1998 / 11524

Fiechter, Erik (U Amsterdam, NL-9012 CE Netherlands (tel/fax: 020-5252259/2179; e-mail: Fir@hesas.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 a 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 Sartrean 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

Fiedeldey, André C., Craffert, L., Fiedeldey-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: fiedeld@libarts.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 (Afrikaans, 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 macrosystemic framework. 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

Fiedelley-Van Dijk, Carina (Dept Psychology U Pretoria, Brooklyn 0181 South Africa (tel/fax: 27-12-420-3430/2404; e-mail: fiedelley@libarts.up.ac.za)), **Faces of Complexity in Research Methodology: Delphi Contributions.**

¶ In an international Delphi study where respondents commented by means of brainstorming, quantifying descriptions in terms of percentages, & 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 explore 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 and 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, health insurance financing, privatization, competition, market efficiencies, & greater autonomy for the medical profession, while preserving the constitutional right of universal, though not necessarily equal, access to health care of the Soviet era. The transition has met little success because of institutional inertia, lack of experience, a shortage of funds, & a legal system unable to deal with the new conditions. Health care has become polarized between a small private sector & the underfunded remnants of socialized medicine providing mediocre assistance to most of the population. Documented here are problems associated with health reform in a developing society moving from a command to a market economy & in the grips of a serious health & demographic crisis.

98S34287 / ISA / 1998 / 11528

Fifield, Judith A., McQuillan, Julia, Tennen, Howard, Reisine, Susan, Sheehan, T. Joseph, Hesselbrock, Victor & Rothfield, Naomi (Health Center U Connecticut, Farmington 06030 (tel/fax: 860-679-3815/1350; e-mail: fifield@ns01.uchc.edu)), **The Relative Importance of Affective Disorder in the Past and the Experience of Major Depression and Symptoms of Rheumatoid Arthritis in the Future.**

¶ To assess the relative importance of a history of generalized anxiety disorder, major depression, or a combination (morbidity) for the illness experience of rheumatoid arthritis currently & over time, 415 patients from a national panel were interviewed annually for 9 years, & depressive symptoms, pain, fatigue, & functional disability were measured. Logistic regression results show that the greatest risks for being diagnosed with a current major depression were a history of anxiety disorder, depression, or their comorbidity. The greatest risks for currently elevated

depressive symptoms were a history of either anxiety disorder or depression. Significant differences were found between the four affective history groups on their 8-year profile of fatigue, with those with a history of generalized anxiety disorder alone reporting significantly higher levels of fatigue than other groups in 6 of the 8 years. Findings illustrate the importance of a history of affective disorder in explaining the experience of current psychological distress & physical symptoms (fatigue both over time & in the present) commonly reported by patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

98S34288 / ISA / 1998 / 11529

Figueiredo Dasilva, Carlos Alberto (Faculdade Cidade Rio Janeiro, Brazil (tel: 55-21-5816987; e-mail: aotil@unikey.com.br)), **Seduction Relationships between Teachers and Students in Physical Education and Sport.**

¶ A qualitative, ethnomethodological case study is offered in an attempt to identify, describe, & understand the phenomenon of seduction in physical education & sport. Evidence is provided that the atmosphere of physical education & sport favors the integration & expansion of intense emotions, with types of cognitive apprehension & specific affective reactions. 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 illuminates areas that until then were absent. With seduction also exists a dimension of fascination in that 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.

98S34289 / ISA / 1998 / 11530

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)), **L'Obtention de l'auto-discipline: normes sociales et surveillance culturelle** (The Management of Self-Discipline: Social Norms and Cultural Surveillance). (FRE)

¶ 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 monitoring, surveillance of self-discipline, & concertive 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 culture & implies a twist in authority, 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 / 11531

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'Autonomie contrôlée: discipline, gestion et conformité sociale** (Controlled Autonomy: Discipline, Management and Social Conformity). (FRE)

¶ Explores the apparent paradox raised by the recent development of autonomy (as organizational fact & conceptual framework) that takes place in an organization, considered 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 & microdecision making. As far as it is recognized as valuable & an important feature of organizational life, autonomy has to be overseen, mainly through human resources management (personnel appraisal, empowerment, etc), & therefore, its actors are targets of hierarchical surveillance & control. Moreover, the managerial necessity of gathering information (on what is, in its essence, uncontrolled) & monitoring the rationality used in decision making by rendering explicit its tacit assumptions tends to impose specific forms of autonomy. In certain circumstances, the management of autonomy tends

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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.

98S34291 / ISA / 1998 / 11532

Fine, Michael D. (Social Policy Research Centre U New South Wales, Sydney 2052 Australia [tel/fax: 612-9385-3852/1049; e-mail: M.Fine@unsw.edu.au]), **From Alternatives to Continuity of Care: Problems in the Development of Links between Hospitals, Residential Facilities and Care at Home for Older People.**

¶ Explores successful initiatives in community care in terms of improving linkages with more expensive, institutionally based, & professionalized medical services to produce continuity of care in Australia. Evidence suggests that such policies have generally fallen short in practice or have proven incapable of being effectively implemented. Drawing on primary & secondary research, examined are ideological, economic, & social structural barriers to the achievement of better-coordinated systems of care. It is argued that there is a need to go beyond the implicit functionalism that dominates most policy discussion & acknowledge the conflictual nature of power & interests involved in the provision of aged care.

98S34292 / ISA / 1998 / 11533

Fischer, Henry W. (Millersville U, PA 17551-0302 [tel/fax: 717-872-3568/871-2429; e-mail: hfischer@marauder.millersville.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.

98S34293 / ISA / 1998 / 11534

Fischer, Lara (Dept Sociology U Illinois, Urbana 61801 [tel: 217-333-1950; e-mail: L-fisch@ux6.cso.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 power & discourse, reveal this continuing 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.

98S34294 / ISA / 1998 / 11535

Fischer, Tânia & Vergara, Sílvia (U Federal Bahia, 41170-290 Salvador BA Brazil [tel/fax: 5571-247-7297/336-3462; e-mail: nepol@ufba.br]), **Estudos organizacionais no Brasil: dependência, autonomia e opções de ensino e aprendizagem** (Organizational Studies in Brazil: Dependency, Autonomy and Options for Education and Training). (POR)

¶ Examines 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.

98S34295 / ISA / 1998 / 11536

Fischer-Kowalski, Marina & Schandl, Heinz (Dept Social Ecology Instit Interdisciplinary Research & Continuing Education, Vienna Austria A-1070 [tel/fax: 43-1-526-75-01-31/523-58-43; 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 the above core variables & an attempt is made to test some of the competing hypotheses.

98S34296 / ISA / 1998 / 11537

Fischer-Rosenthal, Wolfram (Instt Soziologie Technische U Berlin, D-10587 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 030-314-25-127/623-4483; e-mail: firo0733@mailszrz.zrz.tu-berlin.de]), **Biographical Constructions and Social Reality—How Real Are Biographical Narratives?**

¶ Émile 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 reproducing & transforming, ie, dealing with the material, given 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.

98S34297 / ISA / 1998 / 11538

Fischler, Raphael (School Urban Planning McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2K6 [tel/fax: 514-398-4076/8376; e-mail: raphael@urbarc.lan.mcgill.ca]), **Citizen Participation in Urban Planning in the Montreal Region.**

¶ Presents a critical analysis of citizen participation in urban planning in the Montreal (Quebec) region over 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 one of its underutilized railyards was stopped by grassroots neighborhood opposi-

tion, followed by political opposition on the part of a new municipal administration. (2) 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, preservationists, & planning academics, the city approved the sale of the site to a supermarket chain. (3) 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 planning commission. The Metropolitan Development Commission for the Montreal region will be put in place, even though consensus has remained elusive. These cases illustrate three models of public participation, which vary in the degree to which citizens can actually participate in the decision-making process. The cases highlight not only the institutional but also the political constraints on citizen involvement especially the fiscal conservatism of municipal governments. The question that citizens 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 in terms of a simplistic, linear relationship between the human 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 Independence 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 standards, 1870-1965. Evidence from the US, GB, Canada, & Australia demonstrate the income elasticity of the poverty line—i.e. successive poverty lines developed as absolute poverty lines tend to rise in real terms as the real income of the general population increases. Implications for poverty research & advocacy are considered: eg, pre-1965 US poverty/adequacy standards were usually developed by advocates of the disadvantaged, not academic theoreticians; which has implications for determining who may be considered qualified to develop unofficial poverty/adequacy standards today. Further, the extensive evidence for the income elasticity of the poverty line has implications for relative vs absolute 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: rfitzgerald@mailbox.ulcc.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-early 20th centuries. Focusing on colonial constructions of the condition of Indian women & the call for Western female doctors to provide medical relief for their Indian sisters, described is how colonial concerns permeated 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 secular or 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 Mannheim U, D-68131 Federal Republic Germany (fax: 49-621-292-1784; e-mail: Elisabeth.Fix@mzes.uni-mannheim.de)), **Voluntary Associations and the Development of the Modern Welfare State in a Comparative 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 concepts that voluntary associations, friendly societies, & societies of mutual aid reflect from a sociocultural viewpoint are discussed. An explanatory model of variations in the public-private mix is proposed, & applied by showing the impact of ideas, interest formation, & institutions that gave rise to a sector of voluntary associations in very differing degrees 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 voluntary 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 fellowships are drawn on to construct a "prosopographic" portrait of approximately 200 social scientists from Germany, Switzerland, & Austria who received fellowships, 1924-1964, highlighting the connection between 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 disproportional number of permanent migrants came from Austria. During the Nazi period, a much larger proportion of former Rockefeller fellows left their countries of origin & emigrated abroad, especially to the US, their acculturation perhaps 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 Initiative, No Collaboration"—The Austrian Case.**

¶ A more or less chronological overview suggests that the Austrian Sociological 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 easier for him to get into the International Sociological Assoc. In the middle of the 1960s, when the government, pressed by the Organization for Economic Development, began a reform of the university system, sociology was established as a regular study & the Sociological Society was resuscitated. 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 society. 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 establishment of the society is remarkable. (2) The society does not function like a professional organization. (3) The influence on the university curriculum & the recruitment policies of the departments is weak. (4) Participa-

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tion of its members is poor. (5) Its international standing is negligible. All in all, the history of the society seems to confirm what the ex-Austrian Paul F. Lazarsfeld wrote in 1959 about the Austrians: "no brains, no initiative, no collaboration."

98S34304 / ISA / 1998 / 11545

Fleddt, Helene (Dept Private Law U Aarhus, DK-8000C Denmark (tel/fax: 45-8942-1431/8620-2735; e-mail: hf@jura.aau.dk)), **How Children Experience Daily Life—and Themselves—in Divorced Families.**

¶ Interview data from an ongoing longitudinal study are used to examine how divorced families (N = 20, with 30 children, ages 4-12) experience life in Denmark. The Kinetic-Family-Drawing approach reveals 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.

98S34305 / ISA / 1998 / 11546

Flood, Robert L. (Dept MSS, Cottingham Rd Hull HU6 7RX England (tel/fax: 44-1482-466361/466236; e-mail: r.l.flood@msd.hull.ac.uk)), **Stafford Beer's Contribution Revisited.**

¶ Most reviews of Stafford Beer, a cybernetician working in the field of operational research & management sciences, concentrate on one aspect of his work &, in particular, the viable system model. However, it is argued here that it is not possible to fully comprehend what Beer is saying unless a total picture of his work is formulated. Beer argues that techniques of operational research & management sciences have high utility only when employed in the light of a scientific description of the whole situation. Science for Beer is both rational & rigorous, yielding something clear to definite, testable, & repeatable. It also aspires to free will through rigorous choice. Whole situation descriptions come through models built with cybernetic logic, which are homomorphic or isomorphic, not metaphorical or analogical. They are formulated using tools of rigorous science: mathematics, statistics, & logic. Beer's most famous homomorphism, the viable system model, draws correspondence between management & organization & human brain structure & function. The model stipulates rules whereby an organization (biological & social) is "survival worthy": it is regulated, learns, adapts, & evolves. Beer invented team syntegrity to complement the viable system model when applied in social contexts, adding a statement of participatory democracy. Beer recognized early on that the analogue of systems language has unavoidable connotations that he would rather be without; eg, the absurdity of people as deterministic & predictable thinking machines.

98S34306 / ISA / 1998 / 11547

Foddy, Margaret & Littlefield, Lyn (La Trobe U, Melbourne Australia), **Accuracy of Person Perception and Power Balancing Strategies: A Study of Decision Making Power in Marital Dyads.**

¶ Differences in power can lead to power-balancing operations, including demand creation & status giving. The less powerful person in a dyadic relationship will put more effort into perceiving the values & self-perceptions of the more powerful, on the assumption that this will allow the less powerful person to maximize goals under the control of the more powerful. Thus, accuracy of person perception will be an inverse function of relative power. Early tests of this hypothesis confounded accuracy with similarity between perceiver & target. Reported here is a study that examined the influence on accuracy of decision-making power of husbands & wives in several domains (eg, child discipline, employment). Both partners of 100 marital dyads completed a power questionnaire & described their own & partner's self-concepts using the California Q-set. Regression analyses examined the relative contribution of power & personality characteristics of the perceiver to accuracy in perception of the target, & took into account similarity of self-concepts. Consistent with the prediction from exchange theory, power was inversely related to accuracy in certain salient domains.

98S34307 / ISA / 1998 / 11548

Foddy, William H. (Monash U, Clayton Victoria 3168 Australia (tel/fax: 613-9905-5821; e-mail: bill.foddy@arts.monash.edu.au)), **The Identification of Perspectives Adopted by Survey Question Respondents.**

¶ Over the last 15 years, a growing number of survey methodologists have advocated the use of in-depth probes to identify possible shortcomings in questions proposed for use in surveys. Problems investigated include those that center on the range of perspectives adopted by respon-

dents (Rs) when answering those questions. Identification of the perspectives that Rs have adopted is important; if Rs have adopted different perspectives when answering a question, their answers cannot be compared. In essence, they have answered different questions. Unfortunately, identification of the perspectives adopted by Rs has not proven to be one of the more impressive strengths of in-depth testing. Focus here is on the problem of how the perspectives adopted by Rs can best be identified. It is argued that this task can be simplified by classifying perspectives into four categories—causal, evaluative, definitional, & attitudinal—pairing appropriate probes with each category.

98S34308 / ISA / 1998 / 11549

Foldesi, Gyongyi Szabo (Hungarian U Physical Education, H-1123 Budapest (tel/fax: 36-1-156-4444/5966)), **Female Representations in University Sport in Australia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Korea, Nigeria and Tunisia.**

¶ Examines how gender inequalities manifest themselves in university sport in countries with variant sociocultural norms & values about gender roles, based on a survey of 800 female students selected randomly in Australia, Finland, France, GB, Hungary, Korea, Nigeria, & Tunisia. The data, collected by document analysis, questionnaire, & face-to-face interviews, provide information about the characteristics of female students' participation characteristics in various types of sport & exercise. Results reveal female students' patterns of contributing to the leadership/decision making, management, & organization of university sport. Reasons for participating in these activities as well as constraints & barriers to participation are discussed. It is concluded that the current system of sport is designed primarily to meet the needs of Western white males &, partly, Western white females. There is a need for many national & international university sport associations to change their present methods of operation & to implement strategies adapted to a higher degree of social-cultural diversity.

98S34309 / ISA / 1998 / 11550

Fontaine, Louise (Sciences administratives U Sainte Anne, Pointe de l'Église Nova Scotia B0W 1M0 (tel/fax: 902-769-2114/2930; e-mail: l.Fontaine@ustanne.ednet.ns.ca)), **Groupe linguistique, conflits politiques: le cas belge** (Linguistic Groups, Political Conflicts: The Belgian Case). (FRE)

¶ 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, & 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.

98S34310 / ISA / 1998 / 11551

Fontan, Jean-Marc, Hamel, Pierre, Morin, Richard & Shragge, Eric (Dept Sociology U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 (tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4638; e-mail: fontan.jean-marc@uqam.ca)), **Strategies of Community Economic Development within Metropolitan Areas: The Example of Montreal.**

¶ Described are the action & projects elaborated 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 has changed over the last 2-3 years. The financial support from the state is no longer focused solely on the recovery of poor urban neighborhoods, but is spread over a larger metropolitan area. Recently, the provincial government created the Ministry of the Metropolis to define & solve urban & economic problems from this perspective. The impact of this reform is not clear 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 adjust to the new institutional governmental requirements without putting aside their primary objective, the democratization of the local economy?

98S34311 / ISA / 1998 / 11552

Fontan, Jean-Marc, Klein, Juan-Luis & Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8 (tel/fax: 514-522-3540/3608)), **Territory and Innovation in an Urban Environment: Technopolies versus Local Community Economic Development in Montréal.**

1 Building on theoretical views regarding relations between territory & innovation, analyzed are possible sources of governance of redevelopment action in urban environments, ie, local economic redevelopment initiatives. On the basis of empirical research done in Montreal, Quebec, highlighted are different methods of governance used by community organizations to foster economic redevelopment of metropolitan core marginalized zones. The process of social capital building of the target areas will be explored in several case studies (Pro-Est, Angus, Récollet, Softimage, & Anjou). Conditions (values, institutions, dynamic milieu, effective information diffusion, etc) that appear essential for the territorial dimension to contribute to innovation are discussed.

98S34312 / ISA / 1998 / 11553

Fordham, Maureen H. (Anglia Polytechnic U, Cambridge CB1 1PT England (tel/fax: 01223-363271; e-mail: mfordham@bridge.anglia.ac.uk)), **"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.**

1 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 social & cultural dimensions 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 knowledges are explored, emphasizing social & cultural, over scientific & technical, dimensions, & creating more democratic forms of decision making.

98S34313 / ISA / 1998 / 11554

Forrest, Anne (Faculty Business Administration U Windsor, Ontario N9B 3PA (fax: 519-973-7073; e-mail: forrest@unwindor.ca)), **Women and Unions: The Family Connection.**

1 Analyzes the industrial relations literature to demonstrate that conventional theories of union growth & activism rely on unarticulated assumptions about the nature of the patriarchal family that stereotype women as conservative by virtue of their role as wife/mother. Scholars routinely employ Roslyn I. Feldberg & Evelyn Nakano Glenn's (1979 [see abstract 80K7355]) gender model to explain why women workers are less likely to be unionized than men. The most commonly cited variables are women's less stable labor force participation & distinctive occupational choices, both of which are commonly thought to result from family responsibilities or personal characteristics. Interviews with women workers/union members & the feminist literature on the family & household labor are used to question the unidimensionality of the assumption that women are inevitably confined & made docile by their place in the family. It is argued that family circumstances, particularly in these times of changing family structures & acute economic uncertainty, often push women to confront their socially prescribed role of silence & compliance; contrary to common assumption, the family may be the very structure that induces some women to challenge authority.

98S34314 / ISA / 1998 / 11555

Forrest, Raymond S. & Kennett, Patricia A. (U Bristol, BS8 4EA England (tel/fax: 0117-9741117/9737308; e-mail: R.Forrest@buis.ac.uk)), **Constructed Communities: Stories from a New Town.**

1 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 are used to explore how policy has 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 re-

cent changes is considered.

98S34315 / ISA / 1998 / 11556

Forrest, Raymond S. & Kennett, Patricia A. (SPS U Bristol, BS8 4EA England (tel/fax: 0117-9741117/9737308; e-mail: R.Forrest@buis.ac.uk)), **Changing (E)States: From Planned Communities to Deregulated Spaces.**

1 Two council estates built in the immediate postwar period in southern England represent some of the highest-quality social housing built through direct state intervention, but these areas have shifted from spaces for working-class renters to multitenurial estates. How the transformation in these areas has been perceived & experienced by the residents was explored here via in-depth interviews in the context of contemporary debates about the social status of council estates & housing policy change & social & economic transformations over the last 50 years. This analysis is part of a wider-ranging project, *New Zones of Transition: Social Change on Council Estates*.

98S34316 / ISA / 1998 / 11557

Forrester, Michael A. (U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NP England (tel: 1227-823489; e-mail: M.A.FORRESTER@ukc.ac.uk)), **A Discursive Ethnomethodology for Studying Conceptions of the Developing Self.**

1 Explores current formulations of the developing self in the context of studying childhood. After touching on theoretical assumptions in cognitive & psychoanalytic approaches, the potential value of narrative is examined, & a conception of the developing self embedded in the subject positionings of discourse is outlined. This approach, defined as discursive ethnomethodology, focuses on narrativization as process. It is argued that Foucauldian discourse genres specific to subject-self positioning provide the scripts for Goffmanesque performance of role enactment. Such scripts are instantiated through the procedures & processes of talk, always inherently dynamic, historical, sequentially implicative & potentially open-ended. Employing a social constructionist reading of J. J. Gibson's (1979) affordance metaphor may help such developments. In addition, the significance of conversation analysis as a key method for studying the production of discursive self-positionings is considered alongside an emphasis on dialogic conceptions of representation. Proposals for a discursive ethnomethodology of the developing self emphasizing the significance of studying conversation for the sociology of childhood are outlined.

98S34317 / ISA / 1998 / 11558

Fortier, Anne-Marie (Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8 (tel/fax: 514-848-2581/2577; e-mail: amf@vax2.concordia.ca)), **Interrogating Migrant Belongings.**

1 Examines the role of migration in the creation of new kinds of communities & identities, starting from the premise that migration constitutes the grounds of belonging for an increasing number of people, rather than, say, a primary ethnicity or nationality. Among the implications this premise holds for conceptions of identity, close attention is given to the limits & possibilities of "in-betweenness" as a constitutive feature of new forms of belonging, as well as how it operates differently in theoretical & specific local settings. The argument is linked to abiding issues regarding definitions of identity & subjectivity & their connections. Specifically, the limits & edges of "in-betweenness" will be foregrounded in the light of embodied nationalisms & embodied ethnicities, ie, the bodily performances & representations of collective identities in different institutional settings, eg, ethnic organizations.

98S34318 / ISA / 1998 / 11559

Fortin, Andrée (Dept sociologie U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 (tel/fax: 418-656-3889/7390; e-mail: andree.fortin@soc.ulaval.ca)), **La Démocratie culturelle et ses acteurs** (Cultural Democracy and Its Actors). (FRE)

1 Cultural democracy is not the expansion of the anonymous public that was the cultural democratization project; rather, it is another mode of relations between the artist & the public, & even a utopia where everyone becomes cocreator or at least cultural actor. These new cultural actors are revealing themselves through artistic production: from *Patenteux* to folklorist, passing from amateur to public participation to artist projects (from happenings to collective creations). They can also work at technical production or the economy of art. Various forms of sponsorship, voluntary, & partenariat can be evoked here. The cultural actor is also the observer that becomes co-creator. He/she is invited to dialogue with the artist & to witness the creation process.

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98S34319 / ISA / 1998 / 11560

Fortunati, Leopoldina (Sede Staccata Pordenone, via Prasecco I-33170 Italy), **ICT's Know-How in Everyday Life.**

¶ 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 strategic. Also, even if teleworking is 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 entrepreneurial profile. Finally, whereas know-how used to pass only from the enterprise to the family, today it rebounds freely from one area to another, including not only enterprises, but also education agencies, state services & institutions, & the family. Discussion is based on questionnaire data from a representative sample of 1,400 individuals to verify (1) the measure & articulation of know-how in the more technologically updated group; (2) how this know-how was formed; & (3) how it circulates in the domestic area & is passed on & used in the workplace.

98S34320 / ISA / 1998 / 11561

Foster-Gadkari, Sheryl L. (Dept Public Policy Studies Saint Louis U, MO 63103 (tel/fax: 314-889-2462/3729; e-mail: Sheryl_L_Foster@co.st-louis.mo.us)), **Implementation as Sensemaking: An Implementation Study of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990.**

¶ The study of policy implementation focuses on the process that a policy undergoes after it leaves the legislative arena. Focus here is on this process with regard to the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, the most sweeping housing legislation to be drafted in the US. Implementation of this act is examined, drawing on policy implementation theory & housing policy & creating a common thread between them. Karl Welck's theory of sensemaking in organizations underpins a discussion of how a national mandate is incorporated into a local policy organization. Also addressed is how identities & beliefs are interpreted & shared by members of the policy organization & how these beliefs relate to the strategies used to address local affordable housing issues within the parameters of the Cranston-Gonzalez Act. The analysis is conducted in the framework of a case study, using ethnographic interviews, participant observation, & nonreactive measures.

98S34321 / ISA / 1998 / 11562

Fóti, Klára (Insttit World Economics, kálló esperes u 15 Budapest H-1124 Hungary (tel/fax: 36-1-319-93-82/85; e-mail: kfoti@vki3.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. Incentives to do this include 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 & financed partly by the national governments & 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.

98S34322 / ISA / 1998 / 11563

Fougeyrollas-Schwebel, Dominique (IRIS-CNRS U Paris Dauphine, F-75775 Cedex 16 France (tel/fax: 33-0-14405-4863/4648; e-mail: fougeyrollas@dauphine.fr)), **Services domestiques et transformation du salariat (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 & between men & women. 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 affecting *petits boulots* (small, unskilled

jobs, mostly of short duration, often in the informal economy), eg, running errands & maintenance services.

98S34323 / ISA / 1998 / 11564

Fourniau, Jean-Michael (INRETS, 2 ave Malleret-Joinville F-94114 Arcueil France (tel/fax: 331-47407226/45475606; e-mail: fourniau@inrets.fr)), **Modernisation of Facility Siting vs. Democratization of Decision Making. French Figures of Public Consultation.**

¶ Following various land-use conflicts, a meaningful modification in decision making occurred recently in France with the introduction of a public debate about the opportunity of major infrastructure projects. Here, by summarizing empirical data collected during several public debates about transport infrastructure projects, changes in the relations between public participation & decision making are analyzed. The practical issue of the new statutes is to coordinate the registers of public action legitimacy: legality, rationality & public nature of decision. By observing public debates & analyzing the controversies going off, different figures of the relations between participation & decision making are drawn & specified according to type of articulation, relevance of the technicoeconomic studies made by the project sponsor, & actual participation of the citizens. These figures show that the implementation of new procedures wavers between modernization of public consultation & democratization of decision making. The variation in procedure implementation shows that the institutionalization of public debate & involvement has made room for development in the roles played by the protagonists involved in land-use planning. But combining participation with evaluation & negotiation does not result in a single model of legitimate decision making that could be applied simply as "good practice."

98S34324 / ISA / 1998 / 11565

Fournier, Marcel (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (tel/fax: 514-343-2136/5722)), **La Sociologie au Québec: de Léon Gérin à aujourd'hui (Quebec Sociology: From Léon Gérin to Today).** (FRE)

¶ Critically reevaluates the three-part evolution of Quebec's history of sociology as sketched originally in a 1980 article: (1) pre-1960, from traditional to modern society, the notion of folk-society; (2) 1920-1970, from dependence to autonomy, the notion of global society; & (3) post-1970: ethnic to social classes. The relativization of historical sociological research by sociologists writing the history of sociology is considered.

98S34325 / ISA / 1998 / 11566

Fournier, Monique (c/o Goldberg, 189 blvd Voltaire F-75011 Paris France (e-mail: monique.fournier@hol.fr)), **Biotechnologies and the Social Construction of an Environmental Concern: The Use of the Mad Cow Disease as a Risk Metaphor against Scientific Expertise.**

¶ The diversity of positions has prevented the formation of a clear consensus & social mobilization concerning genetically engineered organisms. Fears were perceived marginally in their subjective & emotional dimensions & were considered not founded scientifically. It is suggested here that the mad cow disease crisis offered an objective precedent on which environmentalists could ground their objections to transgenic products. The mad cow scandal not only represented a fracture in the social contract between producers & consumers, policymakers & citizens, but also contributed to discrediting the system of risk expertise. Moreover, the disease has introduced a new dimension to the environmental discourse: food safety. The "madness of cows" became a metaphor used by environmentalists to designate any kind of transgression of natural laws & to remind all that scientific assessment & political institutions are not infallible in face of risks. Transgenic plants are referred to as "mad corn," "mad colza," "mad soja," etc. Considered is the impact on political institutions, food producers' practices, & the credibility of scientific expertise. The construction of a discourse based on a strong metaphor such as the mad cow crisis contributed in raising an environmental concern over genetically engineered organisms, which can have more weight than scientific facts in the decision-making process. Assumptions are based on analysis of articles from numerous French newspapers & magazines since 1990, European Union reports, scientific journals, & interviews with environmentalists & government officials.

98S34326 / ISA / 1998 / 11567

Frago, Paulo (Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Ave Brazil 4036 Rio de Janeiro Brazil (tel: 55-021-290-4893; e-mail: fraga@manguinhos.ensp.fiocruz.br)), **Juvenile Delinquency in Brazil: Public Policy and Legislation.**

¶ Describes the situation of delinquent juveniles in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with respect to the profile of youthful offenders, the nature of existing

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 in 1997. The extremely high-risk situation 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.

98S34327 / ISA / 1998 / 11568

Francoeur, Robert Thomas (Fairleigh Dickinson U, Madison NJ 07940 (tel/fax: 973-443-8746/8766; e-mail: rtfancoeur@aol.com)), **Human Sexuality in the 21st Century: Foreshadowings of a Cultural Collapse or Labor Pains of a New Integration.**

¶ "Adapt to a changing environment, or run the risk of becoming extinct" is an indisputable 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. Only one other period in the 3- to 4-million-year 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-egalitarian, 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 32 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 evolution that requires adapting to radical changes of consciousness in how we (1) see ourselves as sexual persons, & how many sexes there are; (2) view sexual satisfaction; (3) relate intimately as sexual & gendered persons; & (4) experience friendship, pair bonding, family, & parenthood. A tabular comparison is supported by examples suggesting that women are, in many contemporary societies, pushing us toward a new awareness & understanding of human sexuality & relationships.

98S34328 / ISA / 1998 / 11569

Frank, Volker K. (Dept Sociology U North Carolina, Asheville 28804 (tel/fax: 704-232-5021/251-6883; e-mail: vfrank@unca.edu)), **The Chilean Labor Movement and the New Chilean Democracy: Friends or Foes?**

¶ Examines state-labor relations in the new Chilean democracy. It is argued that the Chilean state & government representatives show little concern & interest for improvement of the industrial relations system. The labor movement has so far found few strategies to push state (& capital) into more negotiated discussions of how to ameliorate the situation. Thus, labor leadership comes under increasing pressure from the union bases & finds itself struggling. Alternative scenarios as to how the movement might attempt to overcome this impasse are explored.

98S34329 / ISA / 1998 / 11570

Franzen, Mats (Instit Housing Research Uppsala U, S-80129 Gävle Sweden (tel/fax: 46-26-147722/802; e-mail: mats.franzen@ibf.uu.se)), **Urban Order and the Preventive Restructuring of Space.**

¶ Explores one aspect of the present, post-Fordist, restructuring of space: the cumulative, but unintended, effects on the public urban order of a growing, & more intense, deployment of border controls. Urban order is understood in the tradition of Georg Simmel, Erving Goffman, Lyn Lofland. Border controls are recognized to operate both in public space & at the entrances to organized activities that directly face public space. How they work is best understood through the criminological concept of actuarial practices. Two preventive impetuses are identified behind this spatial restructuring: one specific, police-related; & one general, related to ongoing socioeconomic changes. To follow the aggregate effects of

such a preventive spatial restructuring, a thought experiment, focusing on the public order in a square, or a segment of a street, located centrally in a relatively great Western European city, foregrounds the targets of border controls—the volume & composition of (1) the passersby & (2) this public space's visitors. Thus, it is possible to delineate how the preventive restructuring of space works on the urban order.

98S34330 / ISA / 1998 / 11571

Franzway, Suzanne M. (U South Australia, Adelaide 5034 (tel/fax: 08-8302-4626/4393; suzanne.franzway@unisa.edu.au)), **Sexual Politics in Labour Movements.**

¶ Women unionists struggle to gain understanding & recognition of their interests & to achieve the opportunity to win leadership positions in trade union organizations, &, therefore, 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.

98S34331 / ISA / 1998 / 11572

Frederick, Judith & Fast, Janet (Statistics Canada, R.H. Coats Bldg Tunneys Pasture Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6 (tel/fax: 613-951-0279/0387; e-mail: fredjud@statcan.ca)), **Applications of the 1996 Canadian Survey on Social and Community Support.**

¶ In 1996, Statistics Canada conducted a national survey on social & community support as part of the ongoing General Social Survey Program. A main objective was the improved measurement of informal support. Most notably, the survey identifies the community of informal caregivers & receivers, & enhances the understanding of social support by capturing the types of caregiving activities performed; time devoted to each activity; & social-psychological impact, labor force participation, health, & financial consequences. The relationship between time spent providing elder care & social-psychological impacts on informal caregivers is analyzed. The current thrust of Canadian policy is to download the responsibility for caring for the frail elderly back to the community. Policy implications of this trend are discussed in terms of the hidden costs to elder caregivers.

98S34332 / ISA / 1998 / 11573

Freedgood, Laura Anne (Boston U, MA 02215 (tel: 617-241-7921; e-mail: bozo@acs.bu.edu)), **The Role of Pragmatic Markers in Interpreted Courtroom Testimony.**

¶ In 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 response, & English interpretation. Presented here are results of a pilot study that examined the interpreted testimony of non-English-speaking witnesses & defendants 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 a 1:1 correspondence in the interpretation of pragmatic markers may have significant implications for the authenticity of testimony in the bilingual courtroom.

98S34333 / ISA / 1998 / 11574

Freitag, Walburga Katharina (U Bielefeld, D-33615 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-521-3143/6028; e-mail: walburga.freitag@post.uni-bielefeld.de)), **Reconstruction of the Social Construction of Thalidomide Bodies.**

¶ An analysis of narratives arising from the life histories of prenatal thalidomide-affected women & men in Germany, where approximately 5,000 babies were affected & some 2,500 reached adulthood. Three main methodological questions are discussed: (1) How can narratives be analyzed in terms of embodiment & the genesis of the embodied self? (2) How does the methodological framework influence the findings? (3) What do the narratives reveal about the process & the power relations within which the individual thalidomide-affected develop(ed) their embodied self?



98S34334 / ISA / 1998 / 11575

Frenk, Julio J., Knaul, Felicia, Nigenda, Gustavo & Vazquez-Segovia, Luis A. (Mexican Health Foundation, Periférico Sur 4809 DF 14610 (tel/fax: 52-5-655-9011/8211; e-mail: jfrenk@funsalud.org.mx)), **Medical Underemployment in Urban Mexico: Implications for Professional Autonomy and Social Inequality.**

¶ To contribute to an understanding of the changing realities of the medical profession in terms of autonomy & authority from a cross-cultural perspective, medical un- & underemployment in urban Mexico are examined. After describing the development of a conceptual framework & specific methodology for the study of the medical labor market (which may be relevant to different national contexts), survey data obtained in 1986 & 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 improvement of working conditions for physicians & the advancement of health conditions for the population.

98S34335 / ISA / 1998 / 11576

Frentzel-Zagorska, Janina (Instytut Polityki i Nauk Politycznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa (fax: 48-22-25-21-46; e-mail: zagorski@optimus.waw.pl)), **Political Camps, Political Parties and Left-Right Dimension: Structuring Elites in Central Europe.**

¶ Discusses characteristics of the political scene considered typical for the process of systemic transformation: (1) existence on 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 form fragmented party systems & 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.

98S34336 / ISA / 1998 / 11577

Frias, Sônia I. G. (ISCSP U Técnica Lisboa, P-1300 Codex Portugal (tel/fax: 01-3637121/3642081)), **Studying the Process of Social and Cultural 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 observation & 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 to find defensive strategies to overcome cultural & social contradictions. A major problem is how to deal with the religious implications of the changing process.

98S34337 / ISA / 1998 / 11578

Fridman, Viviana (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **La Construction identitaire dans le roman juif-argentin contemporain** (The Construction of Identity in the Contemporary Jewish-Argentine Novel). (FRE)

¶ 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 inscribed in social discourse is considered. Holding that sociology lacks ad-

equated tools for analyzing literary texts, the methodology offered by sociocritical theory is discussed as permitting 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. Contemporary Jewish-Argentine 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/periphery.

98S34338 / ISA / 1998 / 11579

Friedland, William H. & Bendini, Monica (U California, Santa Cruz 95064), **Albert Fisher: Shifting Corporate Strategies.**

¶ Albert Fisher became a transnational national corporation for the delivery of fresh fruits & vegetables & seafood only after 1980. Based in the UK, Albert Fisher expanded rapidly in continental Europe & the US with a strategy of filling every location in the supply chain of these products except direct production & retail sales. To accomplish this strategy, Albert Fisher assembled capital primarily in the UK & used this capital to purchase dozens of localized & regional food distributors, accumulating 20% of FL's & 12% of CA's produce. After initial enormous growth, it suffered sharp financial losses that led to a major change in management. New management has shifted corporate strategy significantly, selling off North American holdings & shifting to a South American sourcing strategy that commits it to direct production accompanied by distribution focused on the European Union market. Implications of this strategic shift are still the subject of speculation.

98S34339 / ISA / 1998 / 11580

Friedland, William H., Morvaridi, Behrooz, Murray, Warwick, Renard, Marie-Christine & Vogel, Elizabeth (U California, Santa Cruz 95064), **The Del Monte Fresh Story: Global Shenanigans on the Fresh Produce Front.**

¶ Del Monte Fresh is a transnational grower, distributor, & marketer of fresh produce based in FL. Originally part of the Del Monte Corp, since 1979 it has been owned by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, Polly Peck International (a Wall Street takeover firm), GEAM (a Mexican financial group), & most recently, IAT (a Cayman Islands-based conglomerate). Through all these ownership changes, Del Monte Fresh has remained among the top five global actors in fresh produce production, distribution, & marketing. Explored here are its tortuous history of ownership & the significance of the respective roles of a transnational corporation, nation-states, & rogue global entrepreneurs.

98S34340 / ISA / 1998 / 11581

Friedman, Avi (School Agriculture McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2K6 (tel/fax: 514-398-4923/7372; e-mail: avifriedman@urbarc.lan.mcgill.ca)), **The Next Home: Expanding Housing Choice and Flexibility.**

¶ Built in response to the market need for a new housing alternative that is flexible, affordable, & sustainable, the three-story Next Home prototype, constructed on the McGill U campus (Montreal, Quebec), demonstrates key features that include buying only the quantity of space that the user needs & can afford, housing affordability, designing the interior layout by selecting from a catalog of components, flexibility to change & grow, choice of facade design, environmental responsibility & comfort, & a new urban perspective. The Next Home, which offers prospective buyers close to 75 square meters (750 square feet) of living space for \$50,000 (including land) in a city such as Montreal—is a long-awaited solution to the crisis in the housing market.

98S34341 / ISA / 1998 / 11582

Friedman, Judith J. (Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08904), **Do Men and Women Live in Different Suburbs?**

¶ Interview data from 66 visual artists are drawn on to look for gender differences in (1) the spaces depicted in their work, & (2) work practices. Sites depicted in artists' suburban work range from their own homes & yards, to retail malls, to industrial parks & remote nature areas. For each artist, the site closest & farthest from the home were located. There are distinct differences between men & women: 50% of the women, but 33% of the men, had dealt with space in their own home, yard, or neighborhood; 40% of the women dealt only with these intimate spaces. Further, among these artists, the most remote sites depicted by women were suburban retail areas. The men also depict industrial parks & more remote

areas. Further, the suburb 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 practices; 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

Friis Thing, Lone (U Copenhagen, DK-1361 Denmark [tel/fax: 45-35323-268/940; e-mail: Lone.friis.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 draw 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.**

¶ Explores gathering & 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: jfry@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 classes 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 [fax: 886-2-2652-3398; e-mail: fuyc@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 & 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 (heterophily) in individual characteristics between the dyadic actors, & (3) types of relationships & the strength of ties between these dyads. Preliminary logistic analyses suggest that a recruiting effort is most success-

ful 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., Lalive D'Epinay, C., Michel, J.-P., Scherer, K., Stettler, M. & Bickel, J. F. (CIG U Genève, CH-1226 4 Switzerland [tel/fax: 41-22-3056601/3489077; 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 inform an analysis of the ideological 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, Yuko (National Instit 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 walls by its operation—the wall being the boundary of accepting/rejecting papers, which reflect the politics 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

Fujiwara, Massago (Coll Humanities Iwaki Meisei U, Fukushima 970 Japan [tel/fax: 81-246-29-5111/797-87-2959; e-mail: mafujiw@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 socioeconomic groups. Size of similarities is calculated by using the matrix data of %s of persons engaged in activities, not by the average durations of activity. The calculation is made based on how much each table of socioeconomic groups is different from the minimum matrix data obtained across the 19 tables of socioeconomic 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

Fukuoka, Yasunori (Saitama U, Urawa Japan [tel: 81-48-858-3070; e-mail: fukuoka@sacs.sv.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 subtrend seen recently among antidiscrimination activists & others is toward names that reflect heightened ethnic awareness.

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98S34350 / ISA / 1998 / 11591

✓ **Fulton, John** (Saint Mary's University Coll, Twickenham Strawberry Hill TW1 4SX England (tel/fax: 181-240-4023/4255; e-mail: fultonj@mailint.smuc.ac.uk)), **Linking Religion to Citizenship: The Life History Study of Young Adult Catholics.**

¶ 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 technique (Young Adult Catholic Research Group), illustrated is how young adults (ages 18-30) varyingly accommodate to & use cultural & religious resources as well as personal networks to shape, modify, or accept their social space. The common religious influence of the sample is Roman Catholicism (from former Catholics to core Catholics), & the common social framework is varying stages of late modernity. Charted are degrees of alienation & personal success in the English respondents, a common awareness of the moral field in which they operate, a delimited range of social ethical positions on a range of topics in current debate, a similar range of senses of personal responsibility, & a common sense of independent judgment & semiautonomy in the face of externally declared moral precepts. Easy assumptions on the superficiality of contemporary moral consciousness among the new generation, even when there are very low religious influences, are challenged.

98S34351 / ISA / 1998 / 11592

✓ **Furaker, Bengt & Schedin, Stefan** (Dept Sociology U Gothenburg, SE-40530 Sweden (tel/fax: 031-773-4801/4764)), **Patterns of Income Mobility—A Study of Swedish Income-Earners in the 1990s.**

¶ Addresses income mobility among Swedish income earners in the 1990s. Since the early 1990s, roughly half a million jobs have disappeared from the Swedish labor market. Open unemployment has thus risen dramatically, from approximately 1.5% in 1990 to 8+% in 1993, & it has stayed high. The aim here is to show how this decline in employment has affected income mobility. Many individuals have considerable difficulties supporting themselves from gainful employment, but what has happened to their total income (ie, including social benefits)? To what extent does the welfare state compensate for income losses due to the decreased employment levels? At the same time, even though the Swedish labor market has deteriorated, there are many whose income has increased in recent years. Thus, upward income mobility is also addressed, trying to determine who is climbing the income ladder during the period of recession, in terms of gender, age, education, social class, national origin, & other relevant factors. Analysis is based on register data from Statistics Sweden for some 250,000 individuals in terms of their income from work, their total income (from work & from the welfare state), & their share of the total household income.

98S34352 / ISA / 1998 / 11593

✓ **Gaav, Ludmila** (Le Musée Russe d'État, Saint Petersburg 191011), **Le Changement du rapport entre la culture légale et la culture légitime en Russie: le stéréotype social comme un des mécanismes de légitimation de l'art** (The Change in Rapport between Legal Culture and Legitimate Culture in Russia: The Social Stereotype as One of the Mechanisms of Legitimation of Art). (FRE)

¶ A study of tastes & opinions of art audiences (1988-1997) in the Russian State Museum, St. Petersburg, during the period of sociocultural changes in USSR-Russia allows one to (1) specify the role played by the art museum & its cultural offering in the restructuring of the public; & (2) analyze the changing relations between the legal & legitimate culture in Russia, as well as to suggest an interpretative hypothesis concerning mechanisms of art legitimation. Reintroducing into the cultural field the formerly prohibited art (Russian avant-garde art, Western 20th-century art, some aspects of Russian classical heritage) gave impetus to two principal trends of taste evolution: the extension of the legitimacy of innovative art, ie, the legitimation of counterlegitimate tastes (the cultural consumption typical for the counterculture) & a certain loss of legitimate character by Soviet art, ie, the delegitimation of legal tastes. The importance of the social aspect of art perception & the stereotyped pattern of its assimilation allow one to consider the social stereotype as a mechanism of the art legitimation process. The social stereotype urges to distinguish among the variety of art works those corresponding to the values of the accepted culture (the Soviet official culture, the counterculture), while shaping these receptions according to its norms.

98S34353 / ISA / 1998 / 11594

✓ **Gabriel, Norman R.** (U Abertay Dundee, DD1 1NJ Scotland (tel/fax:

44-1382-308714/223121; e-mail: bstng@tay.ac.uk)), **Freud and Psychoanalysis: Establishing Outsider Relationships in 19th-Century Vienna.**

¶ 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 testing his 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.

98S34354 / ISA / 1998 / 11595

✓ **Gagné, Marie-Anik & Sigal, John J.** (Clarke Instit Psychiatry, Toronto Ontario M5T 1R8 (tel/fax: 416-979-4747/4703; e-mail: manik@hsru.clarke-ints.on.ca)), **The Effects of Worry on Mental Health and Physical Functioning.**

¶ To bridge the gap between sociology & psychology, the concept of worry is introduced to explain the observed relationship between mental health & physical functioning. It is hypothesized that, when controlling for demographic, stress, & support measures, women's worries will significantly affect their physical functioning (measured with the Short Form Health Survey) & their mental health (measured with the Profile of Mood States). A random community sample of 170 women were asked to identify their primary worry & to complete the Cognitive Intrusions Questionnaire & the Impact of Events Scale with reference to that worry. The premise is that, if worry can be shown to be a determinant of mental health & physical functioning, then worry is a possible link between these states. Results of step-wise regressions conclusively support the argument. When demographic, stress, & support measures are controlled, worry affects the perceived physical functioning & mental health of individuals.

98S34355 / ISA / 1998 / 11596

✓ **Gagnon, Mona-Josée** (Dept Sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (tel/fax: 514-343-5820/5722)), **Modernisation du syndicalisme Nord-Américain. Une Logique représentative mise à l'épreuve** (Modernization and North American Unionism. A Representative Logic at Stake). (FRE)

¶ Presents a conceptualization of trade union activity at the workplace level, based on numerous field researches in Quebec. The concept of "logic of representation" appears seminal to the conceptualization of union activity. Changes in labor-employer relations & in work organization are described, highlighting the extent to which trade union structure & functioning are concerned. Managerial discourse on how trade unionism modernization should proceed is also taken into account. It is ultimately suggested that the traditional representative logic of local trade unionism is threatened.

98S34356 / ISA / 1998 / 11597

✓ **Gagnon, Mona-Josée** (Dépt Sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (tel/fax: 514-343-5820/5722)), **Mutations du marché du travail et temps libre: vers de nouvelles inégalités?** (Transformations in the Labor Market and Free Time: Toward New Inequalities?). (FRE)

¶ Transformations in the labor market recently experienced by all industrialized societies are discussed, noting that while schedules of production have been flexibilized, there has been a proportional increase in part-time, temporary, & autonomous jobs. Much importance has been accorded to the reduction of working hours, with the goal of either sharing work or allowing more quality time. Shifting attention to unions, it is shown how they have exhibited an increasing control over work schedules. The impact of this increased union power on inequalities is addressed, & it is proposed that we are witnesses to a "chaotic recomposition" of leisure time.

98S34357 / ISA / 1998 / 11598

✓ **Gaines, Jeffrey T.** (22637 Nona St, Dearborn MI 48124 (tel/fax: 313-202-7556/0556; e-mail: jeff.gaines@akahn.com)), **Planning towards the Achievement of a Sense of Community in Residential Development.**

¶ Argues that a sense of community enhances the experience of daily activities & improves inhabitants' quality of life by providing a basis for social interaction & participation. While the physical design of a neighbor-

hood could be a catalyst for a sense of community, automobile dependence, modern communication & other technologies, changing lifestyles, & respondent planning methodologies have changed the notion of community. If planners, architects, & developers are interested in producing 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 reflection 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.

98S34358 / ISA / 1998 / 11599

Gallagher, Eugene B. (Dept Behavioral Science U Kentucky, Lexington 40536-0086 [tel/fax: 606-323-5804/5350; e-mail: ebhall@pop.uky.edu]), **The Case of Zahira Qetub: Sociological Dimensions of Sophisticated Medical Care in a Developing Society.**

Medical care in an affluent Arab Gulf society is explored via a sociological analysis of the medical charts of 29 hemodialysis patients treated on an ambulatory basis in a teaching hospital; many were also admitted as inpatients when medical complications arose. The chart data was supplemented by interviews with staff, observations of treatment, & administrative documents. Management of illness. The case of Zahira Qetub, a girl born with a severe spinal cord defect whose resultant urinary incontinence & paraplegia led to repeated infection & eventually to chronic renal failure & hemodialysis, reveals the impact of family & culture on the management of illness. Zahira's medical career exemplifies three larger themes: (1) Advanced medical technology has a strong impersonal & acultural thrust. (2) Chronic illness & treatment engender, even in the face of technological impersonality, personalized relationships between patients & providers. (3) Despite its generally high quality, medical care in the Arab Gulf is rendered in a milieu of cultural estrangement, because it depends entirely on the work of insecure, transient, expatriate professionals. The data are also used to address some classical issues in medical sociology, eg, the balance of intimacy/detachment, the effect of provider & patient social identity in medical processes, & the place of the hospital in the total spectrum of medical care.

98S34359 / ISA / 1998 / 11600

Gallienne, Gerard (JEP Paris, 224 Bol St Germain 75007 France [tel: 01-4544-5689]), **Do Tell Nothing or to Fall Silent?**

A secret is not showing nothing (eg, repressing) or lying or tricking, ie, saying something else instead of falling silent. Rather, it is denying knowledge to others. Sociologists need to bring a truth according to society or organizations. What is the point of facing truths built as organizational or social group secrets? As consultants, sociologists try to enlighten people, to disclose power relations & cultural dynamics. Exploring the degree to which any aspects of this enlightenment are withheld, disclosed, or sought after requires a professional practices analysis in terms of ethics & referential paradigms.

98S34360 / ISA / 1998 / 11601

Galtz, Naomi (Center Research Social Organization U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109 [e-mail: ngaltz@umich.edu]), **Learning from Mundane Spaces: Exploring Russian Women's Lives in Transition by Way of Stories Told at the Dacha.**

Draws on 1997 open-ended interview data, participant observation, & photographic work, in dacha (garden cooperative) communities around Moscow, Russia, to suggest that interviewing in such a mundane space can lead to a fruitful, densely packed understanding of respondents' lives, as they are simultaneously embedded in larger social processes. Focus is on the stories of 3 recently retired women, all original members of the dacha. It is proposed that emphasis on a specific place allows a fine-grained view of how these three women have marshaled, transformed, & revalued resources to deal with the various challenges of economic transition, as well as personal crises & changes in their family lives. It is also suggested that the focus on a sphere of activity, rather than on a chronology, could make it easier for respondents to talk about their lives without drawing on "standard" turning points in their narratives. Further, in such an interview, the space of the dacha provides an underlying logic for the storytelling, & thus, respondents do not feel forced to produce a single logic regarding their lives. By their own accounts, these women possess multiple & competing motivations & evaluations of the changes going on

around them. This vision of a full-bodied & conflicted actor represents an important revision of much of the literature on transition.

98S34361 / ISA / 1998 / 11602

Galvin, Treasa (Dept Sociology Trinity Coll, Dublin 2 Republic Ireland [tel/fax: 353-1-608-2621/677-1300; e-mail: tm.galvin@tcd.ie]), **The Challenge of Change or the Myth of Irish Hospitality-Asylum and Refugee Policies in Ireland.**

Traditionally a country of outmigration, the Republic of Ireland is increasingly becoming an immigration destination. So too, Ireland is simultaneously becoming a more multiethnic & -cultural society. Reported here are findings from research on refugees & asylum seekers in Ireland, focusing on the development of policies & strategies aimed at the new realities of immigration & cultural diversity. The contradictory & ambiguous nature of existing policies for asylum seekers & refugees is contrasted to the failure to develop policies reflective of present processes of social change. The Irish case illustrates how the development of migration policies involves the reconceptualization of migration away from emigration toward immigration. Specific factors in the Irish environment that impact policy formulation are identified, including (1) an emphasis on the homogeneous nature of society; (2) the management of sociocultural & economic change; & (3) the continued links with & reference to GB as the former colonial power. Ways that current policies confine refugees & asylum seekers to the margins of Irish society are considered.

98S34362 / ISA / 1998 / 11603

Gamoran, Adam (Dept Sociology U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 [tel/fax: 608-263-4253/265-5389; e-mail: gamoran@ssc.wisc.edu]), **Social Indicators of Religious/Ethnic Heritage: The Case of North American Jewry.**

Presents a new system of social indicators of the heritage of North American Jewish lore, tradition, & values to explore the decline of this religious/ethnic group. Arguing that Jewish education is a key aspect of Jewish life as well as a possible mechanism for preserving Jewish continuity, a survey of educators in three communities provides data on the quality of the educational system. Broader indicators of Jewish life are outlined for future research.

98S34363 / ISA / 1998 / 11604

Gamoran, Adam (Dept Sociology U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 [tel/fax: 608-262-2921/265-5389; e-mail: gamoran@ssc.wisc.edu]), **Professional Development of Teachers in Religious Schools: Inherent Contradiction or Realistic Policy?**

Suggests that "professional development" may be something of a misnomer in education, because it usually consists of isolated workshops that offer fragments of information rather than a sustained, coherent body of knowledge. Recently, a broader & deeper concept of professional development for teachers has emerged that focuses on long-term learning instead of immediate payoffs. Because it promotes collaboration & reflection about teaching & learning in a professional context, it may contribute to professional communities among teachers & thereby enhance the practice of teaching. Survey data collected by the Council for Initiatives in Jewish Education in collaboration with educational institutions in five US communities are drawn on to assess the current status & future possibilities for professional development of teachers in Jewish schools. Examined are the extent & nature of professional development activities, including workshops, courses, & informal study. Focusing on the least-professionalized segment of the Jewish teaching force, the supplementary schoolteachers, discussed are available opportunities & whether these opportunities are sufficient to help establish professional communities of educators.

98S34364 / ISA / 1998 / 11605

Gana, Alia (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853), **Agricultural Restructuring: Local and Household Mediation in Tunisia.**

Analyzes the dynamics of farm restructuring in a semiarid zone of northern Tunisia from the perspective of changing social & economic practices of family farm households. Drawing on a survey of 60 farm households & in-depth interviews conducted with family members, different patterns of family farm reorganization are identified that express how households have negotiated their changing access to resources, eg, land, capital, & labor. This reorganization is expressed in significant shifts in households' farming patterns, in important changes in their modes of market integration, as well as in their patterns of labor allocation. It is argued that these dynamics of commoditization & family farm reorganization correspond to increasing (& changing patterns of) differentiation in family farms & also represent a significant break in the patterns of household social reproduction.

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98S34365 / ISA / 1998 / 11606

✓ **Gandler, Stefan** (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociales U Autónoma Querétaro, Mexico (tel/fax: 011-52-42-156545/167526; e-mail: gast@sunserver.uaq.mx)), **Spanish title not provided** (The Dialectic of Enlightenment: The Frankfurt School Analysis of Antisemitism). (SPA)

¶ Examines the Frankfurt school's analyses of anti-Semitism, focusing on "Elements of Antisemitism" in Max Horkheimer & Theodor W. Adorno's *Dialectic of Enlightenment* (1947). Based both on empirical study & philosophical reflection, this text—written as the destruction of European Jews proceeded—is not only a study of anti-Semitism, but also a theory of modern forms of domination & ideology. In a certain sense, capitalist 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 collective paranoia; & anti-Semitism as result of material & ideological mass production.

98S34366 / ISA / 1998 / 11607

✓ **Gandler, Stefan** (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociales U Autónoma Querétaro, Mexico (tel/fax: 011-52-42-156545/167526; e-mail: gast@sunserver.uaq.mx)), **Identity and Difference in Light of Post Modernity**.

¶ The question of freedom or, more precisely, the lack of freedom in bourgeois society is eluded by postmodernism, which generally declares difference as the grand solution of forced equality. This is deemed ingenious because enforced differences & identities, in conjunction with forced equality, are the historical-logical basis of mass society. Hatred of so-called minorities is apparently based on difference between them & so-called majorities. This hatred of the so-called Other is, in reality, hatred of the forbidden internal contradictions of a society in which the majority cannot tolerate the freedom of its members. To declare that the solution to racism, sexism, & anti-Semitism is the acceptance of the Other is argued to be a tacit approval of the false theses of racists, sexists, & anti-Semites & their distorted projections. Scholastic debates over equality & difference, & national, "ethnic," or individual identity are really between alternative yet limited perspectives on the same bourgeois society that rests on forced equality, enforced differences, & imposed identities.

98S34367 / ISA / 1998 / 11608

✓ **Ganne, Bernard** (GLYSI-CNRS, 14 ave Berthelet F-69363 Lyon Cedex 07 France (tel/fax: 33-4-72-72-64-15/18; e-mail: bganne@mrash.fr)), **PME, innovation et nouvelles formes de territorialité** (SMEs, Innovation and New Forms of Territoriality). (FRE)

¶ For a long time, small & medium-size enterprises (SMEs) were observed only as an imperfect model of large firms. Then the performance of SMEs was admitted, but considered mainly from a localist point of view: SMEs are successful because they can develop special links & forms of cooperation in their local environment. That was the secret of Italian industrial districts with regard to SMEs. In the current era of globalization, this perspective seems obsolete. It is now more difficult to separate the development of enterprises' external networks from the development of local & internal networks. Innovation lies not only in local forms of organization, & there is no real opposition between international & local networks. On the contrary, firms that develop new international networks develop simultaneously new forms of local or regional links, setting up new forms of territoriality.

98S34368 / ISA / 1998 / 11609

✓ **Gaponenko, Nadezhda** (Analytical Center Science & Industrial Policy Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 103064 (tel/fax: 007-95-916-6912/8540; e-mail: center@acras.msk.su)), **The Application of Complexity, Chaos and Kondratieff Cycles Theory in Future-Oriented Studies to Societies in Transition**.

¶ A new synthesis of complexity, chaos, evolutionary, & Kondratieff cycles theory is discussed in terms of the consequent theoretical framework for realizing & designing the new social order transition & advancing methodology of future-oriented studies to put it in accordance with changing conditions of evolution. Approaches to advancing forecasting

methodology for unstable systems & adopting forecasting tools to requirements & conditions of transitional periods are addressed. Two controversies are considered: the relationship between determinism & randomness (occasionality) in transition & the boundary between order, chaos, & disorder.

98S34369 / ISA / 1998 / 11610

✓ **Garcez, Pedro M.** (Federal U Santa Catarina, 880900-040 Florianópolis Brazil (tel/fax: 55-48-235-2120/331-9819; e-mail: garcez@cce.ufsc.br)), **Successful Cross-Cultural Business Communication: The Case of Negotiation Arguing**.

¶ Reviews extant evidence that particular conversational contexts may minimize the potential for miscommunication in cross-cultural encounters. Unlike noninstitutional arguing, negotiational arguing is topic-restrictive & interactionally bounded, resulting from the participants' institutionally mandated joint efforts to locally establish some degree of common ground. This is needed for a bargaining reply to be proffered & for the parties to be able to commit to particular courses of action in their postnegotiation future. Findings suggest that particular institutional mandates guide interactants (not) to have local conversational reasons for the construction of cross-cultural miscommunication. Revisions in the interactional sociolinguistic model of cross-cultural communication are suggested.

98S34370 / ISA / 1998 / 11611

✓ **García Jara, Moises** (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28932 Somosagua Spain (tel: 613-32-99; e-mail: sosoch4@emducm1.sis.ucm.es)), **La función sinérgica de Internet como sistema autoreferencial** (The Synergistic Function of the Internet as an Autoreferential System). (SPA)

¶ 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.

98S34371 / ISA / 1998 / 11612

✓ **García Sanz, Benjamin** (Dept Sociology U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-394-2840/2646; e-mail: soso205@sis.ucm.es)), **Emerging Processes in Spanish Rural Society and Its Implications for Agricultural Production**.

¶ As a consequence of the incorporation of Spain into the European Community, its rural areas are more sensitive to the problems derived from globalization, leading to processes of demographic recovery & changes in the composition of activity & rural incomes. Rural areas are undergoing a gradual recovery as a result of (1) the sudden drop in migration trends, & (2) the return of the former rural residents. These processes are modifying sharply traditional forms of rural occupation, with a decay in agricultural employment that is offset by gain in other productive sectors: the diversification of the tertiary, industry, & construction. The dominant pattern is a process of deagrarianization that does not imply a process of deruralization. Rural incomes are also being affected. As a consequence, the rural economy, more diversified than in the past, depends on three sources: unearned forms of income, eg, pensions & other welfare benefits; nonfarm-based income-earning activities; & farm incomes coming from production & European Union subsidies. Implications of these changes in the productive system are (A) rationalization of food production, which implies the concentration of land & the mechanization of agriculture; & (B) diversification of the activity of farm household members, with a tendency toward specialization & separation between farm & off-farm employment.

98S34372 / ISA / 1998 / 11613

✓ **García Sanz, Benjamin** (Dept Sociology U Complutense Madrid, E-28223 Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-394-2840/2646; e-mail: soso205@sis.ucm.es)), **The Rural Population of Spain**.

¶ After a long period of continuous decrease, the Spanish rural population entered a new stage of slow & progressive recuperation in the 1980s, which is well-reflected in the population survey of 1996. The recession of emigration & return of migrants to Spain are two factors affecting this new process. It seems that this is not a temporary phenomenon caused by a crisis of urban jobs, but a structural one resulting from the objective conditions characteristic of rural lifestyle & work that have become more attractive for new generations.

98S34373 / ISA / 1998 / 11614

García Zamora, Rodolfo (U Autónoma Zacatecas, 98000 Mexico), **Agriculture Crisis and the Future of Peasants in Mexico.**

¶ In Mexico, after the application of the neoliberal economic policy for 15 years, the structural agriculture crisis has increased the peasant economic crisis, emigration &, thus, social & political tensions. A new economic policy is needed that privileges growth, employment, & wealth; rural development is a strategy to achieve these goals. Otherwise, economic fragility & social & political instability will continue, & tensions with the US grow because of the migratory phenomenon.

98S34374 / ISA / 1998 / 11615

García, Marisol & Oberti, Marco (U Barcelona, E-08034 Spain (tel/fax: 343-209-3547/280-2378; e-mail: soledadg@mscd.ub.es)), **Urban Poverty and Social Exclusion: A Challenge to Social Citizenship.**

¶ A comparative analysis of poverty, social exclusion, & minimum income policies in 14 cities of six European Union countries provides considerable evidence regarding the important role that local political institutions have in the organization of assistance policies as well as their active role in defining the characteristics of the poor & their "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 more general debate on social citizenship.

98S34375 / ISA / 1998 / 11616

García-Cabrera, Angela (U Las Palmas, E-35003 Canary Islands Spain (tel/fax: 34-28-234748/452880; e-mail: agcz@ext.step.es)), **Agrarian Cooperativism and Workers' Participation in a Municipality of the Canary Islands of Spain.**

¶ 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 a municipality oriented toward tomato cooperatives called San Nicolás de Tolentino. The main objective is to analyze the workers' participatory process in the development, planning, implementation, managerial, & 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.

98S34376 / ISA / 1998 / 11617

García-de-la-Torre, Consuelo & Raufflet, Emmanuel B. (HEC Montreal, 3000 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine Quebec H3T 2A7 (tel/fax: 514-340-6537/985-0487; e-mail: consuelo.garcia-de-latorre@hec.ca)), **Les Études organisationnelles au Pérou entre 1960 et 1997** (Organizational Studies in Peru from 1960 to 1997). (FRE)

¶ Examines the evolution of the field of organizational studies in Peru, 1960-1997, distinguishing three eras: (1) Creation of Escuela de Administración de Negocios para Graduados in 1963 by a US cooperation program opened a period of empirical managerial prescriptive studies. (2) The post-1969 National Revolutionary Project nationalized most of the economic sector; consequently, organizational studies were included in the then-dominant stream of sociological studies focused on public agencies. (3) During the post-1978 democratization process, business schools & foreign-funded centers for social research were created, contributing to the introduction of more interdisciplinary approaches in Peruvian organizational studies. It is found that, despite its newness & external research basis, the field of organizational studies in Peru is starting to develop an original indigenous contribution to organization studies.

98S34377 / ISA / 1998 / 11618

García-Hernández, Luis A., Martínez-Borrego, Estela & Salas-Quintanal, Hernán (U Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, 04960 Mexico DF), **Mexico's La Laguna Dairy Industry in the Process of Global and Regional Integration.**

¶ Mexico is facing a strong agricultural globalization, especially in regional terms, because of economic & technological development in the US & Canada. Focus here is on the dairy producers of La Laguna

(LALA). While this cooperative remains technologically dependent on the US & Canada in cattle imports (30%) & in some inputs (ie, automatic milking machines, software), LALA producers have adapted some technologies to their production environment. In fresh milk market competitiveness, LALA holds strong against Canadian & US competition, because it is focused on liquid milk, not products such as cheese or yogurt.

98S34378 / ISA / 1998 / 11619

García-Hernández, Luis A., Martínez-Borrego, Estela & Salas-Quintanal, Hernán (U Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, 04960 Mexico DF), **Globalization of the Mexican Dairy Industry and Agro-food's Transnational Corporations.**

¶ Transnational corporations' (TNCs') hypermobility & state-nation limited power is a problem that will increase day by day. It is important to understand the evolution from multinational corporations to TNCs, & the modification of the relationship between economics & politics to maintain capital accumulation through direct investments & economic deregulation in developing & developed countries. In 1964, a modification of the Mexican foreign investment law opened the way to the establishment of many TNCs. Originally, dairy TNCs provided importing & trading production inputs; therefore, their presence had a high impact on technological packaging transfer from developed countries & contributed to the Mexican dairy intensive production process. In the 1980s, TNCs focused on dairy industrialization, & technology transfer became more sophisticated: mechanical milking, cooler tanks, computer applications, automatic vacuum, etc. By analyzing dairy TNCs in Mexico, it is possible to establish different phases for their internalization in the Mexican agrofood system.

98S34379 / ISA / 1998 / 11620

Garçon, Anne-Françoise (Maison recherche sciences sociales U Rennes 2, F-35043 Cedex France (tel/fax: 33-2-99-27-29-69/14-18-95; e-mail: anne-francoise.garcon@France.uhb.fr)), **L'Esprit Mines" existe-t-il? (La Pensée technique de l'ingénieur des mines, XIXe-XXe siècles)** (Does "Mining Spirit" Exist? (The Technical Thought of the Mining Engineer, 19th-20th Centuries)). (FRE)

¶ The apprenticeship of student-engineers is said to have developed in France in 1752, following an idea of Trudaine that was possibly inspired by Jean Hellot, the chemist. Questions are raised about whether there is a way of thinking, a manner of being, a set of habits, or even a technological profile common to mining engineers that has become progressively more defined, 1750s-present. The training of engineers is examined, looking at the philosophy behind it, & it is argued that a "mining spirit" does exist & makes mining engineers more likely to have a taste for industrial innovation than other engineers. A tight relationship with the business economy is another characteristic of mining engineers, as is a tendency toward diverse types of management. To what extent the notion of the professional body is involved in the homogenization of behavior & the assembling of social & cultural origins is considered, along with how these may be transcended.

98S34380 / ISA / 1998 / 11621

Gardes, François & Langlois, Simon (c/o Langlois-Dept Sociology U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 (tel/fax: 418-656-2142/7390; e-mail: simon.langlois@soc.ulaval.ca)), **Convergence of Consumption Structures between Socioeconomic Classes in Canada 1969-1992.**

¶ A new Multidimensional Index of Poverty Richness is developed, based on three dimensions: deprivation or nonsatisfaction of basic needs, marginalization (per total household expenditures), & household disposable income per unit. The first two criteria refer to the consumption of a reference group defined along three criteria: age, education, & region, based on Georg Simmel's approach to poverty. Five types of households are estimated with microdata, from the poor to the rich. Changes in the consumption structures of these five types are examined from longitudinal & transversal perspectives. A new approach is proposed to study dynamic or longitudinal changes, with a quasi-panel approach, & the two kinds of evolution are compared, an approach that allows study of cohort, generation, & period effects with microdata. Five Canadian family expenditure surveys (N = 10,000 each, 1969, 1978, 1982, 1986, & 1992) are studied. Three main results are observed: (1) Middle-class consumption structures changed rapidly early in the life cycle, & less in the 1990s, indicating that the middle classes became less capable of improving their situation as they grew older. (2) The social differentiation between consumption structure of different types of households is more pronounced than the temporal evolution, which is an important result estimated for

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the first time with microdata. This result reveals that the rich & the quasi rich continue to improve their economic situation, which is not the case for the other types of households. (3) The evolution of the consumption structure of the poorest socioeconomic class is different than the evolution observed in the other ones over a long period.

98S34381 / ISA / 1998 / 11622

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.**

¶ 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 semistructured 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.

98S34382 / ISA / 1998 / 11623

Garhammer, Manfred (Dept Sociology U Bamberg, D-96045 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0951-863-2593/5593]), **Temporal Structures and Cultures under Pressure of Modernization, Globalization and Europeanization. A Comparative Study of Germany, UK, Spain and Sweden.**

¶ 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 quality of life in modern societies & is crucial for social acceptance of European integration. Focus here is on a comparative description & analysis of temporal structures & 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 secondary analysis of time-budget data from 18,781 respondents in four 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 or neoliberal model of social time is tested via factor & cluster analysis, comparing 34 variables today vs 10 years ago. The theoretical aim is to show how modernization, globalization, & integration in the European Union are shaping a common societal model &, thus, contributing to a global convergence in the use of time in the highly developed countries.

98S34383 / ISA / 1998 / 11624

Garhammer, Manfred (Dept Sociology U Bamberg, D-96045 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0951-863-2593/5593; e-mail: Manfred.Garhammer@sowi.uni-bamberg.de]), **Time-Use, Time-Pressure and Leisure-Consumption in European Societies: Old and New Social Inequalities in Well-Being in Germany, UK, Spain and Sweden.**

¶ Analyzes old & new social inequalities as these affect, or are affected by, the use of time, arguing that temporal patterns, particularly in leisure consumption, are created by social classes & create social inequalities & produce both social cohesion & exclusion. The emergence of new inequality structures related to time use & pressure is examined in the Federal Republic of Germany, the UK, Spain, & Sweden, based on time-budget data from 1,545 full-time employed people in western Germany, 1991/92, & from socioeconomic panel & other data from the other countries, 1985-1996. Comparative analysis allows for some conclusions on cross-national differences & on social change in time use & leisure con-

sumption patterns—with special regard to the impact of social stratification. Leisure styles are separated on the basis of factor & cluster analysis, & their relationship to social class is tested.

98S34384 / ISA / 1998 / 11625

Garlicki, Jan (Faculty Journalism & Political Sciences Warsaw U, PL-00047 Poland [tel/fax: 48-22-8265791;]), **Youth and Political Reforms in Poland.**

¶ Examines the influence of political & economic changes on the Polish youth's consciousness & the participation of young Poles in the system transformation processes, drawing on 1990-1998 sociological survey data from either nationwide or Warsaw-resident groups of university students & personal observations. In 1989, Poland witnessed the start of political & economic system transformation process. The beginning of the 1990s was the beginning of dynamic changes in the consciousness & attitudes of young Poles, as well as general changes in the model of political socialization of the youth. The range of mass culture patterns diffusion became wider. An influence of electronic media can also be observed. At the same time, teacher authority was weakening, & the efficiency of socialization processes implemented by schools was diminishing. Described are (1) how these processes affected the Polish youth's consciousness; & (2) how, if any, their approaches to others—people of different nationality, religion, culture—were altered. A crucial topic is patterns of political participation dominant among the young, ie, their participation in political movements of adults & the occurrence of youth social movements. Survey data analysis reveals a deepening political & cultural pluralism among Polish youth, & growing tolerance toward others. While this does not mean that stereotypes have vanished, the youth are generally positively oriented toward the system transformation process in Poland.

98S34385 / ISA / 1998 / 11626

Gasper, G. Chinnappan & Ray, Jagruti, **Social Structure and Discontinuation of Education by Girls 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

¶ Family's educational investment in children augments children's life chances & is shaped by the family environment, ie, its structure, sex composition, size, educational & occupational status of parents, & the interaction between parents & children & among siblings. Explored here is how, & to what extent, the family environment in a stratified society interacts with social background in influencing the educational development of girls. Data are drawn from a survey of 274 schools in Dhenkanal District, Orissa State, India, including interviews with 600 dropout girls & their parents. Results show that various forces control the progress of girls' education in India. Social status interacts with discontinuation of education by girls negatively, & birth order also has strong effects. Parental education has a positive relationship with girls' education, & mothers' education is highly important. Parents' education interacts with social status, & has a greater impact on girls' education in the case of caste groups from relatively lower social status, though parents' interest in girls' education is higher among the higher social status groups. Type of family & household size do not have much effect. It is concluded that family social & economic background are crucial in deciding the educational investment in girls. However, at a tender age, girls can make a substantial economic contribution to the family; thus, the opportunity cost of keeping girls at school is high, particularly in rural areas. Hence, educational policies must focus on rural girls & the socioeconomically weaker sections of the population. Also, since girls who have strong interactions with the peer group are more likely to sustain their schooling, schools & the community should try to develop better understanding & interactions among girls.

98S34386 / ISA / 1998 / 11627

Gastaldo, Denise, Lima, J., Chakir, F., Bendris, N. & Vissandjée, B. (Faculté sciences infirmières U Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-343-6111/2306; e-mail: gastaldd@ere.umontreal.ca]), **Reproductive and Sexual Care for Arab Muslim Women Living in Quebec (Canada): Looking at Religion, Gender and Immigration to Have a Better Understanding of Health.**

¶ Migration has traditionally been studied as a genderless issue, with women & children portrayed as dependents in this process. In the case of Muslim women in Canada, the stereotypes of being submissive & uneducated have credited the expectation that contact with the health care system should be an empowering experience. Here, data from focus groups with Sunnite Arab Muslim women who have immigrated to Que-

bec from Maghreb & Machreck in the last 5 years are drawn on to challenge these assumptions. Results point to a variety of experiences lived by the participants as women, Muslims, & Arab immigrants, focusing on their needs in terms of sexual & reproductive health care. Religion plays an important role in the construction of the identity of these women, & patriarchal control is experienced in different areas of public & private life, many times not associated with religion. Many of their criticisms of health care are similar to those of any user, concerning the short duration of consultations or the attention received. It is concluded that, to provide quality health care, health professionals should promote relationships where cultural differences are acknowledged, respected, & discussed, creating an environment that allows women to state their personal values & rethink some of their experiences that might be a source of oppression.

98S34387 / ISA / 1998 / 11628

Gastron, Liliana (Dept Ciencias Sociales U Nacional Lujan, Argentina (fax: 0054-323-25795; e-mail: gastron@unlu01.edu.ar)), **Argentine Families and the Elderly in the Future. A New Challenge for Women as Caregivers and Recipients of Care.**

¶ In light of demographic indicators that indicate that the informal primary caregiver problem will assume greater significance, census data are used to analyze changes in fertility levels, life expectancy at birth by sex, children living in one-parent households, numbers of young adults choosing to remain unmarried, average number of children per marriage, tendency among women to be single mothers, family size, family household by sex, & female labor force participation rates in Argentina. As a result of the neoliberal orientation of governments in the 1990s, there is a reduction in the state role, particularly in old age social policy. The belief that elderly people should remain at home commits their children (ie, daughters & daughters-in-law) to the primary responsibility of taking care of them, increasing gender inequalities in later life.

98S34388 / ISA / 1998 / 11629

Gaulejac, Vincent de (U Paris VII, F-75251 Cedex 05 France (tel/fax: 33-1-44-27-62-92/28-53)), **Sociologie critique et sociologie clinique** (Critical Sociology and Clinical Sociology). (FRE)

¶ 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-Marxism, 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 participation process through which persons can express themselves, free of usual institutional constraints or normative restrictions. This free self-expression in a collective setting is an experience with power. Clinical sociology is shown as an efficient way of analyzing power relations in society.

98S34389 / ISA / 1998 / 11630

Gauthier, Anne H. (Dept Sociology Western Washington U, Bellingham 98225-9081 (tel/fax: 360-650-7520/7295; e-mail: gauthier@cc.wvu.edu)), **Inequalities in Children's Environment: The Case of Britain.**

¶ Examines 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.

98S34390 / ISA / 1998 / 11631

Gauthier, Louise (Dept Sociology New School Social Research, NY 10003 (tel/fax: 212-229-5737/5777)), **Political Graffiti and Its Relation to Nation-State Formation in Québec.**

¶ Uses the case of street graffiti in Montreal, Quebec, to discuss the question of cultural identity & 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 channel 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, eg, moving farther underground.

98S34391 / ISA / 1998 / 11632

Gee, Ellen M. (Dept Sociology Simon Fraser U, Burnaby British Columbia V5A 1S6 (tel/fax: 604-291-3144/5799; e-mail: gee@sfu.ca)), **Well-Being among Chinese Canadian Elders.**

¶ Examines the well-being of community-dwelling Chinese elders, ages 65+, in Vancouver & Victoria, British Columbia, drawing on 1995/96 interview data from 830 persons (response rate 71.5%). A conceptual model is developed in which well-being is viewed in terms of resources (material & nonmaterial, eg, health, English-speaking ability, & ethnic identity) & social support. Hierarchical ordinary least squares regression analysis shows that the major predictive variables of well-being include living arrangements (with living alone associated with low well-being), health status, & place of residence (persons living in Victoria have higher well-being than those in Vancouver & its suburbs). Income initially appears as an important determinant, but ceases to be significant with the introduction of social support & sociodemographic variables into the model. Results are discussed in terms of theoretical & policy directions.

98S34392 / ISA / 1998 / 11633

Gendreau, Monica & Gimenez, Gilberto (U Iberoamericana-Golfo Centro, 72430 Puebla Mexico (tel/fax: 52-22-31-08-11/339; e-mail: gendreau@uiagc.pue.ua.mx)), **Effects of the Contact with Modernity on Traditional Cultures in Central Mexico.**

¶ International 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, 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 for survival that are constantly taking place in these communities, & (2) selection of mass-media programming is mediated through popular & 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.

98S34393 / ISA / 1998 / 11634

Geniron, Corinne & Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **Dynamique politique et socio-économique de l'environnement: une approche intégrée de la problématique environnementale dans les sociétés industrialisées** (Political Dynamics and the Socioeconomy of the Environment: An Integrated Approach to the Environmental Problematic in Industrialized Societies). (FRE)

¶ The management of environmental issues requires a rethinking of the outdated ecological philosophy of economic institutions. This traditional ecology suggests that, in the human-nature relationship, humanity must first submit to, then take control of, nature. A more modern approach, focusing on human responsibility toward nature, is traced to the interrelated effects of sociopolitical dynamics & material consequences of the environmental crisis. Here, an integrated approach is proposed, highlighting the dynamics underlying the management of the environmental crisis & suggesting new solutions in a global social context. After examining various forms of the economy-environment debate, the evolution of state intervention in managing the environmental issue is traced, noting its legal, financial, & public information action. Also, a critical analysis of business discourse on environmental ethics & voluntary initiatives is presented.

98S34394 / ISA / 1998 / 11635

Genov, Nicolai B. (Instut Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, BG-1000 Sofia (e-mail: nbgeu.most.risk@datacom.bg)), **Transformation Risks: Conceptualizing Past, Present and Future in Central and Eastern Europe.**

¶ In the future, Eastern Europe will remain a social territory marked by high-intensity risks with deep structural situational causes. Explored here is whether sociology will be able to live up to the challenges posed

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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 conceptually bridge the gap between individual & collective rationality. (2) Cognitive & value-normative innovations under precarious deficits of 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 metatheoretically coordinate approaches of historical sociology & sociological structuralism. (5) The pressure to carry out action research clashes 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.

98S34395 / ISA / 1998 / 11636

Genov, Nikolai B. (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia (tel/fax: 3592-9806132/803791; e-mail: nbgen.most.risk@datacom.bg)), **Small Societies in Global Trends: The New Melting Pot.**

¶ Societal adjustments to global trends of spreading instrumental activism, individualization, rationalization of organizational structures & processes, & universalization of value-normative systems are scrutinized. Some societies have the double handicap of being small & belonging to the periphery or semiperiphery. Both characteristics amplify obstacles to adapt to globalization. In these societies, volume of investments & resources available for fostering specialized division of labor are small; horizons for individualization are narrow, capacities for differentiation of structures & processes are scarce; & cultural space of the local traditions is limited. The ensuing frictions are expected to intensify, which could influence ongoing globalization.

98S34396 / ISA / 1998 / 11637

Georgiev, Ivo (c/o Pasztor-Binzstr 1a, D-13189 Berlin Federal Republic Germany (tel: 030-471-0317; e-mail: ivo@zedat.fu-berlin.de)), **Transformation of Elites and System Change in Bulgaria.**

¶ The collapse of state socialism in Bulgaria has been accompanied by changes in the composition of elites raising the questions of who they were, what happened to them, & where the new elites came from. Here, in the context of hypotheses of elite reproduction & elite circulation, age, sex, occupational mobility, political participation, & social origins of old (1988) & new (1993) Bulgarian elites were examined via analysis of survey data. Findings show that the old *nomenclatura* has only partially reproduced itself into the ranks of the new political elite; the majority of the old cadres were downwardly mobile in the social hierarchy. However, a substantial part of the old regime's economic elite managed to survive under the post-1989 democratic regime. In the majority, these are highly skilled middle-aged male officials in the second-level ranks of the state bureaucracy, whose careers were blocked by the previous occupational structure in the late 1980s. The cultural elite has almost reproduced itself in 1993. The reproduction of elites was particularly strong among the old cultural & economic elites. In politics, instead, there was an extensive turnover of governmental & parliamentary elites.

98S34397 / ISA / 1998 / 11638

Gerber, Eleanor R. & Wellens, Tracy R. (US Census Bureau, CSMR/SRD Bldg 4 Washington DC 20233 (tel/fax: 301-457-4930/4931; e-mail: egerber@cmail.census.gov)), **The Conversational Analogy, Forms Literacy, and Pretesting in Self-Administered Questionnaires.**

¶ The theoretical framework of verbal conversation has recently been used to explicate the survey response process. Interviewer-administered questionnaires are specialized forms of conversation, but this framework is less fitting for self-administered questionnaires; eg, self-administered questionnaires maintain the structure of conversational turn taking, but violate the sequential nature of these turns, as respondents have access to future "exchanges." Also, reading introduces additional cognitive processes that affect question answering. Cognitive tests on a series of self-administered questionnaires from the US Decennial Census are used to examine the applicability of the conversational metaphor to the self-administered questionnaire. Questionnaires completed by low-literate populations suggest that reading skills & specific familiarity with questionnaire formats & conventions are necessary for successful completion of a self-administered questionnaire. Other respondents use familiarity with administrative documents to make sense of questions; thus, prior knowledge & expectation play an important role in response. Together,

these skills & prior expectations are called "forms literacy." Literacy & prior expectation have important consequences for the pretesting of questionnaires, in terms of (1) choice of respondents in cognitive testing; (2) the practice of reading aloud during cognitive interviewing, & (3) analysis of respondent errors.

98S34398 / ISA / 1998 / 11639

Gerchikov, Vladimir (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering Russian Academy Sciences, Novosibirsk 630090 (tel/fax: 3832-354427/355580; e-mail: ger@ieie.nsc.ru)), **University Students' Employment in Post-Soviet Russia.**

¶ Describes the scale & sectors of university 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.

98S34399 / ISA / 1998 / 11640

Gerchikov, Vladimir & Koshman, Margarita (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering Russian Academy Sciences, M. Lavrentiev Ave 17 Novosibirsk 630090 (tel/fax: 3832-35-4427/5580; e-mail: ger@ieie.nsc.ru)), **Influence of the Western Management Models to Employee Participation in Russian Business Organizations.**

¶ Translation of West European & North American principles & technology of management into the practice of management in Russian business organizations in different sectors is considered, with examples from Siberia. Focus is on what models are translated, what difficulties are met, & what results are achieved. Also analyzed are how this process influences changes in management democratization in Russian business organizations & to what extent employee self-management in the main job activities & participation in general organization issues are increasing or decreasing.

98S34400 / ISA / 1998 / 11641

Gereffi, Gary (Duke U, Durham NC 27708 (tel/fax: 919-660-5611/5623; e-mail: ggere@soc.duke.edu)), **Commodity Chains and Regional Divisions of Labor: Comparing East Asia and North America.**

¶ A 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 networks & 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 than 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.

98S34401 / ISA / 1998 / 11642

Germain, Annick (Instit national recherche scientifique-urbanisation, 3465 rue Dorocher Montreal Quebec H2X 2C6 (tel/fax: 514-499-4001/4065; e-mail: annick_germain@inrs-urb.quebec.ca)), **Grandeur et misère de l'institutionnalisation de l'action collective: le cas des associations dans les quartiers multiethniques de Montréal** (The Rise and Fall of the Institutionalization of Collective Action: The Case of Associations in Montreal's Ethnic Neighborhoods). (FRE)

¶ 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 strategies. 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 multi-ethnic neighborhoods in the metropolitan area. Being 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.

98S34402 / ISA / 1998 / 11643

✓ **Gershuny, Jonathan & Sullivan, O.** (U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester C04 3SQ England [tel/fax: 44-1-206-672-957/873-151; e-mail: gershuny@essex.ac.uk]), **Time Use and Public Policy Regimes.** ¶ Gosta Esping-Andersen suggests a classification of public policy regimes, which might be expected to correspond to national differences in patterns of work & leisure consumption. From his three, two are distinguished: social democratic & 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).

98S34403 / ISA / 1998 / 11644

✓ **Gevork, Pogorian** (Armenian National Academy Sciences, Yerevan 375010 [tel/fax: 3762-53-05-71/3794-50-59-47]), **Emergency Management System during the Long-Term Disasters: Government and Society Interaction.**

¶ 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, & the two participants are likely to be partner-competitors. 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.

98S34404 / ISA / 1998 / 11645

✓ **Geyer, Felix** (SISWO, Plantage Muidergracht 4 NL-1018 TV Amsterdam Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-20-527-0652/622-9430; e-mail: geyer@siswo.uva.nl]), **Invitation to the Forthcoming Marriage between Alienation Theory and Sociocybernetics.**

¶ Argues that there has been a coevolution & confluence between alienation theory & sociocybernetics since the 1950s. An overview is presented of developments in both fields, showing how they have matured over the last few decades. On the one hand, the emergence of new complexity-related forms of alienation has stimulated new & more value-neutral forms of alienation theory; on the other hand, the application of cybernetics & general systems theory to the social sciences has led to second-order cybernetics, which likewise have focused attention on the accelerated change & resultant increasing emergence of complexity in society. Of course, there will remain a place for more normative types of alienation theory, as long as Marxist & psychiatric forms of alienation continue to exist, & also for the more mechanistic engineering-type approaches in first-order cybernetics, as long as they pertain to relatively simple, nonhuman environments, eg, developments in robotics. Here, however, the stress is on Prigogine-like processes of irreversible & accelerating change that lead to the emergence of new levels of complexity in societal interactions. Sociocybernetics tries to describe these processes, while modern alienation theory concentrates on their dysfunctional effects.

98S34405 / ISA / 1998 / 11646

✓ **Geyer, Felix** (Netherlands' Universities Inst Coordination Research Social Sciences, NL-1010 TV Amsterdam Netherlands [tel/fax: 3120-5270652/6229430; e-mail: geyer@siswo.uva.nl]), **From Simplicity to Complexity: Adapting to the Irreversibility of Accelerating Change.**

¶ Future studies & sociocybernetics have one core concept in common: change. Several irreversible processes (globally increasing interdependence fueled by the knowledge, technology, information, & communication explosions) cause increasingly rapid change in all fields & on all levels of human endeavor, leading to a continuing acceleration of societal complexity & the emergence of new institutions, ideologies, & processes that impinge on the individual's life. Two problems are explored here: (1) How will individuals react to becoming ever smaller cogs in ever more machines, & how will it affect their mental health? How many will try to lead change & in what directions? How many will become alienated & withdraw from wider societal involvements with potentially disastrous results for societal cohesion? How many will fight change, in often fanatical ways, with results out of proportion to their numbers, & what can be done to keep them in check? (2) Can the future be foretold? From a Prigogine-like systems perspective, bearing the principles of chaos theory in mind, it is argued that it cannot: there are too many bifurcation points in dissipative systems to forecast societal developments over more than a short timespan. Therefore, both future studies & sociocybernetics should be modest in their specific predictions of future developments, & should concentrate on discovering the general laws of change under conditions of societal overcomplexity.

98S34406 / ISA / 1998 / 11647

✓ **Ghani, Navid** (Dept Sociology State U New York, Stony Brook 11794-4356 [e-mail: nghani@ic.sunysb.edu]), **The Use of Public Welfare by Immigrants in the United States.**

¶ Examines the controversial debate that immigrants are widely abusing the welfare system, that millions of tax dollars could be saved by limiting their access to public services. Following a brief background of immigration to the US, 1990 census data & prior empirical studies are discussed to analyze whether immigrants are becoming a great burden on the economy as a result of their use of welfare services. Findings indicate that the answer to this question is "no." Public assistance received by immigrants is not much higher than that by natives, & in some cases, lower. In areas where the use of public assistance is higher among immigrants, it is usually by refugees, whose use of public benefits is not considered separately. There is little evidence that immigrants come to the US to use public welfare. It is argued that immigrants have helped the US economy to prolong the current economic expansion, & their contribution does much more economic good than harm.

98S34407 / ISA / 1998 / 11648

✓ **Gheorghiu, Mihai Dinu** (Centre sociologie éducation & culture, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France [tel/fax: 33-1-49-54-2233/2674; e-mail: gheorghiu@msh-paris.fr]), **Minority, Exile, and Elite—The Romanian Case 1945-1989 in a Biographical Perspective.**

¶ With the occupation of Eastern Europe by the Soviet Army at the end of WWII, an out-migration to Western European societies had been initiated in countries who had collaborated with Nazi Germany. It was clearly shaped as "exile" & can be characterized at least as anticommunist & nationalist in a militant sense. The personalities, groups, & generations that migrated in this period belonged mainly to the political, military, & administrative elite. In the process of formation & stabilization of the communist regimes, as well as in interaction with representatives of the dissident exile from the 1970s & 1980s, Romanian exiles diversified mainly into marginalized political groups & more recognized "cultural exiles." Here, based on the reconstruction of relations between two biographies, one representing the former militant exile & the other the dissident exile of the late 1970s, connections & interdependencies of the different milieus of the Romanian exile are shown. They allow insight into the development of an elite outside the country that, despite a decrease of political representation, has constituted a relevant point of reference for the new elite inside the country.

98S34408 / ISA / 1998 / 11649

✓ **Ghysels, Joris** (UFSIA U Antwerp, B-2020 Belgium [tel/fax: 32-3-220-4319; e-mail: jghysels@ufsia.ac.be]), **Will Freya Ever Sleep in the Alhambra? Work and Families in a European Context.**

¶ Personal characteristics (objective & subjective) of adult workers & a large set of income variables at the individual & household levels are ex-

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plored, 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 rationales are identified, noting regional & family-type differences. Both are taken as indicative of future evolvments, 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 Arabic kings & their harems in medieval Spain.

98S34409 / ISA / 1998 / 11650

Giannini, Mirella (Dept 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 opportunities for men and women are not equal as long as technicians are not connected to social values & relations. ISTAT 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: 2-624411-90/99; 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 (Institut Soziologie Justus-Liebig U, Giessen D-35390 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-641-99-23220/23209; e-mail: bernhard.giesen@sowi.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 nation-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 & moral conversion (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 (Facoltà lettere e filosofia U Bologna, I-40125 Italy [tel/fax: 39-51-301523/300006; e-mail: giglioli@cds.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 delegitimation 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 large 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 divesting 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 delegitimation & the face-to-face interaction that occurred in the courtroom & became real & palpable for the TV viewers.

98S34414 / ISA / 1998 / 11655

Gijsberts, Mérove (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-30-2532101/2534405; e-mail: m.gijsberts@fsw.ruu.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 principle in marketplace justice; & 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 both contrasting justice principles. Focus is on the extent to which people adhere to egalitarian, as compared to inequalitarian, 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

Gilbert, Leah (Dept Sociology U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 2050 South Africa [tel/fax: 27-11-716-2918/339-8163; e-mail: 029leah@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 & continuous attempts to protect professional task domains. Most of the pharmacists mentioned the dispensing doctor as the main problem. Meanwhile, the medical profession, as a united front, is fiercely protecting its "inherent" right to dispense medicines. Recent changes in legislation aimed at curbing 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 systems, & the role of the state are discussed in relation to professional dominance, jurisdiction, & autonomy.

98S34416 / ISA / 1998 / 11657

Gilbert, Leah (Dept Sociology U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 2050 South Africa [tel/fax: 27-11-716-2918/339-8163; e-mail: 029leah@musearts.wits.ac.za]), **Pharmacy's Attempts to Extend Its Roles—A Case Study of Amendments to Legislation and Special Permit Holders in South Africa.**

¶ Examines the role expansion of the community pharmacy in South Af-

rica against the background of phenomena such as professional dominance & boundary encroachments, drawing on qualitative & quantitative methods, eg, key informants interviews, & documentary analysis, & a survey of community pharmacists in Johannesburg & pharmacists in possession of special permits. The findings demonstrate that pharmacies 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)), **Public Management of 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 (Willaime), & 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 Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India (tel: 780292; fax: 544177)), **Official Approach to Slums—The Indian Case.**

¶ The most pertinent characteristic of the Indian government's approach to slums & squatter 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, & firsthand experience with slum dwellers are used to address why the government is so ineffective at the practical level. A commendable step recently 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 (Inst 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 Labor 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 philo-

sophical justification, sociologists must be critically reflexive about the constraints on their work & its possible (mis)use 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 intergenerational 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

Giorgas, Dimi (Research School Social Sciences Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601 (tel/fax: 02-6249-4273/2114; e-mail: dimi@coombs.anu.edu.au)), **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 with minimal opportunities for social mobility among immigrants. However, while the evidence for first-generation immigrants is relatively clear-cut, there has been less systematic research on occupational achievements & earnings among the second. This is explored here using 1986 census data focusing on specific ancestries—Dutch, German, Hungarian, Polish, Italian, & Greek—which are contrasted with members of the majority ancestry group (third-generation Anglo Celts). Gender comparisons are also made.

98S34423 / ISA / 1998 / 11664

Girardin, Pierre (Ministre culture communications, 480 blvd Saint Laurent 6e étage Montreal Quebec H2Y 3Y7), **Changes of Time and Space Notions in Networked Societies.**

¶ Presents theoretical considerations on the sociological effects of network communications. Virtualization, extended mediatization, & multipolarity of exchanges delayed in time & space are producing effects on our notions of time & space, our relational modes, & our representations of community or identity. To support the detailed explanation of these changes, some examples in interest group networks & telework exchanges are presented. Some potentially resourceful new research paths & concepts to be elaborated for that purpose are outlined.

98S34424 / ISA / 1998 / 11665

Girling, Evi J., Smith, Marion V. & Sparks, J. Richard (Dept Criminology Keele U, Staffordshire ST5 5BG England (tel/fax: 01782-621111/584269; e-mail: cra12@keele.ac.uk)), **"Seductions of Punishment": Towards a Sociology of Punitive Passions.**

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1 Analyzes 9-year-old children's talk about justice & punishment in a focus group setting in GB to explore a sociology of punitive emotions. The signs of punishment & the rhetorical devices it deploys are part of an institutional discourse that, through "judgements, condemnations & classifications, teaches us (& persuades us) how to judge, what to condemn, & how to classify, & supplies a set of languages, idioms, & vocabularies with which to do so, (thus) seeking to organize our moral & political understanding & to educate our sensibilities" (Garland, D., 1990). Starting with children's talk about justice & punishment, explored are some of these vocabularies & idioms & the contours & limits of penalty that they circumscribe. Garland suggests that structures of modern punishment have historically provided a set of inevitable & limiting ready-made answers to questions of punishment. Children's discursive & imaginative interpretation of the cultural inevitability of punishment is presented, & their sensibilities toward punishment are discussed. Garland & others have shown how societal sensibilities toward punishment shape the character of penal action & determine what developments therein are regarded as legitimate. Yet, sensibility seems a sanitized word—evoking the capacity to feel, ie, an openness & susceptibility to emotional impressions. Further, an investigation of punitive passions, ie, the seductions of punishment, is advocated.

98S34425 / ISA / 1998 / 11666

✓ **Girling, Evi J., Smith, Marion V. & Sparks, J. Richard** (Dept Criminology Keele U, Staffordshire ST5 5BG England (tel/fax: 1782-621111/584269; e-mail: cra04@cc.keele.ac.uk)), **Conversations about Justice and Punishment: Children as Penal Commentators.**

1 Reports on methodological implications for penology & criminology of a project researching the cultural dimensions of children's sensibilities toward punishment. A sensitive sociolinguistic approach is applied to children's talk about justice & punishment in a focus group setting that investigates children's penal language & the commitments & disenfranchisements they voice in their constructs & experiences of justice & punishment. It is argued that children are the subjects of authoritative institutional discourses seeking to organize their moral & political understanding & educate their penal sensibilities. Demonstrated is how children deploy & subvert signs & rhetorical devices present in these discourses. Examining children's penal theories & language is deemed central to the understanding of contemporary societal sensibilities toward punishment.

98S34426 / ISA / 1998 / 11667

✓ **Giron, Alicia** (Instit Investigaciones Económicas U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 Mexico DF (fax: 525-291-4416; e-mail: alicia@servidor.unam.mx)), **Financial Innovation, Banking Crises and Alternative Markets.**

1 From an economist's point of view, Mexico has become an early victim of a worldwide process of financial innovation. Deregulation & liberalization produced a banking crisis accompanied by change in the characteristics of the money market, including 24-hour online activity. According to Michel Camdessus, the 1994 Mexican crash was the "first global financial crisis of the 21st century." It was followed by similar crises in South American, Southeast Asia, Korea, & Japan. Each of these crises had been preceded by wholesale privatizations of the local banking system where foreign investment played a decisive role. It is suggested that the cause of this deep process of financial innovation may be sought in the US banking system. As a result of the rise of powerful new middlemen based on offshore & off-balance trading, the share of commercial banks declined & they sought redress in new legislation. The result has been a financial instability that has spawned a sequence of worldwide banking crises. Clearly there is a visible effect on the population in Mexico & other countries hit by the crisis. Current policies of the International Monetary Fund appear to aggravate these effects. Dilemmas of Mexican economic policy & chances for an eventual reform of the international monetary system are discussed.

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✓ **Gissinger, Ranveig & Gleditsch, Nils Petter** (Norwegian U Science & Technology, N-7055 Dragvoll (tel/fax: 47-7359-0673/1564; e-mail: Ranveig.Gissinger@sv.ntnu.no)), **Globalization and Domestic Violent Conflict.**

1 Explores the potential impact of economic globalization on civil war, the dominant form of war in the past decade. Liberalists argue that countries with a high degree of dependence on the global economy (whether measured by trade or investment) are likely to experience higher economic growth, greater affluence, more democracy, & increasingly peace-

ful conditions at home & abroad. In stark contrast, many globalists argue that a high level of trade & investment tends to generate greater economic inequality. Relative deprivation theory suggests that such inequality will increase the risk of violent domestic conflict. A set of hypotheses are 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.

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✓ **Glatzer, Wolfgang** (U Frankfurt, D-60054 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-69-7982-3584/8026; e-mail: glatzer@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)), **The German Sociological Association. Origins and Developments.**

1 The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie (German Sociological Assoc) is one of the very early foundations of sociological associations. It was founded in 1909, at a time when chairs for sociology in Germany did not exist. Max Weber, Georg Simmel, Ferdinand Tönnies played major roles in a process that can be described as differentiation of social sciences. Its challenges were later to support institutionalization of sociology during the time of the Weimar Republic, react to the Nazi government by retreating from the public, rebuild sociology at the universities after WWII, accompany the rise of sociology to a subject at the mass university, & organize a certain identification in a situation of dissolving approaches & images of sociology. The broad lines of the development of the association are described to allow comparisons with those of other countries.

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✓ **Gloppen, Siri** (Dept Comparative Politics U Bergen, N-5007 Norway (tel/fax: 47-55-58-29-86/94-25; e-mail: siri.gloppen@isp.uib.no)), **Constitutionalism in South Africa—Shifting Relations of Power?.**

1 Examines how the new constitution & the shift toward constitutionalism affected the relations of power in South African political society. Changes in the formal structures of the state & the "realia" of a set of power relations closely linked to constitutionalism are discussed. The theoretical framework of analysis draws on different legal traditions feeding into the constitutionalist idea & seeks to bring out the magnitude & significance of the shifts that have taken place in the South African political & legal system. An outline of the apartheid state according to this framework forms the basis for a discussion of the power-map of the new constitutional order. From this assessment of the status in terms of constitutional "formalia," two areas crucial to the establishment of the constitution as a political force are considered: (1) the status of the constitutional Court & its emerging jurisprudence, & (2) the process of establishing the constitutional norms in public consciousness. It is argued that, while skill & ingenuity characterize the strategies adopted, threats to constitutionalism abound, particularly from violent crime & social inequality.

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✓ **Glubokova, Tanya** (Kharkiv Social & Economic Instit, 310003 Ukraine (tel/fax: 38-0572-23-46-65/75; e-mail: tat@tanya.iirex.kharkiv.net)), **The Study of Regional Unemployed Market Characteristics and Typologies.**

1 Analysis of statistical data showed that the number of the people who came to job centers is growing; however, a sociological study (N = 1,000+) of unemployed market dynamics & dynamics of social & professional characteristics of the unemployed revealed the inadequacy of the statistical analysis. Although 50+% of the unemployed have no source of income, life quality of some of them is higher than for some groups of employed. Different types of the unemployed are identified: those who are looking for short- or long-term jobs, those who use job centers to increase their chances to get a better job, & those who do not need a job but seek unemployed status & related benefits. It is argued that special criteria for evaluation & elaboration of social programs supporting the unemployed are needed.

98S34431 / ISA / 1998 / 11672

✓ **Godard, John** (Faculty Management U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 5V4 (e-mail: godard@cc.UManitoba.CA)), **The Implications of New Work Practices for the Experience and Consequences of Work.**

1 Draws on a 1997 telephone survey of 500 employed Canadians to explore the implications of new work practices for the experience & consequences of work. Findings indicate that quality improvement initiatives, team-based work, & informational sharing, &, to a lesser extent, joint

steering committees, have positive implications for workers. In contrast, a reengineering program &, to a lesser extent, a JIT system, self-directed teams, & a committee system, tend to have negative implications. In effect, the former would appear to be consistent with a commitment or sociotechnical approach & the latter with a control or lean production approach, especially as defined by its critics.

98S34432 / ISA / 1998 / 11673

✓ **Godbille, Alain** (GRIS U Rouen, F-76130 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)

¶ How the socialization of health representatives of the pharmaceutical industry has been involved historically with the relationship between laboratories responsible for managing prescriptions & doctors trying to stay in charge of writing prescriptions is discussed. It is held that the progressive constitution of a closed market, the concentration of the industrial sector, & changes in the control over prescriptions have radicalized the tension between the medical body & the pharmaceutical industry. The medical visitor finds him- 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.

98S34433 / ISA / 1998 / 11674

✓ **Goh, Daniel P. S.** (National U, Singapore S-119260 (tel: 65-7767127; e-mail: dolidoll@pacific.net.sg)), **Ideology, Culture and Agency in World-Historical Sociology: World-System and Globalization Theories.**

¶ Two approaches to comprehending contemporary global society—Immanuel Wallerstein's world-system theory & Roland Robertson's globalization theory—are contrasted, arguing for the latter because of its epistemological & analytical superiority, while the former is criticized for 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 embedded in globality—which heuristically divides the experience of globalization in Singapore into three overlapping historical phases of colonial, national, & global modernity—is given to affirm & support the arguments.

98S34434 / ISA / 1998 / 11675

✓ **Gohn, Maria da Glória** (U Estadual Campinas, Brazil 13081-970 (tel/fax: 55-19-788-7761/3176; e-mail: gohn@turing.unicamp.br)), **The Use of Urban Public Spaces in the Social Movement Manifestations in Brazil.**

¶ Analyzes 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, eg, 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, discourse of the leaders during the people concentrations, 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.

98S34435 / 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.**

¶ Analyzes 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, eg, 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

✓ **Goldberg, Roberta** (Trinity Coll, Washington DC 20017 (tel/fax: 202-884-9224/9229; e-mail: goldbergr@trinity.dc.edu)), **The Social Construction of Adoptive Families: A Follow-Up Study on Adopting Romanian Children.**

¶ 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** (U Nacional Educación Distancia, E-28040 Madrid Spain), **Environmental Attitudes and Agriculture: An International Comparison.**

¶ Analyzes environmental attitudes in rural & urban settings & agricultural & nonagricultural sectors. The agricultural-nonagricultural cleavage is posed as more explanatory than the urban-rural variable after controlling for other variables. These effects are compared in several countries, drawing on cluster & multiple regression analyses of data from the 1993 International Social Survey Programme. Several hypotheses are contrasted to explore international variation. Among variables that account for cross-national differences in the agricultural effect, considered are degree of mechanization & kind of farming system.

98S34438 / ISA / 1998 / 11679

✓ **Gómez Cabranes, Leonor** (Faculty Economics U Extremadura, E-06071 Badajoz Spain (tel/fax: 35-24-289551/272509; e-mail: leonor@unex.es)), **Spanish title not provided** (Participation, Organizational Culture and Communication: Toward A Multidisciplinary Dialogue). (SPA)

¶ 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 organizational syntax 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 egalitarianly emerge, the alternative being egalitarian participation or domination. But, some feminist theories of power have shown how 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-sociology 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 Arceche, Salvador** (U Complutense Madrid, E-28023 Pozuelode Alarcon Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-7153247/3942620)), **Los funciones 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)

¶ 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.

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98S34440 / ISA / 1998 / 11681

✓ **Gonçalves, Carlos Manuel** (Facultad Letraj U Porto, P-4000 Portugal [tel: 6077100]), **The Economist Profession in Portugal: Characterization Elements.**

¶ Explores the economist profession in Portugal, focusing on (1) the articulation between capitalist society transformations & social recomposition of traditional liberal professions & the emergence of new professions; (2) professions' relationship with the state; (3) professions' strategies toward activity monopolization; (4) the subsisting relationship between know-how & power; & (5) professionals' symbolic & material interests. Plural social processes underlying the profession's social construction 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.

98S34441 / ISA / 1998 / 11682

✓ **Gonzalez Casanova, Pablo** (U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 Mexico DF [fax: 52-5-616-2988; e-mail: casanova@servidor.unam.mx]), **Universal Sociology.**

¶ 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 categories & 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.

98S34442 / ISA / 1998 / 11683

✓ **Gonzalez, Ana Huesca** (Dept Sociology U Pública Navarra, E-31006 Pamplona Spain [fax: 34-1-48-169833; e-mail: ana.huesca@upna.es]), **The Valuation about the Social Inclusion of the Immigrant in Spain.**

¶ 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 collectives 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.

98S34443 / ISA / 1998 / 11684

✓ **González, Héctor & Mayer, Leticia** (IIMAS U Nacional Autónoma México, 01000 Mexico DF [tel/fax: 525-683-0774/616-2670; e-mail: hgonzalez@tvazteca.com.mx]), **The Transformation of Mid-Level Education Aided by Information Technologies.**

¶ Presents a general analysis of mid-level education in some Mexico City schools to define the possibility of implementing education through information technologies, (ie, the Internet) considering barriers & ways they could be overcome. Also explored are how to create a virtual classroom, define the tools needed by teachers, 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. Research progress is discussed, based on case studies at pilot schools in Mexico that are developing distance education.

98S34444 / ISA / 1998 / 11685

✓ **González-Pérez, Guillermo J. & Vega-López, María Guadalupe** (U Guadalajara, Jalisco CP 44450 Mexico [tel/fax: 52-3-6411119; e-mail: ggonzal@udgserv.cencar.udg.mx]), **Lactancia materna: es un deber o un derecho de la mujer? (Breast-feeding: Is It a Duty or a Woman's Right?).** (SPA)

¶ In recent years, length of maternal lactation has been substantially reduced in Mexico in association with factors like teenage pregnancy & primiparity. Here, in-depth perinatal interview data from 28 teenager 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 satisfactory for the mother, but later, especially after experiencing breast-feeding, it is conceived as a duty (but not as a women'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 partners) 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.

98S34445 / ISA / 1998 / 11686

✓ **Goodman, James** (U Technology, Sydney New South Wales 2007 Australia [tel/fax: 612-95142714/95142332; e-mail: james.goodman@uts.edu.au]), **Transnational Contestation: Social Movements Beyond the State.**

¶ As economic forces are transnationalized, national state structures become less capable of expressing popular aspirations, thus forcing emancipatory 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 imposed 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 territorial politics of national states with the more fluid logic of movement participation. This raises issues of political identification, nationalism, & movement politics; issues of collective action across cultural & national differences are also implicated. These problems & their consequent dilemmas & possibilities are illustrated via examples drawn from Australia, the global semiperiphery.

98S34446 / ISA / 1998 / 11687

✓ **Gordon, Judith Bograd, Griffith, Ezra, Levine, Michael & Pavlis, Sheila** (Dept Sociology U New Haven, West Haven CT 06516 [tel/fax: 203-932-7426/1469; e-mail: jbgordon@charger.newhaven.edu]), **Oscillating of Documents and Lives. Changing Biographical Constructions in Mental Health Care Institutions.**

¶ 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.

98S34447 / ISA / 1998 / 11688

✓ **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 Experiences of Post-1965 Immigrant Women in the United States.**

¶ A phenomenological approach is taken to explore aging among immigrant women, with special focus on Anglophone Caribbean women in the US. Over some 30 years, women of various social demographic backgrounds 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.

98S34448 / ISA / 1998 / 11689

✓ **Gordon, Rob** (Dept Human Services Victoria, 32 Arnold St 3128 Australia [tel/fax: 61-3-9890-0598/9870-4348]), **Assessing and Managing Community Disruption following Disasters: An Australian Model.**

¶ A model of community disaster responses provides for minimizing social 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 disaster & are temporarily set aside in favor of survival activity constituting 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 social structure must reform. The collective unit must manage transformation 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 early identification of debonding & fusion, cleavage planes, & 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.

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Gornev, Galin Petrov (Instit Sociology, Moskovska Str 13A BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [tel/fax: 359-2-980-9086/5895; e-mail: gornev@bgicct.acad.bg]), **Autopoietic View on Creativity: Implications for Social Theory.**

¶ 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 sociality & socialization (as introduced by Zygmunt Bauman), from the other, autopoietic-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.

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Gottdiener, Mark (Dept Sociology State U New York Buffalo, Amherst 14260 [tel/fax: 716-645-2417/3934; e-mail: Gottdiener@acsu.buffalo.edu]), **Undertheorizing Globalization and Its Consequences.**

¶ 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.

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Gouirand, Pierre (Instit prospective tourisme, 27 Promenade des Anglais F-06000 Nice France [tel/fax: 33-4-92-14-86-86/93-82-45-35]), **Le Mythe des palaces** (The Myth of the Palace Hotels). (FRE)

¶ 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 bourgeoisie, & 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: 610-896-1489/1224; e-mail: mgould@haverford.edu]), **Personality, Culture and Society in George Herbert Mead: A Critique of Contemporary Sociological Theories of Culture and Personality.**

¶ 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 Instit, Solomou 41 GR-15452 Athens Greece [tel: 30-1-6716755; e-mail: ngousg@itel.gr]), **Children and the Post-Modern Media Challenge.**

¶ 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, Kiritsi Square 2 Athens Greece [e-mail: ngousg@itel.gr]), **Multicultural Cosmopolitanism.**

¶ Explores the meaning of cultural identity under postmodern conditions & how this notion could be defined under globalizing 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@itel.gr]), **New Challenges of the Sacred as a Transgressing Factor of Our Post-Modern Profanity.**

¶ 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 mediatic messages (simulation). A third feature, traced & named "latency," has the sense of the inconsistency of goals & the flexibility of strategies. Both in the West & in the rest (to use Immanuel Wallerstein'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 post-modern conditions. Focus here is on this recent development of the sacred.

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Gousgounis, Nicolaus (Pedagogical Instit, Solomou 41 GR-15452 Athens Greece [tel: 30-1-6716755; e-mail: ngousg@itel.gr]), **The Challenge of the Discussion Lists on the Internet and the Production of Social Knowledge.**

¶ Analyzes the recent phenomenon of the geometrical expansion of Internet lists, drawing on empirical data collected over 2 years. It is argued that the simulative 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

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membership is important for the understanding of what is actually happening in these lists. The evangelized absolute freedom of expression is compared with manifestations of annoyance resulting from insulting messages from people characterized as intruders. Other issues considered include (1) alienation 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.

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Gousgounis, Nicolaus (Pedagogical Instit, Solomou 41 GR-15452 Athens Greece [tel: 30-1-6716755; e-mail: ngousg@itel.gr]), **Anomie and Alienation in Post-Modern Youth Cultures.**

† Argues that to understand youth, researchers have to clarify how components, categories, & conceptions of youth are socially produced under actual postmodern conditions. The Durkheimian notion of anomie has to be examined under recent sociocultural transitions described in post-industrial societies. Further, Marxian alienation has also been modified under present conditions. By these means youths are in a complex alienating condition: learning alienation & generalized confusion of means & aims common also to their parents.

98S34458 / ISA / 1998 / 11699

Gousgounis, Nicolaus (Pedagogical Instit Athens, 41 Solomou St P Psichicon Greece [tel/fax: 30-1-6716755/6460658; e-mail: ngousg@itel.gr]), **The Concept of Alienation under Its New Virtual Reality.**

† Today, alienation is conceived as a limitation of the self that devalues the sense of individuality, because 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 post-industrial society. But most contemporary references are related to current peculiarities, 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.

98S34459 / ISA / 1998 / 11700

Goux, Dominique & Maurin, Eric (c/o Maurin-Dept recherche Institut national statistique études économiques, 15 Blvd Gabriel Péri F-92245 Malakoff Cedex France [tel/fax: 33-1-41-17-60-35/46; e-mail: maurin@ensae.fr]), **Selection in the Educational System and Selection in the Social Elite: A Comparison between France and the United States.**

† 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 compare the role of unobserved heterogeneity in France & the US.

98S34460 / ISA / 1998 / 11701

Gran, Brian (Instit Social & Policy Studies Yale U, New Haven CT 06520 [tel: 203-432-3828; e-mail: brain.gran@yale.edu]), **Public and Private Pensions: Survival or Retrenchment.**

† 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 evaluate the components of pension programs, both public & private, that were or were not protected from cutbacks. Ways in which the public sector coop-

erates 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.

98S34461 / ISA / 1998 / 11702

Granot, Hayim I. (School Social Work Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan IL-52900 Israel [tel/fax: 972-3-531-8355/534-7228; e-mail: granot@ashur.cc.biu.ac.il]), **After the Bomb: Observations on Crowd Formation and Crowd Control from an Israeli Perspective.**

† 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 riot 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.

98S34462 / ISA / 1998 / 11703

Grecic, Vladimir (Institut International Politics & Economics, 25 Makedonska St 11000 Belgrad Serbia [tel/fax: 381-11-322-1433/4013; e-mail: vgrecic@beotel.yu]), **Migration of Highly Skilled from FR Yugoslavia.**

† 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 & trained professionals tends to increase in the number of voluntary migrants. Different aspects of the brain drain in the FR Yugoslavia are addressed here.

98S34463 / ISA / 1998 / 11704

Greco, Monica (Goldsmiths' Coll U London, SE14 6NW England [tel/fax: 171-919-77-09/13; e-mail: m.greco@gold.ac.uk]), **'Without Words for Emotion': On Pathogenic Normality.**

† 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.

98S34464 / 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 Cropping in Rural Guatemala.**

† 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 milpa—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 Mayan 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, eg, 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: 212-998-8345/929-7325; e-mail: dgreenbe@nyu.edu)), **Punishment, Division of Labor, and Social Solidarity.**

¶ Émile 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 economic 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, ie, 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 (École hautes études sciences sociales, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France (tel/fax: 34-1-40-25-12-42/47; e-mail: grelon@iresco.fr)), **Les Ingénieurs catholiques français face à l'économie libérale: 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 WWII 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 (Dépt Communication U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (tel/fax: 514-343-2075/2298; e-mail: grenierl@com.umontreal.ca)), **Québécois Popular Music Matters: Conjunctural Articulations of "Truth(s)" and "Value(s)".**

¶ Examines the political, economic, linguistic, & ideological role of pop-

ular Québécois music. As the 2-year success of the exposition, *Je vous entends chanter* (I Hear You Singing) demonstrates, the popularity of Québécois music is linked more to difficulties of social & historical relations in the province than to 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- & others' behavior, the use of mediated status-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

Grenzer, Elke (York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 (tel/fax: 416-921-0500/736-5730; e-mail: egrenzer@interlog.com)), **The Image of the Parisian Flâneuse: Feminine Transience in Theory and Practice.**

¶ The *flâneuse* 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 *flâneuse* 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 *flâneuse* as an expression of the domination of women in the city. The figure of the *flâneuse* 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

Grichtchenko, Janna (Bel State U, Minsk Belarus 220050 (tel/fax: 0172-63-23-81; e-mail: phse@fef.bsu.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, eg, 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 Belarussia is considered less advanced. The nature of this response is examined.

98S34471 / ISA / 1998 / 11712

Grieco, 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

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U, Stoke on Trent ST4 2DE England (e-mail: sstsfg@staffs.ac.uk)), **New Social Movements and the Politics of Environmental Protest: Local Residents, Direct Action and Airport Expansion.**

¶ Constructs an alternative explanatory framework to examine new forms of participation, eg, opposition movements & direct action protests, in the policy process in the context of the campaign of local groups & residents against a new second runway at Manchester Airport (England). Insights of the rational choice model are articulated with the recent emergence of a discursive approach to political analysis. This campaign, pursued over several years, was the first airport protest in the UK in which the mobilization of largely middle-class residents was accompanied by the presence of a committed group of direct action protesters, the so-called ecowarriors.

98S34473 / ISA / 1998 / 11714

Grigoryev, Svyatoslav Ivanovitch (Altai State U, Barnaul Russia 656099 (tel/fax: 7-385222-2114/5345; e-mail: grig@agous.altai.su)), **Dynamics of Liberal and Anti-Liberal Views of Russian Youth in Siberia in 90s.**

¶ Explores political opposition & evolution of liberal & antiliberal orientations of Russian youth in Siberia in the context of erratic democratic reforms, drawing on 1993-1997 longitudinal, electorate, & other data from Altai & Krasnoyarsk. Growth of liberal orientations was more typical for youth than for the elderly & was dependent on regional factors; urban young people demonstrated it more frequently than their rural counterparts. Liberal & antiliberal views are often combined in young people. Liberal orientations of young people in Siberia were originally ideologically based, expanding into economic, social, & cultural spheres. Their strong liberal views turned antiliberal in the mid-1990s, with democratic reforms leading to a new centralization, under the guise of the pursuit of state stability.

98S34474 / ISA / 1998 / 11715

Grinberg, Lev Luis (Dept Behavioral Sciences Ben-Gurion U Negev, Beersheva IL-84105 Israel), **The New Post-Conflict Agenda and the Regime Crisis in Israel.**

¶ It is suggested that Israeli society is in a deep regime crisis originated by the derailing of the Oslo (Norway) process. The "peace process" is interpreted as both the outcome of a new agenda in Israel & its main drive. The new agenda is postconflict, composed of issues that were ignored or postponed because of conflict priorities: economic, social, ethnic, religious, gender, & regional issues. The postconflict agenda includes post-Zionist demands, which are broader both in content & numbers of citizens involved. The first Oslo Agreements in 1993 liberated the imagination of a new peace era & pushed political entrepreneurs to make new coalitions. Yitzhak Rabin was the leader of the transition, & his assassination is interpreted as the cause of the regime crisis: the old political parties (conflict-based) are still ruling, but new forms of political identity, enforced by the new elections system, are disintegrating the capability to make authoritative decisions.

98S34475 / ISA / 1998 / 11716

Gronski, Robert & Bonanno, Alessandro (U Missouri, Columbia 65211), **The Alchemy of Blue Gold: Turning Shrimp Culture into a Global Commodity.**

¶ Throughout South & Southeast Asia today, the export-oriented shrimp culture is expanding, despite serious socioecological consequences to the livelihoods of local farmers & fishers & the sustainability of coastal areas. Examined here are the patterns & forces behind agroindustrial & institutional practices that integrate local food growers into a global commodity industry. By focusing on both state & corporate interactions surrounding the shrimp culture industry in Thailand, analyzed is how newly agroindustrialized nations experience the structural transformation of their food production capabilities for world market demands. A critique is offered of the global process that both failed in promoting equitable development & created new contradictions in economic production. Possible responses by local groups to the global corporate food regime are discussed.

98S34476 / ISA / 1998 / 11717

Grosfoguel, Ramon (Sociology Dept Binghamton U, NY 13902-6000 (tel/fax: 607-777-2273/4197; e-mail: grosfog@binghamton.edu)), **Transnational Communities in Miami from the Cold War to the Post-Cold War.**

¶ Analyzes the labor market incorporation, sociopolitical modes of incorporation, & transnational identities of Caribbean migrants in Miami,

FL, within the context of the transition from the Cold War to the post-Cold War. Particular emphasis is placed on recent US migration policies & their effect on the transnationalism of migrants from the Caribbean, focusing on Cubans, Dominicans, Haitians, Puerto Ricans, & Jamaicans. Miami is analyzed as a global city where migrants develop transnational connections with their home communities.

98S34477 / ISA / 1998 / 11718

Gross, Martin, **The Education-Based Allocation to Class—A Comparison of Six Countries.**

¶ It is assumed that the value of educational titles for getting a job depends on the structure of the educational system. Educational titles are more valued in countries having a highly standardized, stratified, & differentiated educational system. Such "credentialist" countries use educational titles as a means of exclusion. The allocative power of education is examined here for six countries: Poland, Russia, the former East & West Germany, GB & the US. Using data from the 1991 International Social Justice Project, three hypotheses are developed & tested: (1) The overall association between education & class is stronger in more credentialist countries. (2) One can distinguish different types of credentialism according to the structures of the various educational systems, which lead to specific class structures. (3) The more important educational titles are for allocating people to jobs, the less important are characteristics of individuals & labor markets; in credentialist countries, educational titles are exclusionary, whereas, in noncredentialist countries, exclusions focus on criteria like sex or age. The association between education, individual characteristics (sex, age), & labor market characteristics (size of organization, economic sector) is examined with multinomial logistic regressions. Results confirm hypotheses 1 & 2 but not hypothesis 3.

98S34478 / ISA / 1998 / 11719

Gross, Martin (Instit Sociology 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.**

¶ In countries with highly standardized, stratified, & differentiated educational systems, educational titles are much more important for getting a job than in countries without these characteristics, particularly in obtaining the first job after leaving the educational system. At the same time, intragenerational stability is much more pronounced: educational titles are not only very important for getting a desired job, but people also remain in this job for a long time. Because educational titles are a major means of exclusion, countries with such an educational system can be called "credentialist." A low degree of intragenerational mobility means that the positions in the stratification system are closed: the more people remain in the same position, the more this position can be viewed as a closed position. As suggested by Aage B. Sørensen (1983 (see abstract 83N4006)), in systems of closed positions, employees gain control over access to jobs as well as over performance in these jobs. As a result, rewards paid to employees depend only on the characteristics of jobs, not on the characteristics of the incumbents of these jobs; moreover, educational titles generate economic "rents." Thus, classes of similar positions, yielding advantages or disadvantages that are not associated with individual characteristics & actions, can be distinguished, & people can be expected to engage in collective actions to improve their social standing or defend the advantages of their positions; ie, it is assumed that, in credentialist countries indicators of social stratification like education & class are more important for explaining individual actions & attitudes than in less credentialist countries. This hypothesis is tested with data from the International Social Justice Project (1991) on Poland, Russia, & Eastern & Western Germany. Results show that, in credentialist societies, class & education are more important for explaining attitudes on life satisfaction, social justice & subjective social status than in noncredentialist societies.

98S34479 / ISA / 1998 / 11720

Gross, Toomas (Dept Social Anthropology U Cambridge, CB2 3RF England (tel/fax: 44-1223-364451/335993; e-mail: tg202@hermes.cam.ac.uk)), **Karl Bücher's Legacy to Karl Polanyi.**

¶ Examines the impact of Karl Bücher's (1893) theory of the three stages of economic development, his ideas about the emergence of the market system, & his understanding of the economy in general on Karl Polanyi's substantivist approach to economy as an "instituted process" & his notion of embeddedness. Bücher's own views are put into a wider context by placing special emphasis on the relatedness of his ideas to those of the historical school, although he did not consider himself part

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 presented during the *Methodenstreit* of 1870s & the disputes between primitivists & modernists, especially the famous Bücher-Meyer debate.

98S34480 / ISA / 1998 / 11721

✓Grossman, Perry (New York U, NY 10003 (tel/fax: 212-998-8355/995-4140; e-mail: grossman@mail.soc.nyu.edu)), **The Trade-Environment Linkage in the North American Free Trade Agreement.**

¶ 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 measure issues 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 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

✓Grotowska-Leder, Jolanta (Dept General Sociology U Łódź, PL-90214 Poland (tel/fax: 48-42-35-42-51/53-09; e-mail: zsol@krysia.uni.lodz.pl)), **Faces of Polish Poverty in the 90's.**

¶ The number of poor people increased dramatically in Poland in the 1990s. In addition to the permanent poor, new groups are at risk, the losers of the changing socioeconomic system & growing socioeconomic insecurity among the working middle classes. Case studies are presented of the Polish contemporary poor: the traditional poor include the ill, disabled, & old, as well as those guilty of job evasion & breaking the law. The new poor include unemployed people, people with low wages, & one-parent families. In general, those defined as poor are those who are granted social assistance. Focus here is on reconstructing the process of becoming poor, strategies of survival, & everyday activities with which the poor need help, eg, family & neighborhood relations, living conditions, efforts for changing their poor status, & thinking about the future. The theoretical background of the analysis of 1993-1997 qualitative & quantitative data is explained, & factors/conditions unique to contemporary Poland that play a role in this situation are outlined.

98S34482 / ISA / 1998 / 11723

✓Groushevsky, Alexander Yuri (Center Ethno-Political & Regional Studies, Varvarka 7 307 Moscow 103001 Russia (tel/fax: 095-128-3611/206-6439)), **The Migratory Reaction of Russians to the New Ethno-Political Situation in the Newly Independent States.**

¶ Despite decreased social status of ethnic Russians & rise of anti-Russian feelings almost everywhere in the newly independent states, the migratory reaction of this new postimperial minority differs across countries & provinces in the same state. Analysis of reasons for this indicates that the decision on emigration depends mainly on three factors: (1) cultural proximity of host society, (2) relative level of economic & social development of host country, & (3) perception of "historically approved"

presence in specific provinces (eg, the Crimea, northern Kazakhstan). Consequently, there has been a mass Russian emigration from Caucasus, Central Asia, & southern Kazakhstan; surprisingly few voluntary emigrants from Baltic states; certain outflux of Russian minority from western Ukraine & Moldova; stable migratory situation in eastern Ukraine & Belarus; & militant readiness to defend Russian presence (leading to irredentism) in the provinces considered as "traditionally Russian."

98S34483 / ISA / 1998 / 11724

✓Grubel, Ruth M. (School Sociology Kwansei Gakuin U, Nishinomiya 662-0891 Japan (tel/fax: 798-51-1177/0955; e-mail: grubelink@aol.com)), **Foreign Assistance for Disasters in Rich Countries: The Case of the Great Hanshin Earthquake.**

¶ Just an hour after the violent earthquake that devastated Kobe, Japan, & its surrounding area, offers of 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, many 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 & nongovernmental 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

✓Gruneau, Richard (School Communication Simon Fraser U, Burnaby V5A 1S6 British Columbia (e-mail: gruneau@sfu.ca)), **Sport, Power and the Politics of Spectacle.**

¶ Briefly examines the legacy of Guy Debord's influential situationist classic, *Society of the Spectacle*, for the analysis of contemporary sport. Over the past 30 years, radical critiques of the spectacular nature of contemporary life have drawn heavily from Debord's provocative analysis. It is argued here that reliance on Debord's ideas has hampered the Left's ability to develop an adequate theory of spectacle. In this context, critical analysis of the "spectacular" nature of contemporary life has become dominated by postmodern theories that detach the spectacle from any anchorage in the realm of the social.

98S34485 / ISA / 1998 / 11726

✓Guay, Louis (U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 (tel/fax: 418-656-2131/7390; 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.**

¶ 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 economic interests regarding these two ecological problems. 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, Svetlana Alexandrovna, Vladimirovna, Ladugina Marina & Vladimirovna, Yachmenyova Natalya (Russian Chemical Technological U, 125047 Moscow (tel/fax: 007-095-978-99-72/200-42-06; e-mail: berlev@aha.ru)), **Self-Biography, Social Genealogy and Self-**

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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.

98S34487 / ISA / 1998 / 11728

Gudagunti, Raghavendra (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, at least 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 milieus in which organizations operate.

98S34488 / ISA / 1998 / 11729

Guena, Mácia (PROLAM U São Paulo, 05508-900 SP Brazil [tel/fax: 55-71-3510113; e-mail: guena@cdl.com.br]), **Operação condor: uma conexão entre as polícias políticas do cone sul da América Latina, em particular Brasil e Paraguai, durante a década de 70** (Operation Condor: A Connection between the Political Policies of Latin America's Southern Cone, Particularly Brazil and Paraguay, during the 1970s). (POR)

¶ Analyzes archival government documents & reports from human rights organizations to examine a military & state exchange program involving political prisoners in Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, & Uruguay in the 1970s, focusing on the tension between Brazil & Paraguay. The collaboration between the two militaries in securing political prisoners, the human rights violations that occurred under the guise of national security, the main actors involved in the operation's enactment & perpetuation in both countries, & the organisms of information exchange are discussed.

98S34489 / ISA / 1998 / 11730

Guest, Robyn (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), **Performing (Pre)forming Gender and Commodity 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 oneself 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.

98S34490 / ISA / 1998 / 11731

Guha, Amalendu (Institt Alternative Development Research, PO Box 870 Sentrum N-0104 Oslo Norway [tel/fax: 47-22-37-73-63]), **Sociology of Social Transformation from the Last Quarter of the 20th Century towards the First Quarter of the 21st Century: Premises and Perspectives.**

● 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 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 unionization 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.

98S34491 / ISA / 1998 / 11732

Guibernau, Montserrat (Center Research Ethnic Relations U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [fax: 1203-524324; e-mail: ersam@csv.warwick.ac.uk]), **Nations without a State as New Global Political Actors.**

¶ The multinational character of the majority of the nation-states has contributed to the generation of a nationalism opposed to that instilled by the state, ie, the nationalism of nations without states, eg, Catalonia, Scotland, 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 conferring 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 key factors transforming the 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.

98S34492 / ISA / 1998 / 11733

Guillemard, Anne-Marie (Center Study Social Movements U Paris V, F-75007 Cedex France [tel/fax: 01-49-54-25-99/26-70; e-mail: amg@chess.fr]), **Managing an Aging Workforce. The Interplay between Public Policies and Firms' Logic of Action in France.**

¶ Empirical data from 10+ French firms regarding how they are managing both aging workers & the aging of human resources are drawn on to examine the interplay between public policies & firms' logic of action toward aging at work to decipher new trends in firm logic of action toward retaining workers in the labor market. How have public policies contributed to these changes? Investigated is whether public schemes have played an active role in shaping firm-based employment policies.

98S34493 / ISA / 1998 / 11734

Guillen, Ana M. & Alvarez, Santiago (U Oviedo, E-33071 Spain [tel/fax: 34-9-85-103727/230789; e-mail: aguillen@hp845.econo.uniovi.es]), **Recent Changes in Southern European Welfare States: Is There Social Dumping?**

¶ Analyzes social policy reforms that have been adopted recently in Southern European countries (Portugal, Spain, Italy, & Greece). Such measures are aimed at adapting to the restrictions imposed on their na-

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 entailed the 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 upsurge 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.

98S34494 / ISA / 1998 / 11735

Guimarães da Fonseca, Elisabeth (Federal U Uberlândia, Minas Gerais Brazil), **The Youth's Vote. From the Democratic Ideal to the Citizenship Experience.**

† 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 & social historical analysis. 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.

98S34495 / ISA / 1998 / 11736

Guimaraes, 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.**

† 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, patrimonial 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.

98S34496 / ISA / 1998 / 11737

Guindon, Gilbert (U Laval, Quebec G0A 2K0 [tel: 418-822-3856; e-mail: gguindon@fse.ulaval.ca]), **Le Réenchantement de la science: le cas du mouvement transpersonnel** (The Reenchantment of Science: The Case of the Transpersonal Movement). (FRE)

† 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 Ring) 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.

98S34497 / ISA / 1998 / 11738

Gulshetty, Basawaraj S. (S.S. Margol Coll Gulbarga U, 585105 India [tel/fax: 08472-24603/22039]), **Leisure-Married Working Women with Special Reference to the Teaching Profession.**

† 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.

98S34498 / ISA / 1998 / 11739

Gumbrell-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.**

† 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.

98S34499 / 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.**

† 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.

98S34500 / 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.**

† 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.

98S34501 / ISA / 1998 / 11742

Gupta, Asha (Inst Political Sciences U Delhi, New Delhi 110005 India [tel/fax: 91-11-7123575/7414104]), **Poverty and Democracy—The Role of Women as a Marginalized Group in India.**

† 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

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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 local 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.**

1 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 workforce 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.**

1 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 India, the Chakmas have entered into social relationship with the local community, & there are instances of 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.**

1 The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) was invited by the government of Maharashtra, India, to participate in a reconstruction program in Latur & 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 memoranda 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 M5V 3C6 [tel/fax: 416-392-8771/3821]), **Housing Patterns and Prospects in Toronto.**

1 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.**

1 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: carlosgu@telcel.net.ve]), **Cultural/Communicational Industries, Technological Innovation and Competition.**

1 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 exchange 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: carlosgu@telcel.net.ve]), **La inversión cultural en Venezuela y su problemática gerencial: no es lo financiar la cultura en sé, que financiar una política cultural** (Cultural Investment in Venezuela and Its Problematic Administration: It Is Not in Financing a Culture, but in Financing Cultural Politics). (SPA)

1 Discusses connections between the financial 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

✓ **Gvozdeva, Galina** (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering, 17 Lavrentiev Prospect Novosibirsk 630090 Russia [tel/fax: 7-383-2-35-44-25/55-80; e-mail: gvozdeva@ieic.nsc.ru]), **Time Balance Changes and Women's Use of Their Right to Rest.**

1 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 (1993-1996) & 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 Instit 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 organizational research in both business & education, & tests it in the case of Estonia 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 educational oligarchy to hide, justify, & legitimize their 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 & 2,078 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@pegasus.bke.hu)), **Football, Social Identity and Modernization in Hungary in the Twentieth Century.**

In Eastern Europe, football is a public affair—the affair of peripheral small states afflicted by the complex of marginality & subordination. In the interwar period, football was the symbolic expression of cultural superiority over inimical 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.

98S34513 / ISA / 1998 / 11754

Hadas, Miklos (Dept Sociology Budapest U Economic Sciences, H-1093 Hungary (tel/fax: 36-1-217-0327/5172; e-mail: szoc_hadas@euler.bke.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.

98S34514 / ISA / 1998 / 11755

Haddad, Tony & Beaujot, Roderic (Dept Sociology U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2 (tel/fax: 519-661-3606/3200; e-mail: Haddad@sci.uwo.ca)), **Change and Constancy in Canadian Husbands and Wives Contributions to Earning and Caring: An Analysis of Time Use Surveys Undertaken 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, 1986-1992. 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

Haddon, Leslie (CULCOM U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QT England (tel/fax: 0044-181-9854510; e-mail: LesHaddon@aol.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 or the Affirmation of Subjectivity).** (FRE)

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

Hadjicostandi, Joanna (U Texas Permian Basin, Odessa 79762 (tel/fax: 915-552-2362/2374; e-mail: hadjicosta_j@utpb.edu)), **Multiracial Families and Children in Urban U.S..**

The question of racial categorization is still at the forefront of US policy making & society, despite observations that the various races of humankind are markedly more similar than dissimilar. Contemporary dis-

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cussions 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, & psychological well-being. Social scientists are just beginning to address the question of mixed-race people's identification 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 interracial children are discussed.

98S34518 / ISA / 1998 / 11759

Haider, Saraswati (Centre Study Social Systems Jawaharlal Nehru U New Campus, New Delhi 110067 India (tel/fax: 011-91-6867617/6968171)), **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 the paradigm of the 21st century. Posited is a more expansive 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 most current housing policies in developing countries make women invisible, & are gender blind, & how the lacuna can be filled.

98S34519 / ISA / 1998 / 11760

Haila, Anne (Nordic Instit Asian Studies, Leifsgade 33 DK-2300 Copenhagen S Denmark (tel/fax: 45-32-548844/962530; e-mail: anneh@nias.ku.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 (Thailand), & in Singapore, development companies have lost 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.

98S34520 / ISA / 1998 / 11761

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.

98S34521 / ISA / 1998 / 11762

Haimes, Erica V. (Dept Social Policy U Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU England (tel/fax: 191-222-7487/7497; e-mail: erica.haimes@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 propounded, 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.

98S34522 / ISA / 1998 / 11763

Haji Omar, Abdul Hafidz (Faculty Health Queensland U Technology, Brisbane Q4059 Australia (tel/fax: 07-32550697/38643980; e-mail: a.hajiomar@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 eras. 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.

98S34523 / ISA / 1998 / 11764

Hak, Durk Huite (Dept Sociology, Grote rezenstr 31 NL-9724 hh Groningen Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-50-3636217/3836226)), **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 supported 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.

98S34524 / ISA / 1998 / 11765

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) the 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 can be 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.

98S34525 / ISA / 1998 / 11766

Halford, Susan J. & Leonard, Pauline C. (Dept Sociology & Social Policy U Southampton, Highfield S017 1BJ England [tel: 01252-592572; fax: 01703-593859; e-mail: sjh3@soci.soton.ac.uk]), **New Hospitals, New Work, New People? 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, & 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.

98S34526 / ISA / 1998 / 11767

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.

98S34527 / ISA / 1998 / 11768

Hall, Budd (Ontario Instit Studies Education, 252 Bloor 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 & antiracist challenges to participatory research are discussed. The future of theory & practice is considered.

98S34528 / ISA / 1998 / 11769

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]), **Embodying Employment: Process in Employment, Process 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. Here, it is argued that what is of greatest interest now is what 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 & nonparticipatory 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 1990s UK. It is claimed that employment is an inherently cultural practice, & theories of embodiment are a productive way of accessing this practice.

98S34529 / ISA / 1998 / 11770

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, Schmolter, Hobhouse, Westermarck, Sumner, Boas, & 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 morality as a historically evolving 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.

98S34530 / ISA / 1998 / 11771

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 the purposes of comparing the contemporary global system with earlier regional intersocietal systems. It is contended that world-systems, not single societies, 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 revisited.

98S34531 / ISA / 1998 / 11772

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 to specifically & practically use both individual & organizational values to transform organizations toward a more effective & efficient reality.

98S34532 / ISA / 1998 / 11773

Halldén, Gunilla (Dept Child Studies Linköping U, S-58183 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-13-284074/282900; e-mail: gunha@tema.liu.se]), **'To Be, or Not to Be': Absurd and 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.

98S34533 / ISA / 1998 / 11774

Hallebone, Erica L. (Dept Social Science & Social Work Royal Melbourne Instit 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

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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 meaninglessness 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.

98S34534 / ISA / 1998 / 11775

Hallett, Christine M. & Murray, Cathy (U Stirling, FK9 4LA Scotland (tel/fax: 01786-467-695/689; e-mail: cmh2@stir.ac.uk)), **Subject or Object? Children's Rights and Representation in the Scottish Children's Hearing System.**

¶ Observation of a sample of 60 hearings (tribunals comprising, usually, three lay decisionmakers, the child, parents, & two professional staff) & interviews with 98 participants & other key informants (eg, members of the judiciary, public prosecutors, police, educators, & social work chiefs) are used to examine children's rights & representation in the Scottish Children's Hearings. Established in 1971, the system is designed to meet the needs of children referred to it on grounds of offending, child abuse, or school nonattendance & is based on a vowedly participative & welfare-based principles. Findings concerning children's procedural & substantive rights & the arrangements for the representation of their views in the hearings are presented from child & parental perspectives, relating them to wider debates about children's agency & mechanisms for representing children's views in decision-making arenas.

98S34535 / ISA / 1998 / 11776

Hallowell, Nina (Centre Family Research U Cambridge, CB2 3RF England (tel/fax: 01223-334510/330574; e-mail: nh113@cam.ac.uk)), **Genetic Risks and Responsibilities, or How the Neutrality of Genetic Counselling Is Compromised.**

¶ Following the Nuffield (England) Council on Bioethics' (1993) recommendations, genetic counseling will be provided for all individuals prior to mutation testing to provide information about genetic risks, available risk management options, & costs & benefits of gene testing in both a neutral & nondirective manner. It is argued here that, as a result of its reliance on risk discourse, the neutrality of genetic counseling is unavoidably compromised. Building on the work of M. Douglas (1992) & Deborah Lupton (1993 (see abstract 9404645)), it is argued that risk is a value-laden concept that has come to be associated with certain socially defined obligations. Thus, individuals confirmed as potential gene carriers—the at-risk—may not only perceive themselves to be in danger, but also under a moral obligation to their kin to act in particular ways. This argument is illustrated with data from a prospective interview study of women attending genetic counseling for hereditary breast &/or ovarian cancer. It is contended that these women perceive themselves to be under an obligation to others (the living, the dead, & future generations) not only to determine, but to take control of, their genetic risks. These obligations are emphasized during genetic consultations, insofar as the discourse of the clinic not only reinforces the view that genetic risk is manageable, but that individuals should act to manage their risks.

98S34536 / ISA / 1998 / 11777

Halman, Loek & Pettersson, Thorleif (Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-13-466-2015/2053; e-mail: Loek.Halman@kub.nl)), **The Religious Factor in Contemporary Europe.**

¶ Explores the relationships between values in the religious domain & values in other societal spheres. With processes of modernization, including differentiation, rationalization, & individualization, the traditional functions of churches have become less important, & religion is assumed to have lost its dominant & imposing position in contemporary society. Here, it is considered whether religious decline is more evident in the public vs private spheres, & whether the impact of religion varies across regions in Europe because of differences in the degree & speed of processes of secularization & modernization. These questions are empirically tested in four regions, using the data from the 1990 European Values Studies.

98S34537 / ISA / 1998 / 11778

Halvorsen, Knut (Oslo Coll, N-0957 Norway (tel/fax: 47-22-45-3500/3600; e-mail: knut.halvorsen@oks.hioslo.no)), **Labour Force**

Status of Married/Cohabiting Couples in Norway: Associations and Explanations of (Un)Employment Homogamy.

¶ Examines the interrelationship between unemployment of married/cohabiting persons in Norway, & the working situation of the "spouse," using a 1995 cross-sectional data set of the Gallup type. Theoretical explanations for (un)employment homogamy—ie, spouse selection & shared restrictions, mutual influencing, the discouraged worker effect, additional worker effect (additional job-seeker effect), & unobserved heterogeneity—are considered. The data demonstrate a substantial gap in labor force participation rate (employment shortfall) of spouse between employed & unemployed males as well as females. Multivariate analyses demonstrate that even when controlling for all relevant independent variables, the observed unemployment homogamy found in bivariate analyses still remains. These findings confirm those obtained in other countries: ie, a social polarization is evident between dual-earner households & households where both spouses periodically are unemployed &/or outside the labor force. Shortcomings in the available data make it difficult to identify the main mechanisms behind unemployment homogamy; however, the additional job-seeker effect seems to be of significance, implying that the wife or husband of an unemployed registers with the unemployment office for financial reasons as a consequence of the spouse being unemployed.

98S34538 / ISA / 1998 / 11779

Halvorsen, Rune & Hvinden, Bjorn (Dept Sociology & Political Science Norwegian U Science & Technology, N-7055 Dragvoll (tel/fax: 47-7359-1704/1564; e-mail: runeh@sv.ntnu.no)), **The Welfare State from Below: Social Mobilisation by the Disadvantaged as Means of Visibility, Voice and Integration.**

¶ 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 & for assessing their role in giving visibility & voice in the political process, & their potential impact on integration. An analysis is conducted of a set of comparative qualitative data on the relationships between 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 repertoire & 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.

98S34539 / ISA / 1998 / 11780

Hamel, Jacques, Ellefsen, Bjerk & Wilkins, Maxime (Dépt sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (tel/fax: 514-343-7159/5522; e-mail: hamelja@ere.umontreal.ca)), **La Jeunesse et la sociologie canadienne d'expression française, influences et contribution** (Youth and Francophone Canadian Sociology, Influences and Contribution). (FRE)

¶ Overviews the work of Canada's francophone sociologists on the theme of youth. An attempt is made to identify theoretical influences in this material that form the basis for multivariate description as well as analysis of the status of youth in terms of school, work migration, etc. Key concepts are inventoried, arguing that the application of those concepts reflects the originality of the sociology of francophone Canadian youth.

98S34540 / ISA / 1998 / 11781

Hamel, Pierre (Instit urbanisme U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (tel/fax: 514-343-5971/2338; e-mail: hamelp@ere.umontreal.ca)), **Public Consultation and Urban Issues in Montreal: Experiencing the Limits of New Participatory Mechanisms.**

¶ At the end of the 1980s, Montreal, Quebec, implemented a policy of public consultation to improve citizen involvement in planning decisions. On the one hand, this choice can be related to institutional innovations linked to the new role played by municipalities in the management of local development & urban policies. On the other hand, it corresponds to requests made by citizens concerning the democratization of local policy

making. Here, several questions are addressed. What was the impact of this policy with regard to the management of conflicts at the local & societal levels? To what extent has this policy increased the municipal capacity to meet the requirements of local democracy in the face of new challenges brought on by social change, globalization forces & state restructuring? From the point of view of social movements & with respect to their demands of democratizing public life, what was the relevance of these mechanisms? Examples of public consultations regarding different urban projects in Montreal over the last 15 years are compared, & several types of rationalities elaborated by the multiple categories of involved actors—elected officials, public & private professionals, promoters, community groups, & citizens—are examined. Addressed is the issue of relations between communities & societies that are more complex & more conflictual than ever. Moreover, political conflicts—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.

98S34541 / ISA / 1998 / 11782

Hampton, Keith N. (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5S 2G8 [tel/fax: 416-978-0250/7162; e-mail: khampton@chass.utoronto.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 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 premove 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.

98S34542 / ISA / 1998 / 11783

Hanna, Judith Lynne (Urban Studies & Planning Program U Maryland College Park, Bethesda 20817 [tel/fax: 301-365-5683; e-mail: jhanna@bss2.umd.edu]), **Exotic Dance and Cultural Conflict in American Society.**

¶ 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 & moral & (2) the economic/crime impact of exotic dance clubs. The resulting not-in-my-backyard social drama pits certain outspoken religious & feminist groups & other "conservatives" in the community against exotic dance stakeholders. Propelled by political activists, local officials try to subvert the Constitution, passing regulations & creating public policies designed to close or tightly control exotic dance clubs. Described here is personal scholarly & legal work in a First Amendment case, in which the paradigm of the semiotics of dance was applied to exotic dancing. The resulting testimonies as an expert court witness in various states have been about how local ordinances regulating the distance between the dancer & patron, club illumination, nudity, & "obscenity" affect the message the dancer tries to convey. Data related to adult entertainment clubs from across the US & Canada are also presented, including interviews with dancers, customers, club owners, managers & staff members, opponents to the clubs, & First Amendment lawyers. Videotapes of exotic dance performances involved in obscenity cases have been analyzed, along with the literature on exotic dance by scholars, journalists, photographers, & current or former dancers, & other published material.

98S34543 / ISA / 1998 / 11784

Harden, Jeni (Dept Applied Social Science U Stirling, FK9 4LA Scotland [tel: 01786-467977; e-mail: j.a.harden@stir.ac.uk]), **The Neglected Profession: Doctors in Post Communist Russia.**

¶ The health sector in Russia remains one of the most neglected areas of the economy, & 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 collective state responsibility 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, their 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.

98S34544 / ISA / 1998 / 11785

Harris, Hugh (U Illinois, Springfield 62794-9243 [tel/fax: 217-786-6646/7279; 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 along cleavages of ethnicity, language, culture, & religion is a growing post-Cold War phenomenon that is not delimited to any specific continent. It is a global phenomenon, but it is more acute in developing than developed democracies. 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.

98S34545 / ISA / 1998 / 11786

Harris, Janet C., Dewar, Robert M., Kwon, Sun Yong & Clifton, Robert T. (Dept Exercise & Sport Science U North Carolina, Greensboro 27412 [tel/fax: 910-334-3031/904-334-3238; e-mail: jcharris@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 (Jirousek, 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 & Brummett, 1993); & preferred readings centered around monopoly capitalism & militarism in a text made polysemic partially by discursive counterpoints about offense & defense (Lalvani, 1994). Additional themes found in 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.

98S34546 / ISA / 1998 / 11787

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.**

¶ Reports 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) anglophone & francophone woman abuse survivors from selected military communities; (2) military & civilian human service providers who work on, or near, selected military bases; & (3) generals & program administrators at National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa. The special problems of military woman 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

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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.

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 enhance responsiveness to client concerns but failed to produce most of 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 those 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

Hárs, Ágnes (Instit Political Science Hungarian Academy Sciences, H-1024 Budapest [tel/fax: 36-1-316-59-40; e-mail: h8129har@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.sociology.columbia.edu]), **Convergence and Divergence in the World Economy.**

¶ Different researchers have advanced 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: jha@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 (complexity), & Anthony Giddens (social practice) support a growing diversification in the relation of work & leisure in contemporary societies.

98S34554 / ISA / 1998 / 11795

Hartmann, Petra (Instit Soziologie Christian-Albrechts-U Kiel, D-24118 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 431-880-4377/3467; 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 cross-sectional samples, 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.

98S34555 / ISA / 1998 / 11796

Hartmann, Petra (Institut Soziologie Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel, D-24118 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 431-880-4377/3467; e-mail: hartmann@soziologie.uni-kiel.de]), **Rationality and Panel Mortality in Election Research.**

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 increases, 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 as it objectively is 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.

98S34556 / ISA / 1998 / 11797

Hartmann-Tews, Ilse (Institut Sportsoziologie German Sport U, D-50927 Cologne [tel/fax: 49-0221-4982-377/819; e-mail: I.Hartmann@hrz.dshs-koeln.de]), **Professionalisation and Gender Hierarchies.**

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 genderized 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.

98S34557 / ISA / 1998 / 11798

Hartmut, Rosa (Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, D-07745 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 03641-945514/945512; e-mail: rosa@soziologie.uni-jena.de]), **Theory as a Practice-Practice as Theory: A Constructivist Approach on Theory and Interpretation.**

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 consequences of the linguistic turn are to be taken seriously, what is needed now is a dialectical inversion of its insights in the form of a "socioeconomic/-political return," 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.

98S34558 / ISA / 1998 / 11799

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, Health and Well-Being in Men with Spinal Cord Injury.**

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 more

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.

98S34559 / ISA / 1998 / 11800

Harvey, Jean (School Human Kinetics U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 [tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5149; e-mail: jharvey@uottawa.ca]), **Globalization and Sport: Views from Current Political Economy.**

In the *Journal of Sport & Social Issues* (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?

98S34560 / ISA / 1998 / 11801

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.**

Among advanced industrialized countries, only the Japanese government has plans to construct an additional 53 nuclear power plants. Examined here is why the government adheres to such an aggressive pronuclear policy. Recently, the government stresses nuclear power for climate protection. Japanese climate protection policy is criticized & the real reason & political background of the policy is sought, focusing on (1) political opportunity structure; (2) the relationship among government, electrical utilities, & the citizens' movement; & (3) decision-making process of energy & electrical supply policy.

98S34561 / ISA / 1998 / 11802

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.**

Examines whether community infrastructure influences the social & economic viability of specific parts of the central wheatbelt of Western Australia, drawing on a research project conducted with the assistance of the Rural Industries Research & Development Corp of the Australian Federal Government Dept of Primary Industries & Energy. Increasing capitalization & technological advances together with economic rationalist government policies have led to major shifts in the way the business of farming is conducted in Australia. Little has been documented of the social & environmental implications & interrelationships of these changes & how these might influence productivity on farms. Further, much of the Australian research has concentrated on the experience of agricultural industries in the eastern states. Unlike these states, however, Western Australia has few regional centers with a small rural population scattered over a large geographic area. The research has indicated that farmers are making business choices based on the availability of infrastructure & that the social fabric of the industry has the potential to influence the long-term health & viability of the sheep & wheat industry.

98S34562 / ISA / 1998 / 11803

Havens, Betty, Hall, Madelyn & Chipperfield, Judith (U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3E 0W3 [tel/fax: 204-789-3427/3905; e-mail: havens@umanitoba.ca]), **Changes in Structures of Families in Their Later Years.**

Data from the 25-year Aging in Manitoba Longitudinal Study are used to identify the family & household structures of aging Manitobans as they relate to health status & functioning. Results indicate that those who were married in 1971 were the most capable, ie, capable of performing 11-13 activities of daily living (ADLs). The widowed were capable of performing 4-10 ADLs, while the never married were the least capable (less than 4 ADLs). In 1983 & 1990, the same pattern was observed only at the highest level of functioning; however, 1996 shows a return to the same pattern as 1971. There was little difference in capabilities in 1971 for those who lived alone or with others. By 1996, however, those who

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were most capable were likely to live with others, while those who were least capable were more likely to live alone, including those who resided in nursing homes. In contrast, those who were single in 1971 reported they were capable of a greater number of independent ADLs (IADLs) than the widowed, & the widowed reported more capabilities than the married. IADLs showed little relationship to marital status in 1983, but, by the 1990 & 1996 follow-ups, those who were married reported more capabilities. The least capable in 1971 in terms of IADLs were 3-9 times more likely to live with others, whereas the most capable were twice as likely to be living alone. Those in the 1983 cross-section were three times more likely to be living with others, regardless of level of ability. Further, those who were most IADL capable were more likely to live with others, while the distribution of the least capable favored living alone. By 1990 & 1996, the most capable were twice as likely to live with others, while those who were capable of only 2-3 activities predominately lived alone (including those in nursing homes). In regard to chronic conditions, there was only minimal distinction over the years among marital status, but only those in the later samples with the fewest number of conditions were likely to live alone. Overall, a substantial number of individuals continued to rate their health as excellent or good, regardless of marital status or household composition, while less than 10% in each year rated their health as poor or bad.

98S34563 / ISA / 1998 / 11804

Havens, Betty, Hall, Madelyn & Shapiro, Evelyn (U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3E 0W3 (tel/fax: 204-789-3427/3905; e-mail: havens@umanitoba.ca)), **Self-Care, Informal Care, and Formal Care in the Face of Aging and Health Reform.**

¶ Interview data from three cross-sectional & three panel studies (N = nearly 9,000 older Manitobans) are used to explore the type of care received (self, informal, & formal care) with activities of daily living (ADLs) & instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs). Over the years, those who received no care (ie, cared for themselves) were more likely to perceive their health as good, while those who received informal & formal care were more likely to perceive their health as fair or poor. In looking at an example of ADLs for the oldest sample (median age 81), it was found that those who were able to wash & bath themselves were nine times more likely to perceive their health as good rather than poor; while those who received formal care for washing & bathing had only a two times greater likelihood of rating their own health as good. Regarding IADLs for the same group, those able to manage their own finances, for instance, were again nine times more likely to perceive their health as good rather than poor; while those who received informal services to help manage finances were less than three times more likely to rate their health as good than poor, & those who received formal services were only four times more likely to rate their health as good than poor. The type of care received was also found to be reflected in the amount & type of formal care services (physician visits, hospitalizations, & nursing home placement) consumed in the year before & the year after each interview. Results evidence an initial upward trend to more formal types of care with a reversal to less formal types of care following the inception of health reform measures begun in the early 1990s. Preliminary analyses indicate, for example, that earlier trends, which evidenced an increasing need for & use of resources with the aging of the population during a period of ample resources, have changed, suggesting that this period was followed by one of scarce resources & continued population aging. This shift, then, appears to account, at least in part, for the downward trend in the use of formal services.

98S34564 / ISA / 1998 / 11805

Hayashi, Haruo (Disaster Prevention Research Instit Kyoto U, Japan (tel/fax: 81-774-38-4280/31-8294; e-mail: hhayashi@drs.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp)), **Individual Mitigation and Organizational Preparedness.**

¶ Two important lessons were learned from the Kobe, Japan, earthquake of 17 Jan 1995: one for response & one for recovery. It was obvious that Japanese society was not well-prepared for the devastating damage that occurred, resulting in insufficient emergency response. Thus, increasing emergency management capability became one of the most important issues for Japanese disaster management. As to the recovery support of earthquake victims who became homeless, both the Hyogo prefectural government & municipal governments, including Kobe City, have done everything they could to support the recovery processes of victims for the last 3 years, but there are still many victim complaints & resentment about the treatment they received. A review of recovery measures taken after the Kobe earthquake suggests that it be recognized that the losses

due to an urban earthquake disaster could be so large that no society could compensate all victims for all their losses. Thus, increasing awareness & knowledge about mitigation is an indispensable part of urban earthquake disaster management.

98S34565 / ISA / 1998 / 11806

Hayes, Bernadette C. (Dept Sociology Queen's U Belfast, BT7 1NN Northern Ireland (tel/fax: 01232-245133/320668; e-mail: b.hayes@queens-belfast.ac.uk)), **Gender, Scientific Knowledge and Attitudes towards the Environment: A Cross-National Analysis.**

¶ 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.

98S34566 / ISA / 1998 / 11807

Häyrynen, Simo (Dept Social Policy & Philosophy U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland (tel/fax: 358-13-129-056/127-403; e-mail: simo.hayrynen@ta.pklh.kuernet.kuernet.mailnet.fi)), **Cultural Policy between Nation and Province: A Finnish Case Study.**

¶ Examines the social meaning given to culture in public interpretations. Culture is approached as a symbolic form of social power, including social meanings & routines, as theorized by Pierre Bourdieu, Williams, & Immanuel Wallerstein. The point of departure is that there is a division in cultural policy between mechanical apparatus & organic interpretative processes. The crucial questions deal with possibilities to interpret the recommendations, regulations, & applications in state-directed cultural policy. How do cultural meanings & values fluctuate in regional cultural policy? The analysis is aimed at the complicated cultural relation between the center & periphery. It is stated that cultural policy is a policy of intellectuals, who are intermediaries of values in society. A concept of hegemonic project, based on Antonio Gramsci, & reformed by Jessop, is applied to the comparisons that concern positions of hegemonic cultural political authorities & changing cultural attitudes. These notions are illustrated by empirical material drawn from Finnish documents collected at both the national & regional levels representing the field of cultural policy.

98S34567 / ISA / 1998 / 11808

Heap, Ruby (Dept History U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 (tel/fax: 613-562-5791/5994; e-mail: rheap@aixl.uottawa.ca)), **'Physiotherapists Should Never Be Mistaken for Technicians'. The State, the University and the Training of Ontario Physiotherapists, 1960-1980.**

¶ Archival data & official records are used to examine the 1960s-1970s struggle by Canadian national & provincial physiotherapy leaders against the proposal to train in Ontario a new category of workers referred to as "physiotherapy technicians." Influential elements in the political, medical, & educational communities believed this measure would help alleviate the problem of spiralling costs of Ontario health care services & ensure a sufficient pool of physiotherapists for the rapidly expanding health system. Discussed is how such a proposal represented a direct threat to the Canadian Physiotherapy Assoc's claim for professional status, which was largely based on the occupation's increasingly high educational standards, & how physiotherapy leaders not only prevented the creation of a subcategory of less qualified workers in Ontario, but also decided to impose stricter educational standards on all association members. This outcome is attributed largely to their tenacity & to improved lobbying & organizational skills.

98S34568 / ISA / 1998 / 11809

Heaton, Lorna (Dept Communication & Journalism U New Mexico, Albuquerque 87131 (e-mail: lheaton@unm.edu)), **The Information Society in Japan: Evolution of an Idea.**

¶ 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.

98S34569 / ISA / 1998 / 11810

Heaton, Lorna, Rogers, Everett M., Hall, Bradford J., Haner, Michelle, Bedell, Lisarae & 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.**

¶ Explores 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.

98S34570 / 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.**

¶ Attempts 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 would be usable on 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 neostructuralist 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.

98S34571 / ISA / 1998 / 11812

Heisler, Martin & Gagnon-Messier, Sebastien (Dept Government & Politics U Maryland, College Park 20742 (tel/fax: 301-405-4167/314-9690; e-mail: mheisler@bss2.und.edu)), **Theoretical and Practical Complexities of Migration and Citizenship: The European Future in Historical and Comparative Perspectives.**

¶ Argues that the recent literatures on immigration & citizenship suffer from decontextualization. Many writers tend to assume that they can hold one constant while they study variations in the other. Here, an attempt is made to describe, analyze, & explain the interplay of migration & citizenship, considering the emergence of something akin to a "security dilemma" in their relationships: Arguments about either migration or citizenship tend to elicit normatively-based defensive postures, militating against constructive dialogue in the migration-citizenship nexus. Migration & consideration of citizenship—especially, but not only in Europe—unfold in multiple, nesting contexts, including the localities where the impacts of migration are most evident; the state, which remains the principal focus of political activity & the conceptual & legal framework for citizenship; the European Union, which is evolving a legal, administrative, & identitive character that pertains to both citizenship & migration; & broader regional & global economic & normative processes. This broader context points to the need to study the ways in which transnational migration has stimulated the rise of transnational communities that challenge conventional identities, notions of belonging, rights, & responsibilities. The development & implications of transnational communities based on migration are explored, focusing on the European Union. Comparisons with North American patterns of migration & their effects on identity, social, political, & economic structures & de facto citizenship are provided, as are allusions to historical patterns. While focus is on the ramifications of the emergence of transnational communities on

the interplay of migration & citizenship, broader perspectives in social & political theory are also incorporated, building on Antje Wiener's European citizenship practice; Michael Kearney's work on transnational communities; & some of the normative & institutional concerns raised by Marco Martiniello.

98S34572 / ISA / 1998 / 11813

Heitlinger, Alena (Trent U, Peterborough Ontario K9J 7B5 (tel/fax: 705-748-1221/1213; e-mail: aheitlinger@trentu.ca)), **Nurses and Nursing: A Comparative Perspective.**

¶ Various meanings of the term nurse & nursing are deconstructed & reconfigured to deal in the subtleties of different circumstances under which nurses train, obtain licensing, provide patient care, secure their specific niche(s) in the health care division of labor, compare &/or cooperate with other health care providers, & negotiate their wages & workloads. The specifics of nursing are examined both historically & cross-nationally, drawing on comparative data from three countries with very different political & health care systems: communist Czechoslovakia, the postcommunist Czech Republic, & Canada. An attempt is made to develop a broader sociological perspective on nursing that is not limited to the market economies of Western liberal democracies. Such a perspective takes issue with several unexamined assumptions of both Western sociology of the professions & the "semi professions" & the prevailing feminist approaches to caring work.

98S34573 / ISA / 1998 / 11814

Heller, Frank (Centre Decision Making Studies Tavistock Instit, 30 Tabernacle St London England EC2A 4DD (tel/fax: 44-0-171-417-0407/0566; e-mail: heller@tavistock.org)), **Group Feed-Back Analysis and Participation.**

¶ In 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" (Heller, 1997). Group feedback 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.

98S34574 / ISA / 1998 / 11815

Helman, Sara (Dept Behavioral Sciences Ben Gurion U Negev, Beer-sheva IL-84015 Israel (tel/fax: 972-7-6472-054/932; e-mail: sarith@bgumail.bgu.ac.il)), **Jewish-Palestinian Inter-Group Dialogue and the Strengthening of National Discourse.**

¶ Examines 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 discourse & 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 consensus or common interests, but rather, emphasizes each group's collective identity & different interests & goals.

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98S34575 / ISA / 1998 / 11816

Hermes-Hayes, Rick (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1 (tel/fax: 519-888-4567/746-7326; e-mail: rhh@waterloo.ca)), **Class Inequality in the Early Work of Everett C. Hughes: French Canada in Transition Re-Examined.**

¶ Everett Hughes's *French Canada in Transition* (1943) is an early classic of Canadian sociology 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.

98S34576 / ISA / 1998 / 11817

Helve, Helena (U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (tel/fax: 3589-191-23588/23591; e-mail: helve@cc.helsinki.fi)), **What Happened to 'Young Humanists,' 'Individualists' and 'Traditionalists'? A Comparative Study of Changing Value Worlds of Young People in the Framework of Postmodernity.**

¶ Investigates value changes among young people, based on quantitative & qualitative material gathered 1989/90 from 240 adolescents, ages 16-19, in Helsinki, & rural Ostrobothnia, Finland, a follow-up in 1992, & comparative data gathered in 1995 from 457 young adults. Differences in & essential features of the attitudes, attitude structures, & values of young Finns were investigated using attitude scales & factor analysis. Three main value dimensions were constructed: humanism, individualism, & traditionalism. Significant gender differences were found. Girls valued more environmental issues, boys more technics & 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.

98S34577 / ISA / 1998 / 11818

Helve, Helena (U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (tel/fax: 3589-191-23588/23591; e-mail: helve@cc.helsinki.fi)), **Youth Policies and Youth Values.**

¶ Value shifts are occurring among Finnish young people that need to be addressed by youth policymakers. Values examined in 1989/90 studies of 240 adolescents, ages 16-19, in Helsinki & rural Ostrobothnia, with a follow-up in 1992, clustered around the dimensions of humanism, individualism, & traditionalism. Girls expressed more environmentalist attitudes, whereas boys' values were in accord with technology & science. Comparison with values determined in a European barometer survey revealed both similarities & differences. It is argued that value orientations revealed by the Finnish analysis point to the direction in which values under postmodernity are likely to go. Implications for youth policy & youth education are considered, in the sense that recognition of how young people view the modern world is an essential prerequisite both for finding ways to recruit them into the functions of modern citizenship & for providing the support they need in their transition to adulthood.

98S34578 / ISA / 1998 / 11819

Hendrickson, Mary, Raedeke, Andrew & Heffernan, William D. (U Missouri, Columbia 65221), **Market Power and the Global Food System: The Role of the Firm.**

¶ Operating from dominant power positions, transnational corporations (TNCs) have a global vision of the food & agriculture system & possess the ability to implement that vision across & within different commodities & sectors. An understanding of how TNCs have accumulated market power in several commodities &/or sectors, & how power shapes the participation of large numbers of actors in the food system allows dissatisfied groups greater opportunity to devise multiple alternatives. These tendencies of TNCs are explored by highlighting one firm, Archer Daniels Midland (ADM), a US-based transnational food corporation that has sought an increasing role on the international stage. In addition, ADM has expanded into different commodities, pursued shares or partnerships with different organizational forms, & increased its vertical integration.

98S34579 / ISA / 1998 / 11820

Hendrickx, John, Bernasco, Wim & De Graaf, Paul M. (Dept Sociology Nijmegen U, NL-6500 HE Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-24-361-2008/2399; e-mail: J. Hendrickx@maw.kun.nl)), **Couples' Labour Market Participation in the Netherlands. The Effects of Economic and Cultural Characteristics of Both Spouses.**

¶ Event-history models are used to analyze the labor market participation of women in the Netherlands, focusing on the impact of the husband's characteristics on the wife's labor market decisions. Results indicate that the husband's economic characteristics have some small effects. However, the wife's labor market participation is guided mainly by family cycle, ie, the presence & age of children.

98S34580 / ISA / 1998 / 11821

Hennion, Antoine (CSI École Mines Paris, F-75006 France (tel/fax: 33-0-14-05-19191/35-45628; e-mail: hennion@csi.ensmp.fr)), **D'une histoire de la musique à une histoire de l'écoute (From a History of Music to a History of Hearing).** (FRE)

¶ The evolution of the musical concert since the 19th century is analyzed, contending that the corporal performance & collective event were at the heart of this social activity that centered on novelty & a sense of public participation that aided social cohesion. The way concerts of today have changed is considered, & it is argued that, even though the image of the concert remains active, one often does not hear the music being played because one has other versions of that music in one's head & attends the concert expecting a specific interpretation made familiar by recordings. The effect of the media & recordings on the hearing of concerts is said to be the centering of music on consumption & the irreversible transformation of how we expect to hear music played. These changes call for modification of the study of the history of music into the study of the history of the listener.

98S34581 / ISA / 1998 / 11822

Henriksen, Oeystein (Dept Social Science Bodoe Coll, N-8002 Norway (e-mail: Oeystein.Henriksen@hibo.no)), **Preventional Strategies and Social Integration.**

¶ Discusses strategies for prevention of adolescent alcohol & drug use in the context of social integration in modern society. Analyses are based on a participatory research project seeking to develop & evaluate a model for alcohol & drug prevention in secondary school founded parent participation. Prevention is conceptualized as an intended normative activity; a mediation of values where different forms of integration between generations, & in peer groups, have great significance. Because many preventional projects have underanalyzed different forms of integration, they have overestimated the significance of both mediation of knowledge & local communities/neighborhood. Traditional forms of structural, functional, & normative integration are declining in modern society. Preventional strategies are discussed in relation to three aspects: (1) institutionalization of children & youth in everyday life, especially through the increasing significance of school; (2) parental influence on youth interaction in the peer group & toward professionals; & (3) communication as a form of normative integration.

98S34582 / ISA / 1998 / 11823

Henry, Ian P. & Nassis, Pantelis (Dept Physical Education/Sports Science/Recreation Management Loughborough U, LE11 3TU England (tel/fax: 44-1509-223262/971; e-mail: I.P.Henry@lboro.ac.uk)), **Political Clientelism and Sports Policy in Contemporary Greece.**

¶ Political clientelism, which involves the disbursement of financial, employment or other forms of patronage, is regarded as a common political phenomenon in southern European states (Ferrera, 1996), but has been unexplored in relation to sports policy in such contexts. Reported here are findings of a study that attempted to identify the nature of the strategic relations underpinning the activities of the Greek state in sports policy, 1981-1993, focusing on aspects of the clientelistic relations between the two major political parties, the Pan Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) & New Democracy (ND), both of which enjoyed terms of office in central government over the period. If such clientelistic relations 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) impacts 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.

98S34583 / ISA / 1998 / 11824

Henry, Miriam (Queensland U Technology, Red Hill 4059 Australia (tel/fax: 61-7-3864-3493/3728; e-mail: mj.henry@qut.edu.au)), **Globalisation, the Negligent State and the Politics of Accountability: Issues and Dilemmas for Gender Equity in Education.**

Globalization 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 theorists are correct, they should have broader applicability.

98S34584 / ISA / 1998 / 11825

Henz, Ursula & Sundström, Marianne (Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-8-162851/156838; e-mail: ursula.henz@suda.su.se)), **Earnings as a Force of Attraction and Specialization.**

Studies trends in earnings homogeneity among married & cohabiting couples & in effects of own & spouse's earnings on women's specialization in market work & household work in Sweden. Analyzed are correlations between spouses' earnings & the effects of own earnings & spouse's earnings on women's transitions between part- & full-time work, their exits from reentries into the labor market, & their exits from parental leave, 1968-1992. To this end, individual life histories from the 1992 Swedish Family Survey are combined with longitudinal information on earnings from the national taxation register. A unique aspect of this data set is that it has earnings information for married & cohabiting couples & previous spouses.

98S34585 / ISA / 1998 / 11826

Herberts, Kjell (Åbo Akademi U, SF-65100 Finland (tel/fax: 358-6-324-7152/7457; e-mail: kjell.herberts@abo.fi)), **Changing Language Usage in Bilingual Settings.**

Draws on 1977-1997 longitudinal data from 150 Swedish speakers & interviews with the younger generation to present inter- & intragenerational perspectives & investigate changes in about 1,000 voluntary associations 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.

98S34586 / ISA / 1998 / 11827

Heritage, John C. & Stivers, Tanya (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90095-1551 (tel: 310-206-5216)), **Physicians' On-Line Commentary: A Method of Influencing Patient Expectations.**

Diagnosis is generally regarded as a distinct & separate phase or element of the medical encounter, which ordinarily follows some verbal &/or physical examination of the patient. Reported here are observational & 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.

98S34587 / ISA / 1998 / 11828

Hernández León, Rubén (Dept Humanidades U Monterrey, San Pedro Garza García 66238 Mexico (tel/fax: 52-8-338-5050/3135; e-mail: ac59242@umav04.udem.edu.mx)), **New Trends in Mexican Migration to the United States: Urban Origins and Political Outcomes.**

Mexican migration to the US has undergone a great transformation since the 1980s, including the participation of new social actors, the emergence of different origins & destinations, & the development of innovative strategies in the social organization of international migration. Analyzed here are two related dimensions of this transformation: the urban origins of recent migratory flows & the political aftermath of the Mexican state's involvement in the process of migration. Data from a study on migration of blue-collar households in Monterrey, Mexico's third largest city, show how urban origin flows are the result of processes of

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. Such 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.

98S34588 / ISA / 1998 / 11829

Hernandez, Beatriz Diconca (Dept Antropologia Social U República, 11200 Montevideo Uruguay (tel/fax: 5982-619-9324/613-4273; e-mail: bdh@fesbd.edu.uy)), **Space and Time: A Study on Children of Low Cultural and Socioeconomic Status in a Montevidean Quarter.**

Explores ethnographically (via interviews with teachers, mothers, & children & observations) children at social risk in Montevideo, Uruguay, 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.

98S34589 / ISA / 1998 / 11830

Hernandez, Donald J. (US Bureau Census, Washington DC 20233-8500 (tel/fax: 301-457-3231/3248; e-mail: Donald.J.Hernandez@cmail.census.gov)), **The Changing Lives of Immigrant and Nonimmigrant Families in the USA from 1910 to 1990.**

Between 1990 & 1995, the number of children in immigrant families in the US grew by 30%, compared to only 8% for children with native-born parents; by 1995, nearly 1 of every 8 children was the child of an immigrant. Today, the US fertility rate is near or below replacement level, & the baby-boom generation is moving beyond childbearing age. Therefore, future growth in the population will occur primarily through immigration & through births to immigrants & their descendants. Census projections indicate that the proportion of children under age 18 who are white non-Hispanic will decline steadily & rapidly, from about 69% in 1990 to only 50% in 2030. Conversely, the proportion of children who are Hispanic, black, Asian, or of another nonwhite race is expected to expand from 30% to 50%. Data from the 1910, 1960, & 1990 decennial censuses are used to analyze historical changes experienced by first-, second-, & later-generation children regarding (1) parental presence in the home, (2) number of siblings in the home, (3) parental literacy & educational attainments, (4) paternal & maternal labor force participation including part- & full-time work, (5) poverty & income inequality, & (6) overcrowded housing conditions. Analyses are also conducted for first- & second-generation children of changes in their countries of origin, language, parental language, citizenship, & state of residence. Children most at risk of harmful consequences are identified, & the role of race & ethnicity in influencing resources available to children & their future prospects is evaluated.

98S34590 / ISA / 1998 / 11831

Hernandez-Leon, Ruben ((e-mail: ruherman@umav01.udem.edu.mx)), **New Origins and New Destination: Latin American International Migration to the United States.**

During the last 2 decades, Latin American migrations to North America have developed new origins in terms of both countries & regions within the sending subcontinent. Countries like Ecuador, Paraguay, & Brazil have become the source of recent flows directed toward the US. Explored here are social organizations of these international migratory streams, as well as the conditions, eg, structural adjustment & the impact of neoliberal policies, giving rise to these flows. At the same time, much older Latin American migrations have found new destinations in North America; this is particularly the case of Mexican migration to the US; new Mexican communities have emerged in areas other than the Southwest, areas themselves that are undergoing either rapid growth or processes of economic restructuring. Two cases in point are the South & the New York City metropolitan area. Causes, characteristics, & consequences of international migratory flows between Latin & North America are considered, focusing on new origins & new destinations.

98S34591 / ISA / 1998 / 11832

Hertz, Rosanna & Ferguson, Faith (Wellesley Coll, MA 02181-8252 (tel: 617-566-4331; e-mail: Rhertz@Wellesley.edu)), **Unwed Mothers: Balancing Work and Family among Economically Self-Sufficient Women.**

Data obtained via in-depth interviews with 50 women, ages 22-50, in

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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. Ensuring middle-class lives 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

Herz, Ruth (U-Gesamthochschule Siegen, D-57068 Federal Republic 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 laws 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

Herzog, Hanna (Dept Sociology Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel [tel/fax: 972-3-549-4941/7842; e-mail: hherzog@spirit.tan.ac.il]), **Gendering the Social Agenda: Discourse in Alternative Voices.**

¶ The term post-Zionism, like postmodernism, 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 & subversive 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 expression seek to challenge 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 cumulative impact that assails the dominant agenda from various angles, & this ultimately obligates the creation of a new & diversified agenda.

98S34594 / ISA / 1998 / 11835

Hestbaek, Anne-Dorthe (Danish National Instit Social Research, Herluf Trollesgade 11 DK-1052 Copenhagen [tel/fax: 45-33-48-08-00/33; e-mail: adh@smsfi.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 self-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

Hettige, S. T. (U Colombo, Sri Lanka), **Economic Liberalism, Food Security and Rural Livelihoods: A Critical Analysis of the National**

Agricultural Policy of Sri Lanka.

¶ 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 often the 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 deformalization & dedifferentiation require conceptual recourse to the emergent, relational, & transitional nature of network-like 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; & neoliberal 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 multiethnic 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-Cheol, Nakazawa, Hideo, Kado, Kazunori & Mizusawa, Hiromitsu (Faculty Social Sciences Hitotsubashi U, Kanagawa 243 Japan [tel/fax: 81-462-47-8901; e-mail: VYW03403@niftyserve.or.jp]), **The Dynamics of Local Politics and Collective Action Repertoire: The Case of Postwar Japan.**

¶ Examines the relationship between political opportunity structures & repertoires 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.

98S34599 / ISA / 1998 / 11840

Higuchi, Seiko (Tohoku Fukushi (Welfare) U, Aoba-ku Sendai Japan 981-0943 (tel/fax: 81-22-233-3111/3113)), **La Condition du travail pour les infirmières et leur point de vue de l'égalité entre l'homme et la femme** (Work Conditions of Nurses and Their Point of View about Equality between Man and Woman). (FRE)

¶ 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.

98S34600 / ISA / 1998 / 11841

Hill, Michael R. (Sociological Origins, 2701 Sewell St Lincoln NE 68502 (tel/fax: 402-475-5534/472-6070)), **Harriet Martineau, Abolition, and the Sociology of Race in the United States.**

¶ Harriet Martineau's activist abolitionist role resulted in considerable notoriety during her 2-year US study tour during the 1830s. Less well-known, however, are Martineau's continued observations & analyses of US race relations up to & during the Civil War. Here, Martineau's founding contributions to the sociology of race in the US are documented.

98S34601 / ISA / 1998 / 11842

Himmelmann, Günther W., Prümper, Jochen, Hassenzahl, Marc, Schulz, Jan, Eberhardt, Winfried, Brückner, Gunter & Dubrow, Manfred (Institut Medical Biometry & Epidemiology U Marburg, D-35037 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-172-6806069/6421-28-8921; e-mail: Himmelm@IBM.net)), **A General Health Information System in the Web: What Is Its Impact? The German Federal Health Information System IS-GBE as a Sociocybernetic Experience.**

¶ Examines the Federal Republic of Germany's IS-GBE as a general health & reporting system. Its main goals are to (1) address the general public, decision makers, politicians, & press; (2) provide free access via Internet to everybody; (3) deliver up-to-date information in the forms of freely combined texts, graphics, & 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.

98S34602 / ISA / 1998 / 11843

Hinrichs, Karl (U Bremen, D-28209 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-421-218-4063/4052; e-mail: HINRICHKS@zes.uni-bremen.de)), **Reforming the Public Pension Scheme in Germany: The End of the Traditional Consensus?**

¶ After the legislation of public pension reform in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1989, which became effective in 1992, it was assumed that no further structural reform should enter the political agenda during this century. Nevertheless, in 1997, another far-reaching reform proposal was addressed in the legislative process. Here, the background of the revived reform debate, the disputed elements of the reform proposals, & the process of compromise building are analyzed & contrasted with ongoing pension reform debates & attempts to cope with the consequences of societal aging in countries such as Sweden & the US. Special emphasis is given to the question of whether the ongoing & conflicting reform process indicates an end to the long-standing consensus between the large political parties, & between social partners, that has prevailed in German pension politics to date.

98S34603 / ISA / 1998 / 11844

Hiom, Debra (Inst Learning & Research Technology U Bristol, BS8 1TN England (tel/fax: 44-117-928-8443/8478; e-mail: d.hiom@bristol.ac.uk)), **The Quest for Quality on the Web.**

¶ Although researcher information needs are being met increasingly from on-line sources provided by governments, fellow researchers, & commercial organizations, the sheer quantity of information available, together with a lack of coherent organization, has prevented many re-

searchers from maximizing the potential of the Internet in their work. Described here is the approach of SOSIG (Social Science Information Gateway) in helping researchers access high-quality information, drawing on European-funded research in developing standards & methods for resource discovery & description. A review of current progress in this area is provided.

98S34604 / ISA / 1998 / 11845

Hirata, Helena Sumiko (Centre national recherche scientifique, F-75794 Paris Cedex 16 France), **Industrial Restructuring, Sexual Division of Labour and Women's Social Movements.**

¶ Focuses on the lack of gender dimension in the social sciences, in particular, in the sociology of work, which has always based its theoretical constructions on a male model of worker. Taking gender relations into account reveals that the impact of flexible specialization & recent forms of work organization are not the same for women & men. Impacts of these changes are contradictory & complex: when new opportunities of more skilled jobs appear, sexual divisions & precariousness of the female labor force are reinforced. This development is situated in the context of the international debate about the end of work & the place of work in the society today. The strategic place of women's work at present is considered: part-timers & temporary female workers seem to prefigure the future of wage work. The discussion is founded on secondary empirical research & on findings of comparative research in Brazil, France, & Japan. Focus is on three aspects of industrial restructuring & gender: (1) the place of the concept of gender in the social sciences debate about flexible specialization & new production concepts; (2) the present trends of female employment & gendered organization of labor in a socioeconomic & institutional context deeply marked by a double & paradoxical transformation of work with regard to stability; & (3) the interest of widening the concept of work from a gendered point of view to contribute to the debate about the end of work. Discussed in conclusion are women's collective movements & actions—particularly in France today—in defense of their employment & their social & professional status.

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Hiremath, S. L. (Dept Sociology Gulbarga U, 585106 Karnataka India (tel/fax: 08472-24839/21632; e-mail: root@guluni.kar.nic.in)), **Professionalism among Indian Physicians.**

¶ Draws on scale data from 200 physicians in India to explore the degree to which professionalism is practiced. Findings indicate that, despite the scale's conservative nature, nearly 48% of physicians practice with a high degree of professionalism, challenging the general assumption regarding their lack of professionalism. Even regarding covariates of professionalism, results seem to negate common notions that physicians with urban backgrounds & those in private practice exhibit a higher degree of professionalism than their rural & public-sector counterparts. However, personal 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.

98S34606 / ISA / 1998 / 11847

Hiremath, S. L. (Dept Sociology Gulbarga U, 585106 Karnataka India (tel/fax: 8742-24839/21632; e-mail: root@guluni.kar.nic.in)), **Democracy in Indian Trade Unions.**

¶ Based on an empirical inquiry into the extent & determinants of democracy in Indian unions, an attempt is made to develop & operationalize indices of democracy in union organizations, keeping in view the indices employed in previous studies. Organizational & 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.

98S34607 / ISA / 1998 / 11848

Hiremath, S. L., Hiremath, Arathi & Kulkarni, Jayashree (Dept Sociology Gulbarga U, 585106 Karnataka India (tel/fax: 08472-24839/21632; e-mail: root@guluni.kar.nic.in)), **Women in Medical Profession: Work and Family Interface.**

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¶ Explores the extent & correlates of professional-domestic role conflict experienced by Indian women in the medical profession, drawing on interview data from 110 female doctors in an urban setting. Findings suggest that, among women, the medical profession is still a monopoly of those from higher social origins & is looked on as adding to family & self-prestige. Further, contrary to what is widely lamented, the extent of role conflict experienced is moderate, with only about 10% finding it difficult to cope with professional & domestic roles simultaneously. However, findings also suggest that relief from domestic obligations could be of great help in improving their professional practice & efficiency. Further, variables generally assumed to be associated with role conflict, eg, marital status, age, & professional orientations, seem to be significant.

98S34608 / ISA / 1998 / 11849

Hiremath, S. L. & Shahida (Dept Sociology Gulbarga U, 585106 Karnataka India (tel/fax: 0-8472-24839/21632; e-mail: root@guluni.kar.nin.in)), **Women, Education and Fertility: An Indian Experience.**

¶ In developing countries like India, where traditional norms, values, & customs regulate individual behavior, women's education seems to play a vital role in changing demographic trends. Explored here are the linkages between the formal education of women & their reproductive behavior, based on empirical data from northern Karnataka. Analysis reveals that higher levels of formal education postpone the age at entry into sexual life (marriage), shorten the reproductive span, enhance the degree of autonomy & recourse to contraception, & thus, restrict fertility from reaching its maximum.

98S34609 / ISA / 1998 / 11850

Hiremath, S. L. & Somashekhar, C. (Dept Studies Sociology Gulbarga U, 585106 Karnataka India), **Professional Commitment among Indian Physicians.**

¶ Explores levels & determinants of professional commitment among 200 Indian physicians, based on scale data. Findings reveal a high level of commitment, with 66+ % of respondents being on the higher side of the scale. Level of commitment increases with age, span of career, & educational attainment, but varies independent of rural/urban background & social origin. However, it appears that those with ideological considerations exhibit higher levels of commitment than those who are instrumentally or intrinsically oriented. Age at career choice & family professional background are significantly associated with level of commitment. These phenomena are discussed in the context of general sociocultural milieus prevailing in Indian society.

98S34610 / ISA / 1998 / 11851

Hiremath, S. L. & Somashekhar, C. (Gulbarga U, 585106 Karnataka India (tel/fax: 8472-20971/21632; e-mail: root@guluni.kar.nic.in)), **Privatization of Medical Education and Professional Practice.**

¶ Examines the implications of privatization of medical education for professional practice among physicians, drawing on interview & scale data from 200 physicians in Bangalore, India. The findings indicate that the fear about menace of capitation & reservations against reservation so widely prevalent among policymakers & the public at large are rather unwarranted, because 80+ % of the physicians are offered admission on the basis of merit. Further analysis reveals that rural-urban background, social origin, & grades in medical education of the physicians vary significantly with the basis for medical education, but other important dimensions of professional practice, eg, professional orientation, commitment, competence, & degree of professionalism, appear to be independent of the bases for admission to medical education. The findings suggest that the implications of privatization through capitation for medical profession are not as detrimental as assumed.

98S34611 / ISA / 1998 / 11852

Hiremath, S. L. & Somashekhar, C. (Dept Studies Sociology Gulbarga U, Jnana Ganga 585106 Karnataka India (tel/fax: 08472-20971/21632; e-mail: root@guluni.kar.nic.in)), **Professional Competence: A Study of Indian Physicians.**

¶ Investigates the level & determinants of professional competence among 200 Indian physicians using a competence scale & an interview schedule. Findings suggest that, despite many landmark contributions to medical science, the overall level of competence of Indian doctors could be viewed as moderate. However, the competence scale is quite conservative, so those who score high could be considered comparable to the best in their respective fields; nearly 50% of the respondents would be viewed

as at least reasonably competent. The analysis further reveals that variables assumed to be correlated with professional competence—eg, age, rural/urban background, type of professional practice (private vs public), professional qualifications, & mode of admission to medical education—have minimal impact on competence levels. However, the social origin of physicians is positively associated with competence. Findings are analyzed in light of the general sociocultural milieu in which physicians practice their profession.

98S34612 / ISA / 1998 / 11853

Hisayoshi, Mitsuda (Dept Sociology Bukkyo U, Murasakino Kitaku Kyoto Japan 603 (tel/fax: 81-75-491-2141/493-9032; e-mail: mitsuda@bukkyo-u.ac.jp)), **To Trust or Not to Trust: Lesons from Twenty Years of the Shiretoko National Trust Movement in Japan, 1977-1997.**

¶ The hallmark of public land protection in many countries has been the management of rural areas by urbanites with little empathy for or faith in the conservation capabilities of rural inhabitants as management partners. Presented here is an inclusive approach to local residents as an enlightened way to achieve long-term conservation in harmony with protection of biodiversity & sustainable regional development in the Shiretoko National Park on Hokkaido Island, Japan. In two field studies, historical data & interview & questionnaire data were gathered from affected park communities & the members of Shiretoko National Trust Movement in 1987 & 1997, in the context of a conservation alliance between local people & urban environmentalists. Findings indicate the ambivalence of the potential role of local people as full partners in national park management of interests to exist between human welfare & ecological well-being, without the remedy of environmental elitism among urban environmentalism.

98S34613 / ISA / 1998 / 11854

Hjerm, Mikael (Dept Sociology Umeå U, S-90187 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-90-786-7841; e-mail: mikael.hjerm@soc.umu.se)), **National Identity, National Pride and Xenophobia: Australia, Germany, U.K. and Sweden Compared.**

¶ The denigration of individuals or groups based on perceived differences, ie, xenophobia, is arguably a part of everyday life worldwide. Xenophobic attitudes or sentiments are not new, nor are they likely to disappear in the near future. Even if there is a discrepancy between racist actions & xenophobia, the latter is to be considered problematic, because it is the basis for both concrete racist actions & more subtle forms of exclusion hidden in the discourse of society. Scholars have invested considerable effort to scrutinize xenophobia, conducting research in the various social science disciplines—eg, Tajfel's social-psychological social identity approach, where xenophobia is the implacable result of individuals' categorization of their world, or of focusing on institutional arrangements as mediators of exclusion & xenophobia. Xenophobia has also been subjected to various efforts at quantitative measurement, while relationships between people's attachment to & pride in their nation-state & xenophobia have been widely theorized, though with little empirical research. An attempt is made here to fill that gap.

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Hjorthol, Randi & Berge, Guro (Institt Transport Economics, PO Box 6110 Etterstad N-0602 Oslo Norway (tel/fax: 47-2257-3800/0290; e-mail: randi.hjorthol@toi.no)), **Lifestyle, Transport and the Environment.**

¶ Examines the relation between passenger environmental attitudes & 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 measurements. The attitudinal variables are seen in relation to behavioral variables concerning choice of transport modes & locational 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 the car users can 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.

98S34615 / ISA / 1998 / 11856

Hoecker-Drysdale, Susan (Dept Sociology/Anthropology Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H4B 1R6 (tel/fax: 514-489-9640/848-4548; e-mail: hoecker@alcor.concordia.ca)), **Harriet Martineau and the Positivism of Auguste Comte.**

¶ 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.

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Hoffman, Lily M. (Dept Sociology City U New York, NY 10031 (tel/fax: 212-866-8058/0138; e-mail: L.Hoffman@email.gc.cuny.ab)), **Bringing Professions In: Medicine and Welfare State Restructuring.**

¶ Takes a new approach to welfare state restructuring by focusing on professions—a key instrumentality of the welfare state—and 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 & 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.

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Hoffman, Lily M. (Dept Sociology City Coll New York, NY 10031 (tel/fax: 212-866-8058/0318; e-mail: lhoffman@email.qc.cuny.ed)), **Ghetto Tourism in a Global City: Harlem in Historical Perspective.**

¶ 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 each period? What mechanisms actually link global processes to tourism in Harlem? What does a globalizing economy mean for places that symbolize cultural diversity or difference? What are the implications for current discussions of global cities?

98S34618 / ISA / 1998 / 11859

Hogbacka, Riitta (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, FIN-00014 Finland (tel: 358-9-191-23974; e-mail: riitta.hogbacka@helsinki.fi)), **Women's Work in a Northern Periphery: Declining Wage Work and New Strategies.**

¶ In the context of the severe recession in Finland, 1991-1994, examined are changes in the work & labor market position of women living in peripheral (ie, rural) areas, drawing on representative surveys & in-depth interviews with a subsample. Their experiences are located at the grass-roots level. New livelihood strategies are explored.

98S34619 / ISA / 1998 / 11860

Hoggart, Keith (Dept Geography King's Coll London, WC2R 2LS England (tel/fax: 44-171-873-2713/2287; e-mail: keith.hoggart@kcl.ac.uk)), **The Decline of Urban Government and Rise of Quasi-Government: Social Housing in London 1988-1998.**

¶ The 1980s & 1990s have seen a significant reduction in the fiscal & regulative powers of local governments in the UK, with contributions to the delivery of many services having been curtailed by legislation & financial restrictions. Housing provision is a clear example of this. Examining the situation in the boroughs of London, England, explored is how ideological commitments under the Conservative governments of the 1980s & early 1990s led to utilization of nonprofit quasi-governmental

organizations as alternative social housing providers. Problems associated with this form of provision, which have been heightened by fiscal restraint & growing problems of housing shortage, are examined. The pressures this has placed on providers point toward the emergence of new forms of deprivation on social housing estates in the future.

98S34620 / ISA / 1998 / 11861

Höijer, Rolf (Nuffield Coll Oxford U, OX1 1NF Engand (tel/fax: 44-01865-554569/278557; e-mail: rolf.hoijer@nuf.ox.ac.uk)), **The Altruist's Dilemma.**

¶ Refutes the "assurance game solution" to problems of public goods provisioning, 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.

98S34621 / ISA / 1998 / 11862

Hola, Richard C. & Jackson, Cynthia (Dept Political Science Michigan State U, East Lansing 48823 (tel/fax: 517-353-1686/432-1041; e-mail: Rhola@Pilot.msu.Edu)), **The Political Role of Nonprofits in an Urban Community.**

¶ 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 examples 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.

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Holdsworth, Clare M. (Cathie Marsh Centre Census & Survey Research U Manchester, M13 9PL England (tel/fax: 0161-275-4744/4722; e-mail: c.holdsworth@manchester.ac.uk)), **Working Mothers in Great Britain and Spain: Family Strategies and Social Policy.**

¶ Data from the Spanish Sociodemographic Survey for 1991 & the National Child Development Survey for GB are drawn on to examine how 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 of leaving home, 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.

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98S34623 / ISA / 1998 / 11864

Holliman, Richard M. (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA Buckinghamshire England [tel: 01908-654482; e-mail: r.m.holliman@open.ac.uk]), **"A Significant Udder": Press Coverage of Dolly the Sheep.**

¶ Analyzes British press coverage surrounding Dolly, the cloned Finn Dorset sheep born at the Roslin Instit, drawing on thematic analysis of articles that specifically mentioned Dolly or cloning & genetics from 8 national newspapers for a 12-month period. Findings show vast coverage in the broadsheet press, with many comments on the potential benefits or concerns of this new technology. This debate has already led to government intervention in many different countries & may well have further implications for genetic research. Debates on the benefits of communicating science to a lay audience are considered.

98S34624 / ISA / 1998 / 11865

Hollinshead, Keith (Dept Recreation/Park/Tourism Sciences Texas A&M U, College Station 77843-2261 [tel/fax: 409-845-9392/0446; e-mail: khollins@rpts.tamu.edu]), **Tourism and the Halfway Populations: A Dialectical Critique.**

¶ Inspects the projection of cultural difference in tourism, particularly in terms of the sheer numbers of the world's people whom Bhabha, in his landmark work, *The Location of Culture*, suggests are living in interstitial spaces, as "halfway populations" existing in between cultures. Bhabha's examination of the difficult psychic condition faced by such restless, interstitial people is probed to shed light on the large role that tourism plays in the Othering of such peoples in the ethnocentric positioning of places & pasts. In noting the inventive & essentializing force of so much representational activity in the everyday of mundane images/projections/languages of tourism, dialectical insights are provided into the petty & quotidian fashions by which the discourse & practice of tourism management (& tourism research) helps significantly misinterpret the hybridity, ambiguity, & temporal pluridimensionality of so much postcolonial/postmodern life.

98S34625 / ISA / 1998 / 11866

Horne, John (Moray House Instit, Cramond Rd North Edinburgh EH4 6JD Scotland [tel/fax: 0131-312-6001/6335; e-mail: johnh@mhie.ac.uk]), **Structuration Theory, Sport and Power.**

¶ Considers the contribution of structuration theory, primarily derived from the writings of Anthony Giddens, to understanding sport in society. Focus is on the conception of power in Giddens's recent work on modernity & the self. Central ideas such as "runaway world," "risk society," & "globalization," understood not as a particular sphere of action in the economic, political, or cultural realm, but as the late-modern condition itself, are critically evaluated. The notion of "life politics" & Giddens's conception of lifestyle are also appraised for their potential contribution to a "past-modern" sociology of sport.

98S34626 / ISA / 1998 / 11867

Hornung, Bernd R. (Instit Medical Informatics Marburg U, D-35032 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 6421-28-6206/3599; e-mail: Hornung@mail.uni-marburg.de]), **Data Protection and New IT in Sustainable Social Systems—Sociocybernetic Aspects of Recent Developments in IT.**

¶ The information society puts information at an ever more central place in the lives of people, organizations, & societies. This creates new risks & vulnerabilities & provokes a quest for the protection of human rights & liberties, including data protection. The latter must be viewed in the larger societal context & in terms of its ultimate ends. It is argued that a concept from ecological research, sustainability, could constitute an adequate point of departure for societal analysis & technology assessment, replacing less convincing general goals. An example from health care exemplifies how data protection at the organizational level can be integrated into such a framework & how a multitude of aspects from different disciplines have to be taken into account. Data protection, eg, in a hospital, has to cope with the risks & potentials of worldwide information traffic, automatic medical & administrative data exchange, hackers, & computer viruses, as well as with the needs of doctors for fast & authentic medical information & with patients' demands for adequate treatment, privacy, & confidentiality. The answer proposed to this challenge is a mix of up-to-date technical solutions, cryptology (smart cards & electronic signature), organizational measures, & training & motivation.

98S34627 / ISA / 1998 / 11868

Hornung, Bernd R. & Hornung, Charo (Instit Medical Informatics

Marburg U, D-35032 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 6421-28-6206/3599; e-mail: Hornung@mail.uni-marburg.de]), **Implications of Autopoiesis and Cognitive Mapping for a Methodology of Comparative Cross-Cultural Research—Unity of Science and the Ethics-Emics Controversy.**

¶ Evident key categories of sociocybernetics are social systems, societies, social actors, & their actions. Less evident, but intrinsically linked to these, are culture, personality, & psychology, including cognition. Sociocybernetics & the cognitive mapping approach propose methodological tools to integrate concepts such as culture & personality with the notion of social systems. In the age of globalization, this revives the danger of ethnocentrism & the urgent need for cross-cultural studies, along with an appropriate methodology. Empirical studies, eg, in psychology & anthropology, involving aspects of personality & cognitive systems rapidly encounter practical methodological problems that lead to questions originally posed by cultural relativists. These problems have seen a certain revival in the methodological controversy on etic & emic approaches in psychology & anthropology. This is illustrated with a cross-cultural study on androgyny carried out in the Federal Republic of Germany & Peru. Implications of autopoietic theory & cognitive mapping are explored regarding this problem. An evolutionary sociocybernetic view is proposed as a basis for a methodology for cross-cultural research.

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Horwich, George (Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907-1310 [tel/fax: 765-494-4443/496-1505; e-mail: ghorwich@mgmt.purdue.edu]), **Economic Lessons of the Kobe Earthquake.**

¶ The impact, response, & recovery from the 1995 earthquake that devastated the metropolitan area of Kobe, Japan, are analyzed from an economics perspective. To a large degree, an economy's safety level & resilience to disasters are the outcome of endogenous market forces that vary positively with income. Japan, a wealthy, market-oriented country, embodies a great deal of resilience, but suffers from protectionist regulations that constrain its markets, its general level of income, & associated level of safety. Telecommunications, property insurance, & self-insurance through personal saving are examples of services that contribute to disaster resilience, but are below their potential because of Japan's protectionism & income shortfall. In spite of these constraints, the Kobe-area economy recovered relatively quickly, which is attributed both to market forces & the country's rich endowment of human capital. As a general policy, however, Japan should massively deregulate & open its economy. In any future disaster, public authorities should play an overseer role, allowing the private sector to undertake whatever initiatives it will. Government's proactive functions, including emergency response & its coordination, should be privatized to the maximum degree possible.

98S34629 / ISA / 1998 / 11870

Houtman, Dick (Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-10-4082118/4525870; e-mail: houtman@soc.fsw.eur.nl]), **Cultural Capital and Cultural Conservatism: An Empirical-Theoretical Critique of Kohn and Inglehart.**

¶ Both Kohn & Ronald Inglehart claim that the value one attaches to individual liberty can be explained from one's economic position. According to Kohn, occupational self-direction entails a nonauthoritarian outlook, & according to Inglehart, growing up under conditions of affluence leads to an appreciation of individual liberty & self-attainment (post-materialism). Analysis of data from a representative sample from the Dutch population leads to a rejection of both hypotheses. It is demonstrated that (1) postmaterialism & authoritarianism can, in fact, both be conceived of as indicators of a more general concept of cultural conservatism; & (2) neither can be explained from one's economic position. Strongest postmaterialism & weakest authoritarianism/cultural conservatism are not found among certain economic categories, but among highly educated, culturally interested, nonreligious young people. Theoretical implications for sociological debates about modernity & modernization are briefly discussed.

98S34630 / ISA / 1998 / 11871

Hovden, Jorid (Finnmark Coll, N-9500 Alta Norway [tel/fax: 47-78450250/34438; e-mail: jordi@hifm.no]), **Why Important Men and Young Women? Selection Mechanisms for Elected Positions in Norwegian Sport Organizations.**

¶ Previous investigations into the recruiting processes for elected positions in sport organizations indicate a strong social selection of volunteers. Senior positions on boards are often occupied by middle-aged,

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, & oblige 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 board 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: 609-256-4500/4921; e-mail: hhuang@rowan.edu)), **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 restructuration 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: mhuang@sinica.edu.tw)), **Cognitive Abilities and the Growth of "High-IQ" Occupations.**

¶ Richard Herrnstein & Charles Murray (1994 (see abstract 95c02104)) suggest that those who have top IQs have become more concentrated in "high-IQ" professions, eg, accountants, architects, college teachers, computer scientists, dentists, 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 criticizing 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.

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Huang, Zhijian (No 25 Xisan Huan Beilu, Beijing 10081 Peoples Republic China (tel/fax: 86-1-68421144/68466893; e-mail: cydc@public3.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 & youths.

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 "situations" or seeing it as necessary in a general all-encompassing "just war." In these categories, respondents (Rs) 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 pleasure, without self-control, or for dishonest &/or illegal reasons. In the moral middle ground—where "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—legitimated by Brazil's war against internal subversion—compatible with new postauthoritarian ideological, legal, & organizational realities. Thus, Rs' accounts are negotiated syntheses between past violence, the social & political situation that supported it, & the present sociolegal context in which an account is judged. In postauthoritarian Brazil, where Cold War internal subversion ideologies no longer legitimate large-scale security force violence in a democratizing society, new ideologies about police professionalism explain & disguise past & present police abuse of power. Seen as the other side of unreason & unpredictability, professionalism is thought to increase rational action & reduce police violence. Yet, when attached to war-against-crime ideologies & a continued militarization of policing, professionalism provides a secular morality that rules out any recognition of inappropriate police action in professional domains. Professionalism thus becomes its own justification for police violence. Discourse that decouples police violence from professionalism, as part of the process of justifying & perpetuating such violence, mediates future police action. Therefore, while police discourse about torture & murder has changed, police autonomy to commit gross human rights violations has continued.

98S34635 / ISA / 1998 / 11876

Humphrey, Michael (U New South Wales, Kensington 2052 Australia (e-mail: M.Humphrey@unsw.edu.au)), **Truth, Identity and the Abject: Nationalising Fragmented Identities through National Reconciliation.**

¶ 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 reimagining 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.

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Hungerbühler, William, Breckner, Roswitha & Olk, Thomas (Instit Pedagogy Martin-Luther-U Halle-Wittenberg, D-06110 Halle/Saale Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-345-552-3825/7062; e-mail: hungerbuehler@paedagogik.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 & individual diversity of social situations with regard to inequality & a concern for the individual's potential. Relevant findings of the European Union project Sosstris 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 biographically acquired orientations & the newly established social & political system. It is shown how, in a specific type of case, this leads individuals to engage in lines of action which remain unsuccessful in the context now prevailing. Findings are discussed with regard to processes of biographical reorientation as means of social change & conceptual & practical consequences for social policy.

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Hungevauld, Beatrice (U-Gesamthochschule Bergische Wuppertal, D-42113 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 an analysis of parents' advisers published in Germany, comparing those of the 1970s & 1980s when new social ideals & educational aims (eg, self-determination/-regulation, emancipation, familiar democracy, & equal rights) were considered with older ones. Rather than focusing on actual time use, highlighted 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.

98S34638 / ISA / 1998 / 11879

Hunter, James A. (Dept Economics/Politics Nottingham Trent U, NG1 4BU England (tel/fax: 44-115-9418418/9486823; e-mail: James.Hunter@ntu.ac.uk)), **Estimating the Size of Local Homeless Populations: Alternative Estimates of Homelessness Levels in the Welsh Districts.**

¶ In light of 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 known 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 relationship 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 locality. The size & spatial distribution of homelessness in Wales based on official homeless statistics vs the 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 homeless statistics.

98S34639 / ISA / 1998 / 11880

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 valoration of the woman & a negative one of the man. The matrilineal thesis suggests that the sister is attributed even 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 fulfil 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 maternal structure in which all of "my women" are "my mothers."

98S34640 / ISA / 1998 / 11881

Hurtubise, Roch & Laaroussi, Michèle Vatz (Dépt travail social U Sherbrooke, Quebec J1K 2R1 (tel: 819-821-7000; e-mail: roch.hurtubise@sympatico.ca)), **Jeunes de la rue, réseaux familiaux et sociaux affectifs** (Street Youth, Family and Social-Affective Networks). (FRE)

¶ Because family & couple dynamics form an essential part of street youth life, linked are the family network (ascendant family, actual family, emerging couple), other primary networks (gang, peers, significant adults), & professional network (street workers, school, & health & so-

cial services practitioners) to better understand young people's moves from the street to other spaces. Identified is how youths prioritize in these networks & combine them, following their survival strategies & variations in their social trajectory.

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Husain, Fatima & O'Brien, Margaret (Faculty Environmental & Social Studies U North London, N5 2AD England (tel/fax: 171-607-2789/753-5763; e-mail: f.husain@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 global 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.

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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@mail.senv.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—& 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; about 50% of the ill 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 & physical autonomy also had strong positive effects on the utilization of child services, though magnitude of these effects varied by the type of services 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.

98S34643 / ISA / 1998 / 11884

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

¶ 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.

98S34644 / ISA / 1998 / 11885

Huth, Mary Jo (Sociology Dept U Dayton, Ohio 45469-1442 (tel/fax: 937-229-2421/3900; e-mail: huth@riker.stjoe.udayton.edu)), **Cities' Varying Responses to Globalism at the Turn of the Century.**

¶ 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 globalism 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 formation & evaluation.

98S34645 / ISA / 1998 / 11886

Hwang, Jinlin (Dept Sociology Tunghai U, Taiwan (e-mail: hjl@s867.thu.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 been generally described as a mass campaign for national regeneration, an intentional & positive activity in the history of modern China. Here, employing Michel Foucault's idea of discourse & Mikhail Bakhtin's idea of grotesque body image, it is contended that the movement was initially an elusive & passive choice the Nanking regime made to counteract the existing crises that it faced. The movement was neither an anticommunist campaign nor resistance against Japan, as many historians have argued. A perusal of the movement's grotesque discourse reveals that the body had become not only an object of governmentality, but also a subject to assume social & political responsibilities. The discursive formation of the grotesque body not only helped dispense the Nanking regime from its responsibilities, but also made it the greatest defender of the New Life movement, as the latter was depicted as an act to create a progressive citizenry for China. Thus, painting a grotesque image of the body was important to New Life ideologues; they took the body as their prime target of attack throughout the movement.

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Hwang, Ruey Chyi (Institut European & American Studies Academia Sinica, Taipei 11529 Taiwan (tel/fax: 886-2-7899390/7851787; e-mail: rchwang@eanovell.ea.sinica.edu.tw)), **Between Structure and Action: Desire.**

¶ Anthony Giddens's structuration theory is understood as essentially a theory of social action; he claimed (1979) that "orthodox sociology lacked a theory of action." He defined (1984) structure as, essentially, the rules & resources of action as well as system reproduction & contended that structure also represented unacknowledged conditions & unintended consequences of action in structuration theory. Two points of criticism of structuration theory are put forth: (1) Because structuration theory is essentially a theory of action, the image of structure in it seems to be an auxiliary & obscure concept &, therefore, leads to a form of voluntarism. (2) Structuration theory emphasizes the cognitive aspect of action; therefore, the "knowledgeability" of agents is central to it. Other important concepts of this theory—eg, practical consciousness, discursive consciousness, mutual knowledge, & reflexive self-regulation—all involve knowledgeability or knowledge. The concept of desire is proposed as an intermediate concept between action & structure. Desires are seduced or stimulated by structures, & desires motivate or push action. The problematic of structure/desire/action in the context of consumer society is discussed.

98S34647 / ISA / 1998 / 11888

Hyden, Margareta & Hyden, Lars-Christer (Dept Social Work Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-8-663-80-55; e-mail:

margareta.hyden@socarbu.se)), **Parents and Social Workers Talking about New Family Forms and Parental Responsibilities.**

¶ In the modern Western industrialized world, the traditional relationship between having a family & being a parent is dissolved. The traditional nuclear family is no longer the only alternative for being a parent & raising children. Parents who divorce can reconstruct their way of being parents by finding new family forms (one-parent families, gay & lesbian families, etc), a situation that creates new problems, difficulties, & possibilities for both parents & children. Explored here is how divorced parents cope with problems that emerge in this new social situation & how social workers, as representatives of the state, intervene. Data are drawn from audiotape mediation conversations conducted by local social welfare administrations that focus on the definition of parental roles & responsibilities & conceptions of children's needs. How social workers intervene & define problems & solutions as legitimate is also explored.

98S34648 / ISA / 1998 / 11889

Hyman, Richard (U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England (tel/fax: 44-1203-523840/524656; e-mail: r.hyman@warwick.ac.uk)), **(How) Can We Compare Trade Unions Cross-Nationally?**

¶ Explores problems of comparative research & analysis in industrial relations, focusing on cross-national comparison of trade unions. Comparison is of both practical & theoretical importance, but is fraught with difficulties, in part because of the paradox involved in generalizing national instances that are unique in so many respects. Three different approaches to analysis are considered in terms of institutions, functions, & issues. The iterative nature of research & analysis is emphasized, & it is insisted that, even if the goal of satisfactory cross-national comparison is unattainable, its pursuit is both necessary & valuable.

98S34649 / ISA / 1998 / 11890

Hynnen, Raija (Gyldenintie 8 B 40, SF-00200 Helsinki Finland (tel: 358-9-6927196; e-mail: raija.hynnen@megaband.fi)), **Towards More Equitable Partnerships Between Governmental and Non-Governmental Actors in Housing Development.**

¶ In the context of enablement in housing development, explored are the (1) mechanism of partnership establishment in terms of interests & roles of actor, & (2) assessment of the conditions of cooperation arrangements under which partnerships are realizable on a more equal basis than previous top-down arrangements. Examined are housing development partnerships in the Philippines, where government housing finance programs, in cooperation with private developers & nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), have managed to widen the scale of housing activities significantly. Interviews with representatives of housing agencies, local governments, private developers, & NGOs lead to the conclusion that, because of the specific characters & unequal nature of the partners, government action in the form of financial, institutional, & technical support is necessary to meet & balance the interests of the various actors. The process of establishment of these partnerships is demanding, & often not conscious; at different times, the emphasis of the importance of each actor varies. To sustain partnership arrangements, institutionalization of these practices is required.

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Hyvärinen, Matti (Research Instit Social Sciences U Tampere, FIN-33101 Finland (tel/fax: 358-3-2156-999/502; e-mail: ytmahy@uta.fi)), **A Narrative Turn in Biographical Research.**

¶ Generalized talk about "narrative turn" & "narrativism" may conceal substantial varieties of the current methodological change. The linguistic theorization of narrative (Labov) has highlighted detailed reading of life stories & relevance of evaluation in contrast to sheer description. The narratological approach highlights either the active role of the narrator (voice, perspective, implied reader) or present narratives as repetition of deep or metanarratives. Reflecting these contrasting interpretations of narratology, narratives are recognized either as essentially good (MacIntyre, McAdams) or as a permanent source of suspicion (Bourdieu). Following Paul Ricoeur, emphasis is placed on the active role of emplotting, as a process of construction of one's story with all the recourses & limitations of tradition. Narrativity in biographical research concerns both the methods of interview & those of reading & writing. The fact remains that there is no genuinely sociological theory of narrative.

98S34651 / ISA / 1998 / 11892

Iannelli, Cristina & Shavit, Yossi (Social & Political Science Dept European University Instit, I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole Florence Italy), **Occupational Returns to Education in Italy: A Consider-**

ation of Rational Action Theory of University Attendance.

¶ 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 & Goldthorpe (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.

98S34652 / ISA / 1998 / 11893

¶ **Ibrahim, Jibrin** (Institut Federalism, route d'Englisberg 7 CH1 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, antisocial & 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, the erosion of civility, & alcoholism & associated vices derived from "barracks culture" to much of urban Nigeria. The persistence of state-society violence has led to a significant increase of violence in the society. The result has been a marked decline in civil social relations & the escalation 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 1980s is emphasized.

98S34653 / ISA / 1998 / 11894

¶ **Ibsen, Bjarne** (Institut Sport U Copenhagen, DK-2200 Denmark (tel/fax: 45-35320861/870; e-mail: b.ibsen@dhl.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 (eg, 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 (eg, 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 mixture 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.

98S34654 / ISA / 1998 / 11895

¶ **Ilglic, Hajdeja & Rus, Veljko** (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, 1000 Slovenia (tel/fax: 386-61-1683-118/1682-339; e-mail: Hajdeja.Ilglic@guest.arnes.si)), **Privatization of Social Sciences: So-**

cial Networks and Coalition Formation in the Public and Private Health Care Sectors.

¶ Examines the effect of institutional change—the shift from redistribution to market—in altering the patterns 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, cooptation, & 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.

98S34655 / ISA / 1998 / 11896

¶ **Iglicka-Okolska, Krystyna** (Instytut Statystyki i Demografii Warszawa School Economics, PL-02-554 Poland (tel/fax: 48-22-49-53-97/12; e-mail: kiglic@sgh.waw.pl)), **Mechanism of Shuttle Migration from the Former Soviet Union in Central Europe. The Case of Poland.**

¶ Investigates migratory movements into Poland, focusing on shuttle movements, particularly from the former USSR, which are not registered in official statistics, but which have started to create a new form of migration or population mobility in this part of Europe. Data are drawn from a 1995 survey on the Eastern Polish border with 792 respondents, mainly petty traders & job seekers, & a 1996 survey of immigrants in Warsaw who were working or generating income from conducting trade or providing services without any official documents permitting them to do so. Foreign trips with business or trade as an objective have become a way of life & a survival strategy for a considerable section of the former Soviet population. In Central Europe, they are called "pendulum migrants," & create a large nomadic population in East & Central Europe.

98S34656 / ISA / 1998 / 11897

¶ **Iida, Sumiro** (School International Business U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia (tel/fax: 62-2-9385-5904/9313-6775; e-mail: s.iida@unsw.edu.au)), **Japanese Female Discourse Strategy in Australia.**

¶ A recent study of the intercultural communication strategies of Japanese females residing in Japan (native speakers) found differences between these strategies & those of Japanese males or nonnative speakers, suggesting that culture & gender are intricately involved in individual communication strategies. Investigated here are communication strategies of Japanese women in Australia, analyzing overlap in a casual conversation among four people who have different lengths of residence in the country. Results indicate that Japanese females who have lived in Australia longer may preserve a less traditional Japanese communication style (eg, more interruptions) compared with those who have lived in Australia for a shorter period. On However, regardless of length of stay, Japanese females in Australia preserve a traditional communication style toward Japanese males. Data collected on naturally occurring conversations by Japanese females largely confirm these patterns.

98S34657 / ISA / 1998 / 11898

¶ **Iijima, Nobuko** (Dept Sociology & Social Anthropology Tokyo Metropolitan U, Japan), **Environmental Deterioration and Interrelationships between Global and Local Inequalities: Perspectives from Asia and Australia.**

¶ Discusses environmental deterioration, drawing on two of the earliest schools of environmental sociological thought from the US & Japan. It is argued that environmental sociology needs to reflect the urgency of interrelated issues such as human rights, environmental justice, & environmental inequality. In terms of social structure, indigenous people, worldwide, are disproportionately represented among the victims of environmental inequality & injustice, primarily because they lack power & influence in modern society & have no voice—often quite literally, in that they do not speak mainstream languages. To explore this social phenomenon, the Ainu people of Japan & the Aborigines of Australia serve as case studies. It is concluded that it is not enough to solve environmental inequality at the global level, because smaller-scale inequalities will still exist. A comprehensive approach is advocated.

98S34658 / ISA / 1998 / 11899

Iijima, Shinya (Statistics Bureau Management & Coordination Agency, Japan [tel/fax: 81-3-5273-1160/1184; e-mail: sijima@stat.go.jp]), **Outline of Time Use of Japanese People.**

¶ Japan's Statistics Bureau has conducted a time use & leisure activities survey every 5 years since 1976, obtaining comprehensive data on time allocation to daily & leisure activities. In the 1996 survey, 270,000 people ages 10+ were sampled throughout the nation, yielding detailed data by region & by personal attribute. Major results are described, including findings on differences in housework time by age, sex, & household types, & regional analyses on sleeping hours & voluntary activities. Methodological issues of the survey are discussed.

98S34659 / ISA / 1998 / 11900

Iizasa, Sayoko (Asia-Australia Instit U New South Wales, Sydney 2052 Australia [fax: 61-2-9385-9220; e-mail: aai@unsw.edu.au]), **Québec-Style Pluralism: Examination of the Concept of "Citoyenneté Pluraliste".**

¶ In 1996, the creation in Quebec of the Ministère des relations avec les citoyens et de l'immigration represented a consolidation of a new direction in the management of diversity: Quebec-style pluralism. Since then, the notion of *citoyenneté* (citizenship) or *citoyenneté pluraliste* (pluralist citizenship) has been increasingly emphasized as the vision of this approach to integration policy. Examined here is how Quebec society has pursued its unique form of pluralism in the overarching framework of Canadian society & politics. Recent policy initiatives that focus on *citoyenneté*, the debate on who are *québécois(es)* & the possibility of developing civic identity are analyzed, drawing on government publications & events such as "La Semaine québécoise de la citoyenneté." The gap between political discourse & reality, as revealed by interviews with persons involved in ethnic & intercultural organizations, is also discussed.

98S34660 / ISA / 1998 / 11901

Ili, Tulin G. (Dept Sociology U Hacettepe, Ankara Turkey [fax: 90-3122351780; e-mail: ticli@eti.cc.hun.edu.tr]), **Sociological Research on Socio-Cultural Determinants of Female Criminality in Turkey and Rehabilitation for Female Convicts.**

¶ Questionnaire data gathered 1995-1997 from all women criminals in 71 prisons in Turkey are used to determine the social & cultural reasons behind female criminality. In addition, a questionnaire obtained data on the needs of women convicts & prison rehabilitation program quality. 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.

98S34661 / ISA / 1998 / 11902

Ilmo, Massa (U Helsinki, FIN-00014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-9-191-7773/7764; e-mail: ilmo.massa@helsinki.fi]), **Ecological Modernization: An Ecohistorical Perspective.**

¶ Discussions on ecological modernization are put into ecohistorical perspective for assessing more realistically & comprehensively ecological modernization capacity of the industrial societies. The central concepts are "guiltiness barrier," risk economy, industrial failure, internal ecological colonialism, & ecological imperialism. Three main factions of environmental policies—ecological modernization of everyday life, welfare state, & world society—are reviewed & highlighted in ecohistorical perspective, using examples from Finland & other Nordic countries. Ecohistorical perspective is not sufficiently examined & taken into account in sociological & political debates on ecological modernization. The ideology of ecological modernization seems to be far too optimistic & at least too general & huge an issue to be swallowed in one. More interdisciplinary discussions about ecological modernization are needed.

98S34662 / ISA / 1998 / 11903

Ilmonen, Kaj (Dept Sociology U Jyväskylä, SF-40351 Finland [tel/fax: 358-14-602-922/921; e-mail: ilmonen@dodo.uyu.fi]), **Collectivism and Individualism. The Different Members of the Finnish Trade Union Movement.**

¶ Deals with the relationship of the members of the Finnish trade unions—the workers' SAK, the STTK (representing white-collar employees), & the AKAVA of academically educated people—with the trade union movement, drawing on inquiries carried out by the central organizations among their members, 1994/1995. It is shown that the members of the trade union movement are divided between two clearly different orientations, depending on whether the worker is employed in industry,

private services, or the public sector. Among the members of the SAK, older members clearly display a more collective orientation, while younger ones exhibit a strong individualistic orientation. Among 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 SAK, 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.

98S34663 / ISA / 1998 / 11904

Inheteven, Katharina (Institut Soziologie Johannes Gutenberg-U Mainz, D-55099 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-6131-393833/393728; e-mail: inheteven@lehre.sowi.uni-mainz.de]), **Can Gender Equality Be Institutionalized?**

¶ Two questions are discussed on the basis of a comparative study on the introduction of quotation for gender equality in German & Norwegian party politics, drawing on qualitative interviews with parliamentarians from both countries: (1) How, when, & under what conditions are strategically planned institutions transformed into institutions fully taken for granted? (2) Does the process of politicization of institutional design prevent the issue under question from being taken for granted? The case studies show that the introduction of the procedure of "quotation" has become an issue of political struggle both in & between political parties. Whereas the procedure of quotation has succeeded in institutionalizing gender equality in Norway, it is still highly contested in the Federal Republic of Germany. Focus here is on explaining these differences & integrating the results of the empirical study into a broader theory on the paradoxes of political institutional design.

98S34664 / ISA / 1998 / 11905

Inkeles, Alex (Hoover Instit Stanford U, CA 94305 [tel: 415-723-1687]), **One World Emerging? Convergence and Divergence in Industrial Societies.**

¶ The process of globalization is frequently countered by evidence of regional differentiation, national uniqueness, cultural persistence, & massive resistance to & even rejection of the modernization & incorporation processes in a homogenized world civilization. Curiously, both perspectives are correct, & both lines of argument rest on sound data. Resolution of this debate requires specification of the general dimensions of social structure at issue & the particular institutions & precise practices under examination. In addition, it is essential that there be greater historical & durational specificity of the presumed changes & continuities. Here, this more differentiated mode of analysis is illustrated via reference to the stability & change in family & marriage patterns in Asia & an examination of the changing & unchanging content of national constitutions over the last 100 years. A model of social change is proposed to capture the main dynamics governing continuity of advanced industrial societies in the late 20th-early 21st centuries.

98S34665 / ISA / 1998 / 11906

Inoguchi, Hiromitsu (U Wisconsin, Madison 53705), **The Education Movement of Korean Residents in Allied Occupied Japan: Repression and Resistance, 1945-1952.**

¶ The Allied occupation of Japan was a transitional period during which the Japanese nation was redefined. Because of Korea's independence from Japan, the meaning of "Koreans in Japan" also was redefined. The political actors of the period, The newly reestablished Japanese "racial state" (ie, the government & occupational forces), Japanese leftists, Choryon, Mindan, & others held different discourses on who Koreans in Japan should be. These differences eventually caused a severe clash, within which a certain articulation of discourses eventually led some consolidation of the meaning of "Koreans in Japan." Here, the configuration of various discourses on Koreans in Japan articulated in the particular historical moment of the occupation is identified. Primarily examined are the trajectories of the occupational forces/Japanese government policy

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 schools. The discursive configuration of this event is compared with that of the mid-1980s "Fingerprinting Rejection Movement," & the changes in the relationship between Japanese society & Korean residents are discussed.

98S34666 / ISA / 1998 / 11907

Inowlocki, Lena, Lutz, Helma, Erengezgin, Serin & Gültekin, Neval (Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften J. W. Goethe U, D-60054 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-69-7982-2668/2539; e-mail: inowlocki@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)), **Analysis of an Autobiographical Interview with a Migrant Woman Laborer, as a Document of a Group's Case Interpretation.**

¶ 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, & her ensuing contrastive positioning & action against processes of social exclusion, humiliation, & exploitation; (3) an analysis of Hülya's expressiveness in shaping her account & her self-presentation, eg, by means of irony & distancing, especially with regard to the multiple lines of trajectory in work situations & illness, which have, notwithstanding their effect on her life, been shaped into tentative action schemes; (4) consequences for the discussion of theoretical concepts, eg, biographical work, through an analysis of biographical reflexivity that might be specific to biographical processes of migration; & (5) 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.

98S34667 / ISA / 1998 / 11908

Introna, Lucas D. (London School Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE England (tel/fax: 44-171-955-6032/7385; e-mail: l.introna@lse.ac.uk)), **Social Systems, Autopoiesis, and Language.**

¶ 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 Wittgensteinian notion of "form of life" becomes the focal point for understanding social systems as autopoietic. In & through languaging, a very subtle & intricate interwovenness 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 meanings or 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.

98S34668 / ISA / 1998 / 11909

Ioannidi, Elizabeth N. (Sextant Co, Akteoy 9 A GR-11851 Athens 118-51 Greece (tel/fax: 01-346-1742/9070; e-mail: sextant@acropolis.gr)), **Biography and Unemployment: Perspectives on Graduate Unemployment in Greece.**

¶ 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 unemployed 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.

98S34669 / ISA / 1998 / 11910

Iphofen, Ron (U Wales, Bangor LL13 7YP (tel/fax: 0044-0-1978-316-311/311-154; e-mail: ron.iphofen@bangor.ac.uk)), **Sociology in Health Professional Education.**

● 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

¶ Examines problems with the educational delivery of sociology in the context of training for health care professionals. To confront these problems, notice must be taken of occupational insecurity, topical relevance, conceptual & theoretical clarity, & background philosophical & methodological assumptions. Exercises that encourage student participation & offer practical demonstrations of sociological applications to health care practice are illustrated & discussed.

98S34670 / ISA / 1998 / 11911

Ipola, Emilio de (Costa Rica 4652, Federal Capital 1414 Argentina), **Durkheim, cent ans plus tard: identités collectives et crise du lien social** (Durkheim, One Hundred Years Later: Collective Identities and Crisis of the Social Bond). (FRE)

¶ It is contended that sociology was born across the major works of Émile Durkheim, *La Division du travail social* ((The Division of Social Work) 1893), *Les Règles de la méthode sociologique* ((The Rules of Sociological Method) 1895), & *Le Suicide* ((Suicide) 1897), which addressed the 19th-century crisis over traditional forms of sociability & offered a practical & theoretical response to the crisis. It is discussed how, at the end of the 19th century, mechanisms that sustained the social bond & formed the basis of collective identities became exhausted. The view that these issues are newly relevant in today's society is considered, arguing that new social questions cannot be reduced to the recuperation of old problematics, because there are both similarities & differences among the two epochs, which are examined here.

98S34671 / ISA / 1998 / 11912

Irwin, Alan & Simmons, Peter (Dept Human Sciences Brunel U, Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 3PH England (e-mail: Alan.Irwin@brunel.ac.uk)), **Living in the Risk Society? The Everyday Experience of Living with Technological Risk.**

¶ Ulrich Beck's work has presented risk as a defining characteristic of contemporary society. Risk, he claims, has displaced class as the focus of social conflict & the driver of social change. In Beck's analysis, risk constitutes the new ordering principle of society because it respects neither social nor geographical boundaries. It is argued here that Beck's suggestion in *Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity* (1992 (see abstract 93c01657)) that hazardous processes are exported to vulnerable Third World countries has an element of truth, but is too simplistic. Similarly, his suggestion that class is simply sidelined by the presence of risk does not ring true. Research in the UK found it difficult to identify communities with significant middle-class populations in the vicinity of major hazardous industrial sites. Despite these criticisms, Beck's arguments are important, for which reason they deserve a more critical examination in light of observable circumstances to explore their analytical value. A more measured assessment of the applicability of Beck's sociology of risk is needed, identifying areas of risk not covered & making the necessary modifications. To do this, empirical research recently carried out in GB, involving qualitative studies in communities living around a number of different hazardous installations, is drawn on to explore the relevance of Beck's analysis in light of people's experience of the presence of major technological risk in specific sociocultural & geographical contexts.

98S34672 / ISA / 1998 / 11913

Isajiw, Sev (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P9 (e-mail: isajiw@chass.utoronto.ca)), **Central Figures of the Early 20th Century Ukrainian Sociological Thought: 'Mesial Integralism' of Bohdan Kistakowsky and Viacheslav Lypynsky.**

¶ Ukrainian sociological thinkers of the early 20th century, while being influenced by issues & approaches raised in Western thought, developed their own approach to the nature of social order or the appropriate methodology of its study that can be characterized as "mesial integralism." Here, focus is on two different approaches to the central problems of so-

cial 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 Kistiakowsky (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; Krakow, Poland; & Geneva, Switzerland, Lypynsky's writings manifest an influence of Sorel, Pareto, & Le Bon. Kistiakowsky 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 Kistiakowsky'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

Isajiw, Wsevolod (Dept History U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 [e-mail: isajiw@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: 813-34098111/54850782; e-mail: ishikawa@sipeb.aoyama.ac.jp]), **Apoptosis 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

Ishituka, Shoji (Tokoyo U Information Sciences, 265 Japan [tel/fax: 81-43-236-4675-7707/2601; e-mail: ishituka@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 ideas—feminism, ethnicity, & ecology—has emerged in today's real civil society. On the philosophical level, one can recognize the same situation by three concepts: desire, Other, & nature. Movements on both these levels suggest the postmodern situation, a novel comprehensive conceptualization that allows one to grasp a wholly new orientation in the worldly real civil society, in contrast to the modernist idea of modern society. To understand this situation, one should focus on a pair of basic ideas—information & consumption. Asserting the need for fundamental modification in sociological theory, outlined are (1) eight theses 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 real civil society.

98S34676 / ISA / 1998 / 11917

Iskra, Tatiana (International Instit Regional Local Studies, PL-02787 Warszawa Elegijna 29 Poland [tel/fax: 48-22-641-2656/643-3537; e-mail: iskra@hsm.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), **Micro-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 microeconomic & 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

Ismagilova, Roza N. (Instit African Studies Russian Academy Sciences, 30/1 Spiridonovka St 103001 Moscow [tel/fax: 7-095-291-41-19/202-07-86]), **The Impact of Traditional Structures and Institutions on Interethnic Relations—Some Reflections on the Situation in the Former USSR and African Countries.**

¶ 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

Itani, Alice (U Estadual Paulista, Rio Claro Brazil 13500 [tel/fax: 55-19-11-255-9756]), **The Invisible Work: The Transportation Service Labour.**

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¶ 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 transportation service workers. The long-term experience of the worker 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: jizquier@sn.uned.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, Citicorp, 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 several 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 insurance for risky stock investments (the 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 ahi-

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.

98S34681 / ISA / 1998 / 11922

Izzo, Francesca (Via Paolo Emilio 32, I-00192 Rotia Italy (tel/fax: 06-3215507/6711324)), **The Process of European Unification and Women's Citizenship.**

¶ 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 São Paulo, 05508 Brazil (tel/fax: 55-11-825-4409; e-mail: pjacobi@sysnet.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 multisectorial 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 governments. "Fuzzy" networks often evolve top-down management even 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 considered. 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 am-

biguity, & creating possibilities for reciprocal insight among proponents of opposed positions.

98S34685 / ISA / 1998 / 11926

Jacobs, Ronald N. (Dept Sociology State U New York, Albany 12222 (tel/fax: 518-442-3839/4936; e-mail: rjacobs@csc.albany.edu)), **Race, Media, and the Crisis of Civil Society.**

¶ 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: jake4@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, ie, 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 / 11928

Jagodzinski, Wolfgang (Institut Applied Social Research U Cologne, Greinstr 2 D-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.

98S34688 / ISA / 1998 / 11929

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 & geographical 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 Yejang-dong Jung-ku South Korea 100-250 (tel/fax: 82-2-726-1036/1293; e-mail: yhjang@www.sdi.re.kr)), **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 households residing under the minimum housing standard are examined, 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 is emphasized that the government should concentrate its resources on resolving low-income housing problems, considering human rights aspects.

98S34691 / ISA / 1998 / 11932

Janicka, Krystyna (Instit Philosophy & Sociology Polish Academy Sciences, PL-00330 Warsaw (tel/fax: 48-22-826-9948/7823)), **The Social Inequality: Old and 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

Janssen, Jacques P. G., De Graaf, Paul M. & Kalmijn, Matthijs (Dept Sociology U Nijmegen, NL-6500 HE Netherlands (tel/fax: 024-361-3028/2399; e-mail: J.Janssen@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 homogenous 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: 31-10-408-2443/453-2922; e-mail: janssen@kcw.fhk.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 varying kinds of aesthetic products & practices by critics & other agents involved in the daily press, drawing on a large database regarding 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 & to changes in the social characteristics of the readerships served by the newspapers involved.

98S34694 / ISA / 1998 / 11935

Jasso, Guillermina (Dept Sociology New York U, NY 10003-0831 (tel/fax: 212-998-8368/995-4140; e-mail: jasso@is3.nyu.edu)), **Immigration Criteria, Immigrant Selectivity, and Adjustment Dynamics: Evidence from the U.S. New Immigrant Survey.**

¶ Explores some unanswered questions concerning US immigrants & immigration, 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 multicohort 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, Guillermina (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 (reflexive justice assessments) or also assessments made about others' situations (nonreflexive justice assessments). Empirical illustrations present estimates of reflexive 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.

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98S34696 / ISA / 1998 / 11937

Jayalakshmi, D. (Dept Sociology U Madras, Chepauk Chennai India 600005 (tel/fax: 91-44-568778/566693 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 Consolidation Project (WRCP) has evolved in India with the financial assistance of the World Bank. It primarily aims at optimizing the irrigation system performance toward sustainable development & higher productivity. Toward 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 engender 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

Jdanko, Alexis V. (Etsel St 6/1, Jerusalem IL-97854 Israel (tel/fax: 972-225814120; e-mail: aljdanko2@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 antientropic 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 its direct or indirect role in the struggle of society (and any of its subsystem of any extent) against entropy. From this general principle may be inferred others, ie, an evolutionary (antistatistical) approach & antianthropocentrism, 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 Igorots 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

Jegade, 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.**

¶ To examine 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 stable jobs &, 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

Jegade, 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@cerfnet.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 Iran*, & *Were Afise*. 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, as *were* is a derogatory concept of abuse. There is need for appropriate mental health education, help with mental health-related problems, better diagnoses, & prevention efforts to avoid the terminal stage of *were*.

98S34702 / ISA / 1998 / 11943

Jenkins, Thomas H. (U Cincinnati, OH 45221-0378 (tel/fax: 513-556-4700/0057)), **Systems Theory, Social Science, and Planning: A Retrospective and Contemporary Comparison of Literature.**

¶ 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-7055 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 accounted 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 cover 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.

98S34704 / ISA / 1998 / 11945

Jensen, Bente (Royal Danish High School Educational Studies, Copenhagen (tel/fax: 45-396-96633/92415; e-mail: Bente_J@dhl.dh.dk)), **Children and Youth in Competitive Sport: Influence of the Conditions of Sport on Perceived Competence and Motivation, with Special Emphasis on Context and the Role of the Coach.**

Results of a survey of children, ages 11-15, in four sports—tennis, team handball, swimming, & gymnastics—are used to explore the conditions of competitive sport & the consequences for the development of children's identity & competence, both personal & social. The analysis draws on a sociocultural understanding of the significance of sport in the postmodern era & utilizes the method of hermeneutics along with a social constructionist approach. A total of 1,700 children & parents received a questionnaire; case studies were added with 80+ children's accounts. Results show that elite children have generally more positive self-evaluations than nonelite children. In addition, sport-specific & social differences indicate that elite children from certain social groups gravitate to certain sports: eg, there is a tendency for tennis-playing children to come from social groups with a higher educational level than do children participating in other sports. This tendency also affects the experience of self-confidence & competence in several areas. Children justify their choices of sport under the influence of idols, the media, & the overall importance of sport in society. In contrast, permanent participation is influenced by the immediate environment. It is concluded that environment & context have significant influence on child motivation. Hence, performance & level of well-being are linked to a visible coach role, which transmits to the children a combination of the sport's qualification-relevant values as well as human & democratic values. Unfortunate consequences linked to the absence of relationships with a coach can be reduced levels of motivation & dropping out, which, at the macrolevel, has consequences for sport ethics.

98S34705 / ISA / 1998 / 11946

Jensen, Joli (U Tulsa, OK 74104), **Social Salvation through the Arts: The Contradictory Dreams of American Cultural Critics, 1910-1950.**

Explores US cultural criticism in the early 20th century to illuminate a heritage of assumptions about the arts, intellectuals, & social power, comparing the assumptions of four groups of US intellectuals—new humanists eg, Irving Babbitt & Paul Elmer More; young US critics, eg, Randolph Bourne, Waldo Frank, Van Wyck Brooks, & Lewis Mumford; US-Marxist critics of the 1930s, eg, Mike Gold & Joseph Freeman; & *Partisan Review* writers Philip Rahv & William Phillips. It is argued that contradictory beliefs about the social powers of art & the social role of intellectuals, coalesce into still compelling notions of intellectuals as heroic guardians of good culture & necessary subverters of the status quo. The consequences of this position are critiqued, suggesting that early-20th-century debates about the arts in society offer a valuable conceptual heritage, a cautionary tale about the roles of intellectuals, & a self-defeating rhetorical position on arts funding.

98S34706 / ISA / 1998 / 11947

Jensen, Mette (National Environmental Research Instit, DK-4000 Roskilde Denmark (tel/fax: 4630-1234/1212; e-mail: MJE@dmu.dk)), **Passion and Heart in Transportation. A Sociological Analysis on Transport Behaviour.**

The environmental problems originating from the transport sector are huge, & little progress has been made toward reducing them. The use of private cars is still increasing & has become an integrated part of modern society, not only as a means of transportation, but also in cultural & social life. One must understand this whole picture to solve the environmental problems in the transport sector. Presented here are both qualitative & quantitative research results from ALTRANS (alternative transportsystems), a project addressing environmental issues deriving from the transport sector. Data from in-depth interviews & other sources are used to develop six mobility types: passionate, daily life, & leisure time car drivers & cyclists/public transport users of heart, convenience, & necessity. The six types analyzed & quantified. ALTRANS focuses on (1) how transportation (ie, the car) has been part of everyday life, (2) transport behavior, (3) attitudes toward transport, (4) environmental consciousness, & (5) transportation as integrated in modern culture. Contradictions between motoring & environmentalism are analyzed, & possibilities for change in transport behavior are discussed.

98S34707 / ISA / 1998 / 11948

Jenson, Jane (Dépt science politique U Montréal, H3C 3J7 Québec (tel/fax: 514-343-2079/2360; e-mail: jensonj@ere.uomontreal.ca)),

Changing the Canadian Citizenship Regime: Two Models for the Future?

Post-1945 federal government efforts in Ottawa, Ontario, to establish a single, 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, two 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.

98S34708 / ISA / 1998 / 11949

Jerome, Joseph (Indian Instit Management, Vastrapur Ahmedabad 38015 Gujarat (tel/fax: 91-79-407-241/642-7896; e-mail: jerome@iimahd.ernet.in)), **Towards an Alienation Theory of Industrial Relations Management.**

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 trade unions & management live. The micropraxis of alienation is conceptually divided into the manner in which work itself is organized to generate surplus value (alienation-of-work) & the manner 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.

98S34709 / ISA / 1998 / 11950

Jiménez Saldaña, Anamaria (Pontificia U Católica Chile, Santiago (tel: 56-2-3346521; e-mail: ajimenes@puc.cl)), **Inserción educacional postsecundaria en Chile: inequidades y sacrificio social** (Postsecondary Educational Insertion in Chile: Inequities and Social Sacrifice). (SPA)

The inequities & social sacrifice experienced around the issue of postsecondary educational insertion are described, compared, & explained, based on a study conducted at the Pontifical Catholic U of Chile, 1996-1998. The analysis is both synchronic & diachronic & utilizes the theory of social sacrifice (Parades, 1974). The problem is to deduce whether the causes of unease are basically socioeconomic or sociocultural. A situation of restlessness has emerged from (1) demands imposed by the model of productive transformation with equity; (2) the devaluation of education that has occurred because of the relation between rising salaries & the level of education achieved; & (3) empirical antecedents that show unease in postsecondary educational insertion. The current educational system suffers from a double segmentation & has become the focal point of existing inequalities.

98S34710 / ISA / 1998 / 11951

Jiménez-López, Elohim (Schlossgasse 6/16, A-3512 Mautern a.d. Donau Austria (tel: 43-0-2732-75096)), **Learning to Renew Our Cultural Values while Trying to Grasp What Causes the World-Wide Crisis.**

Human attitudes have been changing according to the qualitative features of the knowledge acquired of more & more natural & man-made things employed to improve life. However, until today, acquisition of such knowledge & the related technological development have been oriented toward the evolution of an extended utilitarianism, disregarding natural & human dynamics. Many human intentions are, in fact, narrow-minded or shortsighted, because decision makers conceive, design, &

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 these 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 to reject cultural incongruities, toward building a cultural humanism, ethically, ecologically, & ethologically oriented.

98S34711 / ISA / 1998 / 11952

Jiménez-López, Elohim (Schlossgasse 6/16, A-3512 Mautern a.d. Donau Austria (tel/fax: 43-0-2732-75096)), **Social Knowledge May Lead toward Better Prospects for Humanity in Today's Global Uncertainty.**

¶ 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 all strata. Humankind'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 unilaterally conceived, but carelessly implemented, failing to take into account ethical, ecological, & ethnological considerations. The social knowledge of this worldwide problem may eventually lead to a proper orientation to actions that recognizes how every stratum might integrate its respective performance for increasing the possibility in the future of an accomplishment of humanitarian aims to get humane results, despite the growing uncertainty engendered by selfish human attitudes.

98S34712 / ISA / 1998 / 11953

Jiménez-López, Elohim (Schlossgasse 6/16, A-3512 Mautern a.d. Donau Austria (tel/fax: 43-0-2732-75096)), **Autonomous Communities Globally Minded Might Be the Best (Unique) Option for the Evolvement of Humankind.**

¶ Western expansion & conquest have made possible social transformations conceived in terms of industrialization, urbanization, modernization through automation technology, postindustrial prospects determined by human-centered technologies, postmodernism based on information technology, etc. This processes has perpetuated human power over nature, as well as socially & economically. Many economic, social, & cultural actions aim at attaining anything through production & marketing, supported by policies of full productivity, total quality, holistic efficiency, etc., & based on the assumption (illusions) that related demands & profits will be unlimited by virtue of population growth. Civilization pretends to evolve according to economic & financial achievements of rich countries that consider themselves developed without realizing that the dynamics of their unilateral progress is unsustainable for the whole planet because its result is globalization of misery & ecological harm.

98S34713 / ISA / 1998 / 11954

Jiménez-López, Elohim (Schlossgasse 6/16, A-3513 Mautern a.d. Donau Austria (tel/fax: 43-0-2732-75096; e-mail: elohimil@fbh.tuwien.ac.at)), **What Kind of Values Are Needed Today for the Healthy Emergence of the World Society.**

¶ The World Society has arisen recently as most human societies have become obliged to perform closer to each other in an increasingly interdependent way. This interdependence is the main consequence of technological advances that have increased the speed of transportation, communication, & data processing. This world society, however, has given insufficient attention to the effects of technological facilities on the environment & the sustainability of the world's resources. For the world society to evolve ecologically, ethologically, & ethically, its members must develop their intellectual capabilities & affective attitudes, ie, their intelli-

gence, as a necessary condition for learning to (1) recognize how the trends of the prevailing civilization have become risky factors for the presence of many living species—humans included—on Earth; (2) consistently address the paradoxical features of technological civilization & to create humanitarian circumstances for increasing the feasibility of its healthy evolution; & (3) contribute systematically to congruous stimulation of the self-organizing potentiality of Gaia in relation to the self-organizing possibilities of everyone of its "living cells" (species), which may allow each of them synergistically & all of them harmoniously to discover or invent how to continue surviving through cooperative evolution.

98S34714 / ISA / 1998 / 11955

Jiménez-López, Elohim (Schlossgasse 6/16, A-3512 Mautern a.d. Donau Austria (tel/fax: 43-0-2732-75096)), **We Need to Engage Professions in Interdisciplinary Actions Globally Minded.**

¶ 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 priority should be given to investment in technologies to solve all previous 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.

98S34715 / ISA / 1998 / 11956

Joas, Hans (John F. Kennedy Instit Free U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-30-838-2702; e-mail: hjoas@zedat.fu-berlin.de)), **Decline of Community in Germany and the U.S.?**

¶ 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 decline; & (3) the empirical level, for which data are presented from a comparison of Robert Putnam's US study with the German situation.

98S34716 / ISA / 1998 / 11957

Joas, Hans (John F. Kennedy Instit Free U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-30-838-2702; e-mail: hjoas@zedat.fu-berlin.de)), **Pragmatism—Its Inspiration and Heritage.**

¶ 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 & in 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.

98S34717 / ISA / 1998 / 11958

Joas, Hans (John F. Kennedy Instit Free U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-30-838-2702; e-mail: hjoas@fu-berlin.de)), **Democracy and Differentiation.**

¶ 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.

98S34718 / ISA / 1998 / 11959

Jobert, Annette & Simonyi, Agnes (Center national recherche scientifique U Paris X, F-92000 Nanterre France (tel/fax: 33-1-40977133; e-mail: annette.jobert@u-paris10.fr)), **Universities and Their Relationship with Labour Markets and Local Communities.**

¶ In the context of labor market pressure, unemployment, & rising higher education costs in Europe, evaluation methods of & approaches to the education-employment relation are explored, 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 careers of their universities' 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: pjobes@metz.une.edu.au)), **Victimization in the First and Third Worlds: A Comparison of Victimization in Australia and 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 social disadvantage, 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, Jarnvågsgatan 6 S-65225 Karlstad Sweden (tel/fax: 46-5414-9839/9840; e-mail: eva.johansson@fhs.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, methods for assessing morale & tools for building & maintaining morale in peacekeeping deployments are considered.

98S34721 / ISA / 1998 / 11962

Johansson, Magnus (Dept Technology & Social Change Linköping U, S-58183 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-0-13-282954/284461; 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 new faith 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: stjio@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; there is some conflict between gender & vertical & horizontal cooperation strategies. The state—which is an important actor in Scandinavian societies—and 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: Beritj@brage.idrettsks.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 localized in the genre of critical studies of men, 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, 10 George St Ste 301 Ontario L8P 1C3 (tel/fax: 905-570-1441/1202; e-mail: johnston@hwdhc.mcmaster.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.

98S34726 / ISA / 1998 / 11967

Johnston, Hank & Aarelaid-Tart, Aili (Dept Sociology San Diego State U, CA 92182-4423 (tel/fax: 619-594-1323/673-8402; e-mail: hank.johnston@sdsu.edu)), **Organizational Opportunities, Generational Identities, and the Development of the Estonian National Opposition.**

¶ Estonia's "Singing Revolution" represents an important case of how a national community collectively opposes state (USSR) policies to dilute

& 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 "activists" nor "members of oppositional movements" in the widely understood sense of the terms. Repertoires of contention in repressive regimes take different forms, often subterranean, 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.

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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.**

¶ To explore the repression-mobilization nexus, forms of collective action in repressive states are reviewed, focusing on East German & Estonian interview data to propose that different collective action repertoires exist in repressive political contexts. Examined 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 interlocutors, topics, & relations of trust; & (3) more diffuse 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, Josée (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2M7 [tel/fax: 403-488-5447/492-7196; e-mail: josee@compusmort.ob.ca]), **Labelling the Zapatista Uprising "Postmodern": Playful Theorizing or Covert Orientalism?**

¶ Examines implications of journalists & academics labeling the Zapatista rebels & Subcomandante Marcos "postmodern." Does this label bring greater understanding of indigenous struggles in Chiapas, Mexico, or does it provide validation of Western theoretical concepts without offering substantive analysis of the situation? It certainly might be tempting to label the Zapatista 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, uninformed 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.**

¶ 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, Heslington YO1 5DD England [tel/fax:

44-1904-432963/432986; e-mail: sfj2@york.ac.uk]), **Professionalising the Chemical Engineer in Britain.**

¶ According to Andrew Abbott (1988), dynamics of professions hinge on jurisdictional 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 WWII, 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 Ecological Modernisation. The Case of Finnish Agri-Environmental Policy-Making.**

¶ 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 policy-makers & 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: 49-30-852-6544/85963067; 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 'Decision' as an Example for One Form of Society.**

¶ 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 directrices: action, communication, & decision. As a theoretical mode of sociological observation, the concept of action is held explicitly by Talcott Parsons & his adherents. The same concept occupies a high rank in social theory. The concept of communication is especially emphasized by Niklas Luhmann & his followers, though Jürgen Habermas & his adherents also use it. The concept of decision has its exponents in the theoretical position called rational choice. It is shown that, at the level of sociological theory, there must be one concept that represents the area of sociological research, its so-called identity. There must be also a distinctional research area where the different abstractional levels can be brought into relation with each other. As an example of a form of society, it is shown that concepts such as action, communications, & decision belong to the distinctional area of sociological research, whereas what is often called meaning belongs to its identity.

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.**

¶ Examines 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 asymmetrical distinction. A second problem is 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 blvd Berthier 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 Example). (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: 61-02-6249-3006; e-mail: flj307@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. Explored here are the behavioral & attitudinal consequences of beliefs about Australian identity among four broad groupings of Australians—dogmatic nativists, literal nativists, civic nationalists, & moderate pluralists—drawing on data from the 1995 International Social Survey Programme & the 1996 Australian Electoral Survey.

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Jones, Gill & Jamieson, Lynn (Centre Family Research U Cambridge, CB2 3RF England [tel/fax: 01223-334512/0574; e-mail: gj201@cam.ac.uk]), **Families Paving 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. Families, mainly in the middle class, with a history of migration 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 vs 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

Jonsson, Britta (Centre Child & Youth Research Stockholm Instit Education, S-10026 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-8-737-56-92/94]), **Young People's Views on Distributive Justice, Democracy and Good Citizenship. A Cross Cultural Study.**

¶ 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 so-

ciety, 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—'Procera'—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 exigencies 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 1938-1949) 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- & middle-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, Leninsky Prospekt 14 117259 Moscow [tel/fax: 095-719-0940/0740]), **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 revealed that youths (under age 30) were more willing 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 real diffusion 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

Julian-Reynier, Claire & Bouchard, Louise, et al (INSERM U379-Instit Paolli-Calmettes, 232 blvd Sainte-Marguerite F-13009 Marseille France [tel/fax: 33-04-9122-3503/3504; e-mail: cjulian@marseille.inserm.fr]), **Predictive Testing for Breast Cancer Susceptibility. Cultural Differences between Marseille, Manchester and Montreal.**

¶ 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, & 54, 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 chemoprevention 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, Joong 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.**

¶ **System.** The Korean mass media report verdicts for minor to severe offenses & often file false reports to the populace & distort 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: 61-3-9905-2971/2993; e-mail: Ray.Jureidini@arts.monash.edu.au)), **Palestinian Labour, Border Closures and the Peace Process.**

¶ **Closures & restrictions on Palestinian labor between the Palestinian Territories & Israel, as a means of collective punishment for extremist violence, has serious effects for all involved. For Palestinians, closures mean serious hardship with the decline in per capita income & unemployment, which has resulted in deployment of international aid funds toward job creation schemes, rather than projects for real economic development. For Israel, it has meant a need to import foreign labor from Africa, Asia, & Eastern Europe, which has created internal dilemmas of racial & religious diversity; some arrangements in Israel resemble indentured labor. Here, these issues are discussed & tentative conclusions about current & future prospects for the Palestinian labor force are drawn.**

98S34744 / ISA / 1998 / 11985

Jussaume, Raymond A., Jr. (Washington State U, Pullman 99164), **Variations in Food Consumption Patterns in Urban China.**

¶ **One key element in the development of regional & global food production systems is the corresponding change in food consumption patterns. The output of integrated food production systems must be marketable if the system is to be profitable. Thus, the modernization of food consumption patterns is encouraged, particularly if this pattern of modernization can be done in a way that minimizes cultural differences. Ideally, the best way to study how these changes are taking place, & the degree to which consumers engage in practices that preserve culturally distinct food consumption patterns, is time-series analysis. However, such studies involve time & monetary constraints. One limited proxy is to compare food consumption patterns by age & income, as well as other household characteristics, to determine if more modern food consumption patterns are more likely to be evidenced by one group than another. Analyzed here are data obtained in a food consumption survey in metropolitan Qingdao, People's Republic of China.**

98S34745 / ISA / 1998 / 11986

Jussaume, Raymond A., Jr. & McMichael, Philip (Washington State U, Pullman 99164), **The Role of Asian Transnational Corporations in Evolving Asian Agri-Food Systems.**

¶ **Much of the literature on globalization, including studies of global reorganizations of agriculture & food, has focused on the US & Europe. However, a similar reorganization of agriculture & food is proceeding rapidly in East Asia under the auspices of indigenous firms, & in a context where consumption of high-value foods is rising rapidly. This process is being promoted, in part, by increased foreign direct investment by agri-food firms based in Japan & other Asian countries. The developments resulting from these investments are having profound impacts on the people & communities of Asia that grow, process, market, & consume the foods that are being produced in these expanding regional food systems. Examined in detail are the rise of globalizing Asian transnation-**

al 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: 4202-24491498/24227950; e-mail: kabele@s.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 anomie, 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 anomie.**

98S34747 / ISA / 1998 / 11988

Kaesler, Dirk (Institut Soziologie U Marburg, D-35032 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-6421-281707/288978; e-mail: Kaesler@mail.uni-marburg.de)), **The German Sociological Society 1909-1998.**

¶ **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 Evelpidon, Vari Attiki Greece (tel/fax: 01-897-0226/0232; e-mail: kaffesg@alpha1.sse.gr)), **La Nécessité de l'enseignement de la sociologie aux académies militaires: l'exemple grec** (The Necessity of Teaching Sociology in the Military Academy: The Greek Example). (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@cerfnet.com**

¶ **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

Scopus Jerusalem IL-91905 Israel (tel/fax: 972-2-5882300/5828076; e-mail: mstruman@pluto.mscc.huji.ac.il), **The Chaotic Future and Meaningful Life.**

¶ Due to the increasing complexity, rapidity of social change, institutional differentiation, & pluralism in modern society, the future world is often perceived as a chaotic universe, ie, one characterized by high uncertainty, improvisation, an explosion of knowledge & information, cultural vagueness, & structural antinomy. Consequently, modern people have a high degree of choice regarding opportunities & are confused about their realization. Social responses to this situation have been to counter with a formal red-tape order—a response that leads to alienation & meaninglessness. The postmodern response, however, is an informal one, congruent with a chaotic universe. It appears that a more meaningful life is emerging, in which freedom & spontaneity are institutionalized to a degree never thought of previously. To understand this development, various informal agencies among youth (eg, youth movements & pop cultures) are analyzed & compared with informal frameworks in the economy (eg, high-tech enterprises), politics (eg, voluntary associations), & education (eg, some boarding schools & universities). The ideas of these informal frameworks are tested according to a specific code of informality. The general thesis is that the greater the number of informal agents, the greater the sustained development of the economy & civic culture, & the deeper the significance of life.

98S34750 / ISA / 1998 / 11991

Kahane, Reuven (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel (tel/fax: 972-2-5882300/5828076)), **Post-Modern Youthfulness in Third World Countries.**

¶ In contemporary postcolonial societies characterized by rapid urbanization & 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 sociocultural change & transitional processes more intensely than any other group in society. This situation is complicated by the fact that significant elements of these transformation processes take Western forms often differing from the indigenous ethos. 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, & they are often perceived, both by themselves & 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.

98S34751 / ISA / 1998 / 11992

Kainulainen, Sakari (P.B. 1627, Kuopio Finland SF-70201 (tel: 09-347-4584; fax: 017-162523; e-mail: ky-sk@helsinki.fi)), **Negative Life Events and Subjective Welfare in Different Social Classes in Finland.**

¶ Investigates how the economic recession has been connected with everyday life in different social classes & how these events are connected with subjective welfare, drawing on 1991 & 1996 survey data from Finland (N = 1,280 & 1,402 respondents, respectively). Subjective welfare was measured as satisfaction with life, & negative life events were studied in several spheres of life. Economic & social security problems were more common in 1996 than they were in 1991; problems decreased only in the sphere of housing. Most negative life events were experienced by the lower-white-collar & working-class respondents. Negative life events were most infrequent in students. Many negative life events were correlated with level of life satisfaction, but in terms of social class, no clear differences could be verified.

98S34752 / ISA / 1998 / 11993

Kalberg, Stephen (Dept Sociology Boston U, MA 02215 (tel/fax: 617-353-2591/4837; e-mail: grdask@bu.edu)), **The Centrality of 'Societal Orders' in Max Weber's Works: A Challenge from Werner Sombart?**

¶ An abbreviated discussion of "societal orders" appears in a crucial passage of Max Weber's *Die protestantische Ethik und der Geist des Kapitalismus* (The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism). Weber is here reacting directly against Werner Sombart, who argued that the various orders of life (eg, religion, economy, & law) developed historically in a parallel manner & roughly at the same pace. According to this argument, Weber notes, a "spirit of capitalism" for Sombart would

be nothing more than "part of the development of rationalism as a whole." Weber's rejection of this position is important not only for the Protestant ethic thesis, but also for the underlying organization of, in particular, two pivotal later writings: *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft* & "Zwischenbetrachtung." Examined here is Sombart's position, asking whether the challenge it presented to Weber played a major role in the formulation of the Protestant ethic thesis & the aforementioned later writings. The centrality of "life orders" in Weber's sociology as a whole is noted.

98S34753 / ISA / 1998 / 11994

Kalekin-Fishman, Devorah (Faculty Education U Haifa, Mount Carmel IL-31905 Israel (tel/fax: 972-4-864-2032/824-0911; e-mail: dkalekin@construct.haifa.ac.il)), **Unraveling Alienation: From an Omen of Doom to a Celebration of Diversity.**

¶ In spite of its critics, the construct of alienation is currently used extensively in contexts of research, theory, & praxis. Alienation theories have come to serve as many-faceted tools for analyzing arrays of social, psychological, & cultural phenomena in refined detail. The outcome is an enhancement of the potential for a sociological understanding of the experienced world & of the dynamic essence of what it means to be human. In the postmodern era, the study of alienation has become a highly appropriate means of access to characterizing the inevitability of diversity. The argument is based on a survey of the uses of alienation as a central concept in empirical studies & in practical contexts.

98S34754 / ISA / 1998 / 11995

Kaliappan, K. V. (Dept Psychology U Madras-Chennai, 600005 India (tel/fax: 91-44-566-988/693; e-mail: arulkali@unimad.ernet.in)), **Personality Development as Deviance and Social Control.**

¶ Governing oneself & others effectively is a process for personality development. Self-management consists of self-awareness, self-confidence, stress coping, emotional control, social concern, & emphasis on human values & culture, which will, in turn, facilitate governing others by developing skills in leadership, assertiveness, interpersonal relationship, & communication. Recounted here is the application of self-management to several groups in India over the past decade. Delinquent boys (N = 35) were able to reduce their aggression & negative attitude toward self, family, & society following 4 months of behavior therapy consisting of relaxation & systematic desensitization. In addition, personality development occurred in terms of reduction in social maladjustment, value orientation, autism, alienation, withdrawal, & social anxiety. After training in yoga & behavior modification techniques, 200 adolescent deviant boys reduced their social deviance & disruptive behavior, which resulted in improved academic performance. National Service Scheme volunteers (N = 150 undergraduates) trained in personality development through 10-day camps over a period of 2 years improved in their value systems, appreciation of Indian culture, & concern for the larger society. Finally, the practice of transcendental meditation & relaxation therapy for 1 year by 79 murderers incarcerated for life showed a decrease in self-ideal/self-incongruity, field dependence, locus of control, & risk-taking behavior. Exercising social control by individuals precedes reduction of social deviance & development of emotional control & social skills.

98S34755 / ISA / 1998 / 11996

Kalleberg, Ragnvald (Dept Sociology & Human Geography U Oslo, Blindern N-0316 Norway (tel/fax: 47-2285-5257/5253; e-mail: ragnvald.kalleberg@sociologi.uio.no)), **Critical Sociology and Clinical Sociology in Norway.**

¶ Presents critical & constructive aspects of sociology as a science, applying the corresponding elements to clinical sociology in Norway. This type of science is necessary to address questions such as what social actors can & should do to improve their situation. A relationship can be established with theoretical aspects of a critical sociology like the one developed by Jürgen Habermas.

98S34756 / ISA / 1998 / 11997

Kalleberg, Ragnvald (Dept Sociology & Human Geography U Oslo, Blindern N-0317 Norway (tel/fax: 2285-5257/5253; e-mail: ragnvald.kalleberg@sociologi.uio.no)), **Evaluation and Development of Norwegian Universities.**

¶ Examines the recent development of Norwegian universities, drawing on survey, interview, observation, & other data. Organizational & institutional theory as well as approaches from the sociologies of science & education are also drawn on. Some changes on the national level are (1) a new master plan, (2) result-oriented planning, (3) reduction of higher

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educational institutions 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 Philipps U, Marburg D35032 Federal Republic Germany [tel: 49-6421-31600; e-mail: Kaltenbo@mail.uni-marburg.de]), **Internet and the Open Society—A Case Study of the Impact of the Internet on Legal Reforms (Kindschaftsrecht, Children Act) and Family Systems.**

¶ Analyzing the role of the Internet for the legal reform of the *Kindschaftsrecht* (Children Act) in the Federal Republic of Germany, explored is 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 of 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 may contribute to the development & change of social norms & 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), **Paradoxes 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, Bonala Kumari (Rly Junior Coll, Lalaguda Secunderabad Andhra Pradesh India 500017 [tel/fax: 00-91-40-7018804/244830; e-mail: aou@aouni.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

Kamenetzky, 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

Kamenetzky, 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. Seminal 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 transiting 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: 512-471-1122/4886]), **Identity Construction and Nationalism: Cultural Theory and Method in Explaining the Nexus in Ireland.**

¶ Explores 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 identity 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, Ryozi (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.**

¶ Reviews the few studies on sport commitment that have been conducted in the US & Japan, highlighting measurement issues. In 1992, Kanezaki 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, Kanezaki 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 students. 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.

98S34764 / ISA / 1998 / 12005

Kangas, Olli E. (Dept Social Policy U Turku, SF-20014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-2-333-5643/5093; e-mail: olli.kangas@utu.fi]), **The Ants and the Grasshopper: Popular Attitudes on Deservingness in Australian and Finnish Social Policy.**

¶ 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. It is concluded that, though the ants are seen as deserving more than the grasshoppers, the general public will not let the grasshoppers starve either.

98S34765 / ISA / 1998 / 12006

Kangas, Olli E. & Palme, Joakim S. (Dept Social Policy U Turku, SF-20014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-2-333-5643/5093; e-mail: olli.kangas@utu.fi]), **Does Social Policy Matter? A Study of Poverty Cycles in OECD-Countries.**

¶ In his turn-of-the-century study on poverty in York (England), Seebohm Rowntree (1901) observed that poverty is cyclically linked to people'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 Citizenship Indicators 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.

98S34766 / ISA / 1998 / 12007

Kaplan, Howard B. (Dept Sociology Texas A&M U, College Station 77843-4351 [tel/fax: 409-845-2411/8368; e-mail: R466hk@tamvm1.tamu.edu]), **Intergenerational Parallelism and Intragenerational Stability and Change over the Life Course in Self-**

Rejection and Deviant Adaptations.

¶ Theoretically informed models are estimated to specify intragenerational stability & change as mediating intergenerational parallelism in self-rejection & deviant adaptations. Intragenerational stability is explained in terms of mechanisms that mediate (in)stability over the life course, causal factors that remain stable over the life course & affect phenomena of interest at each stage of the life course, & constructs that moderate the degree of (in)stability over the life course. Models are estimated using the multigroup options for linear structural relations programs. The data are provided by a panel study of first-generation subjects tested up to three times during adolescence, once in the 3rd decade of life, & once in the later part of the 4th decade of life, & second-generation subjects (children of the cohort) who were tested twice during adolescence. Results indicate that the mediating role of intragenerational stability, stable within-wave causal factors, & moderating variables contribute to the explanation of intergenerational parallelism. Further, intragenerational stability (as a mediating explanation for intergenerational parallelism) itself varies according to intervening mechanisms, stability of stage-specific causal factors, & moderating variables.

98S34767 / ISA / 1998 / 12008

Karnik, Neela (41 Barner Rd, Aundh India), **The Role of Museums in India and the Shaping of a National Culture and Taste.**

¶ The establishment of tribal museums in western India & the shaping of a national culture & taste are discussed. Focus is on the "museumizing of the tribal" & the "ethnic chic" of fashion design & decorative arts. The role of the state in the preservation of tribal culture is also addressed.

98S34768 / ISA / 1998 / 12009

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.**

¶ 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.

98S34769 / ISA / 1998 / 12010

Kashio, Naoki (Group sociologie religions & laïcité, 56-61 rue Pouchet F-7589 Paris Cedex 17 France [tel: 33-1-40-25-10-94; e-mail: kashio@iresco.fr]), **Japanese New Religious Movements and Sect Policy in France: Two Case Studies on Sukyo-Mahikari and Soka-Gakkai.**

¶ The interaction of sect/religion policy with two new Japanese religious movements—Sukyo-Mahikari & Soka-Gakkai—in France is analyzed to explain the transformation of the doctrine, practices, & beliefs of such movements, ie, tendencies to change the quality of the sacred & spirituality in this different sociopoliticocultural context. Conclusions reveal (1) a decrease in proselytism, & (2) a tendency toward the closed internalization of beliefs through the interaction of governmental policy & culture. Details of these changes are provided.

98S34770 / ISA / 1998 / 12011

Kasimis, Charalambos, Papadopoulos, Apostolos G. & Stravoravdis, Spyros (Inst Urban & Rural Sociology National Centre Social Research, 14-18 Mesogeion Ave PO Box 142 32 GR-11527 Athens Greece [tel/fax: 30-1-7489141/7489143; e-mail: ckasimis@dy.eke.gr]), **Farm Family Labour and Pluriactivity: Rural Labour Markets and the New Physiognomy of Greek Farming (1987-1996).**

¶ Greek agriculture has been significantly characterized by both family labor & pluriactivity. The size of the rural population, which, in Greece, is predominately employed in agriculture, has declined, 1961-1991. However, during the last 5-year period, it seems to have stabilized with the elimination of employment opportunities outside rural areas & the development of new activities (in the service sector) that secure complementary employment for the rural labor force. The preservation of the

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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.**

¶ 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 to 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; e-mail: gp9m-ktmt@asahi-net.or.jp)), **Re-Reading Max Weber's "Collected Essays on the Sociology of Religion".**

¶ Max Weber's essays, "The Economic Ethic 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 circumstantial evidence for the Protestant Ethic thesis. This approach identifies a serious omission in the Protestant Ethic, ie, any reference to the political domain. Judging from a note to the first edition of the "Protestant Ethic" (1904), the "missing" political focus must be found in George Jellinek's (1895) study, "The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of Citizens." If Jellinek's & Weber's studies of Protestantism are read together, the influence of Protestantism on the formation of civil society can be discerned from the two sides of economy & politics. Further, they can now properly be compared with the articles in "The Economic Ethic." Utilizing this approach, it is concluded that these papers can be read as a criticism of Oriental patrimonialism, & that Weber developed a critique of the German Empire & investigated the possibility of the creation of a real civil society in Germany.

98S34773 / 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.**

¶ Analyzes the support system of the elderly in Kerala, India, in the context of changing social circumstances. Primary data collected in Thiruvananthapuram 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.

98S34774 / ISA / 1998 / 12015

Katz, Cindi (Dept Environment & Psychology City U New York, NY 10036 (tel: 212-642-2568; e-mail: ckatzs@email.gc.cuny.edu)), **Social Reproduction in an Expanded Field: Globalization and Everyday Life.**

¶ Reflects on nearly 2 decades of research on social reproduction in rural Sudan, drawing on biographies of several young people with whom the author has worked since 1980, when they were children. An attempt is made to unravel the permeations & percolations of global economic restructuring, national development policies, & increased local cosmopolitanism as they change the courses of everyday life, identify formation, & the making of place. Traversing these scales—global, national, local—and their intersections in the lives of young people, the analysis uses social reproduction & its derailments as a way of calling into question facile notions of globalization, the policies & processes associated with development, & the variability of practices of resistance in contemporary Sudan. By making explicit connections between the struggles for social reproduction in disparate geographical locations within & outside of Sudan, an attempt is made to puncture encapsulated notions of the local &, at the same time, demonstrate the importance of particular understandings of the global.

98S34775 / ISA / 1998 / 12016

Katz, James & Aspden, Philip (Dept Communication Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08901 (tel/fax: 201-829-4556/1567; e-mail: katz@earthlink.net)), **The Social Impact of Internet in the United States.**

¶ Examines how Americans use the Internet to keep in contact with friends & family, participate in political debates, gather medical information, & meet new people, drawing on data from several national random surveys conducted over the past several years. It is concluded that millions of new relationships have been formed, jobs found, & health problems solved as a result of Internet use. At the same time, a worrisome "digital divide" remains among the information haves & have nots, & many dangerous elements (people & information) exist in cyberspace.

98S34776 / ISA / 1998 / 12017

Katz, Ruth & Ben-David, Amit (Haifa U, Mount-Carmel IL-31905 Israel (tel/fax: 972-4-8251947/8240819; e-mail: ruth@soc.haifa.ac.il)), **Families in a Multicultural Society: The Case of Israel.**

¶ In its 50 years of existence, Israel has absorbed 50+% of its population through immigration. Here, a qualitative survey instrument consisting of a vignette portraying a typical scene at the end of a typical day in a typical family was completed by 4 different groups, including two veteran groups—Israeli Jews & Israeli Arabs—and two groups of recent immigrants—Ethiopians & Russians—to investigate (1) what happens to these immigrants when they encounter the different racial/ethnic composition of Israeli society; (2) in an era of postmodernist social constructionism, how they construct ideas about the families they want to live in, after having contact with families from other cultures; & (3) how they bridge their culture & history with the present. Analysis showed that participant narratives focused on four areas: (A) love & intimacy; (B) family & work; (C) parent-child relationships; & (D) divorce. Findings are discussed in terms of the significance of similarities & differences among the groups & association with the past, migratory process, & families in a state of transition.

98S34777 / ISA / 1998 / 12018

Katz-Gerro, Tally (Dept Sociology U California, Berkeley 94720 (fax: 510-642-0659; e-mail: tkatz@socrates.berkeley.edu)), **Leisure Activities and Cultural Tastes as Lifestyle Indicators: A Comparative Analysis of Germany, Sweden, Italy, Israel, & the USA.**

¶ Lifestyles are associated with identity, patterns of groupness, & social location & causality, & differentiation is considered one of the sources of new conflicts, identities, & social movements. Cultural "tribes" that crystallize on the basis of lifestyles are described as a new form of sociality. Postmodern society is characterized by a shift from contractual groups to affectual tribes & from class-organized arrangements to status-conventional social arrangements. Here, the components & different definitions of lifestyles are explored, drawing on survey data to examine a set of lifestyle items that integrate participation in various leisure activities & cultural tastes in music & reading in the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, Israel, & the US. Identified is a consolidation of lifestyle types that groups people according to particular leisure activities & cultural tastes. Although the cases represent different social ambi-

ances in their economic, social, & political orders, they manifest similar lifestyle types. In addition to usual lifestyle types, eg, highbrow & popular, found are cultural fields associated with religion, rurality & urbanity, youth, & family.

98S34778 / ISA / 1998 / 12019

Katz-Gerro, Tally & Bihagen, Erik (Dept Sociology U California, Berkeley 94720 (tel/fax: 1-510-704-0997/642-0659; e-mail: tkatz@socrates.berkeley.edu)), **Cultural Consumption, Class and Gender in a Changed Welfare State: The Case of Sweden.**

¶ Gender differences in cultural consumption in Sweden are examined, employing an extensive set of cultural consumption items to offer a sensitive measurement 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.

98S34779 / ISA / 1998 / 12020

Kaupaitė, Algita, Kavaliauskas, Saulius & Porvaneckaitė, Egidija (Dept Social Sciences Lithuanian Instit Physical Education, 3029 Kaunas (tel/fax: 370-7-20-39-62/45-15; e-mail: skaval@kki.lt)), **The Sport Information Structure in Lithuanian Media.**

¶ The Lithuanian mass media system was formed late compared to other West European countries: the first Lithuanian newspaper was released in 1873, national radio was aired from 1926, & national TV was broadcast from 1957. In the same slow manner, the national sport system was formed in the 1930s. As in many other countries, specialized sport media began in Lithuania in the interwar period. In the Lithuanian media structure, specialized sport news was available on radio as well as on TV. In recent years, the sports media in Lithuania have formed their own original structure, which can be separated into coverage on (1) national & local sport events; (2) professional athletes working in North American & European sports markets; & (3) main world sports events. Here, the sport information in Lithuanian media for Feb & March 1997 is analyzed based on a survey of three newspapers (a national & a regional daily, & a specialized sport newspaper), two TV companies (one state-owned & one private), & the national radio. Results show that information on Lithuanian sports events predominates the sport information presented by the Lithuanian media. Information on main sports events in the world is in second place, followed by information on professional athletes playing in foreign countries. In terms of sports, priority is given to information on basketball, football, Formula One car racing, & handball. This survey was repeated in summer 1997, & also examined sport information on men's & women's sport. Additional research is also investigating the place of sport in the broadcasts of the four greatest Lithuanian TV companies during 1997.

98S34780 / ISA / 1998 / 12021

Kauranen, Ralf (Dept Sociology Åbo Akademi U, Gezeliusgatan 2 FIN-20500 Finland (tel: 358-2-2322129; e-mail: rkaurane@abo.fi)), **The Legitimation of Comics as Art—Questions of Cultural Value.**

¶ Addresses questions about cultural value, especially on the dichotomy of high & low culture, based on results of a study on the legitimization of newspaper comics in two Finnish newspapers, 1994/95, analyzed qualitatively in a theoretical frame of discourse analysis. Comics traditionally have been considered as part of low culture, though contemporary texts about comics can be interpreted as containing a discourse that constructs comics as a legitimate art form. This discourse consists of subdiscourses that represent different ways of constructing the relation between comics & legitimate culture. It may be stated that comics are legitimized in accordance with the classical economy of cultural value, but this is not the sole ground for the construction of comics' value. A reversed economy of value is also present, indicated by the existence of a discourse of low-cultural aesthetics in which traditional low culture is seen as the positive pole in the bipolar disposition of high & low. Both types of discourse are working within the same economy; eg, the structure of the economy of value or the rules of the field are not questioned.

98S34781 / ISA / 1998 / 12022

Kavaliauskas, Saulius, Cingiene, Vilma & Kardelis, Kestutis (Dept Social Sciences Lithuanian Instit Physical Education, 3029 Kaunas (tel/fax: 370-7-20-39-62/45-15; e-mail: skaval@kki.lt)), **Development of the Physical Education and Sport Subsystem in the Lithuanian Education System.**

¶ 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 1980s, 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. 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.

98S34782 / ISA / 1998 / 12023

Kavnenko, Lidiya (Center Scientific/Technological Potential/ Science History Studies National Academy Sciences, 60 T Schevchenko blvd 252032 Kiev-32 Ukraine (tel/fax: 38-044-216-95-91)), **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 research institutions, & lack of funds to cover 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.

98S34783 / ISA / 1998 / 12024

Kawale, 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.

98S34784 / ISA / 1998 / 12025

Kawanishi, Masashi, Kitamura, Takahiro & Nogawa, Haruo (National Instit Fitness & Sports Kanoya, Kagoshima 891-23 Japan

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(tel/fax: 81-994-46-4965/2530; e-mail: kawanisi@nifs-k.ac.jp)), **Sport Involvement, Exercise Identity and Quality of Life of Middle and Senior Aged Participants at the National Sports and Recreation Festival in Japan.**

- ¶ 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 qualitative variables such as psychological assessment for health & 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: kayj@MAGELLAN.UMontreal.CA)), **Extreme Sport, Gender and Risk.**

- ¶ 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 counter the norms & values of traditional sport, extols the values of anticompetition, cooperation, egalitarianism, self-expression, creativity, & individuality. Some of these values have been attributed to feminine conceptions of physical activity & have been thereby set in opposition to the competitive, aggressive, & violent nature of masculine contact sports. It seems that the common denominator of extreme sports is risk, however, which perhaps might limit female participation in much the same way that competition has in the past. However, as can be seen by women's modern-day participation in traditional sport culture, competitive sport no longer poses a barrier to women's involvement. Recently, it has appeared that a limited number of (primarily adolescent) girls have begun participating in extreme sports. Given this apparent attraction of adolescent girls to extreme sport despite its masculine bias, & given the recent history of women's incursion into traditional sport & appropriation of male sport culture, women may be following a similar trajectory as in the past. The possibility of women's appropriation of risk sport culture is explored in light of their participation in competitive sport culture, raising questions for the essentialist assumptions that regard female & male sport cultures as inherently different. It is hypothesized that, in postmodernity, gender stratification of sport will be less significant than age stratification. Thus, the notion of risk is considered a condition of participation in extreme sports & more a product of youth sport culture than of male sport culture.

98S34786 / ISA / 1998 / 12027

Kay, Stephen J. (Dept Political Science U California, Los Angeles 90095-1472 (tel/fax: 310-276-7278/825-0778; e-mail: skay@ucla.edu)), **Recent Changes in Latin American Welfare States: Is There Social Dumping?**

- ¶ Social security reform has become a highly politicized policy issue throughout 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.

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Kazakevitch, Olga A. (Instit Linguistics Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 103009 (tel/fax: 7-095-290-5268/0528; e-mail: kazak@iling.msk.su)), **Northern Selkups, Their Language and Identity.**

- ¶ 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 northern 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

Kazmierska, Kaja (Instytut Sociologii U Łódź, PL-90131 Poland (tel/fax: 48-42-56-26-05; e-mail: kajakaz@kryslia.uni.lodz.pl)), **Migration Experiences and Changes of Identity. The Analysis of Narration.**

- ¶ Analysis of a narrative interview with a Turkish woman living in the Federal Republic of Germany is used 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. She also 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.**

- ¶ 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 to communities facing significant dislocation. Results of interviews with 10 individuals responsible for the management of aspects of significant disaster events are used to develop a model for leadership of community recovery that is contingent on the scale of the disaster, the degree of dislocation of community infrastructure, & the time in which critical decisions must be taken.

98S34790 / ISA / 1998 / 12031

Keil, Roger (Faculty Environmental Studies York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 1P3 (tel/fax: 416-736-2100/5679; e-mail: rkeil@yorku.ca)), **Governance Restructuring in the New City: Berlin (1989), Los Angeles (1992) and Toronto (1997).**

- ¶ A conceptual exploration of governance restructuring in three large world cities as a consequence of globalization & specific local events asks how local governance changed in (1) Berlin (Federal Republic of Germany), after the fall of the Wall in 1989; (2) Los Angeles (CA), after the 1992 riots/uprising & subsequent "rebuilding"; & (3) Toronto (Ontario), after the provincial government's megacity restructuring in 1997 & the current transition process. It is argued that world city politics is concerned with the governance of complexity, much of which derives from the articulation of different spatial scales. The central problem of local governance under these conditions of complexity is the temporary stabilization of everyday actions & transactions of individuals, collectives, & institutions. It is proposed that understandings of regime-, regulation-, & discourse-theoretical approaches be merged critically & selectively into a theory of local governance. Through this comprehensive approach, it seems possible to do justice to the governance of complexity, which is present particularly in the formation & regulation of world cities.

98S34791 / ISA / 1998 / 12032

Keister, Lisa (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599 [tel/fax: 919-966-1450/7568; e-mail: Lisa-Keister@UNC.EDU]), **Resource Control, Path Dependence and the Emergence of Social Structure.**

¶ In transition economies, the structure of intercorporate relations—and thus, the very nature of social structure—that will predominate posttransition emerges as repeated dyadic resource exchange relations between organizations. Resource dependence theory proposes that exchange relations will develop where uncertainty is high, & organizations with access to scarce resources will assume powerful positions in these relations. However, research on organizational inertia demonstrates that path dependence also matters; interorganizational relations are also a product of the prior experiences of organizations & path-dependent characteristics of organizational environments. Using 1988-1990 panel data on the People's Republic of China's 40 largest business groups & their 535 member firms, relative importance of current resource control & path dependence in the emergence of resource exchange relations is analyzed. Results of uncertainty & sources of power are partitioned into those resulting from current conditions & those deriving from path dependence. Findings demonstrate an inverted U-shaped relationship between environmental uncertainty & the strength of path dependence in determining the structure of exchange relations. Further, the nature of the resource being exchanged mediates the role of resource control & path dependence in the development of interorganizational resource-exchange ties.

98S34792 / ISA / 1998 / 12033

Kelley, Jonathan & Sikora, Joanna (Research School Social Sciences Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601 [tel/fax: 61-6-297-2937; e-mail: Kelley@international-survey.org]), **Class and Attitudes to Private and Public Ownership in Economy in Free Market and 'Transforming' Countries.**

¶ Explores whether society's economic goals—particularly income security, economic growth, & satisfying employment—are better served by government or private ownership of the means of production, drawing on data from the International Survey of Economic Attitudes regarding attitudes toward government ownership of a wide range of industries, using exactly comparable measurement instruments & large representative national samples from two long-established market economies, Australia & Finland, & from Poland during its transition from communism. Cross-national similarities & differences in the impact of class position on economic ideology are investigated using ordinary least squares regression models. It is found that high occupational standing & high educational qualifications lead people to support the free market & oppose government ownership. The impact of these aspects of class position is broadly similar in all three societies, but the impact of supervisory position, income, employment sector, & age vary between societies. Altogether, the impact of class position on economic ideology is stronger than its impact on political preferences. It is suspected that the basis of political conflict in many nations may be shifting over time, from an emphasis on voters' objective class position early in the century to a current emphasis on ideology.

98S34793 / ISA / 1998 / 12034

Kellner, Douglas (Dept Education U California, Los Angeles 90095-1521 [tel/fax: 310-825-8326/206-6293; e-mail: kellner@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu]), **New Technologies, Alienation, and the Information Superhighway.**

¶ Critics of the new technologies—eg, Stoll, Birkerts, Virilio, & Bormann—claim that new technologies are creating new forms of alienation as the "surfers & cruisers" of the information superhighway get lost in cyberspace & are alienated from their bodies, other people, & everyday life. It is argued that this critique scapegoats computer & information technologies & obscures the role of global structuring of capitalism, corporate downsizing, & continued inequalities.

98S34794 / ISA / 1998 / 12035

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?**

¶ Analyzes current shifts in the social science study of leisure through three metaphors of scientific succession: (1) building on the past, what Robert Merton called "standing on the shoulders of giants"; (2) radical new beginnings & foundations; & (3) ecology of natural succession, involving a continued process of species die-off & emergence. Disagreement on the most applicable metaphor is more than a matter of perspective, although emerging generations are most likely to see their work as

a sea change or even a scientific revolution. Since 1970, sociologists studying leisure have been immersed in this process of change, sometimes discovering that their new approaches were reconstructions of earlier work. In some cases, the old ideas needed rediscovery or the frameworks required deconstructing & reframing, but some new approaches were simply new vocabularies for old concepts. Overall, there may have been a recognition that no single perspective answers all important questions, that every line of research excludes as well as includes; eg, while women were not ignored in previous research, feminists are right that the issues raised from women's viewpoints were seldom addressed. Similarly, cultural studies focused on the resistance of youth cultures in ways omitted by an earlier focus on normative & mass cultures. Both feminist & cultural studies tacitly or explicitly incorporated conflict models of power differentials in societies with nonfunctional divisions. It is argued that, although new perspectives may be revolutionary & required major changes in the premises of a field, such paradigm shifts do not invalidate all previous work. Some new developments in leisure sociology are complementary to what went before; some are conflicting. However, any field grows by generations; eg, in the ecology model, succession involves both death & transformation.

98S34795 / ISA / 1998 / 12036

Kemo Keimbo, David-Claude (U sciences humaines Strasbourg, F-67200 Cedex France [fax: 333-88-41-74-77; e-mail: kemo@monza.u-strasbg.fr]), **The Impact of Globalization on National Sport Policies in Black Africa: Cameroon's Case.**

¶ The phenomenon of globalization is not new in Africa. Indeed, after independence occurred for most Black African countries (in 1960), they massively joined the UN & the International Olympic Committee, giving them access to the international recognition they lacked. However, the latter step was matched with the necessity to respect requirements with regard to the establishment of sport structures & policies. The aim here is to show that, with an internationalization of sport (characterized by a hierarchy such that the US becomes the foundation of the world sporting pyramid), & with the increased commercialization of sporting events & their associated global mediatization, African countries will be further marginalized since they will be unable to follow such trends. In this situation, these countries' strategic reaction will be not unlike that when they gained independence: they will develop an elite sport—a showcase & ideological instrument—to the detriment of mass sport, which would favor values such as health promotion, the civic training of citizens, & national unity.

98S34796 / ISA / 1998 / 12037

Kemple, Thomas M. (Dept Anthropology & Sociology U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1 [tel/fax: 604-822-3579/6161; e-mail: Kemple@unixg.ubc.ca]), **A Rational Analytics of Power: Nietzschean Themes in Max Weber's Concept of Domination.**

¶ Shows how Max Weber drew from a number of Nietzschean sources (broadly conceived) to conceptualize the nonrational bases for social order in will, sentiment, & force. By criticizing & qualifying the assertions of immediate predecessors & contemporaries, eg, Ferdinand Toennies, Rudolf von Ihering, & Georg Simmel, Weber was able to extend Niccolò Machiavelli's model of sovereign-power-based instrumentally rational action to account for the strategic deployment of knowledge/power through various mechanisms of consent & coercion, discipline, & resistance. In light of recent scholarship exploring some of these connections, emphasized is Weber's use of the narrative thematics of Friedrich Nietzsche's *Thus Spoke Zarathustra* (1961) in "Science as a Vocation" & "Politics as a Vocation" (1946). In particular, it is argued that, by staging a tragic confrontation between "the resentment of the last men" & the "will to power of the charismatic overman," Weber tries to articulate the transvaluation of the Enlightenment values of reason & freedom.

98S34797 / ISA / 1998 / 12038

Kenny, Bridget (Sociology Work Unit U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 2050 South Africa [tel/fax: 27-11-716-2908/3781; e-mail: 029Bkenn@muse.arts.wits.ac.za]), **The South African Labour Market in Transition: Flexibility and the Changing Nature of Work.**

¶ Findings from the first large-scale research of South African labor market flexibility practices in enterprises showed that the actual number of employees engaged in nonstandard employment was relatively low; however, detailed case studies confirmed that atypical employment is growing. Drawing on ongoing survey research & two case studies of the growth of casualization & subcontracting in the retail & mining sectors, & focusing on the neglected supply side of the labor market via examina-

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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 trends are examined.

98S34798 / ISA / 1998 / 12039

Kentor, Jeffrey (John Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218), **Military Participation, Inequality and Economic Growth: Andreski Was Right.**

¶ In 1954, Stanislaw 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.

98S34799 / ISA / 1998 / 12040

Kernic, Franz (National Defense Academy, Stiftsgasse Za A-1070 Vienna Austria (tel/fax: 43-1-52161-40423/17105; e-mail: a8003858@unet.univie.ac.at)), **The Austrian Experience in Preparing Warriors for Peace.**

¶ 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 & Sperberg, Jaime (Inst Politikkwissenschaft, D-35032 Marburg Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-6421-284490/8991; e-mail: kersting@mail.uni-marburg.de)), **Urban Citizenship and Poverty in the Third World.**

¶ 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 & communitarianism are existent 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.

98S34801 / ISA / 1998 / 12042

Kester, Gérard (Global Participation Development Programme, 15 Schutterhoeftlaan NL-3832 GP Leusden Netherlands (tel/fax: 33-494-7147/2217)), **"Participatory Social Research Has Surplus Value"...A Plea for More Trade Union-University Cooperation.**

¶ Discusses 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 social research, & thus, its theoretical 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 en-

hanced 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.

98S34802 / ISA / 1998 / 12043

Keyser, Barbara (Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6), **Chemists, Conservators, and Creators: The Changing Role of Conservators in Advising Artists.**

¶ Discusses the line of continuity from industrial science & technology to the conservation scientist who adapts materials & processes to conservation (& sometimes to artists' materials manufacturers) & thence to conservators, who come into contact with artists & art instructors. In the past, there was a tendency to condemn artists for using unconventional materials. Now the trend is for conservators to actively collaborate with artists in arriving at more permanent ways of realizing artists' vision, however unconventional that might be. This is especially true of artists who are asked to execute public commissions.

98S34803 / ISA / 1998 / 12044

Khamdohova, Janna (Kabardino-Balkarian State U, Nalchik Russia (tel/fax: 007-86622-73650/73492; e-mail: jane@pluton.kblib.nalchik.su)), **The Dynamics of Way of Life and Interaction of Neighbour Cultures.**

¶ It is hypothesized that, when destroyed & devaluated 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.

98S34804 / ISA / 1998 / 12045

Khan, Masood Ali (Indian Council Social Science Research Osmania U Library, Hyderabad 500007 Andhra Pradesh India (tel: 91-40-7018756)), **The Hyderabad and Malayalee Migration to Middle East-Cultural and Economic Dimension.**

¶ 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.

98S34805 / ISA / 1998 / 12046

Kharchenko, Irina I. (Inst Economics/Industrial Engineering, 17 Lavrentiev Prospect Novosibirsk 630090 Russia (tel/fax: 7-3832-35-4425/5580; e-mail: kharchen@ieie.nsc.ru)), **High School Students Plan Their Future: Changes in the 1990s in Western Siberia.**

¶ 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, & aspired to professions prestigious in a market economy. Occupational choice was motivated more by opportunity for individual success. Rural students were generally less ambitious in their plans than 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.

98S34806 / ISA / 1998 / 12047

Khashan, Hilal (PSPA Dept American U 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 Islamic 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.

98S34807 / ISA / 1998 / 12048

Khashan, Hilal (PSPA Dept American U Beirut, 850 3rd Ave New York NY 10022-6297 (e-mail: hilkhash@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.

98S34808 / ISA / 1998 / 12049

Khathar, R. U., Malik, P. S. & Malik, Saroj (Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural U, Hisar 125004 India (tel: 091-01662-31171-73; fax: 091-01662-34952; e-mail: hau@hau.ren.nic.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, Haryana, 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.

98S34809 / ISA / 1998 / 12050

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.

98S34810 / ISA / 1998 / 12051

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 (Ns = 1,737, 2,711, & 3,482 adults, respectively) are used to explore the relationships between an electoral polarization, political orientations, & ethnocultural 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.

98S34811 / ISA / 1998 / 12052

Khondker, Habibul H. (Dept Sociology National U Singapore, Singapore 119260 (tel/fax: 65-874-6110/775-5593)), **Bangladeshi Labor Migration to Singapore: A Sociological Analysis.**

¶ 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.

98S34812 / ISA / 1998 / 12053

Khondker, 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.

98S34813 / ISA / 1998 / 12054

Khondker, 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 appropriate science & technology in Singapore 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.

98S34814 / ISA / 1998 / 12055

Khondker, Habibul H. (Dept Sociology National U, Singapore 119260 (e-mail: habib@nus.edu.sg)), **Between Globalization and Marginalization: Predicament of the Emigre Sociologists.**

¶ Argues that émigré 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 émigré 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. Émigré sociologists are products of the processes of globalization, which, in turn, becomes the object of their study.

98S34815 / ISA / 1998 / 12056

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

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Declaration to their activities, grafting them onto the traditional moral claims of sport (ie, the "level playing field") in such documents as the UNESCO 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.

98S34816 / ISA / 1998 / 12057

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.

98S34817 / ISA / 1998 / 12058

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.**

¶ Addresses 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.

98S34818 / ISA / 1998 / 12059

Kim, Hyun Sook (Dept Sociology/Anthropology Wheaton Coll, Norton MA 02766 (tel/fax: 508-286-3657/3640; e-mail: hkim@wheatonma.edu)), **Sexualized and Ethnicized Body Politics in the Transnational Era.**

¶ The global economy creates solidarities & conflicts that cross ethnic & national boundaries. Transnational & regional migration, activated by the capitalist economy, challenge existing notions of national identities; labor migration also produces sub- & supranational identity formations. Here, ethnographic research on workers in Thailand & Korea are incorporated into an interdisciplinary framework to theorize the formation & disruption of social relations embedded in categories: national/foreigner, male/female, material/spiritual, local/migrant, etc. Explored are the linkages between nationalism, gender, & ethnicity, focusing on the sexualization & ethnicization processes of national body politics. Social relations & identities that are created & contested situationally in the transnational context are examined.

98S34819 / ISA / 1998 / 12060

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 study on the role of community communication networks on the acceptance & continuance of family planning practice, & from graduate students in two different departments in a US university, are drawn on to (1) discuss the importance of the concept of network accessibility

(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 the personal networks of dyadic partners (or dyadic personal networks), especially their nonoverlapping parts. For each dyad, network accessibility can be measured from both directions; ie, the network accessibility provides important theoretical linkages in the strength of weak ties theory by giving a rationale for the negative relationship between tie strength & instrumentality.

98S34820 / ISA / 1998 / 12061

Kim, Keong-il (Academy Korean Studies, Songnam-si 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 has had for the time/space issue. The heritage of colonial knowledge is 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.

98S34821 / ISA / 1998 / 12062

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 socioeconomic 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.

98S34822 / ISA / 1998 / 12063

Kimmel, Michael (State U New York, Stony Brook 11794 (tel/fax: 516-632-7708/8203; e-mail: mkimmel@datalab2.sles.sunysb.edu)), **The Invisibility of Masculinity in Classical Sociological Theory.**

¶ Examines several key canonical passages from several sociologists 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 generic man—they are, in fact, deeply gendered works; ie, those such as Karl Marx, Max Weber, Émile Durkheim, & Alexis de Tocqueville 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, intentionality, or subjectivity itself—& 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.

98S34823 / ISA / 1998 / 12064

Kinealy, Christine (Instit Irish Studies U Liverpool, L69 BBX England (tel/fax: 01704-549169/01695-579997)), **Parsimony and Providentialism: 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 world, in a country neighboring the imperial center. The question of entitlement to food & other forms of relief is also examined. Comparisons are drawn with the official response to food shortages elsewhere in the British Empire.

98S34824 / ISA / 1998 / 12065

King, Anthony D. (State U New York, Binghamton 13901-6000 [tel/fax: 607-724-6638/777-4466; e-mail: adking@binghamton.edu]), **Writing Transnational Space: Fantasy, Imagination, and Reality in the (Non-Resident) Suburbs of India.**

¶ Exploring the architectural, urban, & spatial forms in which new, transnational & global regimes are represented & 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 diasporic culture of the nonresident Indian exemplifies a transitional culture. 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.

98S34825 / ISA / 1998 / 12066

Kipfer, Stefan (Dept Political Science York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel: 416-499-1703; e-mail: kipfer@yorku.ca]), **On the Possibilities of the Urban: Rereading Henri Lefebvre's Open and Integral Marxism.**

¶ The work of Henri Lefebvre has long exercised a strong, if often indirect influence over the development of radical geography & critical urban sociology in the Anglo American world. The major interpretations & applications of Lefebvre's ideas represent an access point to the major currents & shifts in critical urban studies. The multiplying references to Lefebvre's work after the English translation of the "Production of Space" thus shed light on the state of contemporary urban theory as well. While the growing interest in Lefebvre has enriched urban studies invaluablely, it may also have the effect of reducing Lefebvre's work to an object of academic convention. Here, to guard against such a regression into fashion, a few observations are made about current conditions of critical academic practice, & the difficulties of actualizing & translating Lefebvre's insights in this intellectual context are highlighted. In contrast to interpretations that read Lefebvre for purposes of political economy or readings that claim Lefebvre as a "latent" postmodernist, Lefebvre's critical but persistent commitment to a heterodox (open & integral) Marxism is highlighted. Lefebvre's conception of the urban as a mediation & a revolutionary promise is a key access point to his unorthodox Marxism, if it is read in conjunction with his writings on everyday life, space, the state, & self-management. With reference to a number of contemporary debates in urban studies, ways of actualizing Lefebvre's urban Marxism for the purposes of urban research & action at the end of the 1990s are demonstrated.

98S34826 / ISA / 1998 / 12067

Kirchberg, Volker (Basica Research Instit, D-20095 Hamburg Federal Republic Germany), **Museums and Their Audiences—Different Research Approaches in American and European Studies.**

¶ Discusses the US's cumulative approach & Europe's segmenting life-style approach to cultural consumption, & highlights differences between them, drawing on a 1995 representative survey of 17,000 respondents in the Federal Republic of Germany. The independent variables are socioeconomic status, cultural preferences, & lifestyles, & the dependent variable is visits to four types of museums in Germany. Statistical analysis reveals that European/German cultural consumption patterns are more differentiated & more hierarchic than US patterns. Borders between patterns are more universally acknowledged & observed in Europe. By means of cultural consumption, the role structure in the Old World is more consolidated & has more prestigious quality than the role structure in the New World.

98S34827 / ISA / 1998 / 12068

Kiser, Edgar & Eaton, April (Dept Sociology U Washington, Seattle 98115 [tel/fax: 206-543-7290/2416; e-mail: kiser@u.washington.edu]), **Causes and Consequences of the Growth of the State: War, Revolt, and Taxation in Early Modern France.**

¶ It is now widely accepted that war was the primary cause of the growth of the state in early modern Europe, & that the increasing taxation required 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 between war, taxation, & revolt in France, 1514-1789.

98S34828 / ISA / 1998 / 12069

Kittel, Bernhard & Traxler, Franz (Inst Socology U Vienna, A-1210 Austria [tel/fax: 43-1-29128-546/544; e-mail: kittel@soc.bwl.univie.ac.at]), **Tripartite Concertation and Wage Policy.**

¶ Presents a quantitative analysis of the role of tripartite concertation in wage regulation, drawing on data from 20 Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development countries, 1970-1990. Focus is on whether & how changes in the functional requirements of state regulation, which are usually conceived as a shift from demand- to supply-side policies, have affected the relevance of tripartite concertation as a means of wage regulation. The incidence of tripartite concertation & its change over time are explored, & the determinants of the observed changes are examined in terms of two alternative hypotheses on the development of wage regulation: (1) the disorganization thesis, which predicts a general delay of tripartism; & (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 disorganization thesis, which makes a convergence argument. Also examined is the economic performance of tripartite wage concertation in comparison to alternative forms of wage regulation, including whether effective tripartite concertation requires certain supportive institutional arrangements that enhance its governance capacity.

98S34829 / ISA / 1998 / 12070

Kittirungcharn, Nipha & Lituchy, Terri R. (Dept Management Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8 [tel/fax: 514-848-4134/8645; e-mail: lituchy@vax2.concordia.ca]), **The Impact of Satisfaction and Commitment on Turnover Intention: Thai Public Sector Engineers.**

¶ 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 support the hypothesized model; however, organizational commitment is more strongly linked with turnover intention than is job satisfaction. Empirical results support theories of mental health in another cultural setting. Implications for international research as well as for international managers are discussed.

98S34830 / ISA / 1998 / 12071

Kivinen, Osmo & Ahola, Sakari (Research Unit Sociology Education U Turku, Hämeenkatu 1 FIN-20014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-2-333-5878/6524; e-mail: oskivi@utu.fi]), **Transition from School to Work—Tightening Bond—Broadening Perspectives.**

¶ 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 policies of education & employment in European & Nordic countries are linking 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 rhetorics, emphasizing flexible & low organization & new industries that are supposed to solve the graduate employment problem. Here, it is assessed how well this rhetoric corresponds to the realities of working life. The functioning of the system encompassing 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 knowledge & skill requirements of the work process & what is learned in the school. Also considered is the role of the state as the legitimator of the educational titles & the responsibility of the institutions of higher education for the actual employment of their graduates.

98S34831 / ISA / 1998 / 12072

Kivinen, Osmo & Ahola, Sakari (Research Unit Sociology Education U Turku, FIN-20014 Finland [tel: 358-2-3335878; e-mail:

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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, differences between 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 process 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.

98S34832 / ISA / 1998 / 12073

Kjellman, Arne (Dept Information Technology Mid-Sweden U, Fack S-85170 Sunpöjvall (tel: 46-60-148678; e-mail: arne.kjellman@ite.mb.se)), **Is Reality Nothing Else but a Useful Model?**

¶ The materialistic postulate that there is one "external world of things" of common access to all humans sometimes leads science astray. The subjectivistic epistemological approach, on the other hand, does not need such a daring & possibly misleading postulate. Instead, starting from the truly subjectivistic knowledge of conscious experience—which intuitively is very obvious to any human being—it is possible to show that we should replace the notion of an "outside materialistic reality" by the hypothesis that there might be some "external common grounding," which merely suggests its existence by inferred "messages from outside." These messages—which, in the materialistic approach, are juxtaposed to the impact of sensations occurring to a cognitive system—are truly private creations, thereby "painting a private picture of an imaginary outside world." In spite of this perceptual privacy, it is possible to show that different observers discover through communication that they can establish a correspondence between their subjective entities & reach a collective agreement on objective knowledge without any postulation of an "external world" in the physical materialistic sense. Such an approach also shows that all there is, in human consciousness, a private comprehension about "universe," ie, the *priverse*. This interpretation opens up the way to a neat comprehension of conscious experience, as being the center of perceptions & inner experience. In this setting, it is pointless to assign states to the 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 common agreements—bare paradigms in the Kuhnian sense—& natural & social sciences conflate. Measurements, perceptual imprints & 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.

98S34833 / ISA / 1998 / 12074

Klein, Harald (Instit Sociology Friedrich Schiller U Jena, D-07740 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-3641-945-543/542; e-mail: klein@ifsws.sociologie.uni-jena.de)), **Text Analysis of Data in the World Wide Web.**

¶ Explores possibilities of obtaining textual data from the World Wide Web. Different sources, eg, homepages, overviews, & link pages, & the technical aspect of information formats, eg, texts, graphics, or animations, are discussed. Before an analysis, text must be transformed to a format that can be analyzed. Text must be separated into text units, & external variables defined. Problems derived from these prerequisite are considered. Different standards of text encoding, eg, HTML, VRML, XML, & TEI, & the lack of text encoding standards in current text analysis software are addressed.

98S34834 / ISA / 1998 / 12075

Klein, Juan-Luis, Fontan, Jean-Marc & Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (U Québec, Montreal H3C 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, discussed is the notion of a "donut effect," 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 some central districts is examined. Community mobilization is creating a bottom-up socioeconomic development approach. A conceptual frame analysis is proposed to understand the role of community global development; it is based on important notions such as identity, territorial consciousness, partnership, & sociospatial 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.

98S34835 / ISA / 1998 / 12076

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 centrality of the military discourse (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 private & public sphere is analyzed in conclusion.

98S34836 / ISA / 1998 / 12077

Klementiev, Dmitry S. (Moscow Lomonosov State U, 119899 Russia (tel/fax: 095-939-2113/932-8873; e-mail: klem@cs.msu.su)), **Personality in the Sociology of Management.**

¶ Explores the subjectivity of personality in the sociology of management. Together with growing differentiation & complication of the contemporary management tasks, the creative potential of personality & its effective self-realization become crucial factors of managerial activities. The dynamics of changing approaches toward personality in the sociology of management, from subject-object to subject-subject, are analyzed.

98S34837 / ISA / 1998 / 12078

Kling, Joseph (Saint Lawrence U, Canton NY 13617 (tel/fax: 315-229-5279/5819; e-mail: jkli@music.stlawu.edu)), **Social Narratives and Social Movement Formation: Implications for Collective Action in the Era of High Modernity.**

¶ Reasoned conjecture as to the future direction of social movements must draw on some extant theory of their formation & decline. Both the theory of social frames & the phenomenological study of everyday life are considered as entry points into the practices through which persons face choices, forge identities, & create social movements. These conceptual approaches are attached to the case study method. Exploring relations between particular social movements in particular historical eras, the question is raised of what these relations might mean under the contemporary conditions of high modernity. Whatever the historical sources of their development, social movements are constructed from the interweaving of personal & social biographies—from the narratives people rehearse to themselves about the nature of their lives & about the social orders through which those lives are cast. Because the construction of social narrative is, by definition, both contingent & open, the specific forms that social movements take can never be projected with precision. Yet parameters might be proposed, & possible formations identified. Through brief examination of the millenarian movements of early modernity, & the artisan movements of early industrialism, suggestions are offered as to what social movement forms & narratives might emerge under the fragmenting/globalizing conditions of postindustrial society.

98S34838 / ISA / 1998 / 12079

Kloze, Jan Willem Te (Centre Recreation & Tourism Studies Wageningen Agricultural U, NL-6703 B Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-317-482762/482166; e-mail: jan_willem.tekloze@recr.rpv.wau.nl]), **Leisure Activities and Integration of Turkish Families in Two Cities in the Netherlands.**

¶ Data on the leisure behavior of Turkish families in Arnhem & Enschede, Netherlands, are used to investigate how these ethnic minority families spend their free time & 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 inhospitable behavior from their Dutch neighbors. It is remarkable to notice that the sociospatial differences between Arnhem & Enschede hardly differentiate the Turkish experiences. The availability of some leisure & recreational facilities (eg, a park, playground, or Turkish coffeehouse) make some difference.

98S34839 / ISA / 1998 / 12080

Kloze, 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.tekloze@recr.rpv.wau.nl]), **Between Freedom and Commitment: The Post-Modern Family Discovered. Sociological Research into the Typologies of Family and Leisure Domains.**

¶ 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 % 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.

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Klüver, 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.**

¶ 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 a genetic algorithm. Three findings are outlined: (1) Social evolution of different levels of social structures is very improbable because a lot of different parameter values must be combined at the same time, explaining the fact that the evolution of the different social levels happened only very seldomly in human history. (2) The more different levels a system contains, the more sensitive the system is to external perturbations & the more difficult it becomes for the system to reach & maintain simple attractor states, as is known about modern societies. (3) Social relations on one level are disturbed & partly dissolved when the system evolves to the

next levels of differentiation. It is concluded that there may be mathematical reasons for the fact that, in modern societies, traditional relations are permanently changed & dissolved.

98S34841 / ISA / 1998 / 12082

Knezevic, Ivanka (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 [e-mail: knezevic@chass.utoronto.ca]), **Cookbook Urbanism as an Element of Cookbook Capitalism: Applicability of Urban Sociological Theory on Eastern Europe.**

¶ Examines the applicability of existing urban sociological theory to & its policy ramifications on recent changes in postsocialist countries, based on the "transformation thesis" about general social & political changes in these countries. Like other fields, urban sociology must acknowledge that the present continues to reproduce some systemic traits of socialism, & changes in diverse areas of social life are not perfectly coordinated. Interrelated reasons for reproduction of socialist relationships in urban policy, planning, & housing are elite interests, institutional & cultural lag, pursuance of social justice goals, & redistribution of social policy priorities. The neoclassical economy approach, based on demand-driven explanation of exchange values, is not useful in the analysis of postsocialist urban processes; state intervention & the paramount importance of use values—unavoidable in a situation of extreme housing shortage & equal entitlement to residential space—are outside its scope. Housing shortage explains the failure of residential privatization in Russia, which was predicated on tenets of neoliberal capitalism. Logan & Molotch's structuration-modified approach emerges as suitable for postsocialist studies. Its understanding of "urban" can be modified for the understanding of processes, wherein the "urban growth machine" operates at the national, rather than the municipal, level. At the level of urban policy making, 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.

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Knoll, Thomas L. (Dept Social Science Halmstad U, S-30118 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-35-16-7100/7264; e-mail: Thomas.Knoll@isb.hh.se]), **The Stigmatization of Unwed Motherhood: An Anomaly of Late Modernity.**

¶ 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 countermodernity bordering on perversion. In reality, it hurts millions of women & children. The single-parenting woman is at the focal intersection of a cluster of apparently insoluble contradictions resulting from late-modern individualization on all personal & social levels, & such women accomplish the impossible 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 & socioeconomic 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).

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Knottnerus, J. David & Berry, Phyllis (Dept Sociology Oklahoma State U, Stillwater 74078-4062 [e-mail: jdk2307@mvs.ucc.okstate.edu]), **Spartan Society: Structural Ritualization in an Ancient Social System.**

¶ 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 & structural arrangements of Spartan society were reproduced in these youthful actors (Knottnerus, 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.

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Contributing to the *eunomia* (good order or, more generally speaking, way of life) was the condition of *homoioi*, which referred to the equal (peer) status of citizen warriors, especially their common way of life. The core attributes 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, militaristic activities, & propaganda); & (4) aggressiveness, competitiveness, & a militaristic bearing. The training system in which youth 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 four 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 time period.

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Knowles, Caroline (U Concordia, Montreal Quebec H3C 1M8 (fax: 514-848-4539; e-mail: Knowles@vax2.concordia.ca)), **Personal and Public Maps of Empire.**

¶ Explores the racialization of whiteness, specifically, the tensions between home & away in narratives of Englishness sustaining those whose mobile lives were organized by empire business. The maps of both personal & territorial expansion in empire service play a strategic role in the making of Englishness.

98S34845 / ISA / 1998 / 12086

Kobayashi, Karen Midori (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Simon Fraser U, Burnaby British Columbia V5A 1S6 (tel/fax: 604-291-3146/5799; e-mail: kkobayas@sfu.ca)), **The Nature of Support in Older Parent-Adult Child Relationships in Japanese Canadian Families.**

¶ Explores intergenerational support systems in later life by examining the factors, particularly the value of *oya koh koh* (filial obligation), affecting the nature of support from adult children to older parents in Japanese Canadian 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 *oya 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 Asian Canadian ideal family myth & the changing contract across generations.

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Koc, Mustafa (Ryerson Polytechnic U, Toronto Ontario M5B 2K3), **From National Monopsony to Transnational Oligopsony: The Restructuring of Tobacco Economy in Turkey.**

¶ 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 of peripheral integration, where the tobacco economy was controlled by the *Regie Cointeresse de tabacs de l'Empire Ottoman*, 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 merchant capital 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.

98S34847 / ISA / 1998 / 12088

Koch, Christian (Inst Technology & Social Science Technical U Denmark, DK-2800 Lyngby (tel/fax: 45-45-25-60-70/88-20-14; e-mail: ck@its.dtu.dk)), **Controversy or Silent Consent? Participation and Social Influence on Information Technology in Distributed Organisations.**

¶ 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 in & outside the traditional organization. Case studies of Danish industry indicate that the organization is a poor unit of operation for participation & influence efforts related to integrative information technology. It is proposed, rather, to use a set of distributed organizations as the unit for participation & influence. Such a set can consist of geographically connected organizations & information technology suppliers. This new unit is needed to develop an appropriate employee answer to the challenges of distributed organizations, but is difficult to realize. The necessary revival of the Scandinavian union-based strategy of collective resources is discussed, arguing for other societal strategies breaking the "single company" paradigm. Case studies in Danish & German industry show that the planned developments from management coalitions consisted of cross-organizational linking, implementation of information technology, & outsourcing. Shop stewards' response was heavily linked to restricted pieces of the total distributed organization.

98S34848 / ISA / 1998 / 12089

Kofler, Angelika & Giorgi, Liana (Interdisciplinary Centre Comparative Research, Hamburgerstr 14/20 A-1050 Vienna Austria (tel/fax: 43-1-5873973/587397310; e-mail: ak@iccr.co.at)), **Sex and Money: An Analysis of the Role of the "Wicked Stepmother" in Contemporary Family Systems.**

¶ Synthesizes two family-related topics—the stepmother & family systems—to address the issue of chronic transition, which encompasses overlapping family systems, & the role of the stepmother in this context, showing the development of her role over time in perception & everyday life. Investigated are the reasons for the traditionally negative perception of stepmothers from their & other family system members' perspectives. Two motivational domains are identified: the dyadic relationship & economic considerations. It is found that chronic transitions are one of the most important characteristics of contemporary & future family life, & the stable perception of the role of stepmothers exemplifies the unchanging presence of archaic elements in contemporary changing societies.

98S34849 / ISA / 1998 / 12090

Kohli, Martin (Free U Berlin, D-10715 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-30-85002-210/205; e-mail: kohli@zedat.fu-berlin.de)), **The Generational Contract—Public and Private.**

¶ In recent years, a growing body of research has demonstrated the existence & importance of transfers between adult generations in the family. The relation between transfers in the family & those through the public generational contract of old-age pensions has traditionally been seen as one of substitution (or "crowding out"). The new evidence shows, however, that there is a net flow of private resources from older to younger generations, ie, in the opposite direction of the public transfers. What are the links between public & private transfers? To what extent do the private transfers from older to younger generations in the family depend on public transfers through old-age pensions? These & related questions are addressed, based on the new German Aging Survey & datasets from other countries.

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Kohvakka, Rauli J. J. (Statistics Finland, SF-00022 Helsinki (tel/fax: 358-9-1734-3448/3264; e-mail: rauli.kohvakka@stat.fi)), **On the Road to Director's Chair; Young Film Directors and the Field of Film Production in Finland.**

¶ Presents results of a study in Finland on the situation of young film directors. After describing characteristics of the field & what young directors actually do, explored is how directors get to sit in the director's chair, ie, how they make it in this field. Questions related to young directors' professional identity are also discussed: how they see their own work as part of the field; what directing is; how they see their own films; how they see the other professionals they work with; & how being a director of the youngest generation is reflected in their collaboration patterns. Gender differences are noted.

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Koivusalo, Meri Tuulikki & Ollila, Eeva (Globalism & Social Policies Programme STAKES, PO Box 220 Helsinki Finland SF-00531 [tel/fax: 358-9-3967-2304/2485; e-mail: meri.koivusalo@stakes.fi]), **International Actors and the Shaping of Global Health Policy.**

¶ Though the locus of global health policies has been set by the World Health Organization in the 1980s & 1990s, more international actors introduced their own emphases & agendas that have not necessarily been compatible with the global strategy of health for all. In addition, an increasing shift toward policies "by default" can be observed. Actors such as the World Trade Organization & Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development influence policies through their internationally negotiated agreements in other fields, but they rarely discuss their implications in the context of health & social policy. Thus, the scene of global health policies needs to be seen as one with multiple actors & varying agendas, necessitating elaboration of the implicit assumptions & values involved. While economic & trade policies are legitimized by the expected gains in health & well-being, it is necessary to evaluate the extent to which the current global means for economic growth influence the preconditions for healthy public policies & provision of health services for all at national & local levels.

98S34852 / ISA / 1998 / 12093

Kojemiakina, Valentina Alexeevna (Instit Linguistics Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 103009 [tel/fax: 07095-290-52-68/05-28]), **Linguistic Situation in Republic of Kalmykia.**

¶ In the Republic of Kalmykia, both Russian & Kalmyck are recognized as state languages. The complicated history of Kalmyck language development can be divided into several stages, the beginning of the last one dating to 1917. Since then, the internal development of the language has been supplemented by abundant borrowings from Russian, & later, from other European languages. The Kalmyck alphabet had been subject to reforms until 1941, when the sixth alphabet (based on Cyrillic) was introduced; it continues to be used. In 1943, Kalmycks were deported to the eastern regions of the USSR & settled in the midst of the Russian-speaking population. Thus, the characteristic feature of the linguistic situation in present-day Kalmykia is that Kalmycks have an inadequate command of their native language, whereas their command of Russian is good. The Kalmyck language is now undergoing a revival, however, & in 1991, the government adopted a long-term program to further its development, including practical measures to promote its implementation.

98S34853 / ISA / 1998 / 12094

Kojima, Hiroshi (National Instit Population & Social Security Research, 1-2-3 Kasumigaseki Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100 Japan [tel/fax: 81-3-3595-2987/3591-4821; e-mail: h-kojima@so.ipss.go.jp]), **Determinants of Middle-Aged Couples' Coresidence with Their Older Mother in Japan.**

¶ Explores demographic, economic, housing, & geographic determinants of middle-aged couples' coresidence with their mother in Japan, applying the multinomial logit model to 1989 national household survey data. Focus is on the sibling configuration of middle-aged couples that constrains 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 the husbands' mother, while larger housing & living in rural areas tend to encourage it. A larger house & living in the Kyushu area tend to encourage living with the wives' mother, while a smaller house & living in a small or medium-sized city tend to discourage it. The effects of husbands' eldest-son status & wives' eldest-daughter status suggest that the primogeniture custom, in exchange for care & support of older parents, still remains in contemporary Japan. However, there are some indications of a new trend for older parents to seek care & support from a daughter rather than a daughter-in-law as reflected in the effects of other sibling configuration variables of each spouse. This may be partly due to the significant change in the sibling configuration of the middle-aged generation caused by the rapid fertility decline after the short postwar baby boom. This result suggests that (1) the intergenerationally extended households may not be relied on too much any more as a source of care & support for older persons because of the changing demographic & other constraints; & (2) social policy measures, aiming at intergenerational solidarity & gender equality, should be strengthened in response to these changes.

98S34854 / ISA / 1998 / 12095

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 Effects of Sibling Configuration on Education and Labor Supply in Japan.**

¶ Examines the effects of sibling configuration on education & labor supply among Japanese single youths, applying the multinomial logit model to the data from the single samples of the 1992 National Fertility Survey. According to a preliminary analysis, the probability of finishing only junior high school (including dropping out from senior high school) increases, & the probability of completing college decreases, as sibship size increases among male single youths. Eldest sons are more likely to have unstable employment. However, among female single youths, sibship size does not have any significant effects, but having older sisters decreases the probability of finishing college. Sibling configuration does not have any effects on employment. Some of these results can be explained in terms of the human capital approach, taking into account the Japanese socioeconomic & cultural context.

98S34855 / ISA / 1998 / 12096

Koklyagina Nurse, Lyudmila A. (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, UI Krzhizhanovskogo Moscow 117258 [tel/fax: 7-095-903-2489/719-0740; e-mail: lyudmilanurse@compuserve.com]), **Being Young: An Age or a Position? (Conceptual Analysis of Young People in a Society: Russia and Britain).**

¶ The concept of youth has changed greatly since the 1980s in response to the economic, political, & cultural development of societies, not just in terms of parameters, but also of social status. Differences in defining youth in different countries affect young people's life careers in many ways. The strong effects of economic & cultural factors on the concept of youth & youth policy are considered here. The comparative position of young people in Russian & GB are analyzed in terms of their educational status, early employment, & life plans, based on secondary analysis of longitudinal data.

98S34856 / ISA / 1998 / 12097

Koku, Emmanuel & Wellman, Barry (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 2G8 [tel: 416-978-0250; e-mail: ekoku@chass.utoronto.ca]), **The Emergence of a Scholarly Network.**

¶ Attempts to explain the emergence, persistence, & dissolution of a scholarly network, arguing that its emergence is in response to the marginalization of members' research interests in their individual departments, faculties, & institutes. In a bid to develop their research interests, members find it expedient to join & form collaborative ties with others sharing mutual interests. The extent of returns & benefits in the network is partly a function of each member's location in the network as well as their investment of time & resources. The scholarly network is composed of heterogeneous scholars & professionals, with varying interests & departmental/institutional affiliations. Membership is largely voluntary, with no direct financial benefits. Members in ScolNet are united by their research interests in human computer interaction as well as human-centered design of knowledge artifacts & tools, & their effects on human interaction. Members meet in several forums—including seminars, retreats, & conferences—to exchange ideas. Results are presented of preliminary interviews conducted with the members of ScolNet regarding perceived benefits & costs of joining ScolNet, & extent & frequency of each member's interaction & communication with others in the network, supplemented by observations of interactions among members of ScolNet.

98S34857 / ISA / 1998 / 12098

Kolesnik, Natalia Grigorievna (Instit Linguistics Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 103009 [tel/fax: 07095-290-52-68/05-28]), **The Linguistic Situation in the North Caucasus.**

¶ In Russia, the indigenous nations of the North Caucasus speak languages belonging to different language groups & interact in complicated ways. The languages function in different spheres of communication, eg, education, mass media, literature, theater, & administration, & are used in monoethnic speakers' groups during unofficial communication. Russian is used in all of these spheres, functioning as a means of interethnic communication across the region. Rather acute problems concern "non-title" nations (ie, the Abasins & Nogays) that are dissatisfied with the lower functional level of their languages as compared to "title" nation languages (eg, Karachay, Cherkessian, Kabardinian). Close relations between some peoples—the Karachays/Balkars & the

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Cherkess/Kabardins—who use the same languages in different republics, increases the number of speakers for their languages & improves their functional positions. There are 11 official languages (including the “new literary”) 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.

98S34858 / ISA / 1998 / 12099

Kolstad, Arnulf (Dept Psychology Norwegian U Science & Technology, N-7055 Dragvoll Trondheim (tel/fax: 47-73-59-19-79/20; e-mail: arnulf.kolstad@sv.ntnu.no)), **Do the Olympic Games Promote Mutual Understanding and Internationalism or Ethnocentrism and Nationalism?**

¶ 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 after the Games. 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.

98S34859 / ISA / 1998 / 12100

Kolstad, Arnulf & Bjørnsen, Petter (Dept Psychology Norwegian U Science & Technology, N-7055 Dragvoll (tel/fax: 47-73-59-19-79; e-mail: arnulf.kolstad@sv.ntnu.no)), **Sport Spectators and Their Value Systems.**

¶ 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.

98S34860 / ISA / 1998 / 12101

Kolstad, Arnulf & Bjørnsen, Petter (Dept Psychology Norwegian U Science & Technology, N-7055 Dragvoll Trondheim (tel/fax: 47-73-59-19-79/20; e-mail: arnulf.kolstad@sv.ntnu.no)), **Consequences of the Olympic Games on the Host City Residents' Value Systems.**

¶ A questionnaire survey of attitudes toward sport & the 1994 Olympic Games in Lillehammer, Norway, has been carried out annually since 1989 to measure values in the host city population. Compared here are the values of those in favor of & those against the Winter Olympics. Changes in the value hierarchies that resulted from holding the Games are also analyzed, drawing on semistructured questionnaire data from a random sample of 1,672 residents. Those in favor of the games gave higher priority to more traditional, conservative, & authoritarian values. Holding the XVII Winter Olympic Games produced no significant changes in overall value hierarchies. The ideals expressed in the Olympic Charter did not influence the values of the host city residents.

98S34861 / ISA / 1998 / 12102

Kompanichenko, Vladimir N. & Devezas, Tesselano C. (Complex Analysis Regional Problems Instit, Birobijan 682200 Russia (e-mail: shamov@ivep.khabarovsk.su)), **Global Cycle of Human Civilization: Qualitative and Quantitative Basis.**

¶ Presents an estimation of the most probable normal duration of human civilization existence, drawing on qualitative & quantitative approaches. The following principles form the base of both approaches: (1) the starting point of civilization development is the beginning of the Neolithic Age, i.e., about 10,000 years ago & (2) currently, mankind is at the end of the growth stage, so the further significant increase in human population is perspective impossible. The qualitative approach used analogies

between two cooperative systems of different ranks—a man cell's community & mankind (people community). Four stages each occupy about 25% of human life cycle's duration: growth (ages 0-18), inner development (ages 18-36), fixed stage (ages 36-54), & aging (ages 54-72). The duration of the growth stage of human civilization is about 10,000 years so, for the whole cycle, it follows that humans will exist for a total of 40,000 years. To prove that the most likely timing for the growth phase is about 10,000 years, a mathematical method using logistic curves was applied, resulting in the final conclusion that we are, in fact, at the end of the growth phase. This preliminary estimation points to the colossal potential of humankind & the reality of overcoming the approaching global crisis, typical of transitions between phases.

98S34862 / ISA / 1998 / 12103

König, Claus-Dieter H. R. & Happe, Barbara (Institut Political Science Philipps U, D-35032 Marburg Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-6421-63631)), **The Effects of Democracy in Latin America and Africa—Kenya and Brazil Viewed from the Perspectives of the Urban Poor.**

¶ 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 effected 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 a value to the urban poor; they expect an outcome from it. If an outcome can be achieved more successfully by clientelist structures, those prevail.

98S34863 / ISA / 1998 / 12104

Konopasek, Zdenek (Institut Sociological Studies Charles U, XR-11636 Prague 1 Czech Republic (tel/fax: 420-2-24-49-14-89/22-79-50; e-mail: konopas@s.fsv.cuni.cz)), **Towards Biographical Research of State Socialism: Some Notes on Methodology and Theory.**

¶ 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 constructed as something that intervenes in ordinary life. Biographical researchers studying the world of informal networks & private relationship 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.

98S34864 / ISA / 1998 / 12105

Konttinen, Esa (Dept Sociology U Jyväskylä, FIN-40351 Finland (fax: 358-14-602921; e-mail: ekonttin@Etukki.jyu.fi)), **Environmental Movements in Finland.**

¶ 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 ecoanarchist groups of young (particularly animal rights) activists. Reasons behind these national features are considered.

98S34865 / ISA / 1998 / 12106

Kooistra, Daphne H. (Dept Human Geography Nijmegen U, NL-6500 HK Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-24-361-3054/1841; e-mail: d.kooistra@BW.KUN.NL)), **Using Place Attachment to Explain Col-**

lective 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. To be able 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 socioeconomics & economic sociology, are examined. It is hypothesized that a person's place attachment—ie, 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.

98S34866 / ISA / 1998 / 12107

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: ie, 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—ie, rational, normative &/or 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.

98S34867 / ISA / 1998 / 12108

Korac, Maja (Center Feminist Research York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 (tel/fax: 001-416-9635697/7365416; e-mail: mkorac@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.

98S34868 / ISA / 1998 / 12109

Korel, Lyudmila (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering Russian Academy Sciences, Leninsky Prospekt 14 117901 Moscow (tel/fax: 7-3832-33-11-22/35-55-80)), **Siberian Women in New Economic Reality.**

¶ The main objective is to verify a hypothesis about increased sex-role inequality under global restructuring in posttotalitarian societies. The present reformation is of an explosive, antievolutionary, bifurcation type working toward lowering women's socioeconomic status & deeper sex-role inequality with male domineering. Data drawn from state statistics & a social study of economic activities of women conducted by the Dept of Sociology of the Instit 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.

98S34869 / ISA / 1998 / 12110

Korvela, 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 Actions.**

¶ 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.

98S34870 / ISA / 1998 / 12111

Koser, Khalid (School African & Asian Studies U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QN England (tel/fax: 441273606755/620662; 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 is experienced by contemporary 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.

98S34871 / ISA / 1998 / 12112

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 is & 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 constructivist 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 Lutheran ideas, applied to (post)modern sociality. The concept of 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 image 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.

98S34872 / ISA / 1998 / 12113

Koski, Pasi & Heikkala, Juha (Dept Social Sciences U Jyväskylä, FIN-40351 Finland (tel/fax: 358-14-602-037/301; e-mail:

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koski@pallo.jyu.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—ie, 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 Willkie, 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, ie, 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.

98S34873 / ISA / 1998 / 12114

Kosminsky, Ethel Volfzon (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.

98S34874 / ISA / 1998 / 12115

Kosminsky, Ethel Volfzon (R. D. Antonia Queiroz 532/91, SP 01307-010 Brazil (tel/fax: 55-11-2599267)), **Family, Ethnic Group, and Social Class in the Study of Eastern European Jewish Immigration to Brazil and to the United States.**

¶ The experiences 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 Feldmans, 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 Feldmans' 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.

98S34875 / ISA / 1998 / 12116

Kosonen, Pekka (U Helsinki, SF-00140 Finland (tel/fax: 358-9-19122668/19123088; 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 eco-

nomic 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.

98S34876 / ISA / 1998 / 12117

Kosyaeva, Tatyana Yu. (Novosibirsk State Academy Economics & Management, 56 Kamenskaya St Russia 630016 (tel/fax: 314-862-6395/2470; e-mail: kosyaeva@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 & Nizhny 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 etakratic corporative system of social institutions.

98S34877 / ISA / 1998 / 12118

Kotani, Kanji (Faculty Information Science Kure U, Japan 724-0701 (e-mail: kotani@ondo.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."

98S34878 / ISA / 1998 / 12119

Koultyguine, Vladimir P. (Instit Social & Political Studies Russian Academy Sciences, 12-1-32 Moldagulovoy St Moscow 111395 (tel/fax: 095-373-4728/932-8873; e-mail: klem@cs.msu.su)), **Emerging of Publisitic Sociology in Russia as Realization of Opposition to the Tzarism.**

¶ The emergence of sociological science had given Russian intellectuals an opportunity to define actual social problems & to propose alternative solutions. Since its appearance in Russia in the 1860s, Russian sociology has been developing into two major fields: academic sociology was born at universities, whereas "publisitic" sociology was formed on the pages of journals & magazines. It happened that the latter gained the greatest influence on processes of shaping Russian public opinion.

98S34879 / ISA / 1998 / 12120

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 & restitution, 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.

98S34880 / ISA / 1998 / 12121

Kovács, László & Árpád, Antal (Babes-Bolyai U, Budapest H-1202 Hungary), **The Shift of Ethnic Proportions in the Transylvanian Towns.**

¶ 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 multicultural Transylvania that is now part of Romania, but formerly belonged to Hungary or was an independent principality. The effects of the readjustment of frontiers, industrialization, & the increasing globalized society on the ethnic % of migrants are assessed. Analysis indicates 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.

98S34881 / ISA / 1998 / 12122

Kovatcheva, Siyka K. (Paissii 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.

98S34882 / ISA / 1998 / 12123

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 combatants, 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.

98S34883 / ISA / 1998 / 12124

Kovitz, Marcia R. (Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8 (tel/fax: 514-457-6610/4730; e-mail: m.kovitz@alcor.concordia.ca)), **Western Military Organization in Cross-Cultural Relief.**

¶ Presents salient findings of an interdisciplinary study that draws on comparisons of how the organization of bellicosity interacts with gender constructs in nonstate & state societies. Such comparisons throw into relief certain time-honored features of military organization in a state society such as Canada—eg, rank, discipline, obedience, self-sacrifice, & the masculinity of combat—& lead us to investigate their historic origins, including their ideological & structural premises. The results of these comparisons also suggest reasons for the difficulties faced by military organizations & women in attempts to achieve varying degrees of gender integration.

98S34884 / ISA / 1998 / 12125

Koyano, Wataru (U Hokkaido, 061-02 Japan (tel/fax: 81-1332-3-1532; e-mail: WataruKoyano@msn.com)), **Quality of Life of the Japanese Middle-Old: Social Relationships and Life Satisfaction.**

¶ Explores interrelationships among quality-of-life indicators & the effects of background variables, for 1,227 randomly selected community residents, ages 75-79, in metropolitan Tokyo, Japan, drawing on 1995 interviews. Controlling for the effects of age, gender, educational attainment, marital status, living arrangement, & area of residence, covariance structure analysis revealed significant direct positive effects of functional health status on emotional closeness & life satisfaction; significant direct effects of emotional closeness on social support & life satisfaction; & significant positive effects of educational attainment on functional health status.

98S34885 / ISA / 1998 / 12126

Koyano, Wataru, Ando, Takatoshi, Asakawa, Tatsuko & Kodama, Yoshinobu (Health Science U Hokkaido, Tokyo 166 Japan (tel: 81-3-3336-4208; e-mail: WataruKoyano@msn.com)), **Characteristics of Friends and Neighbors of the Japanese Elderly.**

¶ The characteristics of friends & neighbors of 883 Japanese senior citizens, ages 65-79, living in a metropolitan area of Tokyo & a local city, were examined by asking the subjects (Ss) to name all family members, all children & children-in-law, up to five relatives, friends, & neighbors, & to report social relationships with them. Information on characteristics of 12,384 others surrounding the Ss, as well as information on interactions with them, was obtained. Among the persons listed, 4,264 were friends or neighbors. Compared with coresident family members & children, friends & neighbors were a less dependable source of support. Nevertheless, 50% were indicated as "intimate" others. The overwhelming majority of friends & neighbors were ages 60+ & the same gender. The same-gender dyad was more commonly found for women & those who lived in the local city, & for friends & "intimate" others. The results show that Japanese seniors prefer to select age & gender peers for their network members.

98S34886 / ISA / 1998 / 12127

Kramer, John M. (Political Science Dept Mary Washington Coll, Fredericksburg VA 22401-5358 (tel/fax: 540-654-1495/1482; e-mail: jkramer@mwccgw.mwc.edu)), **Political Corruption in Post-Communist Russia: The Corrosion 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 vox populi & 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.

98S34887 / ISA / 1998 / 12128

Krasilschikov, Victor (Russian Independent Instit Social & National Problems, Moscow), **Russia after Systemic Change: Negative or Posi-**

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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 transition process of the society & economy of the disintegrated Russian Federation. Former rigid communism in the name of socialism, neonominalism, & neomarket capitalism are the 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.

98S34888 / ISA / 1998 / 12129

Krättli, Inga (Coll Humanum Switzerland, Im Planggli CH-8867 Niederurnen (tel/fax: 0041-55-610-28-44/11-35; e-mail: docuSwiss@spectraweb.ch)), **Communication, Cybernetic Management and Virtual Dynamics in a Globalized Society—Multidimensional Controlling and the Impact on Corporate Culture.**

1 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.

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Krättli, Inga (Coll Humanum, CH-8867 Niederurnen Switzerland (tel/fax: 0041-55-610-28-44/11-35; e-mail: docuSwiss@spectraweb.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 value 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—and to generate a sense of personal bonding, unity, & oneness with a group.

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Krättli, Inga (Collegium Humanum, Im Planggli CH-8867 Niederurnen Switzerland (tel/fax: 0041-55-610-2844/1135; e-mail: docuSwiss@spectraweb.ch)), **Cybernetic Management and Virtual Dynamics in a Globalized Society: Multidimensional Controlling and the Impact on Corporate Psychology.**

1 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 have become 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 Kaku's "hyperspace" raise questions on the organizational mul-

tilevel 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. As each 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.

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Kravchenko, Nikolay S. (Instit Tectonics & Geophysics, Kim Yu Chen 65 Khabarovsk 680021 Russia (tel/fax: 4212-33-26-65/76-84; e-mail: tectonic@itig.khabarovsk.su)), **Ways of Search for Invariant of Social Systems' Evolution Forecast.**

1 A modern stage of research processes in social systems has been acquiring new features mainly as a result of two circumstances: (1) The conception with more recognition is capable of explaining the emergent character of evolution in all systems, including social ones—the theory of dissipative structures by I. Prigogine. (2) Social systems of dynamic nonlinear systems are far from equilibrium. After outlining his theory, it is acknowledged that Prigogine's conclusion on the predictability of the state of the system after passing the point of bifurcation is evidently true in connection with the time of reaching the point of bifurcation & the system choice of either destruction or origination of the dissipative structure; however, it is not true concerning the possibility of predicting the character of newly arising structures. This possibility is offered by the universal principle of symmetry dissymmetry by P. Curie, which had been incorrectly interpreted by Prigogine. Also discussed is the possibility of forecasting the social systems' evolution. The condition of forecast is the creation of methods of description & the complete description of the elements of symmetry of the systems & unbalanced processes that influence them.

98S34892 / ISA / 1998 / 12133

Kravchenko, Sergei (Moscow State U International Relations, Russia (tel/fax: 7-095-1371004/4349066)), **The Influence of Cross-Cultural Interactions in Russia through Tourism.**

1 As international tourism develops in Russia, cultural differences cause conflicts & confusion at two levels: (1) Because of the gap in understanding Russian, tourists make many mistakes in communication & lose opportunities in business. (2) The worst case is that they simplify the structures & functions of institutions based on market-governed values & ignore the borderlines between high & primitive patterns of behavior; liberal humanism; & ambitious egoism, rational conformism, & businesslike nonconformism. As a result, they unwillingly cause alien mutations in Russia's culture today. Here, cross-cultural interaction is examined from postclassical sociological perspectives, eg, Anthony Giddens's structuration theory & M. Archer & P. Szotompa's theory of agency & structures. These social theories adopt combined criteria & macro-micro approaches that can be used for identifying natural or alien mutations in culture, investigating behavioral preparedness of intelligentsia, managers, & workers to act in political & economic structures in the situation of institutional risks & individual responsibility. Russia's renovation is impossible without cross-cultural interactions, which include the development of international tourism. However, finding sociocultural adaptation strategies is critical.

98S34893 / ISA / 1998 / 12134

Krch, František, David (Psychiatric Clinic Charles U, XR-12000 Prague 2 Czech Republic (tel/fax: 2-24914120/0577)), **Modernization and the Life Styles—Life Style of the Czech Adolescents.**

1 The process of modernization can be seen as a process of changes in lifestyles, both positive & negative connotations. These aspects are discussed in the context of a study conducted of 1,253 students from randomly chosen secondary schools in Prague & České Budějovice, Czech Republic. As far as changes of lifestyles are concerned, adolescents more easily adapt to risky, socially attractive, & manifest models of attitudes & behavior. On the one hand, young women often showed extreme care 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-

sumption of alcohol, & 6.5% of men & 3.6% of women regularly smoked marijuana or hashish. For the majority, life conditions & conformity seem to play a more important role than sense of active choice & responsibility for one's own life. Adolescents also showed relatively strong conformity with authoritarian & conservative tendencies & low tolerance of differences.

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✓ **Kreher, Simone & Vierzigmann, Gabriele** (Humboldt U, D-10099 Berlin Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-30-20-93-43-45/40; e-mail: skreher@rz.hu-berlin.de)), **Between Generations—Family Dynamics and Discourses on Biographical Accounts.**

¶ 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 socio-historical 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 (hi)story 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 embedded in a transgenerational family (hi)story.

98S34895 / ISA / 1998 / 12136

✓ **Kreissig, Volkmar** (WIESO-Europa/State U St. Petersburg, Chemnitz D-09112 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0049-371-308801/308802; e-mail: Volkmar.wieso@t-online.de)), **Employee Participation and New Forms of Management in East Germany and Russia.**

¶ Draws on approximately 50 case studies in the East German automotive, components supply, & machine-building industries as well as ongoing qualitative studies in northwestern Russia to discuss post-1989 (1) German Works Councils in the context of reunification & privatization & in terms of worker rights, labor management relations, & production & economic policy & practice; & (2) Russian unionism & tripartitism in the context of a Stalinist legacy & quasi privatization & in terms of employer-employee relationships built on archaic Western notions of capitalism that do not allow for comanagement or employee participation.

98S34896 / ISA / 1998 / 12137

✓ **Kreukels, Anton M. J.** (Utrecht U, 3584 CS Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-30-2532688/2540604; e-mail: t.kreukels@frw.ruu.nl)), **Empowerment Policies in Western European Cities.**

¶ Explores empowerment policies for specific categories of inhabitants relative to specific urban areas in the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, & the UK, based on available statistics, research reports, evaluation studies, & literature. Comparison of experiences & experiments offers insights about variation & variety regarding these approaches across the West. Analysis of the (implicit) assumptions behind the new approaches in terms of the social, cultural, & economic fabric of cities, the ("exclusion") ideology behind it, conditions under which outcomes can be expected, & the side effects must result in a first assessment & an outline of strategies in the coming period.

98S34897 / ISA / 1998 / 12138

✓ **Krinsky, 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.**

¶ In late 1995, New York City expanded its workfare program to put 30,000+ welfare recipients to work in a variety of jobs in municipal, state, & nonprofit agencies. The poor working conditions & harsh discipline to which workfare workers were often subjected prompted several nonprofit community organizations to begin to organize them. From the beginning of these efforts in mid-1996, these organizations have emphasized the importance of considering workfare workers as workers & not as welfare recipients. They have also used tactics that recall union activism, though organized labor has been, generally speaking, slow to actively support or organize workfare workers. Using a recent election for

workfare workers held by one of the organizations as a lens, the use of union-like performances by community organizations is examined. Drawing on new institutionalist organizational theory, as well as on David Stark's concept of "recombinant property" & various iterations of Charles Tilly's metaphor of "repertoires," it is suggested that union-style organizing tactics, when combined with community organization tactics, act (1) mimetically, to gesture toward organizational forms associated with the legitimate workers' struggle; (2) as a normative strategy, to consolidate union support & to challenge existing unions that are quietly suffering damage from workfare's expansion; & (3) as a way of building power vis-à-vis both the city & other organizations that are organizing workfare workers. Taken together, the recombination of union & community organizing in the struggle against workfare is an attempt to rhetorically align workfare workers' identity with the identity of other workers, & to build on the ambiguity of their identity that the expanded workfare program has instigated.

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✓ **Krischke, Paulo J.** (U Federal Santa Catarina, Florianópolis Brazil 88040-970 (tel/fax: 55-48-331-9405/231-9751; e-mail: krischke@cfh.ufsc.br)), **Problems of Democratization and Social Movements in Latin America: Interfaces and Limitations of Regime Analysis and Cultural Studies.**

● 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

¶ Regime analyses & cultural studies are exclusionary approaches to democratization, but they present thematic interfaces around historical problems—the issues of clientelism & the normative concept of democracy, the relevant sociopolitical actors, the level & unit of analysis, etc—which both approaches face differently. These differences are reviewed, & it is maintained that they reveal the limitations of both approaches, thus presenting a challenge for further research & conceptualization in studies on social movements & collective action, especially during Latin American democratization. These ideas are drawn from a review of Sonia Alvarez, Evelina Dagnino, & Arturo Escobar's *The Culture of Politics and the Politics of Culture. Revisioning Social Movements in Latin America* (1997), & of Gerardo Munck's "Disaggregating Political Regime" (1996).

98S34899 / ISA / 1998 / 12140

✓ **Krishnamurthy, J. & Jayalakshmi, D.** (Sociology Dept Annamalai U, Tamil Nadu India 608002 (tel/fax: 04144-21177/23080)), **Global Market and Implications of New International Division of Labour on Indian Women.**

¶ India is integrated into a world economy that compels the increasing subdivisions of manufacturing processes into a number of partial operations at different industrial sites throughout the world. This has resulted in proliferation of export-oriented industries in India employing a predominantly unskilled & semiskilled female labor force in labor-intensive manufacturing processes. Here, implications of the new international division of labor on the overcrowded female labor market in the export-oriented industries of Chennai City, India, are presented. The overcrowded female labor market is analyzed in terms of disparity in minimum wage standards for male & female workers, gender-role ideologies, & employers' perceptions of women's psyche.

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✓ **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.**

¶ Caste is a multidimensional social institution in the Indian subcontinent. Kingsley Davis, in *The Population of India and Pakistan* (1951), argued that the impact of modern conditions (eg, spread of education, urbanization, Western economic influence, & new technology) would result in the disappearance of caste from the Indian social scene. While postindependence Indian censuses do not collect data via asking only whether the person is from a scheduled caste or tribe as designated by the Central Government, there is a growing demand that data collection on caste be reintroduced. The setting up of the Mandal Commission & the acceptance of its recommendations by the central government, with a Supreme Court of India requirement that the % of jobs reserved for backward caste & scheduled caste/tribe groups not exceed 50%, are described. Details on the caste distribution in India as presented by the Mandal Commission are presented, & implications of the reservation policy for the quality of work & efficiency in India are discussed. It is concluded that India's socioeconomic development will be impaired by this policy.

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98S34901 / ISA / 1998 / 12142

✓ **Kristiansen, Soren** (Dept Social Science & Organization Aalborg U, DK-9220 Denmark (tel/fax: 459-6358140/8157575; e-mail: Ginnerup@socsci.auc.dk)), **Interaction Processes in a Community Care Setting.**

¶ A discussion of the interaction processes among mental patients in a Danish community care setting seeks to (1) develop a practical method of research from the standpoint of direct observation & participation in 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.

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✓ **Krogstrup, Hanne Kathrine** (Aalborg U, DK-9220 Denmark (tel/fax: 459-6358135/8157575; e-mail: hanneK@socsci.auc.dk)), **Community Care—From Exclusion to Involvement and Participation.**

¶ 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 & employment services for psychiatric patients in the community. 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 socially & 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 caught between 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.

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✓ **Krupinski, Jerzy & Burrows, Graham D.** (Health & Healthcare Consultancy, 33 Campbell St Bentleigh 3204 Australia (tel/fax: 61-3-9557-5956; e-mail: gdb@austin.unimelb.edu.au)), **Mental Health Promotion: Aims and Strategies.**

¶ 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 assertiveness, self-confidence, communication, & general coping skills, through relations & stress management. In contrast, primary prevention of mental illness concentrates on identification & alleviation factors leading to higher incidence of psychiatric illness, high-risk situations, & groups at risk; 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.

98S34904 / ISA / 1998 / 12145

✓ **Kryuchkova, Tatjana Borisovna** (Instit Linguistics Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 103009 (tel/fax: 07095-290-52-68/05-28)), **Age-Related Differences in the Contemporary Russian Language.**

¶ The Russian-language speech of the older generation has always been marked by stronger conservatism & 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 the society from a gerontocratic to a juvenocratic orientation, language reference groups have also changed. Representatives of older age groups, including public politicians & TV commentators, make extensive use of youth jargon.

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Ku, Agnes (Dept Applied Social Studies Hong Kong Polytechnic U, Kowloon (fax: 011-852-773-6558; e-mail: sssmku@polyu.edu.hk)), **The Imagined "Public" in the Public Sphere—Cultural Dynamics in Citizenship Struggles in Hong Kong.**

¶ Analyzes the interplay between politics, culture, & discursive form in the public sphere, arguing that at the heart of the public sphere is a cultural force of the symbolic "public" that both shapes & is shaped through political practices. As a political category, the public is a claim about a community of citizens; as a cultural concept, moreover, it underlines a realm of symbolic reference about the community's lived experiences & imaginations embedded in specific narratives. In politics, the public is often invoked as a claim about the narrative experiences, cultural imaginations, & moral values of the community of citizens at specific times. Drawing on an emergent body of work in cultural sociology, it is proposed here that public sphere be conceived as a field of contestations through competing narrative constructions about the community of citizens. In particular, under the force of the symbolic public, a process of moral characterizations will take place to imbue social relationships with moral & narrative meanings in the public sphere. This proposed analytical framework is illustrated with a case study on recent political & cultural dynamics in the Hong Kong public sphere.

98S34906 / ISA / 1998 / 12147

Kubiak, Anna (Inst Philosophy & Sociology Polish Academy Sciences, ul Nowy Swiat 72 Pa'ac Staszica PL-00330 Warsaw (tel/fax: 48-22-826-99-48/71-81; e-mail: akubiak@ifispan.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 *sacrum* & *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 religion is discussed with reference to the data presented.

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Kubo, Kazuyo (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455 (tel/fax: 612-624-2366/4579; e-mail: kubo0002@gold.tc.umn.edu)), **Korean Residents' Social Protests in Contemporary Japan: A Case of T City in Osaka.**

¶ Explores Korean resident social movements in T City, Osaka, Japan, during the 1970s (equal employment opportunity in civil service positions) & 1980s ("Educational Project for Korean Youths") in terms of emergence, mobilization & struggle processes, & outcomes. The movements are addressed in the context of existing social movement theories. It is argued that the movements are or should be interrelated. Whether successful or not, it seems obvious that each movement stage is an effective vehicle to produce other stages in either a macrosense, eg, political structures, or a microsense, eg, psychological characteristics & underlying attitudes; further, in T City, each stage was dependent on each other.

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Kuczi, 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 primordial nor nomenclature factors are as important in the explanation of

entrepreneurial inclination as demographic features & personal dispositions. Involvement in the second economy has surprising implications. It is an explanatory factor in the entrepreneurial inclination of Russian, Bulgarian, & Yugoslav respondents. In the Hungarian & Polish contexts, however, where its role was very important earlier, it no longer seems to be a decisive prerequisite for becoming independent.

98S34909 / ISA / 1998 / 12150

Kuehnle, Steffen M. & Bamberg, Sebastian (Inst Polit Science U Giessen, D-35394 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-641-99-23050/23059; e-mail: Steffen.M.Kuehnle@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 low environmental consciousness.

98S34910 / ISA / 1998 / 12151

Kuenzi, Jeffrey J. (Office Institutional Research Smith Coll, Northampton MA 01063 [tel: 413-585-3045; e-mail: jkuenzi@sophia.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 US Census reveal 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.

98S34911 / ISA / 1998 / 12152

Kugel, Samuel A. & Lysova, M. Yu. (Natural Science & Technology History Inst Russian Academy Science, Universitetskaya nab. 5 St. Petersburg 190034 Russia [tel/fax: 812-3126454/5508676; e-mail: root@kugel.spb.su]), **Russian University Science in a Changing Society.**

¶ Basic scientific research in the USSR was performed mostly in the Academy of Sciences, but also in universities, applied sectoral research institutes, & industrial enterprises. Universities possessed laboratories, & the largest universities had research institutes. Under conditions of societal change, accompanied by industrial decline & a rapid shortening of state financing, some positive institutional changes occurred: (1) a net of scientific foundations was established; (2) Russian science entered the world scientific community; & (3) the process of integration of universities & the Academy of Sciences was started. Nevertheless, there were a series of negative changes that suggest a deinstitutionalization of science, especially in higher education institutes. As a result, scientific institution staff is decreasing, participation of processors in research is getting scarcer, & a significant number of active researchers are leaving science for commerce or emigration. This process is not homogeneous, however. The largest universities, especially those that collaborate with foreign partners, survive. The situation in social & economic sciences is less acute than that in natural sciences, which need expensive devices. Restoration of university science will be a must for the future. The government is planning to reform higher education. A sociological monitoring of science & university research conditions is needed.

98S34912 / ISA / 1998 / 12153

Kuhnle, Stein & Hort, Sven E. O. (Center Welfare Research, Eskilstuna Sweden [e-mail: sven.hort@mdh.se]), **Social Dumping in Emerging Welfare States? East and South-East Asia.**

¶ Discusses the fear of "social dumping"—defined as industrial outsource-

ing 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.

98S34913 / ISA / 1998 / 12154

Kulakin, Gennady K. (Instit Economic Forecasting Russian Academy Sciences, Nakhimovskiy Prospekt 47 117418 Moscow [tel/fax: 095-1293733/3107071; e-mail: kulgk@mail.ecfor.rssi.ru]), **An Adaptation Problem of a Spectrum of Sociocultural Norms of Life Activity for Social Processes Globalization.**

¶ The growth of information transparency of the fields of knowledge & cultures & the expansion of behavior models from the epicenters of technological civilization generates the problem of global change: keeping the variety of a spectrum of sociocultural patterns of life activity. The carriers of knowledge (eg, social groups, technologies, technocoenoses, & technopolities) being generated by social interactions function to develop consciousness & transmission of new elements of knowledge between social groups, generations of people, & cultures. With the aim of sustainable development, the knowledge carriers' duration of life must correspond to the period of knowledge interiorization, immersing them in the structures of consciousness. If the resonance of the structures of the natural & artificial character is the condition of dynamic tuning of the life flow on the changes of a situation, then the characteristics of biocoenoses & technocoenoses (situation-tuning instruments) should be similar. Data on the similarity of these objects' structural characteristics have been obtained by a number of investigators. Thus, new opportunities are opened to investigate the future of the interrelations between natural, social, & technical realities.

98S34914 / ISA / 1998 / 12155

Kuliyev, Rufat (Dept Sociology Baku Social Management & Polity Inst, Prospect Stroitel'nyy kvartal 581 house 9 apt 3 370065 Azerbaijan [tel/fax: 99412-927590/972934; e-mail: bahar@beic.baku.az]), **Social Conflict in Transforming Azerbaijanian Society.**

● 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

¶ Transition from totalitarianism to freedom & democracy in Azerbaijan is accompanied by an increase in the number & intensity of social conflicts. Recent empirical data show how the struggle for status & resources, rights, & influence of different social subjects, eg, regions & industrial branches, entrepreneurs & workers, trade unions, political parties & social movements, ethnic & social groups, & personalities is sharpening. Conflict of opposed sides are often acute, accompanied by social outbursts & violence, quick changes in moods & behavior of large masses of people, & internal splits of social movements & institutions that were recently the symbols of solidity & unity. Here, surveys are used to explore the nature & essence of social conflicts occurring in transforming Azerbaijanian society, their functions & mechanisms, their origins & their prevention. Exposure & practical use of appropriateness of development & main factors affecting escalation & deescalation of conflicts, possibilities of their prediction, & their solution are investigated. Findings suggest social technologies for solution of social conflicts that are adequate to their internal nature, peculiarities of expansion in current social environment, & specificity of personal & group behavior of sides participating in conflict.

98S34915 / ISA / 1998 / 12156

Kulpinska, Jolanta (Instit Sociology U Lodz, PL-90214 Poland [tel/fax: 48-42-33-15-53/35-53-09; e-mail: insoc@krysia.uni.lodz.pl]), **Participation and Conflicts at the Workplace and the Transformation in Poland.**

¶ Socioeconomic transformation in Poland is characterized by the introduction of market regulations; the need for greater efficacy at the macro- & microlevels; the privatization of public enterprises & development of private enterprises; social problems generated by such changes; & difficulties in adapting to new challenges—eg, new professional & social quali-

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fications & better production quality. Explained here is the evolution of the positive & negative characteristics of the privatization process. Also, the situation of participation & conflict at both the managerial & workplace levels is examined. This analysis is supported by various cases through which the role of the trade union, Solidarity, in the Polish social process is relevant.

98S34916 / ISA / 1998 / 12157

Kumalaningsih, 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.**

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

¶ 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.

98S34917 / ISA / 1998 / 12158

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 & progressivist 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 differences between England & its European neighbors. One consequence is that English social theory has been more responsive to US influences than to those stemming from continental Europe.

98S34918 / ISA / 1998 / 12159

Kümmel, Gerhard & Klein, Paul (German Armed Forces Instit Social Research, Proetzeler Chaussee D-15344 Strausberg (tel/fax: 49-3341-58-4087/4068)), **The Multinationalization of Armed Forces and Its Impact upon Morale in the Bundeswehr: The Case of the Dutch-German Corps.**

¶ It may be argued that the processes of democratization, individualization, & atomization within society pose a substantial threat to armed forces & their morale insofar as they are increasingly in conflict with the military principles of discipline, order, & obedience. This is especially true for conscription armies, as is the case in the Federal Republic of Germany, leading to a debate on the timeliness of conscription. In the Dutch case, this has already resulted in the substitution of an army based on conscription with all-volunteer forces. Findings of a survey conducted within the Dutch-German corps (established in Aug 1995) are drawn on to discuss the impact of multi- or, rather, binational joint military cooperation on morale. Results indicate that military multinationalization may enhance morale.

98S34919 / ISA / 1998 / 12160

Kümmel, Gerhard, Klein, Paul & Huber, Axel Rosendahl (German Armed Forces Instit Social Research, Proetzeler Chaussee D-15344 Strausberg (tel/fax: 49-3341-58-4087/4068)), **The Consequences of Bi-National Military Cooperation: The Dutch-German Corps.**

¶ The Dutch & German defense departments have authorized an empirical study of the impact of the joint military cooperation in the Dutch-German corps (established Aug 1995) on the armed forces of both countries in terms of their mutual perceptions & images, experiences, career expectations, & difficulties & the problems emanating from military co-

operation beyond the nation-state. Analysis of 1995 & 1997 survey data from 1,200 soldiers indicates that binational military cooperation is not only possible, but also efficient; it helps to reduce mutual prejudices & to build an—at least rudimentary—common identity.

98S34920 / ISA / 1998 / 12161

Kumsa, Alemayhu (Instit Near Eastern & African Studies Charles U 11000 Prague Czech Republic (tel/fax: 20-39-11-11/420-2-23845; e-mail: kumsa@decsq.ruk.cun.cz)), **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).

98S34921 / ISA / 1998 / 12162

Kumtakar, Prema & Vishwavidyalaya, 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 Instit (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, Patan & 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.

98S34922 / ISA / 1998 / 12163

Kuniko, Fujita & Hill, Richard Child (Hiroshima U, Naka-Ku 730 Japan (tel/fax: 011-81-824-24-7244/7212; e-mail: kunikofu@law.hiroshima-u.ac.jp)), **Local Politics in Japan's Developmental State.**

¶ It is argued that urban politics in Japan is characterized by confrontations between two multiclass alliances with different goals & strategies: (1) an alliance among big companies, private sector unions, central state bureaucrats, & 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.

98S34923 / ISA / 1998 / 12164

Kunz, Jenifer (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.

98S34924 / ISA / 1998 / 12165

Kupferberg, Feiwei (Aalborg U, DK-9270 Denmark (tel/fax: 45-96-35-80-80/98-15-32-98; e-mail: fk@i4.auc.dk)), **The Nursing Profession in 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 the professionals they believe themselves to be. This professionalized 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.

98S34925 / ISA / 1998 / 12166

Kurasawa, Fuyuki (LaTrobe 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) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.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, industrialization, individuation, & secularization, all of which are set 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.

98S34926 / ISA / 1998 / 12167

Kurasawa, Fuyuki (Dept Sociology & Anthropology La Trobe U, Bundoora Victoria 3083 Australia (tel/fax: 613-9479-2690/2705; e-mail: f.kurasawa@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) 695-8803. Fax: (619) 695-0416. E-mail: socio@cerfnet.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 (Araud, Bataille, Breton, & Caillois). 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 anomie. Throughout, the interplay of civilized & primitive is underlined, arguing that the fascination with the sacred in primitivism is coupled with a critique of modernity, or a desire to flee a disenchanting modernity for an enchanted condition of primitiveness.

98S34927 / ISA / 1998 / 12168

Kusa, Zuzana (Instit Sociologie, 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.

98S34928 / 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 no private property on market activities were allowed & (2) after 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 women'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.

98S34929 / ISA / 1998 / 12170

Kusein, Isaevich (Bishkek Humanities U, Kyrgyzstan 7200044 (tel/fax: 8-3312-48-42-25/54-14-05; e-mail: srcenter@imfiko.bishkek.su)), **Osobennosti mestnogo upravlenisa v Kirgizstanie** (The Peculiarities of Local Government in Kyrgyzstan). (RUS)

¶ Examines post-Soviet Kyrgyzstan's attempt to introduce a principle of local self-management as a democratic form of national management. There are legal-organizational bases of establishing & developing local self-management; it is the constitutional principle, developed & accepted as a special rule. The basic organizations of local self-management & the program of state support of local self-management are organized associations of local self-management. Self-management in Kyrgyzstan comprises democratic development of its territories, perfection of the person, & construction of an open civil society; local self-management is the history of the Kyrgyz people. Its nomadic civilization & moral organization of tribal structure laid the principles of self-management and democracy, which were lost during colonial dependence. Modern self-management in Kyrgyzstan is characterized by restoration of national management principles; revival of traditions; & enrichment of their achievements in world practice in accordance with economic, social, & cultural development at all levels of the republic. The success of democracy, market relations, & open society will speed the revival of national self-management principles, enabling expression of individual & state interests & the public will.

98S34930 / ISA / 1998 / 12171

Kutsar, Dagmar (Unit Family Studies U Tartu, EE-2400 Estonia (tel/fax: 3727-465-929/956; e-mail: urmas@psych.ut.ee)), **Discussing Childhood Poverty in a Post-Socialist Country: A Case of Estonia.**

¶ In the context of the cost of reforms in postsocialist Estonia (in terms of human & cultural capital loss), 1997 survey data from 1,568 students, ages 13-14, revealed that about 6% have suffered severe economic setback. For the prior 6 months, 3% of respondents reported sudden worsening of their economic situation, & 5% experienced parental loss of a job. Lack of money has impacted the hobbies of 15%, & 7% often leave their purchasing needs unspoken. However, childhood poverty has yet to acquire needed public attention in Estonia.

98S34931 / ISA / 1998 / 12172

Kutsenko, Olga (Sociological Dept Kharkiv State U, Ukraine 310002 (tel/fax: 380-572-658-042; e-mail: ok@kharkov.com)), **Restructuring**

of Post-Soviet Social Space: Peculiarities Compared to Social Transformations in the West.

¶ Investigates 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 contrasts. Transformation 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 & contradictory. Criteria of social stratification are analyzed, eg, property ownership & employment.

98S34932 / ISA / 1998 / 12173

La Porte, Todd M. & Van Eeten, Michel (Faculty Technology/Policy/Management Delft U Technology, NL-2600 GA Netherlands [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.**

¶ 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 parliamentary evaluations 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.

98S34933 / ISA / 1998 / 12174

Laaksonen, Helena Tuulikki (U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland [tel/fax: 358-3-215-6950/6080; e-mail: hl38094@uta.fi]), **Economically Inactive Population in Analysis of Social Stratification. Social Class, Exclusion and Underclass.**

¶ 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 & on 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.

98S34934 / ISA / 1998 / 12175

Laaksonen, Helena Tuulikki (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology U Tampere, FIN-33101 Finland [e-mail: hl38094@uta.fi]), **Age as a Stratification Factor in Society-Excursion to Exclusive Practices, Citizenship, and Age Structure. Finnish Case.**

¶ 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.

98S34935 / ISA / 1998 / 12176

Labelle, Micheline (Dépt sociologie U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-4385/4638; e-mail: labelle.m@uqam.ca]), **Les Nouvelles Dimensions de la citoyenneté: une lecture transnationale de l'expérience de l'immigration** (The New Dimensions of Citizenship: A Transnational Reading of the Experience of Immigration). (FRE)

¶ 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 made into 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.

98S34936 / ISA / 1998 / 12177

Labelle, Micheline & Salee, Daniel (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4638; e-mail: labelle.m@uqam.ca]), **La Citoyenneté en question: enjeux et défis du multiculturalisme au Québec et au Canada** (Citizenship in Question: Stakes and Challenges of Multiculturalism in Quebec and in Canada). (FRE)

¶ Globalization, continental integration, multiculturalism, & new transnational politics bring a particular resonance to challenges of citizenship & moral & social contracts in both Canada & Quebec. Indeed, they tend to make the tensions that have traditionally characterized the relations between Quebec & Canada more complex & difficult to manage; ie, immigration & pluriethnicity are creating a relatively new political dynamics that is forcing Canadians & Quebecers to reimagine their shared & respective civic space & reconsider the very notion of citizenship. Offered here is a comparative analysis of discourses & policies pertaining to immigration, ethnicity, & citizenship formulated by the Canadian & Quebec governments. A clearer understanding of how Quebec & Canada have dealt with immigration & diversity will shed light on the sense & extent of the ideology of citizenship in the global Canadian context. Such an analysis should also help to clarify their strategies regarding the unavoidable redefinition of their social & moral contracts.

98S34937 / ISA / 1998 / 12178

Laberge, Danielle, Landerville, P., Casavant, L. & Morin, D. (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4638; e-mail: laberge.danielle@uqam.ca]), **Homelessness, Extreme Poverty and Social Control.**

¶ Homelessness & extreme poverty have mainly been described in terms of "problematic characteristics of individuals": mental illness, alcoholism & other addictive behaviors, & social incompetence. These descriptions, appropriate in some instances, divert the attention from a more sociological perspective. The homeless can be seen as the extreme case of the underclass whose interaction with social control agents is largely defined through risk assessment. Here, based on in-depth examination of police encounters, court appearances, & imprisonment, the shift from individualized assessment to global class treatment of the homeless is examined.

98S34938 / ISA / 1998 / 12179

Laberge, Danielle, Landerville, Pierre & McKeown, Thomas (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4638; e-mail: laberge.danielle@uqam.ca]), **An Experimental Model for Decriminalizing Mentally Ill Misdemeanants.**

¶ Research has shown that mentally ill individuals accused of misdemeanors are often criminalized in emergency situations. Indeed, the police decision to press charges is a strategy to control the individual, avoid conflict or harm to self or others, or get some kind of medical attention. Once charges have been pressed, diversion from the criminal justice system is generally difficult. Alternative intervention has to be rapid to be efficient in this regard. Examined here is an experimental project (Psycho-Social Emergency Unit) established to address the situations, presenting a portrait of the misdemeanants & incidents in which they were involved. Advantages & pitfalls associated with the implementation of such a project are considered.

98S34939 / ISA / 1998 / 12180

Laberge, Suzanne & Moreau, Isabelle (U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-343-7934/2181; e-mail: laberge@ere.umontreal.ca]), **Social Logics and the Construction of Gender Identity: Resistance to Sport Involvement and to Healthy Lifestyles among Adolescent Girls.**

¶ Reports on a pilot study exploring the relevance of Pierre Bourdieu's conceptualization of social logic, habitus, & lifestyles in understanding why adolescent girls cease to be physically active & start smoking as well as adopt nonhealthy eating habits. The discussion is based on four focus groups (of 7-8 participants each) conducted with adolescents, ages 13-15,

in two different social milieus (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.

98S34940 / ISA / 1998 / 12181

Laberge, Yves (Laboratoire communication politique Centre national recherche scientifique, 585 rue Barbraute Charlesbourg G1H 6V1 Quebec (tel: 418-626-9861; e-mail: yves.laberge@lit.ulaval.ca)), **Cinema and Reality, according to Philosophy and Sociology.**

¶ During this century, philosophers & sociologists, as well as film historians & critics, have discussed possible links between film & society, film & reality, image & truth, etc. Examined here are (1) main paradigms; (2) how film was considered; (3) how film could be considered a metaphor for society; (4) whether the film industry really is a cultural industry; & (5) what sociology can bring to film studies, already invaded by film historians, semioticians, & narratologists. New tendencies in the sociology of film cinema are pointed out.

98S34941 / ISA / 1998 / 12182

Laberge, Yves (Laboratoire communication politique Centre national recherche scientifique, Quebec G1H 6V1 (tel: 418-626-9861; e-mail: yves.laberge@lit.ulaval.ca)), **Postmodernism and Film: An Interdisciplinary Theoretical Approach.**

¶ How can one analyze the postmodern aspects of a movie? What criteria identify postmodernity in a film? Various examples of films from the 1960s-1990s are drawn on to point out the methodological processes useful for analyzing films. In most cases, while there are postmodern aspects, the directors did not intend to create a "postmodern film." But what did they try to create, aesthetically & stylistically? It is concluded that postmodernity is a way for filmmakers to deal with realism.

98S34942 / ISA / 1998 / 12183

Labib, Tahar (Arab Sociological Assoc, BP 152 1013 Menzeh 9 Tunis Tunisia (tel/fax: 216-1-8867-82/22)), **Islam d'ici-bas (Islam of This World).** (FRE)

¶ The cultural practice of Islam is not marked by the well-known opposition sacred/profane, which the social sciences have taken from Western tradition. Speaking in terms of sacred & profane—terms without clear equivalents in Islam—this practice would, rather, be marked by sacralizing the profane & above all, by profaning the sacred. Contrary to a substantialistic vision, the emergence & development of Islam in societies that are inheritants of Oriental cultures—in which the Muslims had to negotiate, for practical reasons, the sociopolitical stakes & lead a this-worldly life, & not one of theologians—lead to the fact that Islam, in terms of cultural practice, is a "laic" religion. That is why the terms referred to by the West as Islamism, fundamentalism, or integrism—terms also without precise Muslim reference—are designated in the Arab world as extremism or *tatarrof*, implying a deviation.

98S34943 / ISA / 1998 / 12184

Laborie, Françoise (GEDISST/IRESO Centre national recherche scientifique, 59 Rue Pouchet Paris F-75017 France), **Corps, sexes et embryons dans les technologies de la reproduction humaine** (Body, Sexes and Embryos in Technologies of Human Reproduction). (FRE)

¶ Explores the socioethical dimensions of new reproduction technologies from a feminist perspective. Sexual differentiation, with its social consequences, is often masked in scientific discourse & publications of practitioners, as well as in official reports of regulatory bodies. While the physical & social impact of technologies is gender distinct, the women subject is obliterated & replaced by nongendered entities, eg, "couple," "embryo," or "Man." The social organization of technological procedures, eg, ovocyte donation, is recast on the model of sperm donations, neglecting the disproportionate intervention risks posed by the different collection procedures. Although the success rate for these new techniques is low, & the discourse on ex-vivo embryos often centers on women's rights to abortion, many arguments for these technologies suggest (wrongly) that women's free choices are maximized.

98S34944 / ISA / 1998 / 12185

Lac, Cyril (Groupe recherche innovations & sociétés U Rouen, F-76130 Mont-Saint-Aignan Cedex France (tel/fax:

02-35-14-61-05/04)), **Les Cadres à temps partagé: de l'hétérogénéité dans l'hétérogénéité** (Time-Sharing Management: Heterogeneity in Heterogeneity). (FRE)

¶ The "managing group" was born from the engineering management group & is an undefined French specificity. The function of management implies a range of different & complementary activities. Among this already heterogeneous population, new groups seem to emerge. Since the 1980s, in the context of unemployment, such terms as "exclusion," "social death," & "imposed precariousness" were applied to managing groups. Full-time & lifelong jobs tend to disappear for the benefit of a multicareer with various work redistribution networks, statuses, & resources. 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 managers divide themselves in a contradictory wage-earned professional worker relationship. 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 society. For managers, time sharing is a source of explanation for this disintegration process, & this reorganization transforms management functions such 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 replaced by expertise.

98S34945 / ISA / 1998 / 12186

Lachance, Elaine, Shragge, Eric, Fontan, Jean-Marc & Church, Kathryn (School Social Work McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2A7 (e-mail: ezaj@musica.mcgill.ca)), **Alternative/Training Businesses: New Practice, New Directions.**

¶ Describes training/alternative business & examines the approaches to practice & new models, drawing on 50 case studies of such businesses in Quebec & the US. To develop an evaluation guide of these projects, focus groups were carried out in Toronto (Ontario) & Montreal (Quebec) to gather staff & participant opinions on what constitutes success & how it should be evaluated. A preliminary guide is to be tested in a pilot evaluation with two alternative/training businesses from each site.

98S34946 / ISA / 1998 / 12187

Lacourse, Eric (U Montréal, Quebec H3T 1G9), **Adaptation sociale, musique et risque suicidaire chez les adolescents** (Social Adaptation, Music and Adolescent Suicidal Risk). (FRE)

¶ Describes a study of 275 adolescents, ages 14-18, that focused on the connections between social adaptation, music, & suicidal behavior. Suicidal subjects (Ss) (14% of the boys, 25% of the girls) were compared to nonsuicidal Ss on such variables as integration & social adaptation, family relationships, the idolization of musicians, & musical preferences. It was found that suicidal boys felt they had poor relationships with their parents & experienced alienation; neither the idolization of musicians nor musical preference were salient variables. Among girls, however, the quality of the father-daughter relationship, feelings of alienation, an absence of norms, preference for "underground" music, & idolization behavior differentiated suicidal from nonsuicidal Ss. Results are discussed, with attention to the variables' possible interrelatedness.

98S34947 / ISA / 1998 / 12188

Laerke, Anna (Dept Anthropology School Oriental & African Studies U London, WC1 0XG England (tel/fax: 0171-637-2388/436-3844)), **(Re)Turning to the Children: On the Methods of a Fieldwork with Children in England.**

¶ Demonstrates how ethnographic fieldwork with children, ages 5-6, raised vital methodological questions in relation to child studies & more generally. The author attempted to destabilize her position as an adult authority & engage directly with children (rather than with adult perspectives on children). Being physically repositioned onto the children's level, or the "floor level," questions of how children were constructed as "small" & "below" & how the author was being constructed as "child-like" among adults were pursued. The experience of being at the center of ongoing exchanges of domination & subordination between children

& 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 (& 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 recollecting a personal (body- vs 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 presocial being.

98S34948 / ISA / 1998 / 12189

Lafrance, Mélisse & Rail, Geneviève (School Human Kinetics U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 [tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5149; e-mail: railway@cyberus.ca]), **Colonizing the Feminine: Nike's Intersections of Postfeminism and Hyperconsumption.**

¶ It is argued that Nike's corporate colonization of the female body has both articulated & accompanied the postfeminist, neoconservative, & 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 neoconservative American imaginary has enabled Nike to position itself as a producer of not only shoes, but also discourses of truth, deviance, & normalization, are also delineated.

98S34949 / ISA / 1998 / 12190

Lahelma, Eero, Arber, Sara, Martikainen, Pekka, Rahkonen, Ossi & Silventoinen, Karri (Dept Public Health U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-9-191-27554/27540; e-mail: Eero.Lahelma@Helsinki.fi]), **Making Sense of Gender Differences in Health across the Life Course: Comparing Finland and Britain in the 1990s.**

¶ 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, parental status, & region of residence, were included. Logistic regression analysis 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 partly contrasting patterns for different health domains. While a female excess can be found for many health indicators, for older people, a male excess is likely for more severe health problems, but not for disability.

98S34950 / ISA / 1998 / 12191

Lahogue, Tina B. (Inst Polit Science U Copenhagen, DK-1130 K Denmark [tel: 45-3532-3434; e-mail: tl@its.ku.dk]), **The Politicized Concepts of "the Strangers".**

¶ Argues that words in everyday languages matter & words in use ought to play a bigger role in the study of society & people. Through an analysis of words & concepts of "the stranger," WWII-present, it is contended that they continuously change in terms of content &/or reference, & undergo processes of being politicized & de- & repoliticized. It makes the most sense to work in everyday language (as it is within & through lan-

guage that society takes place) vs developing a scientific language that would be a parallel constructed reality with its own set of concepts, words, & semantic fields. An academic fixation on the meaning of words & concepts to achieve clarity will always be at the cost 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—in opposing more traditional analysis of concepts—& pragmatic—in avoiding airy philosophical considerations of what is real & what is not, etc.—approach.

98S34951 / ISA / 1998 / 12192

Lai, Chienping Faith (Dept Psychology U Idaho, Moscow 83844-3043 [tel/fax: 208-885-6324/7710; e-mail: faithlai@uidaho.edu]), **A Social Psychological Explanation of International Migration Decision Making.**

¶ 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, &/or social norms affect international migration decision-making behavior.

98S34952 / ISA / 1998 / 12193

Lai, Ming-yan (Women's Studies Program Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907 [tel/fax: 765-496-1680/494-3660; e-mail: mylai@omni.cc.purdue.edu]), **Of Rural Mothers and Urban Whores: The Nationalist Discourse of Homeland Literature in Taiwan.**

¶ Explores 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 their Westernized urban lifestyles. Representing urban spaces is 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 "restored" 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.

98S34953 / ISA / 1998 / 12194

Laitinen, Ahti (U Turku, SF-20500 Finland [tel/fax: 358-2-333-5512/6570; e-mail: laitinen@utu.fi]), **Business Risks and the Role of the State in an Internationalizing World.**

¶ Argues that it is unreasonable to separate business security from security in the rest of society. Survey data & personal experiences dealing with private security firms are drawn on to examine the security problems of enterprises & their protection against different threats. Also considered are the risk experiences of enterprises, especially crime experiences.

98S34954 / ISA / 1998 / 12195

Lakshmy, Devi K. R. & Pillai, P. P. (Dept Economics U Calicut, Trichur 680618 Kerala India), **Globalization and International Migration of Women Immigrants in the Middle East: The Unforeseen Chal-**

Challenges with Special Reference to the Indian Immigrants in the Middle East.

¶ Migration has always been an important economic & social safety valve 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 & survival strategies & 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.

98S34955 / ISA / 1998 / 12196

Lal, Barbara Ballis (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90095-1551 [tel/fax: 310-825-7989/206-9838; e-mail: lal@ucla.edu]), **The Politics of Identity and the Repudiation of the Social Self: Implications for Perspectives on Race and Ethnicity.**

¶ 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 envisions the possibility & desirability of publics in which communication spans putative differences & in which collective political action & social change are the outcome of negotiation, emergent collective representations, & definitions of the situation. The politics of identity, by way of contrast, celebrates difference, but also contests the possibility & desirability of transcending limitations of experience, cultural meanings, & interests that membership in groups defined by race, ethnicity, gender, or sexual orientation are believed to impose. The politics of identity, while an aspect of postmodernist discourse of the 1980s & 1990s, is also a response to consciousness raising, liberation movements of the 1960s in which largely middle-class intellectuals attempted to find solutions to the problems of racism, patriarchy, & a collapse in the normative structure of capitalist US society.

98S34956 / ISA / 1998 / 12197

Lalloo, Kiran (School Urban Planning & Development U Southern California, Los Angeles 90089 [tel/fax: 213-624-4571/740-1160; e-mail: lalloo@usc.edu]), **Urban Citizenship, Community and Place: Recent Struggles in District Six, South Africa.**

¶ In noting the timelessness, sense of coherence, & specificity that the idea of place lends to community & citizenship, examined are the struggles in District Six in Cape Town, South Africa, from the perspective of contested citizenship, drawing on literature surveys; interviews with community leaders, politicians, planners, & state officials; & newspaper & archival searches. A brief outline of the early history is followed by more detailed discussion about the postapartheid redevelopment process to trace emerging trends in the patterns of urban citizenship in postapartheid South Africa. To this end, investigated are (1) how the rights to urban citizenship are being asserted; (2) how democratic institutions have been structured to deal with these rights in the context of social & political change; & (3) how effective these institutions have been in recognizing, accommodating, & promoting these rights.

98S34957 / ISA / 1998 / 12198

Lam, Alice (Canterbury Business School U Kent, CT2 7PE England [tel: 44-1227764000; e-mail: a.c.l.lam@ukc.ac.uk]), **Knowledge, Firm Capabilities and Innovation: A Societal Analysis.**

¶ Develops a societal approach to analyze the knowledge/competence base of the firm, & discusses the issue of national specificity in patterns of firm organization & innovation. The framework proposed attempts to explain how the nature of the knowledge of the firm & its configuration are closely interconnected with how work is organized & coordinated, which, in turn, is shaped by different societal models of education & training, employment systems, & occupational norms. It is further shown that the relative importance of tacit vs codified knowledge & the role of each in innovation can vary greatly between firms in different societal settings. The main argument is that the innovative capability of the firm cannot be fully understood without a close analysis of its knowledge structures & the dynamics of organizational learning. The analysis draws on comparative evidence from GB & Japan, with specific focus on the nature of engineering knowledge & technological innovation.

98S34958 / ISA / 1998 / 12199

Lambert, Robert Vincent (Dept Organisational & Labour Studies U Western Australia, Nedlands 6907 [tel/fax: 61-8-380-2934/1055; e-mail: rlambert@ecel.uwa.edu.au]), **Asian Labour and the Erosion of Class Compromise in the West.**

¶ Argues that the erosion of historically achieved class compromise in industrialized societies can be partially explained by the absence of such compromise in Asia's newly industrializing nations, drawing on field research conducted on labor relations in southern People's Republic of China, Indonesia, & Australia. Authoritarian statism in China & Indonesia are characterized by the will to advance the interests of international & domestic capital, while seeking to control working-class aspirations. This is achieved through unilateral labor market interventions that deny recognition of basic associational & collective bargaining rights. These states have constructed authoritarian labor market institutions while creating investment incentives through the establishment of export processing zones. The radical deregulation of the Australian economy in the late 1980s has meant that these incentives & authoritarian interventions have had a direct economic & political impact. While the union movement sought to meet the challenge through the promotion of new strategic alliances with capital, conservative forces campaigned for an end to a 100-year class compromise that recognized the associational rights of workers. 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 & the 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 undermined 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 compromises 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 motor for change in trade union strategy as union leaderships in the developed nations begin to explore new global strategies 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.

98S34959 / ISA / 1998 / 12200

Lambert, Yves (GSRL-Centre national recherche scientifique, 59 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France [tel/fax: 33-1-40-25-1094/1235; e-mail: ylambert@univ-rennes1.fr]), **Modernity, Secularization and New Religious Paradigms.**

¶ Proposes a general model of analysis of relations between religion & modernity in terms of axial turn, where modernity appears to have four principal types of religious effects: declines, adaptations & reinterpretations, conservative reactions, & innovations. Modernity produces new religious paradigms, in particular: worldliness, unity of (or bringing nearer) the human & the divine, self-spirituality, parascientificity, pluralism, & mobility. Two thresholds of secularization are defined: (1) an autonomization in relation to a religious institution, & (2) an abandonment of any religious symbol or interpretation. It is concluded that the first threshold was largely crossed, but not the second one, except in some domains (science, economics) or for a minority of the population. This is because of the adaptation of great religions to modernity, of fundamentalist reactions, & of the spread of new religious paradigms.

98S34960 / ISA / 1998 / 12201

Lamberti, Raffaella, Kamal, Zahira & Chazan, Naomi (Centro ricerca & documentazione delle donne, via Galliera 8 I-41100 Bologna Italy [tel/fax: 0039-51-233863/263460; e-mail:

cddbo@orlando.women.it)), **"The Broken Middle." Women Mediations in Conflicts. The Cases of Palestine and Former Yugoslavia Reconsidered through the Reflections of Gillian Rose and Hannah Arendt.**

¶ During the conflicts in Palestine & the former Yugoslavia, women experienced a particular activism in conflict resolution. Their presence, though well recognized in wartime, was soon forgotten after formal peace agreements were signed. Focus here is on main characteristics of feminist mediations, in particular, those taking place after the peace declarations, & on the particular kind of contribution women can make in conflict resolutions. More general conclusions are drawn on the basis of reflections contained in Hanna Arendt's & Gillian Rose's extensive writings on the interpretation of conflicts, discussing how these interpretations can enlighten concrete cases.

98S34961 / ISA / 1998 / 12202

Lammi-Taskula, Johanna (National Research & Development Centre Welfare & Health, PO Box 220 SF-00531 Helsinki Finland (tel/fax: 358-9-3967-2066/2201; e-mail: johanna.lammi@stakes.fi)), **Time for Work, Time for Family: Young Fathers Combining Work and Family in Finland.**

¶ Survey data collected at 11 workplaces (N = 1,105 respondents), supplemented by qualitative interview data, are drawn on to analyze fatherhood in Finland on three levels: (1) how different patterns of fatherhood as forms of masculinities are constructed on the level of institutions, (2) workplace culture, & (3) individual men sharing time between work & family. The Finnish welfare state legislation gives fathers many opportunities to spend time with their young children, but many other institutions still enforce traditional masculinities. Labor market & workplaces are important in understanding why male gender roles have changed so little. Analysis reveals ambivalences & contradictions between men's & especially young father's attitudes, possibilities, & actual practices of combining work & family life. Attitudes toward combining work & family in general at different workplaces are quite positive & understanding. Men are, however, less secure than women about acceptance & support in taking family into account when negotiating work arrangements. Individual career compromises of men & fathers' participation in the family daily life are explored.

98S34962 / ISA / 1998 / 12203

Lamprecht, Markus & Stamm, Hanspeter (Swiss Federal Institute Technology, CH-8006 Zurich Switzerland (tel/fax: 41-1-260-67-60/61; e-mail: LSSFB@ACCESS.CH)), **Voluntary and Paid Work in Sport.**

¶ Considers whether the traditional sports club, with its reliance on voluntary work, will soon cease to exist & make way for more professional, profit-oriented suppliers. Here, the sometimes paradoxical parallelism of paid & voluntary work in sports is examined on the basis of a recent representative survey of 1,500 sports clubs in Switzerland. By identifying the significance & problems of voluntary work in contemporary sports, an attempt is also made to identify the conditions for & pitfalls of an eventual transition toward a more thorough professionalization of the sport system.

98S34963 / ISA / 1998 / 12204

Lamprecht, Markus & Stamm, Hanspeter (Swiss Federal Institute Technology U Zurich, CH-8006 Switzerland (tel/fax: 260-67-60/61; e-mail: LSSFB@access.ch)), **Social Stratification and the Differentiation of Life Styles, Social Perceptions and Attitudes in Switzerland.**

¶ Discussed & tested is an extended model of social stratification that integrates conventional theories of stratification with perspectives on new inequalities on the basis of a core-periphery model. In spite of the multitude of conceivable combinations of social privileges & structural prejudices, the use of the core-periphery model renders possible the systematic identification & classification of groups of people in similar structural situations (characterized as either central or peripheral). Beyond the identification of objective positions, the model aims at explaining & predicting the living conditions, attitudes, perceptions, & value preferences of these groups. The test & identification of the interlinkages of conventional & new inequalities as well as their effects is performed on the basis of a comparative secondary analysis of recent survey data from Switzerland.

98S34964 / ISA / 1998 / 12205

Landa, Janet Tai (Dept Economics York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 (fax: 416-736-5987; e-mail: jlanda@Yorku.ca)), **Trust, Social Capital, and Gift-Giving: Chinese Middleman-Entrepreneurship.**

¶ Shows how Chinese middleman entrepreneurs in Southeast Asia (overseas Chinese) create ethnic trading networks as a substitute for legal contract. The trust embedded in these ethnic trading networks reduces risks/costs of contract breach & is therefore a form of social asset. These networks of trust among members are maintained by recurrent exchanges as well as by gift-giving mutual aid. Similarly, in continental China, which is in transition, middleman entrepreneurs use particularistic networks to reduce the uncertainty of contract. Also discussed is entrepreneurial loan-seeking behavior involving bribery & corruption.

98S34965 / ISA / 1998 / 12206

Lander, Edgardo (U Central Venezuela, Caracas 1051 (tel/fax: 58-2-263-6080; e-mail: elander@atheron.net)), **The Deconstruction of Colonial-Eurocentric Knowledge.**

¶ In contemporary social science & policy debates, it has been difficult to formulate alternatives to the total primacy of the market best represented by neoliberalism because neoliberalism is generally assumed to be an economic theory, when it should properly be understood as a civilizational model, ie, as a systematic synthesis of basic Western (liberal) assumptions & values about human nature, wealth, nature, history, progress, knowledge, & the good life. A critique of neoliberalism—the search for alternatives to current adjustment policies & development models—thus requires a radical critique of modern Western industrial civilization, including its colonial-imperial dimensions. Alternatives are not to be found in other economic theories, but in the monumental task of the deconstruction of the colonial-Eurocentric forms of knowledge & control known as modern social science. This is an extraordinarily vigorous & multifaceted, ongoing process with main contributions coming from feminist political theory, reinterpretations of world history, the "opening of the social sciences" (Immanuel Wallerstein), Orientalism, Indian & African academics, & postcolonial perspectives in North American & European universities. The search for non-Eurocentric perspectives also has a long tradition in Latin American social thought.

98S34966 / ISA / 1998 / 12207

Landesmann, Monique (ENEP Iztacala U Nacional Autónoma México, La Herradura 04510 Mexico DF (fax: 525-294-3866; e-mail: segall@servidor.unam.mx)), **La Construction de la profession académique au Mexique. Apports de la méthode biographique** (Social Construction of the Academic Profession in Mexico. Contribution from a Biographical Methodology). (FRE)

¶ Presents an alternative to a functionalist theoretical framework & statistical & quantitative methodology for the study of the academic profession in Mexico, based on biographical data on the biochemistry faculty at the National Autonomous U of Mexico. Explored are the social construction process of professional identity & the differentiation process with other professions inherent to the construction of any new profession. Findings underpin a discussion of the specific contribution of biographical methodology in understanding the development & consolidation of an academic profession. The subject & its role in the construction of sociohistorical reality are considered.

98S34967 / ISA / 1998 / 12208

Landolt, Patricia (Dept Sociology Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218 (tel: 410-889-6478; e-mail: martico@jhunix.hcf.jhu.edu)), **Entrepreneurs and Citizens: Salvadoran Transmigrants Transform the Nation.**

¶ In less than 2 decades, 20% of Salvadorans fled the violence & poverty of El Salvador's civil war. These refugees' continued economic & political engagement with their country of origin transformed El Salvador from a nation of labor migrants into a nation structurally vested in the perpetuation of migration. Here, data from 120 interviews conducted in Washington, DC; Los Angeles, CA; San Salvador; & San Miguel are drawn on to examine three processes associated with the proliferation of transnational practices linking El Salvador & Salvadoran settlements in the US, including (1) local & global conditions that combine to vest El Salvador in the perpetuation of migration & facilitate migrants' emergence as critical agents in the economy & policy of El Salvador; (2) specific economic & political transnational practices of Salvadoran immigrants residing in the US & the institutional responses these elicit from different sectors of Salvadoran society; & (3) possible long-term consequences of transnationalism for the Salvadoran nation-state & its migrant citizens. The contours of contemporary Salvadoran migration suggest that transnationalism is a dialectical process. Grassroots transnationalism—the struggle for economic, social, & political reinsertion by displaced populations—elicits an elite transnational response. Ultimately, the transnational engagement of grass roots & elites envelops the national community & leads to a redrawing of the boundaries of national membership.

98S34968 / ISA / 1998 / 12209

Landreani, Nelida (Entre Rios National U, Parana 3100 Argentina (tel/fax: 54-043-230657/234162; e-mail: landrean@satlink.com)), **Prácticas escolares y exclusión social en las políticas educativas neoconservadoras** (School Practices and Social Exclusion in Neoconservative Educational Policies). (SPA)

¶ The renewal of capitalism sustains itself in the symbolic production of new cultural devices that stress the processes of social exclusion. The educational apparatus, playing a relevant role in ideological hegemony, is subject to neoconservative 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 semiotization, 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.

98S34969 / ISA / 1998 / 12210

Lang, Alice Beatriz da S. G. (Centro Estudos Rurais Urbanos, São Paulo, 05508-900 SP Brazil (tel/fax: 55-11-831-4332/818-3734)), **Family History and Identity in São Paulo, Brazil.**

¶ Examines 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 nuclear 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.

98S34970 / ISA / 1998 / 12211

Langman, Lauren (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626 (tel/fax: 773-508-3463/7099; e-mail: llsnhms@luc.edu)), **In Praise of Folly: Fitting Humanistic Pegs in Cybernetic Holes.**

¶ One of the fundamental problematics of social theory has been the debate between humanistic & mechanistic approaches. A tradition from Karl Marx to Max Weber & interactionists, phenomenologists, & constructionists have defended agenic subjectivity, while structural, objectivist approaches have been advanced. The question of alienation as a consequence of wage labor & private property remains one of the most important aspects of the critique of late modernity. Others have tried to capture the meanings of alienation, often by analogy to biological or physical sciences. Émile Durkheim, the father of various antihumanistic structuralisms, attempted to reformulate alienation as anomie. Despite greater alienation, new paradigms have emerged that would embrace it in the latest theoretical fad. Sociocybernetic & system theories, even at their most sophisticated, do not originate from humanistic traditions nor can they speak to such issues. While they would attempt to capture Marx's insights, by definition they cannot locate themselves in the critique of domination. As Georg Lukács would suggest, bourgeois categories of understanding, with an inherent logic of domination & control, cannot put humanistic insights in cybernetic frameworks.

98S34971 / ISA / 1998 / 12212

Langman, Lauren (Dept Sociology Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626 (tel/fax: 773-508-3445/3646; e-mail: YLPSLL@cpua.it.luc.edu)), **Modern Fascism.**

¶ Classical 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. This power included control over commerce & production. In 1998, fascism seems a strange & remote legacy of the prewar world. But without changing the valence of the word too much, one could argue that fas-

cism endures, if in very different form. Specifically, absolute control of societies does not now come from the state, but from a globalized system of late capital. Today, the consumer culture & mass media of a universalized amusement society foster a migration of subjectivity from political economy to the myriad sites & moments of hedonistic self-indulgence provided by global capital. Late capital does not secure its hegemony through terror. Rather, in a McDonalidized world, its power is invisible, & this invisibility is maintained by indifference. Who needs a Gestapo when we have Ronald McDonald?

98S34972 / ISA / 1998 / 12213

Langman, Lauren (Loyola U Chicago, IL 60626 (tel/fax: 773-508-3463/7099; e-mail: llangma@luc.edu)), **Globalization and Cultural Identity.**

¶ Argues that, notwithstanding universalizing aspects of globalized capital, specific social meanings & expressions of consumption-based identities are always refracted through local social formations & expressed in particular sites & with their own unique social & historical legacies; eg, the nature of consumption in North & South America. Compared here are the Superbowl in the US & Carnival in Brazil, where cultural traditions intersect with global capital & spatial practices in radically different ways. Whereas the Superbowl is a product of modern consumerism, Carnival is rooted in Medieval Europe, & both have been transformed by globalized tourism.

98S34973 / ISA / 1998 / 12214

Laniado, Ruthy Nadia & Noronha, Ceci Vilar (U Federal Bahia, Brazil (tel/fax: 71-248-5475/235-4635; e-mail: Ruthy@ufba.br)), **Crime and Institutional Performance within Unsatisfactory Public Policies.**

¶ Salvador, Bahia (Brazil), a large city, lacks an effective public policy strategy for reducing crime in general & homicide in particular. The military & civil police operate separately & with little cooperation & integration. Information, material, & other support are inefficient & rely on poor state budgets; therefore, institutional support for fighting criminality is unsatisfactory & wasteful of resources & efforts. Discussed here are aspects of public policy & institutional performance in relation to security forces in a society with a democratizing legal system.

98S34974 / ISA / 1998 / 12215

Lanz, Rigoberto (U Central Venezuela, Caracas 1050-A (fax: 11-582-753-0972)), **La sociología que viene/pensar después de la posmodernidad** (The Sociology That Is Coming/Thinking after Postmodernity). (SPA)

¶ The 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.

98S34975 / ISA / 1998 / 12216

Laó-Montes, Agustín G. (Fernand Braudel Center Binghamton U, NY 13902-6000 (tel/fax: 718-965-4509/3889; e-mail: agustin@global-action.com)), **New York City: Governmentality, Urban Regime, and 'Latino' Social Movements.**

¶ Discusses 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 ethnonational &/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 coordinates & power matrix. Also, Latino/a social movements are problematized in relation to their ethnonational, generational, class, gender, locational, & ideological sources of difference.

98S34976 / ISA / 1998 / 12217

Lapante, Benoit & Bellavance, Guy (Culture & société Institut national recherche scientifique, 306 place D'Youville Bureau B-10 Montreal Quebec H2Y 2B6 (tel/fax: 514-841-4000/4015)), **Statut et fonctions de la formation artistique: l'autonomie de l'art à l'ère de l'éducation permanente et de la formation continue** (Status and Functions of Artistic Training: The Autonomy of Art in the Era of Continuing Education). (FRE)

¶ There is a new trend in Canada toward the formalization of continuing education for artists. Whereas the sole idea of formal training is already a breach in the image of the purely autonomous artist as an individual, the dynamics of this new trend seem to alter the autonomy of the art as a subsystem & involve arduous negotiations between artists' associations, government agencies, & art schools. Although widespread, formal training still hesitates between two models: vocational school & university. This ambiguity is related to the opposition between two different ideas about training for the art & art itself: art as a craft & training as the mastering of a set of technical abilities, & art as an intellectual venture & training as the development of conceptual & creative capacities. Still, in most cases, basic training is given in schools or departments that are usually controlled by artists & enjoys the relative independence historically conceded to higher education institutions. The formalization of continuing education for artists, however, seems to follow a model developed for workers, rather than for professionals. Public funding is not granted to individuals by their peers, based on the quality of the individual's work or project, but is available to associations if they justify that certain training will help a given number of their members to keep up with the employment market. Results from a survey of members of 11 artists' associations show that the needs or desires for additional training among artists cannot be addressed solely through such a model. The trend toward the formalization of continuing education for artists creates a situation in which the opposition between the two ideas about training for the arts are still at the center of the debate, except that the main proponent of the vocational model is the state, & artists do not seem to be able to rely on existing structures to control their training.

98S34977 / ISA / 1998 / 12218

Laraña Rodríguez-Caballo, Enrique (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28223 Spain (tel: 34-1-394-9878; e-mail: elarana@cps.ucm.es)), **The New Age: A New Social Movement or a New Economic Structure?**

¶ Social activities & discourses promoted by a variety of groups associated with the New Age Movement in two Catholic countries (Spain & Poland) are conceptualized from two different perspectives: (1) as a form of rapidly growing economic activity, & (2) as "symbolic messages" & "signifying agencies." Emphasis is on the relationship between participating in New Age associations & events, its therapeutic dimension, & the search for identity as a major factor explaining & constituting contemporary movements. A departure is made from classic & contemporary definitions that see social conflict as a basic element of social movements, noting the lack of visible conflictual dimension in New Age groups; conceptual implications are considered. Data are drawn from fieldwork, including in-depth interviews with Spanish New Agers who described the meaning of participating in this movement, & comparative cases from Poland.

98S34978 / ISA / 1998 / 12219

Larangeira, Sônia M. G. (U Federal Rio Grande do Sul, 91509-900 Porto Alegre Brazil (tel/fax: 00-55-51-331-59-05/319-14-00; e-mail: larangei@vortex.ufrgs.br)), **The Transition to Deregulation and Competition in Telecommunications: The Brazilian Experience.**

¶ Explores the process of change in telecommunications in Brazil, based on the first case of deregulation in the country, which took place in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, 1996. A description of the Brazilian "model" of deregulation examines the political debate around the issue of telecommunications deregulation (which required a reform of the Constitution). The process of deregulation is analyzed in terms of social implications regarding the telecommunications business (changes in management style, revenues, profits, investments, research & development, prices, quality of services, & productivity) & the workforce (employment, work organization, skills, education requirements, training, pay, & grading structure), drawing on financial, documentary, & management interview data.

98S34979 / ISA / 1998 / 12220

Larangeira, Sônia M. G. (U Federal Rio Grande do Sul, 91509-900

Porto Alegre RS Brazil (tel/fax: 00-55-51-316-6635/319-1400; e-mail: larangei@vortex.ufrgs.br)), **Democratization and Local Government: The Experience of Participative Budget in the Municipal Government in the City of Porto Alegre, Brazil-1989-1997.**

¶ Aims to describe & critically analyze the experience of the "participative budget" implemented by the municipal government of the city of Porto Alegre, Brazil, when the socialist Workers' Party first took office in 1989. Such an experience aimed to "revolutionize" the municipal government by creating a forum for participation of the poor layers of the population, where they would participate in the decision-making process, effectively influencing issues related to municipal planning. That experience is analyzed in spite of discussion on democracy & citizenship, approached as a critique of formal democracy, as a process of broadening the concept of citizenship—to the extent that it includes social actors previously excluded—as well as a process of decentralization, in the attempt to set out a new relationship between state & civil society. Examined here are some theoretical assumptions.

98S34980 / ISA / 1998 / 12221

Larangeira, Sonia M. G. (Rua eca de queiroz, 326/302 90 670 020 Porto Alegre Brazil (tel/fax: 55-51-316-66-35/319-14-00; e-mail: larangei@vortex.ufrgs.br)), **Local Power and Democracy: The Experience of Participative Budget in the City of Porto Alegre, Brazil-1989-1997.**

¶ 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, & 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.

98S34981 / ISA / 1998 / 12222

Larif, Asma (Groupe Maghreb Méditerranée, 142 blvd Berthier F-75017 Paris France), **L'ASEAN: un exemple pour la Méditerranée (ASEAN: An Example for the Mediterranean).** (FRE)

¶ 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 different countries 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 untrusting, disdainful ex-colonial power.

98S34982 / ISA / 1998 / 12223

Larkin, Gerry (Sheffield Hallam U, S10 2BP England (tel/fax: 0114-253-2374/2430; e-mail: G.V.Larkin@Shu.ac.uk)), **Professional Identities in Health Care: From Exclusion to Inclusion.**

¶ Explores the evolving range of professionalizing stratagems in health care & raises questions about their legacy. As governments increasingly review the costs & benefits of existing professional formations, it is argued that sociological analyses of past & present patterns may assist the further normative development of existing concepts of professional identity.

98S34983 / ISA / 1998 / 12224

Larrañaga, Isabel & Arregi, Begonia (Dept Sociology U Basque Country, E-48940 Leioa Spain (tel/fax: 34-43-412756/412701; e-mail: cjpargob@ehu.es)), **Patterns of Family Support among Aged People. The Case of Eibar, Spain.**

¶ Describes the availability of support among persons ages 65+ & variations in the patterns of support according to the elderly people's social network structure. The aging of the Basque population has been rapid over the last decade: those ages 65+ have increased by 47%, & the very elderly (ages 75+) have increased by 57%. Family size & structure have changed too. These changes have had a significant influence on intergenerational relations & policies of social resource allocation directed to the

elderly population, among whom the family represents a key social unit. A strong family-oriented support system is found among the Basque elders with a weaker nonkin helper role than those reported in other European countries. In many cases, the pattern of a "modified extended family" is also highly prevalent. On the whole, the prevalence of traditional cultural patterns helps to explain this family-oriented system of support; there is an established hierarchical preference starting with the spouse & following with the children, other relatives, friends, & formal social services. Patterns of support, which vary according to social network composition of the elderly & to a specific task specialization among network members, are analyzed via the hierarchical compensatory & task-specificity models. Results indicate that both models can contribute to the understanding of the functioning of social support.

98S34984 / ISA / 1998 / 12225

Larsen, Jørgen Elm (Dept Sociology U Copenhagen, DK-1361 K Denmark [tel/fax: 35323266/35323940; e-mail: joergen.elm.larsen@sociology.ku.dk]), **Lone Parents—How Do They Work and Care in Different Welfare State Regimes?**.

¶ Regarding lone parent research, one school is primarily focused on the increase in lone-parent families, their poverty risks, & policy responses toward them, while another (primarily dominated by feminist researchers) uses lone parents as a "boarder case" to outline how women generally are treated in different kinds of welfare state regimes. These approaches are combined here in an examination of how & why family patterns & gender roles have changed during the past 20-30 years in most Western countries. The concepts of risk society, reflexive modernization, & postmodern family are employed to circumscribe these changes. It is shown that lone parents' poverty rates are a combined effect of labor market participation, social benefits & services, & family obligations & support. Very different policy regimes seem to have similar effects on lone mothers' poverty rates & very similar policy regimes seem to have very different effects. However, it is possible to locate two poles consisting of the US, on the one hand, & the Scandinavian countries, on the other. The predominant ways of conceptualizing welfare state regimes in terms of "decommodification" or "male breadwinner" regimes are problematized & discussed, using lone parents boarder as a case to raise relevant questions about how welfare states are clustered into regime typologies.

98S34985 / ISA / 1998 / 12226

LaRue, Andrée, Mercier, Lucie, Malenfant, Romaine & Vézina, Michel (Centre santé publique Québec, 2400 d'Estimauville Beauport G1E 7G9 [tel/fax: 418-666-7000/0684; e-mail: alarue@cspq.qc.ca]), **Temporary Workers: Meaning of Work and Mental Health**.

¶ Discourse analysis of 1997/98 data from about 60 temporary workers in the Quebec City region sheds some light on how people cope with this working condition. Among the dimensions covered are an analysis of the career path, amount of assumed responsibilities, & individual perceptions of state of health & social & financial support. Made explicit is the link between working conditions in which temporary workers find themselves & consequences on their personal, social, & professional lives. Highlighted are dynamics of variables that help or weaken individuals affected by temporary work, providing insight into the effects of an increasingly precarious job market on people.

98S34986 / ISA / 1998 / 12227

Laruelle, François (U Paris X, F-92001 Nanterre France), **La Méditerranée come problème épistémologique** (The Mediterranean as an Epistemological Problem). (FRE)

¶ It may seem natural to resort to descriptive & theoretical categories such as the center, the border, decentration, excentration, floods, basins, etc, when thinking of the Mediterranean, its historical evolution, & its development. It is argued, however, that this topology is perhaps too natural & obvious. The immediate descriptive value of these terms & their apparent relevance are discussed. The birth of modern philosophy along the rivers of the Mediterranean is noted, & questions are raised about the degree to which these categories are really capable of explaining, without vicious circles or petitions of principle, their objects, or whether they are possibly just sterile reflections of them. Whether these terms would be pertinent for describing the surface of the moon is discussed.

98S34987 / ISA / 1998 / 12228

Lasselain, Josée, Le Désert, D. & Ankri, J. (Faculté Pharmacie CREDEP, F-75270 Paris Cedex 06 France), **Relations professionnelles et profession pharmaceutique** (Professional Relationships and the

Pharmaceutical Profession). (FRE)

¶ French pharmacists' professional groups are very structured, with an ordinal organizational makeup & union representation. In recent years, a new professional structure has come into existence, leading, on the one hand, to groupings that are directly centered on relationships among pharmacists, & on the other, to networks organized in response to pathologies such as acquired immune deficiency syndrome &/or specific concerns such as drug abuse or preventive medicine. The varied membership of these groups is noted. A randomized sample of pharmacists was studied to examine their characterizations of the network(s) to which they belong, & what caused them to be actively interested in these groups. The essential features that motivate the organization of these networks are sought.

98S34988 / ISA / 1998 / 12229

Lasvergnas, Isabelle (Dept Sociology U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4638]), **L'Écoute psychanalytique peut-elle "s'appliquer" à une écoute de type sociologique ou anthropologique?** (Is a Psychoanalytical Understanding "Applicable" to a Sociological or Anthropological Understanding?). (FRE)

¶ To analyze historically recurrent types of social events, the clinical psychoanalysis approach is compared to a socioanthropological perspective. Some crucial discrepancies occur when the level of the inner & intrapsychic world of the subject is transposed (translated) to the level of cultural & ideological self-representation & meaning. Application & extent of pertinence of some Freudian concepts to collective situations are explored from an epistemological-methodological point of view. Crowd phenomena & mass transferences, eg, those following Princess Diana Spencer's death, in the context of a global, digitalized communications network, will permit a return to the concepts of identification, idealization, ego-ideal, & specular imagery.

98S34989 / ISA / 1998 / 12230

Lasvergnas, Isabelle & Gagné, Jean (Dept Sociology U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4638; e-mail: @]), **Généalogie 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)

¶ The last 10 years have seen a mushrooming of so-called community-based mental health resources in Quebec in response to the extreme anomie of postmodern life. Chronic mentally ill, primarily psychotic, patients often engage in urban vagrancy & become street people, young drug addicts, & long-term unemployed. The community mental health movement appears to be an original & creative social structure designed to mediate between civil society & technocratic state agencies. The discourse & strategies of this alternative network promulgate a new form of social commitment & a holistic conception of social disaffiliation, which contrasts greatly with a technocratic & psychiatric understanding of madness.

98S34990 / ISA / 1998 / 12231

Lauristin, Marju (Dept Journalism U Tartu, EE-2400 Estonia [tel/fax: 3727-465188/465440; e-mail: marjulau@ut.ee]), **Cultural Contradictions of Post-Communist Society**.

¶ Postcommunist culture represents three coexisting, but substantially contradictory, perspectives on social reality—traditional, modern, & postmodern—which might be viewed in value orientations of people, as in the character of images created by the media. The traditional perspective is embedded in historical memories & traditional elements of national culture; it is expressed in collective values referring to national identity. The meaning of transition in this perspective is restoration of the past. The modernist 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 with 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 content. The meaning of transition in this perspective is related to personal freedom & self-identity. While in the case of a normal cultural evolution, these three perspectives characterize different stages of historical development (traditional, industrial, & postindustrial societies), in postcommunist countries, all three cultural perspectives coexist as new approaches, creating inner conflicts & a contradictory, sometimes even absurd, picture of social reality.

98S34991 / ISA / 1998 / 12232

Law, Alain (Dept Sociology Trent U, Peterborough Ontario K9J 7B8 (tel/fax: 705-748-1064/1213; e-mail: alaw@trentu.ca)), **Surfing the Welfare Net: Constructing Surfing Sub-Cultures as 'Dole Bludgers'.**

¶ Traces the administrative & media construction of Australian youth surfing subcultures in the early 1970s as anti-working class. The work of Clause Offe 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 "surfers & 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.

98S34992 / ISA / 1998 / 12233

Lazarte, Rolando (U Federal Paraíba, 58000-000 João Pessoa PB Brazil (tel: 00-55-83-235-1864; e-mail: marfilha@openline.com.br)), **Ayer no mas: participación política popular en Argentina, 1973-1983** (Yesterday No More: Popular Political Participation in Argentina, 1973-1983). (SPA)

¶ Between 1973 & 1983, Argentina experienced both the highest & the lowest levels of popular participation in collective life—from social(ist) 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.

98S34993 / ISA / 1998 / 12234

Le Galès, Patrick, Fainstein, Susanne & McDowell, Linda (Centre national 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 IJURR: Signposts for the Future.**

¶ Derived from an IJURR 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? IJURR will build on a more open, pluralist political economy perspective to engage in dialogue & address issues raised in other intellectual perspectives to understand cities. Urban & regional research has much to say to mainstream social sciences.

98S34994 / ISA / 1998 / 12235

Le Galès, Patrick & Goldsmith, Michael (CEVIPOF, 75007 Paris France (tel: 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.

98S34995 / ISA / 1998 / 12236

Le Goff, Jean-Louis (GRIS U Rouen, F-76130 Mont Saint Aignan France (tel/fax: 33-02-35-14-61-05/09; e-mail: legoff@epeiire.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 examples (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 appropriation capacities of technical workers based on the ability to work together.

98S34996 / ISA / 1998 / 12237

le Grand, Carl & Tahlin, Michael (Dept Sociology Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden (fax: 46-8-612-5580; e-mail: clegrand@sociology.su.se)), **Job Mobility and Earnings Careers.**

¶ Addresses variation in long-term pay-offs of job mobility in & between firms across different worker & firm categories via estimation of the impact of job-shift sequences on earnings careers in Sweden. Data on retrospective individual employment histories, 1951-1991, combined with tax register data on individual yearly earnings, permits modeling of the complex selection issues involved in the relationship between mobility & rewards. Standard theoretical notions of reward attainment over the life cycle are critically evaluated & rephrased.

98S34997 / ISA / 1998 / 12238

Ledeneva, Liudmila (Russian Academy Science, Nakhimovski Prospekt 47 117418 Moscow (tel/fax: 095-332-44-59/310-70-71; e-mail: Led@unix.econ.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.

98S34998 / ISA / 1998 / 12239

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 are changing & 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 (modern) 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 libertarian 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.

98S34999 / ISA / 1998 / 12240

Lee, Richard E. (Fernand Braudel Center Study Economics/ 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".**

¶ Suppressed opposition to the "two cultures" antinomy—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. Developments in complexity studies at the science pole of the disciplinary hierarchy—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, ie, 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, necessity & chance, & truth & values. Resolution of these heretofore mutually exclusive, but tactically accepted, visions through negotiation & compromise cast within relations of power may now be rethought in terms of the ethical imperative of scholarly participation 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: salee@mail.utexas.edu)), **Cross-National Comparability of Research Variables: A Comparative Study of Inter-corporate Relations in the U.S. and Korea.**

¶ Focuses on intercorporate relations 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 encountered; ie, if the indicator (interlocking directorates) cannot be reliably identified in a comparison country, the study will suffer from the comparability 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 analyses 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 hypothesized that, if another important mechanism must exist in Korea, then that mechanism is 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 interlocking directorates as they exist in the US.

98S35001 / ISA / 1998 / 12242

Lee, See-Jae (Catholic U Korea, Seoul), **Global Environmental Regimes and Korea's Difficult Compliance.**

¶ Explored are difficulties faced by Korea's rapidly developing, semi-peripheral economy, now under direct attack from the world money market & global environmental regimes. 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, automobiles, 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 industrialization, it is imperative for Korea to massively consume fossil fuels, compounding resource depletion/pollution problems. Consequences of these dual demands from the world market & the global environmental 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 technological & knowledge-intensive ones, & restructuring institutions for education, 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: shlee@fcu.edu.tw)), **The Leisure Experience of Chinese Theater Appreciation.**

¶ 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 experiences for Chinese people. Theater is a place where actors & audience can exchange their feelings & experiences. The leisure experience benefits of dramas are explored, drawing on structured questionnaire data from audiences 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 compensatory, spillover, & pure relaxation along with aesthetic feelings; (2) benefits & experience differed according to audience social background; (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 quality 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, however, that the effect of marital status is moderated by gender; for men, being married negatively affects the quality of life, while the effect is positive for women. This latter finding is the opposite of what had been reported 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 Employment in Colonial Hong Kong: Implication on Women's Role after 1997.**

¶ In Hong Kong, 1981 & 1991 census data show working women are disproportionately underrepresented in higher-status occupations; despite general improvement in educational attainment, women are still unequally 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 institutions & the public at large subscribe to culturally entrenched prejudices & discriminatory practices against women, indicating a future status quo.

98S35005 / ISA / 1998 / 12246

Lee, Young-Hee (Science & Technology Policy Instit, 7-1509 Woon-sung Apt Daechi 1 Dong Kangnam-Ku Seoul South Korea (tel/fax: 82-2-250-3048/253-8678; e-mail: lyhee@stepimail.stepi.re.kr)), **Technological Development and Quality of Life in South Korea.**

¶ Analyzes the relationship between technological development & quality of life in Korea, arguing that Korea's rapid technological development, though impressive to observers, has not contributed much to the promotion of life quality, mainly because Korea's well-known "rush-to-development" model has subordinated science & technology policy to a subunit 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: 416-736-5013; e-mail: wleeming@yorku.ca)), **What's New in Health-Related Genetic Technology? Evaluation, Policy and Practice.**

¶ 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 toward more direct biomedical interventions. To assess policymakers' expectations, the broader sociological implications of this shift must be examined, along with how policy discussions fit into the mandates of national care systems. Here, research & technological innovations associated with genetic screening programs in Canada are offered in illustration. It is argued that, from a policy perspective, the logics of preventive medicine & biomedical intervention do not operate as two distinct & positive principles to address the problem of heritable disease, but function instead in jurisdictional settings that overlap only through the reciprocal limitation of highly specialized practices.

98S35007 / ISA / 1998 / 12248

Lefevre, Cécile (Institut 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 statisticiens dans la définition et la catégorisation des professions et des métiers. Réflexion à partir de l'opération actuelle de rénovation de la nomenclature française des PCS (The Role of Statisticians in the Definition and Categorization of Professions and Occupations. Reflection on the Present Revision of the French Nomenclature of the PCS).**

(FRE)

¶ 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.

98S35008 / ISA / 1998 / 12249

Lehr, Valerie D. (Gender Studies Program St. Lawrence U, Canton NY 13617 [tel/fax: 315-229-5909/5709; e-mail: vleh@music.stlawu.edu]), **Mobilizing Gen X: Social Movement Theory and Generational Change.**

¶ Generation (Gen) X, or the 13th Generation, is typically identified as less intelligent, less hard-working, less politically involved, & less likely to have ideological commitments than previous generations. At the same time, this generation is seen as highly involved in volunteer activities, committed to protecting those close to them, & able & willing to use communication technologies. Explored here are discussions of Gen X & how they fit with social movement theory to assess the contributions this generation will make to the development of social movements in the US. How will social movements change as Gen X becomes more central to political organizing? 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?

98S35009 / ISA / 1998 / 12250

Lehrer, Ute Angelika (Dept Urban Planning U California, Los Angeles 90095 [tel/fax: 416-691-8297; e-mail: lehrer@ucla.edu]), **Globalization, Large-Scale Projects and the Identity of Cities.**

¶ Since the 1980s, massive private investment into the built 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 (re)define 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 Los Angeles (CA) & Potsdamer Platz in Berlin (Federal Republic Germany). The Getty Center & Potsdamer Platz are very specific examples of large-scale projects & have to be read within the interplay of local & global forces. It is hoped that this analysis makes a contribution to the better understanding of the role of large-scale projects in an era of a global economy & economic restructuring.

98S35010 / ISA / 1998 / 12251

Lei, Joy L. & Grant, Carl A. (U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 [tel/fax: 608-263-5856/9992; e-mail: jllei@students.wisc.edu]), **Seeing Colors in Black and White: Marking Dichotomies in U.S. Race Relations Research.**

¶ Critically reviews the research literature on race & race relations in US schools, specifically examining the dominant racial ideology & how it shapes the research processes & conclusions. It is argued that the existing educational research on race & race relations, while offering valuable information & analyses, is confined by a racial ideology based on a white-Other (nonwhite) dichotomy in which the Other is largely represented by the experiences of African Americans. This ideology embodies a system of representations & a number of assumptions that delimit how race & race relations are thought & talked about. Thus, there are significant voids in the existing research in relation to schools; the effects of these voids are considered. To gain a fuller & more complex understanding of race relations & how whiteness & racism are enacted in schools, it is deemed crucial for educational research to move beyond dichotomous representations.

98S35011 / ISA / 1998 / 12252

Leinenweber, Martine (U Strasbourg III, F-67100 Cedex France [tel: 33-3-89816619]), **The Status of Jerusalem and the Peace Process.**

¶ Explores interactions between the status of Jerusalem & the peace between Israel & the Palestinians. Jerusalem is viewed as potentially bearing an equity plan that might pave the way to dialogue, reconciliation, & cooperation among believers of the three religions: Judaism, Christianity, & Islam. The 1993 agreement between the Vatican & Israel & the Oslo (Norway) agreement are evidence. The coexistence of Israel & the Palestinian state seems to be the only way to build lasting peace in the Middle East. The problem has political, religious, & economic dimensions. Economic development is necessary to avert possible mass dissatisfaction & conflict in the region. Presented in conclusion is Shimon Peres's plea: "Make the River Jordan Valley a peace haven & a global regional cooperation axis."

98S35012 / ISA / 1998 / 12253

Leira, Arnlaug (Dept Sociology & Human Geography U Oslo, Blindern N-0317 Norway [tel: 47-22-85-8335]), **Changing the Gender Order-Do Family Policies Matter?**

¶ Discusses some strategies developed by welfare states in Scandinavia with the aim of changing what Robert Connell has termed the "gender order," focusing on policies that contribute to changing the gendered division of caregiving work & care for children in particular. Variations across Western Europe in terms of the state-family division of labor in care provision are documented, highlighting the construction of social rights, particularly in the social democratic welfare states of Scandinavia. The institution of caring-related rights taking is discussed in terms of three sets of policies aimed at parents of young children: policies instituting cash for child care schemes, state sponsoring of day care, & the right to parental leave from work. The impact on citizenship of caring-related rights, focusing on "daddy leave," is discussed.

98S35013 / ISA / 1998 / 12254

Lejter, Nelly C. (Instit Estudios Superiores Administración, San Bernardino 1011 Caracas, Venezuela [tel/fax: 582-52-1533/4247; e-mail: nlejter@iesa.edu.ve]), **Political Discourses of Italians and Jews in Buenos Aires and Caracas, 1940s-1990s: Between Exclusion and Privilege.**

¶ Presents a comparative-historical analysis of the political discourses that the Jewish & Italian immigrant & ethnic communities have developed in Buenos Aires, Argentina, & Caracas, Venezuela. 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 & how they intertwine with other 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.

98S35014 / ISA / 1998 / 12255

Leledaris, K. (E-Venizelou 20, GR-15773 Zografou Athens Greece), **On Political Identities: A Critique of Post-Structural/Post-Modern Theories.**

¶ Certain trends of contemporary political theory claim that, in contrast to Marxism, political identities can be formed & reformed freely, without any constraint from social origin or class, depending only on the operation of overall hegemonic projects. This line of argumentation is supported by an interpretation of Lacanian theory regarding the psychical functioning of identity & ideology in general. However, Jacques Lacan's lack of focus on the forms of permanent structuring of the psyche does not imply the incompatibility of his theory with the existence of such structuring, as explicitly theorized by other psychoanalytic approaches. Moreover, this structuring is, to a significant extent, a social one & cannot but influence the choice & possibility of identity formation. Thus, not any identity is possible for any subject, nor is any hegemonic project possible; this crucial insight has to be taken into account.

98S35015 / ISA / 1998 / 12256

Lemberanskaya, Larisa M. (Center Scientific-Technological Re-

search American U Baku, Azerbaijan 370001 (tel/fax: 99412-92-8951; e-mail: llemb@amcenter.baku.az)), **The Structure of Social Values in Post-Communist Azerbaijan.**

¶ During the transition from a totalitarian communist regime to the social structure based on the principles of market economy, democracy, & legal society, basic changes in the system of social values are inevitable. Devaluation of communist ideology, the "openness" of postcommunist society, & 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 postcommunist 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, & 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 social 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 postcommunist values is an aggregate result of these processes.

98S35016 / ISA / 1998 / 12257

Lemel, Yannick (Centre recherche économie & statistique Institut national statistique & études économiques, 3 Ave Pierre Larousse F-92245 Malakoff Cedex France (tel/fax: 01-41-17-57-40/55; e-mail: Lemel@ensae.fr)), **Income vs Direct Household Production. Does Household Production Change the Position of Households within the Stratification System?**

¶ Reports on the degree to which economic inequalities & social hierarchies are changed when nonmonetary aspects (eg, direct household production) are taken into account, based on a 1988/89 lifestyle survey of 6,807 households in France. It is found that importance & kinds of productive activities depend on social status & position in the life cycle, & these dimensions must be taken into account simultaneously. If economic inequalities between age strata are reduced when taking into account household production, volume & value of household productive activities are positively correlated with income. Direct household production does not substantially improve the situation of the poorest people by reference to others. Net effects appear mainly for the highest strata of income & educational level. Network contribution to household production varies in such a way that help widens the gap between income brackets. Household production is usually perceived as an extra resource to improve living standards. While results do not completely refute this perception, they argue for major qualifications when applying it to the population at large. Production of material goods & services by households are probably not undertaken mainly for the material returns they provide. Moreover, such production needs skills, knowledge, & equipment that are not equally accessible. Mutual help often resembles a sociability pattern where favors serve as a pretext for exchange & not the substance. These are possible reasons for which the economic inequalities are not substantially diminished or changed by economic nonmarket household activities.

98S35017 / ISA / 1998 / 12258

LeNavenec, Caroline M. & Reimer, Marlene (U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4 (tel/fax: 403-220-6269/284-4803; e-mail: cllenave@acs.ucalgary.ca)), **Outcome Indicators of Quality of Life Changes for Adults with a Traumatic Brain Injury in a Community Rehabilitation Program.**

¶ One major challenge for researchers involved with social indicators studies is how to measure quality of life in a severely disabled population. Discussed here is the usefulness of the Critical Incident Technique (Flanagan, 1982) as a method to elicit descriptions of behavior change from which indicators can be identified. Data are drawn from 2 adults who have experienced a severe traumatic brain injury, their significant others (N = 40), & the staff & volunteers who work with them (N = 63) at a community rehabilitation center in Alberta. The guiding theoretical framework for this cross-sectional study is based on the work of Brown, Bayer, & MacFarlane (1989).

98S35018 / ISA / 1998 / 12259

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)),

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, & 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 & 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.

98S35019 / ISA / 1998 / 12260

Lengermann, Patricia Madoo & Niebrugge-Brantley, Jill (Dept Sociology George Washington U, Washington DC 20052 (tel/fax: 607-277-7396/315-364-3227; e-mail: PML4@Cornell.edu)), **Autobiography in Biography: A Feminist Reading of Marianne Weber's *Max Weber: A Life*.**

¶ Two modes of reading Marianne Weber's biography of her husband Max are contrasted: the conventional mode, which reads it as a factual & laudatory account by a devoted widow, & a feminist mode, which finds in it, through a trail of "clues in the margin," a portrait of Marianne Weber. It is suggested that there is a second life story in this biography—a partial autobiography of Marianne Weber—and reading the biography through the lens of this autobiography yields a feminist interpretation (if not critique) of Max Weber, gender relations in Germany, & 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, & critical understanding of gender relations in her own time that framed both her marriage & the emerging discipline of sociology in Germany.

98S35020 / ISA / 1998 / 12261

Lengermann, Patricia Madoo & Niebrugge-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, & Marianne Weber. These women discover & elaborate the concept in a movement between three points—lived gender experiences, theoretical reflections on society & sociology, & 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 & British domestic labor; Addams's analyses of philanthropists/reformers & socialization in the context of social class; Cooper's reflections on slavery & her application of it to contemporary US race relations & the problem of Haitian slavery for French revolutionaries; & Weber's debate with Max Weber's typologies of power & authority, her research on the legal history of marriage relations, & her contemporary analyses of women's economic dependency in marriage.

98S35021 / ISA / 1998 / 12262

Lengermann, Patricia Madoo & Niebrugge-Brantley, Jill (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14850 (tel: 607-277-7396; e-mail: pml@cornell.edu)), **Convergence: 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 & knowledge; & (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 in Harriet Martineau, Jane Addams, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Anna Julia Cooper, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, & Beatrice Webb. Their sense of sociology is described as a moral science, & similarities in their formulations of the good society are identified. How these women, though well-known to their male contemporaries, were erased from sociology's canon 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.

98S35022 / ISA / 1998 / 12263

Lengkeek, Jaap (Centre Recreation & Tourism Studies Wageningen Agricultural U, NL-6703 BJ Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-317-483259/482166; e-mail: jaap.lengkeek@recr.wau.nl)), **Touristic Involvement of Evolution.**

¶ 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 processes 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.

98S35023 / ISA / 1998 / 12264

Lengkeek, Jaap & Elands, Birgit (Centre Recreation & Tourism Studies Wageningen Agricultural U, NL-6703 BJ Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-317-483259/482166; e-mail: jaap.lengkeek@recr.rpv.wau.nl)), **Cohen's Modes of Experience as a Basis for Quality Management of Leisure Environments.**

¶ Adopts Erik Cohen's five modes of tourist experience as a theoretical base 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 & operationalized 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 experimental or existential modes of experience—eg, an area can be reconstructed in a less accessible way; the general quality of quietness & desolation can be changed; "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 the reverse process is 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.

98S35024 / ISA / 1998 / 12265

Leon, Juan Salvador (Dept Sociologia U La Laguna, Spain (tel/fax: 34-22-153055/253742; e-mail: jsleomsa@ull.es)), **La movilización laboral. Metodología para el estudio de la construcción social del empleo** (Labor Mobilization. Methodology for Research on the Social Construction of Employment). (SPA)

¶ 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 structural 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, enables identification of a potential worker 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.

98S35025 / ISA / 1998 / 12266

Leroux, Nathalie (Laboratoire Georges Friedmann Conservatoire national arts & métiers, 2 rue Corté F-75003 Paris France (tel: 33-1-45-32-50-46)), **Du "métier de l'ombre" au métier institué: les agents de sécurité de la Régie autonome des transports parisiens (RATP)** (From "Shadow Trade" to Instituted Trade: The Security Agents of the Regie autonome des transports parisiens (RATP)). (FRE)

¶ Until 1989, security agents of the Regie autonome des transports parisiens (RATP) had been developing into a shadow trade based on implicit rules, which resulted from related identity strategy aimed at positioning & legitimizing the group in an organization & professional system. In 1989, the RATP created an instituted security trade (eg, with a diploma & qualification formalization). However, to the agents, this transformation (eg, uniform adoption & new mission statement) has not meant reconstructing a new professionalism; they feel dequalified & deprofessionalized; ie, previous principles of recognition of the "shadow trade" do not match the new institutional recognition of the group.

98S35026 / ISA / 1998 / 12267

Leroy, Pieter & Blowers, Andy (Dept Environmental Policy Sciences, PO Box 9108 NL-6500 HK Nijmegen Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-24-3612095/3611841; e-mail: P.leroy@BW.KUN.NL)), **Environmental Policy and Political Inequality.**

¶ 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.

98S35027 / ISA / 1998 / 12268

Leselbaun, Muriel (LSCI/IRESCO, 59 61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France (tel/fax: 01-40-251-067/066)), **Ressources et production collective de "l'action dirigeante": un réexamen empirique du "management à la française"** (Resources and Collective Production of "Directive Action": An Empirical Reexamination of "French-Style Management"). (FRE)

¶ Presents results of a 1993-1996 study in France on the management networks of two parapublic entities & based on continuous observation over several months of collectives in charge of projects or policies concerning quality, security, & the following of foreign subsidiaries. It is argued that this research reveals three models of action—voluntary, strategic-adaptive, & intervening—that structure the observed exchanges & can be viewed as resources mobilized by directing frameworks for planning & directing collective action. How this foundation allows empirical characterization of the components of the French model of management & the analysis of the implications for business, notably in terms of organization & social links, is examined. Oppositions & combinations that operate among the three models of action are discussed, & it is proposed that "directive action" be understood as a social production of these directing collectives in which the intercultural dimension (in the sense of professional & natural culture) plays a particularly important role.

98S35028 / ISA / 1998 / 12269

Lesemann, Frederic (INRS Culture & Société, 306 place d'Youville Bureau B10 Montreal Quebec H2Y 2B6 (tel/fax: 514-841-4025/4015; e-mail: Frederic.Lesemann@INRS-Culture.UQuebec.CA)), **Managing the Aging Workforce. Firms Policies and Practices in Quebec.**

¶ Presents data & main conclusions from a 3-year research process aimed at identifying the interactions taking place between firms' manpower policies (in the garment & pulp & paper industries), public policies & programs regarding retirement & income support, & the capacity of reflexivity & competencies of aging workers. Results show highly differentiated policies & management practices among firms, according to labor history, economic sectors of origin, & the presence or absence of specific targeted public programs.

98S35029 / ISA / 1998 / 12270

Letamendia Belzunce, Francisco (Dept Políticas U País Vasco, Barrio Sarriena S/N E-48080 Bilbao Spain (tel/fax: 94-464-77-00/34-4-9-464-8299; e-mail: ziplebeg@lg.ehu.es)), **Neo-Regionalism and National Movements in the European Union.**

¶ The emergence in Western Europe of economic, political, & historical-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 neoregionalism. This conflict explains long-term phenomena such as the mode of state center formation & periphery reactions, ie, the regional & national movements of ethnic, linguistic, or religious groups to adapt to or resist the state. These movements transform political mesospaces generated by contemporary neoregionalism into coherent regional or, in some cases, national territories. The absence or presence of regionalist or nationalist 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 European Union are superimposed to explain reciprocal interaction of both processes.

98S35030 / ISA / 1998 / 12271

Letelier, Celinda Lilian (U Federal Paraíba, Brazil (e-mail: letelier@netwaybbs.com.br)), **Mapa e seguimento de la violencia ejercida contra la mujer en cinco estados do nordeste del Brasil** (Mapping and Analyzing Violence against Women in Five States of the Northeast of Brasil). (SPA)

¶ In the late 1980s, as a vindication brought about by feminist movements in northeastern Brazil, the institution of women representatives was established. Their institutional task was to hear women's claims against sexual violence & start legal processes, if the women so desired, through the Ministry of Justice & Police. Qualitative & quantitative data collected through joint work by the police & the university on violence against women are presented. Reflections are offered on violence, focusing on the social intersubjectivity that this particular kind of violence builds up & on the limits of its tolerance in the context of women citizenship & rights. Suggestions are made for public policy measures directed at limiting violence against women through institutional measures.

98S35031 / ISA / 1998 / 12272

Letelier, Celinda Lilian (U Federal Paraíba, 58059-900 João Pessoa PB Brazil (e-mail: letelier@netwaybbs.com.br)), **Recepcion de la plataforma en América Latina. Evaluación posible** (Reception of the Platform for Action in Latin America. Possible Evaluation). (SPA)

¶ During three international political meetings—the Latin American Feminist Encuentro in Chile in 1996, "Complexities and Difficulties of the Latin American Feminist Movement" in Uruguay in 1997, & National Feminist Encuentro in Brazil in 1997—the feminist movement has questioned how social policies from the Platform for Action are being implemented. Politically, the Platform for Action has not been accepted as a platform for change. Further, there is no coherence in government actions 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 nongovernmental organizations, which work with a gender perspective or self-define as feminist, is being questioned.

98S35032 / ISA / 1998 / 12273

Letor, Caroline (Facultad Educación Pontificia U Católica Chile, Santiago), **Les Représentations sociales: questions théorétiques et méthodologiques** (Social Representations: Theoretical and Methodological Questions). (FRE)

¶ Questions are raised about the phenomenon of social representation, particularly what happens when there is no social representation, the limits of social representation, the possible existence of nonsocial objects, & the role of the researcher's theoretical framework. The social representation 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 representations should be studied as the simple sum of individual representations, not as intersections among them. The importance of recognizing differences 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.

98S35033 / ISA / 1998 / 12274

Leveratto, Jean-Marc (Équipe recherche anthropologie & sociologie expertise U Metz, F-57070 France (tel/fax: 03-87-31-55-05/06; e-mail: leveratto@zeus.uni-fr)), **Cultural Action and Theatrical Production in Contemporary France.**

¶ New forms of cultural action are now expanding in France, with government help. Based on the personal commitment of the artist, they use the production of an artistic event (theater play, concert, dance performance, etc) as a tool for cultural qualification of stigmatized people (prisoners, disabled, aliens, etc) & places (poorer suburbs, industrial areas, 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 mid-sized town & one in a rural eastern community allows identification of the contemporary political problems linked, in the French context, to the artistic use of local beings & objects. The tension, grounded in the cultural & political history of France, between "national" quality (related by the state to academic & professional ability) & "local" quality (related by the people to embodied attributes) can be recognized, which enlightens the specificity of the French professional theater, including its new artistic trends, in the multinational European theater.

98S35034 / ISA / 1998 / 12275

Leviatan, Uriel (U Haifa, Mount Carmel IL-31905 Israel (tel/fax: 972-4-824-9641/0819; e-mail: leviatan@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.**

¶ Industry is now the major business of Israeli kibbutzim, but since the beginning of the 1990s, the performance of kibbutz industries has deteriorated appreciably. This phenomenon cannot be explained by lack of investment capital or workers, nor is it the result of managerial quality decline. It is suggested here that a major reason for the decline in the effective 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 incongruence that has led to deteriorating levels of motivation & commitment among workers (kibbutz members); indifference & lower level of involvement & care by the community in solving problems of its local industry; wasted energy & resources for solving conflicts with the community; loss of emphasis on the quality & commitment of their human resources; & an increase in noncontributive manpower overhead due to the changing organizational structure & bureaucratization. Research findings supportive of these explanations are presented.

98S35035 / ISA / 1998 / 12276

Leviatan, Uriel (Dept Sociology U Haifa, Mount Carmel IL-31999 Israel (tel/fax: 972-4824-0418/0819; e-mail: leviatan@soc.haifa.ac.il)), **Structural Changes in Israel Kibbutzim as Determinants of Reactions of Alienation among Their Members.**

¶ During the last decade, many kibbutzim in Israel went through major structural changes in their governing & management institutions; their definition of principles of equality; how contributions of members are related to remuneration; their relationship with the outside social environment; & the relationship between individual & community. Most of these changes made the kibbutzim more similar to the society around them. Examined here, in comparison with kibbutzim that did not experience these changes, are the effects of these changes on kibbutz members, especially in terms of alienation & psychological adjustment. Focus is on the social & economic conditions that determine the strength of the above relationships & how the relationships are affected by the demographic characteristics of members. Questionnaire surveys were conducted in 50 kibbutzim (about 8,000 respondents) regarding changes that occurred 1990-1997. Initial analyses show that changes in the governing institutions generally moved to the direction of less democracy & less

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, meaninglessness, & 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: 47-22453517/3600; e-mail: irene.levin@oks.hioslo.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 together, apart (LTA). Data are presented on the frequency of LAT 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: 514-598-7266; e-mail: bzsw@musicb.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 thus, in part, 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 postulated that contemporary Western constructions of female sexuality are predicted on Freudian psychoanalytic theory, which explains the lack of awareness in much of the scientific & general populations regarding William H. 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 construction of female sexuality is so powerful as to deny a basic physiological reality.

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]), **Putting Voluntarism into a Voluntaristic 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). As an exclusive model of action, however, that paradigm has been subjected to a variety of trenchant critiques by figures such as Vilfredo Pareto, Georg

Simmel, Max Weber, John Dewey, Sigmund Freud, & Talcott Parsons. An audit of such criticisms makes reference to well-attested dimensions of action that are not rational (habit & impulse), not adaptive (unconscious self-destructiveness), not reducible to a fixed preference schedule (ambiguous or mutually exclusive utilities), or 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, without reference to the attainment of discrete ends. Adumbrations of this modality can be found in Plato, Aristotle, & Immanuel Kant; more proximately, in the work of Georg Simmel, Max Scheler, & Martin Buber; more recently still, in work by Mihalyi Csikszentmihalyi & Hans Joas. They include actions attuned to what actors perceive as a higher power. This mode of action is voluntaristic in a sense closer to Kant's *Wille* (will) & relatedly, to certain Eastern traditions, which is different from the sense of freedom as mere *Willkür* (arbitrariness) assumed by Weber & Parsons.

98S35040 / ISA / 1998 / 12281

Levy, René (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). (FRE)

¶ 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, René (Institut anthropologie & sociologie U Lausanne, CH-1015 Switzerland [tel/fax: 21-692-31-86/85; e-mail: Rene.Levy@ias.unil.ch]), **Social Mobility, Life Course and Gender.**

¶ Starting from a social-structural, institutional approach of 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, René (Institut anthropologie & sociologie U Lausanne, CH-1015 Switzerland [tel/fax: 21-692-30-86/85; e-mail: Rene.Levy@ias.unil.ch]), **Taking Another Look at Multidimensional 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 simultaneous 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

Lew, Seok-Choon & Park, Hae-Kwang (Yonsei U, Seoul 120-749 South Korea [tel/fax: 82-2-361-2427/393-2040; e-mail: scleew@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: 45-35-32-32-94/39-40; e-mail: Myra.Lewinter@sociology.ku.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 help recipients, their informal caregiver, & home helper in Denmark (N = 43

caregiving networks). Three common priorities regarding formal care provision were found: regularity, reliability, & responsiveness. Further, there are direct relations between the elderly & the informal & formal caregivers, but an indirect relationship between the formal & informal caregiver. Examined is the structure of these caregiving networks, based on the context of Danish caregiving & in terms of the concept of triads. It is argued that these networks are examples of solidary triads in which there is a balance of power between participants. This structure provides the elderly with an important weak link in their network & gives them some sense of control over their own care. As long as basic home help priorities are met & the elderly person is not demented, the triad will function.

98S35045 / ISA / 1998 / 12286

Lewis, Edward (U Illinois, Champaign IL 61820 [e-mail: lewis3@ux1.cso.mimc.edu]), **The Periodic Development of Physics as a Cause for Periodic Economic Depressions.**

¶ Examines the question of whether Kondratiev periodicity is systematic or just by chance & 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 genres or paradigms, a new 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 satiation. (2) The other type occurs at times of low productivity increase & technological transition is due to depletion of potential of prior theory, the shift to new industry & technology, & competition from follower economies.

98S35046 / ISA / 1998 / 12287

Lewkowicz, Bea (European Instit London School Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE England [tel: 0171-7942339; e-mail: BeaLewkowicz@Compuserve.Com]), **Speakers on High Volume: Discourses and Practices of Greekness among Salonikan Jews.**

¶ Examines the minority identity of Salonikan Jews in the Greek nation-state, arguing that, by looking at Jewish practices & discourses of Greekness, one can gain valuable insight into the general relationship between nationalism & ethnicity & the formulation of national & ethnic identities in the public & private realms. Fieldwork data are drawn on to show how Greek national symbols are used in Jewish communal events & celebrations & how individual Jews from different generations perceive their Greekness. In trying to understand how Jews in contemporary Thessaloniki make sense of their Greek identity, it is necessary to analyze the effects of the historical processes that have transformed the large & heterogeneous Jewish population group into a small & relatively homogeneous community.

98S35047 / ISA / 1998 / 12288

Leydesdorff, Loet (Dept Science & Technology Dynamics, NL-1018 WV Amsterdam Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-20-525-6598/6579; e-mail: l.leydesdorff@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 by 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 communicated reflexively, & this relation can historically be changed without becoming confused. The second-order reflection on this relation legitimates the sociological project. The autopoietic model, however, is then in need of a nonbiological interpretation: expectations are to be made

central as distinct from observations. The dynamics of interacting dimensions of communication can be studied using entropy statistics, yet without idealistic assumptions.

98S35048 / ISA / 1998 / 12289

Li, Yi & Yin, Jiafei (Dept Sociology U Illinois, Chicago 60607 [tel/fax: 312-996-4789/5104; e-mail: yli9@uic.edu]), **The Great Trend of China's Urbanization—Heritage, Challenges, and Perspectives.**

¶ Examines urbanization in the People's Republic of China, whose current city system basically comes from ancient China. The treaty ports did not enhance China's modernization & urbanization before 1949 because they were not controlled by China, but since then, they have been the seeds & pioneers of China's modernization & urbanization. China was forced to adhere to Russian ways of industrialization & urbanization, 1952-1957, which did not fit China. The famine after the Great Leap Forward made China's urbanization rate drop from 19% to 14%, which was maintained until 1978. These 20 years of stagnation did not result from the Great Cultural Revolution, but from the Third Line Establishment, 1965-1975. After 1978, the two most important obstacles to China's urbanization were *Houkou* (the household registration system) & *Danwei* (the work unit), which will be abolished in the next 10 years. The % of the urban population will be 40% by the year 2000, 50% by 2010, & 60% by about 2020. The pattern of China's urbanization is far from that of the US & near to that of Japan.

98S35049 / ISA / 1998 / 12290

Licoppe, Christian (CNET, 38-40 rue Général Leclerc F-92794 Cedex 09 Issy-les-Mou France), **Gender Specific Use of the Telephone: The Impact of Sociability Networks and Status Mediated Interactions.**

¶ Presents results of a 1996 study dealing with the uses of telephony in 310 French homes, varied with respect to location (Paris, Lille, & Toulouse areas), number of people in the home, & position in the lifecycle. Detailed billing data were recorded over 4 months & compared with interviews concerning each regular user in the home in terms of correspondents, their relationships, & the motives for the calls (N = about 77,000). Focus is on the correlation between the observed call duration & the gender & status of callers & receivers. Analysis of telephone sociability networks shows how Ss are more prone to call persons of the same gender, especially in the case of women. This tendency is stable over standard sociological categories & nature of correspondents, whether family or friends. Data also show the gender-of-receiver-dependent duration of telephone calls. When a man calls a woman, the call lasts almost as long as when a woman calls a woman. In both cases, it lasts much longer than when a man calls a man or a woman calls a man, two combinations which also have similar lengths. This remains true in family or friendship networks alike, suggesting a form of gendered civility in which the call receiver manages the overall duration of the call. This notion is explored in relation to age or status differences between caller & receivers.

98S35050 / ISA / 1998 / 12291

Liddon, Nicole & Lueschen, Guenther (Dept Sociology U Alabama, Birmingham 35294 [tel/fax: 205-934-0825/975-5614; e-mail: lueschen@SBS.SBS.UAB.EDU]), **Body Perception, Appearance and Sport Participation.**

¶ Uses survey data from 867 adults in the US Deep South to investigate patterns of body perception & value given appearance in their relationship to different forms of sport participation. While sociology of the body & lifestyle research have typically neglected sport, present results show a relationship between sport participation & personal body perception. Some 65% reported engagement with sport as physical activity, indicating that sport is a widely chosen lifestyle behavior. Of these, 50% claimed the health of their bodies as a major motivator for sport participation; 21% specifically cited weight loss as a major reason for participation. Detailed multivariate analyses further demonstrate a relationship between attitudes toward the body, value given appearance, & forms of sport participation.

98S35051 / ISA / 1998 / 12292

Lie, John (U Illinois, Urbana 61801 [tel/fax: 217-333-1950/5225; e-mail: J-lie@uiuc.edu]), **The Formation of Monoethnic Ideology in Contemporary Japan.**

¶ Explores the construction of monoethnic ideology in post-WWII Japan. Before the war, despite the strength of the emperor ideology, there was not much emphasis on the monoethnic character of Japanese nation-

alist ideology. In fact, there was an explicit effort to incorporate other nations or ethnic groups under the rubric of the Japanese Empire. In the postwar period—shorn of the empire—multiethnicity gave way to monoethnicity as the normative ideal of Japanese society.

98S35052 / ISA / 1998 / 12293

Light, Donald W. (10 Adams Dr, Princeton NJ 08540 (tel: 609-924-9220; fax: 215-573-3036; e-mail: light@mail.med.upenn.edu)), **The Economic Sociology of Managed Competition: Good Sociological Reasons for "Bad" Economic Theory.**

¶ Analyzes central problems in the neoclassical theory of competition & why they make competition untenable in health care. These problems are purportedly solved by the economic theory known as managed competition, but in actuality, they are not. The argument then turns to good sociological reasons why this "bad" economic theory has become the predominant paradigm for transforming US health care into managed care systems. Fligstein's work on how leading firms develop conceptions of market structures in order to control them provides a persuasive explanation; a number of extensions to this concept are suggested, particularly concerning the implications of a given conception for the quality of life in a society. It is then shown how the sociological theory predicts actual behavior better than the economic theory. A plea is made for research to determine the degree to which managed competition, as a conception of control, is enabling executive teams to exploit their firms & the industry in ways that harm patients & benefit themselves.

98S35053 / ISA / 1998 / 12294

Light, Donald W. (U Medicine & Dentistry New Jersey, Stratford 08084 (tel/fax: 609-566-6296/921-7293; e-mail: lightd@mail.med.upenn.edu)), **Preserving Community Rated Health Insurance from Commercial Risk Selection.**

¶ Draws on personal experience to describe the successful campaign to drive out a commercial health insurer intending to segregate a national community-rated market by age & health risk. Discussed is the community-rated insurance system that the Irish set up in 1957 & how the European Union required them to open it to competition. Ireland reinforced community rating in 1994 with legal regulations, but a major insurer found loopholes & registered risk-rated policies. The campaign resulted in withdrawal 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 has actually affected immigration to Greater Los Angeles less than supposed. The declining real & relative wages of immigrants suggest that demand-pull cannot explain the immigration. Instead, declining immigrant incomes suggest a spill-over migration in which declining incomes at the bottom end result from labor markets saturated by network-driven migration. Distinguishing globalization effects & network effects on incomes & employment, it is concluded that globalization triggered chain migrations whose effects, when fully matured in the 1980s, exceeded those of globalization.

98S35055 / ISA / 1998 / 12296

Lillrank, Annika L. (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (fax: 358-9-191-7764; e-mail: annika.lillrank@helsinki.fi)), **Parental Experiences of Finnish Health Care.**

¶ Parental management of extraordinarily demanding hospital & long-lasting outpatient treatments for children with cancer is discussed, drawing on 1990 in-depth interview data from 49 parents at the University Pediatric Clinic of Helsinki, Finland; the focus is on 25 two-parent families. Besides the structural organization of the health care system, perceptions of health care are practically experienced & interpreted through the ways that doctor-patient relationships are organized. Here, the doctor-patient relationship is characterized as a triad consisting of the doctor, child patient, & parents. Each child has an individually designed treat-

ment schedule with an individual length, type, & frequency of treatment consisting of hospital care & outpatient treatment. Parents perceived the health care received during the acute hospital care as good & trustworthy, though the frequently changing doctors during the outpatient care were less satisfactory.

98S35056 / ISA / 1998 / 12297

Lim, Burn Jang, Chung, Young Lin & Koh, Eunha (Seoul National U, Kwanak-gu 151 Republic Korea (tel/fax: 822-880-7795/886-5250; e-mail: Limbj@plaza.snu.ac.kr)), **The State of Sport Participation among Korean Youth.**

¶ Sports has formed an important part of youth culture in Korea. However, 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.

98S35057 / 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: Limbj@plaza.snu.ac.kr)), **The Need for Sport Participation among Korean Youth.**

¶ Socialization into sports is a process specific to individuals. Sport participation 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 in relation to individual background, 500 elementary school, 2,000 middle school, & 1,900 high school students were administered a questionnaire examining gender, age, family income, parents' jobs & education levels, & location & size of residential district, along with 31 items related to the desire for sport participation. Needs or reasons for sport participation included health/physical strength development, catharsis, adventure, beauty, social life, ecstasy, & type of sport activity.

98S35058 / ISA / 1998 / 12299

Lind, 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.**

¶ Violence & aggression in modern sport have been explored sociologically, with the increased intensity of competition & the ideology of achievement receiving attention as mediating sources, inducing forms of aggression & social relations as a means to achieve the goals of the players. The contextual & figurational patterns & structures leading to a problem of aggression in modern sport have been described & analyzed from different theoretical points of view (Elias & Dunning, 1986; Schwalbe, 1989). Explored here are (1) how the players experience & interpret being aggressive & (2) how the players of professional team sports experience & interpret the balance between cooperation & teamwork, on the one hand, & the competitive, serious, & instrumental attitude on the other. Qualitative data obtained during 30 in-depth interviews with both male professional & leisure sport players in Denmark are presented, & a philosophical & social constructivist theoretical framework of social relations & emotionality (Turski, 1994) is used to understand sport aggression & violence.

98S35059 / ISA / 1998 / 12300

Ling, Richard (Research & Development Telenor Fo U, 2007 Kjeller Norway (tel/fax: 476-384-8680/381-9810; e-mail: RichardLing@fou.telenor.no)), **The Role of the Telephone in the Everyday Life of Norwegian Teens.**

¶ Examines the use of telephony among Norwegian youths, arguing that there are gender, income, urban, rural, & age 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

Lippl, Bodo (Dept Social Sciences Humboldt U Berlin, D-10099 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0049-30-2093-4417/4430; e-mail: lippl@rz.hu-berlin.de)), **Justice Ideologies, Income-Justice, and the Welfare State: A Comparison of Justice Ideologies and the Perceived Justice of Income in the United States, West Germany, and the Netherlands.**

¶ In times of 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

Liquiong, 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.**

¶ 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 females, especially with respect to marriage & family relationships. These 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

Lista, Carlos A. (Facultad Derecho U Nacional Cordoba, 5000 Argentina (tel/fax: 54-51-527972/332066)), **Body Politics, Social Inequality, Religiosity and Public Opinion regarding Abortion.**

¶ The legal & social control of the female body is one major instrument for reproducing sex & gender inequality; & the criminalization of abortion remains as 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 Córdoba 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: 703-208-1406/525-5844; e-mail: Littlej197@aol.com)), **Autopoiesis and Governance: Societal Steering and Control in Democratic Societies.**

¶ 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 badly flawed theory & reject it, or find ways to correct its theoretical failings.

98S35064 / ISA / 1998 / 12305

Littunen, Kaisa Vilhelmiina & Wessberg, Nina-Anneli (Dept Regional Studies & 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.**

¶ Creates a model underpinned by systems thinking for planning & decision making in a complex natural system, ie, 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, 97715 Saint-Denis Messog Cedex 9 France (tel: 02-62-938-585)), **Représentation sociale et ethnicité à la Réunion** (Social Representation and Ethnicity in Réunion). (FRE)

¶ 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 Kréols, Kafres, Kréols Blancs, Malbars, Z'oreys, Z'arabs, & Shinoin 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

Liácer Centeno, Pilar (Facultad Filosofía & Letras U Complutense Madrid, E-28001 Spain (tel/fax: 91-5482449/979-723316; e-mail: centeno@santandersupernet.com)), **Cyberspace, Communication and Social Efficacy.**

¶ A discussion of sociocybernetics describes the profile of a new citizen

(Homo digitalis). Aspects like the identity, the presence in cyberspace, the human dignity, & the freedom need to be defined as new species of sociological & philosophic problems. Examined are the values that rule the behavior in the space of virtual communication.

98S35067 / ISA / 1998 / 12308

Lo Presti, Alberto (Pontificia U San Tommaso, I-00184 Rome Italy (tel: 06-6702354)), **The Logical Exchange between Futures Studies and Social Sciences.**

¶ 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.

98S35068 / ISA / 1998 / 12309

Lobo, Francis (Edith Cowan U, Joodalup 6027 Western Australia (tel/fax: 61-8-9400-5750/5440; e-mail: F.Lobo@cowan.edu.au)), **Young People Unemployment and Urban Leisure.**

¶ 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.

98S35069 / ISA / 1998 / 12310

Locklear, Sheri R. & Slomczynski, Kazimierz M. (Ohio State U, Columbus 43201 (tel/fax: 614-292-1294/6681; e-mail: locklear.2@osu.edu)), **Meritocratic Allocation and Meritocratic Attitudes: A Cross-National Examination.**

¶ 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 & the degree to 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.

98S35070 / ISA / 1998 / 12311

Loftman, Patrick (Built Environment Development Center U Central England, Perry Barr Birmingham B42 2SC (tel/fax: 0121-331-6233/6503; e-mail: patrick.loftman@uce.ac.uk)), **Who Wins and Who Loses? Sports and Pro-Growth Local Economic Development in Birmingham (UK).**

¶ 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.

98S35071 / ISA / 1998 / 12312

Loginova, Larisa V. (Woodrow Wilson Center Kennan Instit, 370 L'Enfant Promenade Southwest Ste 704 Washington DC 20024 (fax: 202-287-3772)), **Ethnopolitical Processes in Taymyr and Evenk Autonomous Okrugs of Krasnoyarsk Krai.**

¶ 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 minorities, but their share has been 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.

98S35072 / ISA / 1998 / 12313

Loiskandl, Helmut (Graduate School Tokiwa U Mito Miwa 1-430-1 310 Japan), **Time as Commodity and the Epiphany and Disappearance of the Sacred.**

¶ 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 instrument of discipline. His observation was that attitudes toward time created in a religious environment might keep their religiously established motivational power even if the influence of the religious matrix has grown weaker. But is this really a case of religion influencing social structure, as it is normally interpreted? One might have to add some qualifications, as the time discipline borrowed by John Calvin from Catholic monasteries can be traced back beyond the earliest stages of monastic time management to the time structures typical of the Roman army. For retired soldiers embracing the religious life, the order previously experienced gained qualities of an epiphany of the sacred & was reclaimed for their new lifestyle. Borders & boundaries, constructed in the process of building structures of domination, thus became integrated into a religious universe of meaning as places of "hierophanies." As the emotive strength of this placing carried them through changes in structured interaction, even the collapse of the religious universe at hand was survived by the structures thus empowered, turning them into seeds for new structures of domination. Consequently, the strict division between the sacred & the profane, a postulate so dear to Émile Durkheim, is very difficult to apply to phenomena that are constantly in the process of being "reappresented"—but is this not exactly the nature of "hierophanies"?

98S35073 / ISA / 1998 / 12314

Lomas, Jonathan (Canadian Health Services Research Foundation, 11 Holland Ave Ste 703 Ottawa Ontario K1Y 4S1 (tel/fax: 613-728-2238/3527; e-mail: lomasj. @chsr.ca)), **Linking Health Research with Health Care Decision-Making: Beyond the Sound of One Hand Clapping.**

¶ There is much rhetoric about evidence-based decision making in the health care sector, some directed at the need for decisionmakers to use research more & to make their findings more accessible. Most of the rhetoric focuses on research as a product & decision making as an event, & progress by either side beyond the rhetoric has been hard to document. It is argued here that the lack of progress is because research & decision

making are processes, not (respectively) products & events. Better relations between research & decision making require linkage of the two process on an ongoing basis. Examples of how this is being or might be done through new structures, human resources, & processes in Canada & internationally are offered.

98S35074 / ISA / 1998 / 12315

Long, Norman (Wageningen Agricultural U, NL-6700 HB Netherlands), *Agrarian Change and Social Values: Commoditization, 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 center on an actor-oriented & interface analysis of rural development. Such an approach is founded on a sociology of rural development that goes beyond generalized theories or models of agrarian transformation propelled by market integration, institutional incorporation, & state or international intervention. Considered is how to address different historical & cultural contexts, rural development interventions, & the materialization of livelihoods that are socially constructed through the interplay, contestation, & negotiation 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 & management of resources to regional economic, political, & cultural phenomena; intervening state & nonstate institutions; development programs & representations; global markets; & political & cultural scenarios.

98S35075 / ISA / 1998 / 12316

Longuenesse, Elisabeth (GREMANO, 7 rue Roulin F-69007 Lyon France), *Le Chercheur et son objet au Méditerranée* (The Researcher and His Object in the Mediterranean). (FRE)

¶ For the generation that was age 20 in 1968, the Arab world was primarily 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 democracy & 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 Méditerranéen Centre national recherche scientifique, 7 rue Raulin 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). (FRE)

¶ Interactionist & constructivist methods & recent developments in the sociology of professions are drawn on to show how, in Egypt, the recognition 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.nl]), *The Effects of Changes in Organization and Work on Works Councils*.

¶ Explores the effects of new arrangements for labor (eg, external & internal 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 governance structure) on the position of works 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 is also compared with that of other countries. Developments in the Netherlands include decentralization of collective bargaining & labor law; internationalization & changes in corporate governance; flexibilization of labor & individualization of personnel management; & introduc-

tion of new forms of organization & worker influence. Manifestations & implications of these are considered. Conclusions are drawn on the expected changes with regard to the position & influence of works councils & the problems that are described. An attempt is made to trace future developments & give recommendations with respect to the improvement of works councils' position.

98S35078 / ISA / 1998 / 12319

Lopata, Helena Z. (Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626 [tel/fax: 773-508-3465/7099; e-mail: hlopata@luc.edu]), *Family Impacts on Death and Dying*.

¶ Based on 25 years of research on widowhood in metropolitan Chicago, IL, & analyses of reports of death the world over. Explored is the impact of families on the processes of dying & the events surrounding the death. Role theory forms the foundation of the analysis. Demographic statistics document the importance of health & longevity of the cultural & socio-economic situation of the larger society. Although people are living longer, & fewer die at young age from communicable diseases or childbirth, the distribution of such deaths is very uneven, not only across nations, but also across regions & areas of even more developed countries, eg, wealthy suburbs, ghettos, or retirement communities. Family lifestyle, in terms of diet, exercise, safety protection, medical care, & avoidance of destructive habits, is also important. Another aspect of family influence on dying & death concerns the circumstances during these events & the role relationships with the ill person. Both direct & extended families are important in determining how the body is disposed of & the rituals of funeral & mourning. What happens to the survivors of a death is often up to whichever family has the power to provide or withdraw supports. In short, families have an enormous effect on the health, dying, & death of their members, varied by composition; emotional & geographical closeness; the characteristics of members at risk; & the larger society & its different cultures, communities, & personal resources.

98S35079 / ISA / 1998 / 12320

Lopez Mota, Rosalia (Instit Juan March Estudios Investigaciones, Castello 77 E-28006 Madrid Spain [tel/fax: 34-1-851-38-58; e-mail: rosalia@ceacs.march.es]), *Pension Reform in Spain*.

¶ Analyzes the distributive logic of old-age pension reform in Spain since the arrival of democracy & the political, social, & economic contexts that have surrounded leading reforms, including the pension law of 1997, a decree passed in 1989, & the law of 1997 (all in the domain of contributive pensions), & the 1990 law, which introduced noncontributive benefits for retirement & disability. A qualitative profile of old-age pension policy is proffered, taking into account the extent to which main stages in the development of democratic pension policy have been influenced by the principle of income security vs the principle of income adequacy. Leading pension reforms are analyzed according to their implications for the distributive dimensions that all pension systems contain: basis of entitlement, eligibility rules, level & structure of benefits, & pattern of indexation. It is argued that posttransition changes in the field of pensions have been driven by two contradictory & concurrent forces: (1) the need for cost containment, due to social security deficits & the impact of rising contributions in the maintenance of high unemployment rates & (2) the need for the fulfillment of social demands of universalization & improvement of the public system of old-age pensions. Factors that have influenced policy responses to this trade-off that democratic governments have had to face in pension politics are identified, focusing on political factors.

98S35080 / ISA / 1998 / 12321

López Velasco, Rocio (U Autonoma Baja California, D-33 Acapulco Mexico 39350 [tel/fax: 52-74-86-44-02; e-mail: marodri@mpsnet.com.mx]), *NAFTA and Employment in Mexico*.

¶ Analyzes the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on the generation of employment in distinct social & economic regions of Mexico. It is concluded that the most developed regions &/or those linked to the US economy have been favored by the agreement.

98S35081 / ISA / 1998 / 12322

Lopez, Angela (Dept Psicología & Sociología Facultad Ciencias Economicas & Empresariales, E-50005 Zaragoza Spain [fax: 34-97-676-2003; e-mail: angela.lopez@posta.unizar.es]), *Local Democracy: Giving a Role to NTICS in the Construction of Citizenship*.

¶ Presents results of research carried out in Arnedo, Spain, one of four small European cities participating in the METASA project, which seeks

to provide citizens with a means of maintaining their present way of living through a public policy of telecommunication networks development. The METASA project takes as its starting point an analysis of user expectations, thereby making "citizen users" actors in the collaborative definition of multimedia services. Because the project is carried out in different geographic & cultural settings, efforts have been made to develop a common methodology to facilitate comparison across settings based on a sociodemographic, sociological, institutional, & politicoterritorial 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-Segre, Francisco (UNESCO, Caracas Venezuela (tel/fax: 58-2-286-0555/2249; e-mail: uhfls@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 system, of the center & 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 being the center of a world history which was 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 main contemporary 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, intends to elaborate a criticism or a defense of their theory seem also unilateral &, in part, false. Arguments of Dussel are traced further, & the debate is placed in the historical context of the 1914-1991 period, the urgency of a new ethnic in the international society & of a new social contract at global level is stressed. The historical & transdisciplinary vision cannot agree with the idea that the actual order is the end of history.

98S35083 / ISA / 1998 / 12324

Lorente, Santiago (Facultad Humanidades & Comunicación U Carlos III, E-28903 Madrid Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-624-9202/9211; e-mail: slorente@hum.uc3m.es)), **Information Technologies at Home: New Real 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 technology diffusion. This evidence is adapted 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 home dwellers. Sociology of the family shows that the family 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 K1N 6N5 (tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5304; e-mail: marialos@uottawa.ca)), **Privatizing the Communist Legacy of Governance-through-Corruption.**

tizing the Communist Legacy of Governance-through-Corruption.

¶ Governance-through-corruption was a well-tested method of maintaining a precarious 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 the specific example of Poland, 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

Lourdes, Maria Dolabela Pereira de (Centro Estudos Urbanos U Federal Minas Gerais, 31270-010 Belo Horizonte MG Brazil (e-mail: eudimara@br.homesshopping.com.br)), **La administración urbana participativa y la rehabilitación integrada: reflexionando sobre los conceptos de patrimonio y ciudadanía** (Participative Urban Administration and Integrated Rehabilitation: Reflecting on Concepts of Patrimony and Citizenship). (SPA)

¶ Analyzes the physical, social, & cultural impacts of an urban rehabilitation program on the bairro 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 bairro 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 Estudios Condición Mujer Uruguay, Miguel del Corro 1474 Montevideo CP 11200 (tel/fax: 00-598-2-4014615/4016415; e-mail: blovesio@soltel.com.uy)), **Persistencia en el cambio: las relaciones de genero en el contexto del MERCOSUR** (Persistence on Change: Gender Relations within the Context of MERCOSUR). (SPA)

¶ 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 men over the comparative advantages of women, re-creating 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@unixg.ubc.ca)), **Adult-Child Power Relations in the Cinematic Society of the National Film Board of Canada, 1940-1968.**

¶ Presents a society that is accurately reflected by a body of films: the cinematic society created by the archival collection of the National Film Board of Canada Canada—literally, a society preserved in celluloid. Employing Antonio Gramsci's theory of social transience, transitions in power relations in this cinematic society that followed the postwar introduction of mental hygiene principles of childrearing into National Film Board families are discussed.

98S35088 / ISA / 1998 / 12329

Lowgrand, Frédérik (Faculté théologie & sciences religieuses U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 (tel: 418-686-0371; e-mail: aai262@agord.ulaval.ca)), **"Eating Animals, Making Conversion": Consumption Ceremonial as a Metaphoric Place of Social and Religious Transformation.**

¶ Compares two Inuit conversion rituals, the *siggitiq* from northern Baffin Island & the *plusinaqtuq* 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

that this consumption enables participants to regain health & vitality as well as the appropriation of the new coming religion, ie, Christianity. Implications are discussed from a broader perspective. For the Inuit, it is proposed that, far from being distinct, sacred & profane are still coalescent or inseparable, while, at the same time, one who eats absorbs both the qualities of the meal & the intrinsic properties of the food itself. However, these rituals indicate that consumption ceremonies can often be closely linked to processes of social & religious transformation.

98S35089 / ISA / 1998 / 12330

Lu, Shu Hua (Dept Sociology Peking U, Hai Dian Beijing 100871 People's Republic China (tel/fax: 8610-62209568/62200567; yanyanm@public.fhnet.cn.net)), **All the Women around the Globe Develop Together—China is Assisting the Women in the Poor Areas out of Poverty.**

¶ Emphasizes the assistance given to women in poor areas of the People's Republic of China by the Women's Federation in cooperation with other organizations by (1) various forms of advocacy activities, eg, exhibition; mobile advocacy; consultation; explain knowledge on life, hygiene, & environment protection; & by opening illiteracy classes & training sessions to help them improve their abilities of making life; & (2) indirect assistance, eg, spreading various kinds of knowledge, techniques, & craft skills through women's educated children who have attended training programs, which is especially effective to those in scarcely populated areas. It is concluded that the Women's Federation has played a significant role by seeking support from administrative divisions & cooperating with other organizations to arouse natural, human, & intellectual resources.

98S35090 / ISA / 1998 / 12331

Lu, Xiuyuan (Princeton U, NJ 08544 (tel/fax: 609-258-4537/1032; e-mail: xiulu@phoenix.princeton.edu)), **The Alternative Practices of New York World War 3 Artists and Their Endeavors in Building a Corresponding Art Organizational Network.**

¶ The authority of an artist to his/her work has long been challenged by many postmodern theories, especially Howard Becker's influential model of "art worlds," which emphasizes the relationship between an artistic innovation & its corresponding art organizational structure. The practices of World War 3 artists in New York City both support & challenge Becker's theory. As a group of activist artists based on the comic magazine, *World War 3 Illustrated*, World War 3 artists comment on various social issues in the daily life of Americans through their alternative comics & media. Moving beyond representation to participate in the community struggle of fighting gentrification in the Lower East Side of Manhattan, they have blurred the boundary between art & politics. However, instead of being a "loser" in a universal & transparent version of art history & the art world, World War 3 has self-consciously endeavored to develop an alternative self-supporting organizational & financial structure to support & empower itself since it was born in 1980 & now has won an organizational victory by creating around itself the apparatus of an art world throughout the years.

98S35091 / ISA / 1998 / 12332

Luber, Silvia & Leicht, René (Center European Social Research U Mannheim, D-68131 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0049-621-292-1756/1714; e-mail: Silvia.Luber@mzes.uni-mannheim.de)), **The Development of Self-Employment in Western Europe: Patterns of Entrepreneurship and Labour Market Trends.**

¶ The importance of self-employment has increased in absolute terms & as a proportion of total employment in almost all Western European countries since the 1980s, with the exception of Denmark. However, the growth experiences in these countries vary highly, regarding both the period & the intensity. Since unemployment is still increasing & small firms create a large proportion of jobs, start-up events & self-employment have become a significant labor market issue. Discussed here are the nature & 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 reemergence 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.

98S35092 / ISA / 1998 / 12333

Lucas, Antonio (Faculty Information U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-394-2154/2245; e-mail: lucas@ccinf.ucm.es)), **Professional Formation: New Technology and Opening to Participation.**

¶ In a general scheme of modernization & its tendency toward an informational society, where consideration of the growing importance of organizations & communication is fundamental, it is important to pay attention to the processes of formation, especially as it applies to professions. New technologies in information require new education & formation processes that transcend prior difficulties of time & space, & the adoption of processes of learning that are adjusted to individual & organizational demands. Some processes of innovative teaching—eg, simulation, which is very efficient in technical formation to acquire habits & reflexes—can be very useful in the broader field of professional formation. Aspects such as the acquisition of organizational culture operate in tandem with these processes. The theoretical integration of these experiences makes them easily attainable & integratable into the theory of the process of modernization.

98S35093 / ISA / 1998 / 12334

Lucas, Samuel R. (Dept Sociology U California, Berkeley 94720-1980 (fax: 510-643-8292; e-mail: Lucas@Skywalker.Berkeley.edu)), **Contesting Tournament Track Mobility in the United States.**

¶ Previous research has suggested that track mobility in school resembles a metaphorical tournament, in that students move down, but after moving down, very few move up (Rosenbaum, 1976). Drawing on High School & Beyond transcript data indicating US student placements over 3 academic years, & loglinear models, it is found that more students move down than up, but 20% who move down subsequently experience upward mobility. This % is approximately twice the proportion of native-born blacks in the US; as analysts would be unwilling to deny the existence of blacks in the US even though blacks are relatively rare, analysts need also be unwilling to downplay the prospects of upward mobility, even though it is relatively rare. Thus, analysts need affirm that downward mobility is more common than upward mobility, but need reject the even more severe implications of the tournament mobility metaphor.

98S35094 / ISA / 1998 / 12335

Lucas, Yvette (B7 ave Maurice Hauriou, Port-Garaud 3100 Toulouse France (tel/fax: 33-05-61-52-33-46/62-22-85)), **Métiers et/ou Professions** (Occupations and/or Professions). (FRE)

¶ Explores how current definitions of professions & occupations vary across countries. Focus is on changes in content of professions & occupations due to the generally increasing level of education & external constraints, on one hand, & multiple & complex changes occurring at the level of global employment & the decomposition/recomposition of various labor markets, on the other.

98S35095 / ISA / 1998 / 12336

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.**

¶ The study of trade unions has been an important area of sociology of work in Latin America. Focus here is on recent significant changes in trade union action as a result of the industrial restructuring that has taken place in the different countries of the region in the context of globalization.

98S35096 / ISA / 1998 / 12337

Ludes, Peter (U Gesamthochschule Siegen, D-57068 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-271-7404936/7404963; e-mail: ludes@sf6260.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 concepts of figurational sociology are shown & demonstrated by means of a video documentary.

98S35097 / ISA / 1998 / 12338

Luedemann, Christian (U Bremen, D-28334 Federal Republic Germany (fax: 49-421-218-7474)), **The Measurement of Thresholds: Possibilities and Problems.**

¶ 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 alternatives (putting glass 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.

98S35098 / ISA / 1998 / 12339

Luksha, Olesya Victor & Mansurov, Valery (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskogo str 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow (tel/fax: 7-095-719-0971/0740; e-mail: valman@socio.msk.su)), **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.

98S35099 / ISA / 1998 / 12340

Lundy, Patricia (School Social & Community Science U Ulster, Coleraine Londonderry BT52 ISA 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 infrastructure 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 issues that pervade 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.

98S35100 / ISA / 1998 / 12341

Lutzenhiser, Loren & Hackett, Bruce (Washington State U, Pullman 99164-4020 (tel/fax: 509-335-6707/6419; e-mail: llutz@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 line of descent from the Scholastics, ie, American pragmatism—a tradition that gave birth to interactionist sociology—is drawn on. Its utility for consumption studies lies in a capacity to focus on action in artifact-rich environments & to conceive of that action as simultaneously & inseparably physical, mental, moral, & efficacious. This can be illustrated by the behaviors, identities, & artifact ensembles involved in some commonplace technologies (eg, refrigeration, laundering, heating & cooling, & automobility—all environmentally significant forms of consumption). Proposed is a theory of tools that offers a more satisfying account of materialized social action & a new analytic approach to shaping consumption & lifestyles along more ecologically sustainable lines.

98S35101 / ISA / 1998 / 12342

Lyman, Stanford M. (Florida Atlantic U, Boca Raton 33431-0991 (tel/fax: 561-297-3296/2752; e-mail: slyman@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.

98S35102 / ISA / 1998 / 12343

Lyman, Stanford M. (Florida Atlantic U, Boca Raton 33431-0991 (tel/fax: 561-297-3296/2752; e-mail: slyman@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 allegation that modernity has defaulted 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 & macrosociological 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 affecting European, Middle Eastern, & Asian immigrants; African Americans; & the special cases of Chinese & Native Americans, major public problems are related to the modern as well as the postmodern perspectives 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.

98S35103 / ISA / 1998 / 12344

Lyon, David (Dept Sociology Queen's U, Kingston K7L 3N6 Canada (tel/fax: 613-545-2163/2871; e-mail: lyond@post.queensu.ca)), **Time and Space, Style and Suffering in the Postmodern.**

¶ Time-space compression has created new social & cultural configurations, in which consumerism features prominently. Postmodernity, 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, not fluid, & movement is limited & local. 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 ethics 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 stronger as a cultural resource than a social institution, its concerns with time, space, & ethics are undiminished, & speak precisely to the mutually dependent oppositions of style & 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: lyones@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, I New Zealand), **Capitalist Development in 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 family farm into the capitalist mode of production. Marxist explanations have usually been characterized as arguing 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, I 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 of such artisan-based principles counters 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: shermac@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 ur-

ban 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 intensify gender inequality—particularly those that have overlooked the gender dimensions of global economic restructuring or have taken for granted the persistent gender division of domestic labor. Examples of this potential scenario are discussed. A more inculcive understanding of urban sustainability, one that effectively integrates feminist & environmental concerns, is advocated.

98S35108 / ISA / 1998 / 12349

Macháček, Ladislav (Instit Sociology Slovak Academy Science, Klemensova 19 X0-81364 Bratislava (tel/fax: 00421-7-326321/361312; e-mail: surosko@klemens.savba.sk)), **Citizenship Potential of Unemployed and Self-Employed Youth in East Central Europe.**

● 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

¶ 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 here, attempting to explain the structure 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 contemporary 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

Machado, Nora (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-18-471-1180/1170)), **Engineering Death and Life: The Social Dilemmas of Organ Transplantation.**

¶ 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 natural parameters, entailing changes in the concepts of living & dead. 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 current 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 a chimeric state) & 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

Machalek, Richard S. (Dept Sociology U Wyoming, Laramie 82071-3293 (tel/fax: 307-766-3342/3812)), **Social Facts and Immortal Coils: Why Sociology and Biology Need Each Other.**

¶ Societies, both human & nonhuman, display emergent properties. Thus, instead of dissolving sociology in the dual solvents of biological re-

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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 compel sociologists to review their assumptions about human nature. Both developments are propitious for the emergence of unprecedented patterns of cooperation between biologists & sociologists.

98S35111 / ISA / 1998 / 12352

Machimura, Takashi (Faculty Social Sciences Hitotsubashi U, Tokyo 186-8601 Japan [tel/fax: 81-42-580-8642; e-mail: cs00035@srv.cc.hit-u.ac.jp]), **Building a "Global City" through the Politics of the Spectacle: The Cases of Osaka and 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 coalition among more diverse actors in post-Fordist 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 location & is (re) produced in a relatively autonomous local setting.

98S35112 / ISA / 1998 / 12353

Macias, Jesus M. (Center Research & Advanced Studies Social Anthropology, Juarez 87 Mexico DF 14000 [tel: 525-4739066; e-mail: 30582@udel.edu]), **Hurricane Pauline: The Last Failed Test of the Federal System of Civil Protection in Mexico.**

¶ 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.

98S35113 / ISA / 1998 / 12354

Maciel, Maria Lucia (Dept Sociologia U Brasília, 70910-900 DF Brazil [tel/fax: 5561-273-6571/347-3663; e-mail: lmaciel@guarany.unb.br]), **Innovation and Cultural Environments: Limits and Possibilities for the Development of a Triple Helix in Brazil.**

¶ Presents a study of the development of academic-industry relations in Brazil, showing how specific characteristics of innovation derive from their cultural, historical, & political environments. Taking knowledge as the nuclear issue indispensable to any innovation process, an attempt is made to examine it in terms of a Third World (emerging) society, decomposing its role into three processes that correspond to the main agents of the Triple Helix: (1) accumulation & distribution of knowledge (universities & research institutes); (2) institutional, geographic, & social deconcentration & decentralization of knowledge production & appropriation (public administration, local & federal government); & (3) democratization of knowledge & of decision making as a basis of productive modernization (industry) leading to social innovation & economic development. Concentrating principally on the third axis, the research investigates small businesses in Brazil & how they react to external stimuli & competitive pressures by emphasizing knowledge as a productive force according to the cultural & institutional environment in which they develop. This perspective implies not only a theoretical contribution but also a political proposition. The aim here is to provide better instruments for the analysis, diagnosis, & prognosis of innovation potential in developing countries. The political proposition intends to identify perspectives

& strategies pertinent to economic & social innovation.

98S35114 / ISA / 1998 / 12355

MacNeill, Margaret (School Physical & Health Education U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 [tel/fax: 416-978-0598/4384; e-mail: MACNEILL@phe.utoronto.ca]), **Navigating Adolescence: The Employment of Sport and Fitness Media as a Subcultural Resource for Teenagers.**

¶ Teenagers are the most physically active age group in Canada yet are the lightest consumers of some forms of media. A total of 290 students from four schools in East York, Ontario, participated in a study during seventh & eighth grades, 1996-1998. 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.

98S35115 / ISA / 1998 / 12356

Macur, Mirna & Čerňič-Istjenič, Majda (Faculty Social Sciences, Kardeljeva Pl 1 1000 Ljubljana Slovenia [tel/fax: 386-0-61-168-31-22/23-39; e-mail: mirna.macur@uni-lj.si]), **Evaluation of Privatization 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.

98S35116 / ISA / 1998 / 12357

Magdalenic, Sanja (Dept Sociology Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-8-162236/6125580; e-mail: magdalen@sociology.su.se]), **Introducing Gender into Sociology in Sweden.**

¶ Uses statistical data, secondary sources, & interviews to examine challenges to professional knowledge & organization presented by the introduction of gender considerations in Swedish sociology. It is argued that individual & collective efforts made by Swedish sociologists to bring gender issues into the academic curriculum & to increase awareness of the significance of gender for intraprofessional differentiation can be explained by a combination of the following factors: (1) the paradigm shift & structural changes in sociology in Sweden that occurred during the late 1960s; (2) pressures brought about by social movements; & (3) other broad societal changes, eg, labor market shifts & demand for sociological expertise. Findings indicate variation among major sociological departments in the way they have handled the task of introducing gender into the discipline.

98S35117 / ISA / 1998 / 12358

Magee, John & Sugden, John (Chelsea Research Center U Brighton, BN20 7QH England [tel/fax: 01273-643729/643747; e-mail: J.Sugden@bton.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, the globalization of football 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.

98S35118 / ISA / 1998 / 12359

Magee, William J. (U Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P9 [tel: 416-532-5399; e-mail: magee@chass.utoronto.ca]), **Social Construction of Self Care for Psychological Illness: A Pilot Study.**

¶ Decrements in mental health status over generations since immigration to Canada & the US have been observed in a number of epidemiological studies. Reported here is a pilot study investigating whether these generational trends in mental health status are mirrored by generational dif-

ferences in self care, which is evaluated in the context of social relations in families among friends & coworkers, focusing on depression & psychosomatic illnesses. Persons from recent immigrant families are compared to persons from families long resident in Canada. Self-care resources (eg, advice giving) & behaviors (eg, self-medication) are assessed among both mothers & daughters from immigrant groups of multiple national/ethnic backgrounds in a small convenience sample of English-speaking women.

98S35119 / ISA / 1998 / 12360

Maguire, Joseph A. (Loughborough U, Leicestershire LE11 3TU England (tel/fax: 01509-223328/971; e-mail: J.A.Maguire@lboro.ac.uk)), **Sport, Identity Politics and National Habitus Codes.**

¶ 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 having potentially unifying effects, can also be divisive, myth forming, & potentially dangerous.

98S35120 / ISA / 1998 / 12361

Maguire, Joseph A. (Loughborough U, LE11 3TU England (tel/fax: 44-1509-223-328/231776; e-mail: J.A.Maguire@lboro.ac.uk)), **Sport and Globalization: A Process Sociological Perspective.**

¶ Existing approaches to the study of globalization processes are criticized for their (1) recourse to dichotomous thinking; (2) use of monocausal logic & explanation; (3) tendency to view these processes as governed by either the intended or the unintended actions of groups of people; & (4) lack of an adequate account of gender power as it is represented & expressed in global processes. An alternative process sociological approach is advocated that is more suited to grasping the multifaceted, multidirectional, & complex sets of power balances that contour global flows. Drawing together work conducted over the past decade, key elements of the global sports system are outlined.

98S35121 / ISA / 1998 / 12362

Maguire, Joseph A. & Roberts, Stéphanie (Dept Physical Education/ Sports Science/Recreation Loughborough U, LE11 3TU England (tel/fax: 44-1509-223-328/231776; e-mail: J.A.Maguire@lboro.ac.uk)), **Pain/Injury/Diet Issues in Elite British Female Gymnastics.**

¶ Examines questions of pain/injury/diet issues in elite British female gymnastics, drawing on in-depth interviews & a questionnaire completed by retired elite female gymnasts. The main themes explored focused on the extent & types of pain endured, injuries sustained, & weight control strategies employed. Pain was viewed as an integral part of the sport; injuries (more or less serious) were viewed as inevitable & something to be overcome & endured. The use of a variety of weight control strategies (some quite hazardous to health) were frequent & described in graphic detail.

98S35122 / ISA / 1998 / 12363

Magun, Vladimir S. (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, U1 Krzhizhanovskogo Moscow 117258 (tel/fax: 7095-186-7689/719-074; e-mail: maghome@glasnet.ru)), **The Revolution of Aspirations and the Changes in Life Strategies of Russian and Ukrainian Youth: 1985-1995.**

¶ The opening of the former USSR to the West, which began with Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika, introduced to a country committed to minimal consumption & achievement standards new patterns of consumption & a more meritocratic system of job remuneration. This transition was studied through the subjective perspectives of urban youth, ages 16-17, in Moscow, Kiev, & a few provincial towns, 1985-1995. Data demonstrated a steep rise in both consumption & power aspirations, a trend that appeared stable across capitals & provincial towns. More than 90% of the respondents now want to have a car & a second house. On average, the number of rooms in the flat is now expected to be equal to the number of family members plus one. Young people now seek higher positions in the hierarchy of power & are increasingly unwilling to take jobs with bad working conditions. They will however, accept other hardships in work if it helps to build their human capital. This attitude toward work has been stable over time & may be strengthening.

98S35123 / ISA / 1998 / 12364

Mahmud, Faleh A. (Dept Politics & Sociology Birkbeck Coll U London, WC1E 7HX England (tel/fax: 44-181-5788301; e-mail: 106066.526@compuserve.com)), **Changing Phases and Fundamentalism. Responsive Social Movements in Sunni Islam.**

¶ The question of whether Islamism, or fundamentalism, is a continuing or mutating phenomena is explored, taking a comparative sociological approach that challenges the essentialist reductionism & suggests new multiple/classificatory criteria to distinguish the existence of various movements. It is argued that various forms of Islamism came into being in three successive waves: (1) the 19th century; (2) 1930-1960; & (3) 1970-present. These had different social origins & political settings, were triggered by different catalysts, & produced different theological & cultural thought, but they also have some common features. A comparative look at the reformation movements (Islamism proper), the salafiya (fundamentalism proper), or the sufi movements of the 19th century stresses the difference. Each current would influence the coming waves of the early 20th century, interacting in an Arab world that is, by dint of modern communication, becoming a cultural zone, albeit of diverse elements: animism vs sufism, medieval theology vs low-popular religiosity, rational vs traditional fatalist theology. Social actors form a multitude of desert warriors, medieval theologians, modernizing doctors of religion, sayyid status groups, sufi leaders—all facing ultimate decline or mutation. Only in the second half of the 20th century do the new offshoots of the modern middle & lower classes appear on the stage to form neo-Islamism. Ideologies range from sufi traditionalism, to liberal rationalism, to cultural nationalism with populist traits. With few exceptions, a challenge to the encroaching West was always a focal stimulus. Modernization of Islam stands in bold contrast to Islamization of modernity, or protecting the "authentic" traditional forms in a globalizing world & in national politics shifting from corporate/command to market economies.

98S35124 / ISA / 1998 / 12365

Mahon, James E., Jr. (Dept Political Science Williams Coll, Williamstown MA 01267 (e-mail: James.E.Mahon@williams.edu)), **Political Science and Ordinary Language: Why We Don't Have Conferences on "Polyarchization".**

¶ Explores the importance of ordinary political language, & the study of language in use, for discussions about concepts in the study of politics. Two opposed but mutually reinforcing responses to problems of conceptual ambiguity—a flight to & from science—overstate the degree to which words of everyday politics are inadequate as a basis for sustained inquiry. One, typified by Giovanni Sartori, overstates the role of ordinary language (vs social science itself) in creating conceptual confusion; the other, represented by William Connolly, exaggerates the depth of conceptual contestation. The latter position is contended to rightly depict the arguments as moral ones; this helps explain why ambiguous ordinary-language concepts such as "democracy" have not been replaced in political science by better-behaved concepts. Regarding ordinary language, the usefulness & limit of cognitive linguistic analysis of political speech is investigated, arguing that the linguistic turn can aid the search for problematic ambiguity but it cannot settle disputes over politically resonant words.

98S35125 / ISA / 1998 / 12366

Maiteny, Paul & Reed, Bruce (Grubb Instit Behavioural Studies, Clouesley St London N1 England (tel/fax: 44171278-8061/0728; e-mail: grubbuk@aol.com)), **Oscillation: A Meaning And Values-Centered Approach to the Sustainability of Human Systems.**

¶ 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 & 1995), it has been developed over 20+ years' experience of organizational consultancy. A healthy oscillation between meaningfulness (termed identification phase) & expressive action (realization phase) has been found to be essential 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 & engagement with other "meaning communities" in the system's environment. Otherwise identification becomes dysfunctional. Conversely, action has to be informed by meaningful purpose. Oscillation therefore entails a feedback process between meaning & action, which helps in understanding problems in human systems as emergent properties of incongruities between psychosocial representations (maps) of reality & actual relations in the world. Having tested oscillation theory in organizations, the next step is to apply it to problems of sustainability in societal & socioecological relations.

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98S35126 / ISA / 1998 / 12367

Majerova, Vera (Faculty Economics Czech U Agriculture, XR-16521 Prague (tel/fax: 420-02-2438-2353/2092-2259; e-mail: majerova@pef.czu.cz)), **Life Conditions of Rural Women in the Czech Republic.**

¶ 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 of economical & social development of present time is projected to 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.

98S35127 / ISA / 1998 / 12368

Major, Wayne F. (Dept Leisure Studies U Nevada, Las Vegas 89154-3035 (tel/fax: 702-895-1297/4870; e-mail: majorw@nevada.edu)), **The Benefits and Costs of Serious Running.**

¶ 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 run for 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 "fear of being attacked" a cost that influenced when, how, & with whom they ran. Fs' 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.

98S35128 / ISA / 1998 / 12369

Majundar, Margaret (U Glamorgan, Pontypridd CF37 1DL UK), **La Méditerranée: identité et discours** (The Mediterranean: Identity and Discourse). (FRE)

¶ 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 nationalisms correspond 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.

98S35129 / ISA / 1998 / 12370

Makarovič, Jan (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, 61000 Slovenia (tel/fax: 386-61-1681-461/1685-330)), **Globalization of Technology-Localization of Society?**

¶ 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 contacts are thus 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 localism 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.

98S35130 / ISA / 1998 / 12371

Mäkinen, Tiina (Dept Social Policy U Turku, SF-20500 Finland), **Contradicting Findings-Conflicting Results? Connection between Structural Factors, Income Transfers and Poverty in OECD Countries.**

¶ Examines the impact of different structural factors, ie, changes in economy, employment, & demography, on poverty & income transfers, comparing Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD) countries representing different welfare state models. Analysis shows that, in reference to the impact of structural factors on poverty, the % of people under age 15 increases poverty, while the rate of persons ages 65+ decreases it. If the dependent variable is income transfers, the result is opposite. This can be explained by the fact that social policy has primarily been pension policy, which has improved the situation of old people. In many countries, the development of family policy is just beginning, & now poverty is a threat to new society groups, eg, single parents & families with children.

98S35131 / ISA / 1998 / 12372

Makler, Harry M. (Dept Sociology Stanford U, CA 94306 (tel/fax: 650-424-0171/0172; e-mail: makler@leland.stanford.edu)), **Studies in Patrimonial Capitalism: Banking Sector Transformation and Privatization in Brazil.**

¶ Identifies socioeconomic factors that have impeded the Brazilian government's attempts to privatize its banking sector in a privatizing global economy. Based on a systematic survey & case studies of Brazilian private & public financial conglomerates & analysis of archival & statistical reports, it is argued that the persistence of subnational claims (*regionalismo*), an ambiguous regulatory policy, & a globally oriented financial market embed patrimonial capitalism & the state as a financial entrepreneur. Among other actors, the roles of corporatist organizations (trade associations), local political elites, the federal & state legislature, & the federal executive are examined. Whether corporatism influences the Brazilian banking system in its transition is a main focus.

98S35132 / ISA / 1998 / 12373

Malabotta, Melita Richter (Centre International Ethics Political Research, via Franca 2 I-34123 Trieste Italy (tel/fax: 40-302011/311284)), **Language and National Integration-The Case of Former Yugoslavia.**

¶ 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 set on a national basis, 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.

98S35133 / ISA / 1998 / 12374

Malaska, Pentti (Finland Futures Research Center PO Box 110 FIN-20521 Turku (tel/fax: 358-2-3383529/2330755; e-mail: malaska@utu.fi)), **Work Development and the Late-Industrial Transition.**

¶ Long-term unemployment, unbalance between supply & demand of knowledge & service skills, emerging new infrastructure of network markets & environmental stress caused by economic growth, & demands of sustainable development are signs of the fundamental transition of the world community. The recent recession of the 1990s is not only a traditional economic decline, but a transitional phenomena of multiple structural changes that are superimposed by short-range fluctuations. A theoretical framework of dynamic transformation through the transient period is developed & applied. Since the 1960s, the size of the labor force in manufacturing has been declining in most industrialized countries. The industrial period is in a turbulent late-industrial transition, which will continue for the coming decades. While production of goods will employ

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.

98S35134 / ISA / 1998 / 12375

Malenfant, Romaine & De Koninck, Maria (Centre santé publique Québec Equipe RIPOST, 2400 d'Estimauville Beauport G1E 7G9 (fax: 418-666-06-84)), **Le Droit au travail des femmes et le droit à la santé dans un contexte de transformations du travail** (Women's Right to Work and the Right to Health in the Context of Work Transformations). (FRE)

¶ 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 commercial 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.

98S35135 / ISA / 1998 / 12376

Malesic, Marjan (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, 1000 Slovenia (tel/fax: 386-61-1892-326/202; e-mail: marjan.malesic@uni-lj.si)), **International Peacekeeping in Former Yugoslavia—A Perspective of Mass Media**.

¶ Presents the attitude of Croatian & Serbian mass media toward the extensive activity of the international community, eg, individual states, the European Union, & the UN, during the wars in Croatia, & Bosnia, & Herzegovina. Data are drawn from two empirical studies (content analyses of print & TV media) concerning the formulation & dissemination of propaganda conveyed through the media, part of which referred to the role of international community & its peace endeavors on the territory of former Yugoslavia, especially to the role of the UN Protection Force as the largest peacekeeping operation ever undertaken. Whenever possible, special attention has been paid to Canadian peacekeeping troops.

98S35136 / ISA / 1998 / 12377

Mallmann, Carlos A. & Lemarchand, Guillermo A. (Centro Estudios Avanzados U Buenos Aires, 1114 Argentina (fax: 0054-1-963-6962; e-mail: pemar@seti.edu.ar)), **A Generational Explanation of Long-Term Billow-Like Dynamics of Societal Processes**.

¶ An increasing amount of empirical evidence has been accumulating showing the existence of several kinds of long-term societal processes. Particular attention was given to the 50- to 60-year billows, usually related with economic & technological processes (Kondratieff cycles). These studies generated a large set of different theories—intrinsic to the economy & technology—that tried to explain the recurrent process origin. Since last century, several scholars have also identified even longer societal billows, usually related with long-term political processes (hegemonic & Ferrari cycles). The paradigm of long-term societal processes was not always accepted due to the lack of a consistent theoretical framework that could explain it. Introduced here is a partially formalized version of that framework that contains only one to-be-determined constant: ie, a generational time lag. It is shown that this time constant is equal to the life lapse of human beings in which they are mainly motivated to interact with their contextual, social, & habitual processes. This constant "tau" is called societal historic generation, & it is concluded—using theoretical & empirical arguments—that its length is 39 (+/- 4) years. A mathematical model of the societal temporal diffusion of those motivational concerns that is in agreement with all the empirically determined characteristics of the long-term billow-like processes is presented. The basis of this model has anthropo-psycho-epigenetic human roots that allow the emergence of collective societal behavior patterns with the appearance of long-term billows in economic & political indicators. An interpretation & discussion of the main characteristics of the societal moods as well as other research lines to test the model are presented.

98S35137 / ISA / 1998 / 12378

Maloutas, Thomas (Dept Regional Planning & Development U Thessaly, GR-38334 Volos Greece (tel/fax: 30-421-69781/63793; e-mail: maloutas@uth.gr)), **Social Polarisation and Segregation in Athens**.

¶ 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 & segregation at a lower echelon of the globalizing urbanity, examining the supposedly direct link between economic restructuring, social polarization, & urban segregation. The social structure of 1980s & early-1990s Athens, 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.

98S35138 / ISA / 1998 / 12379

Malpass, Peter (U West England, Bristol BS1 61QY (tel/fax: 0117-976-3853/3895; e-mail: P-Malpass@uwe.ac.uk)), **The New Governance of Social Housing in Britain: The Role of Not-for-Profit Organizations in the Restructured Welfare State**.

¶ Draws on 3 years of research on the historical development of housing associations & housing policy in GB to reflect on how voluntary organizations have been brought into a much closer relationship with central & local government. The main aim is to show how the fragmentation of the British welfare state has increased the degree of control exercised by the state over nominally private organizations. New models of social housing organizations are shaped mainly by politics & finance. Attention is drawn to the contrast between the ease with which groups of concerned individuals used to start new housing associations & build them into large organizations & the great difficulty in doing so now. Today's new organizations emerge from the public sector.

98S35139 / ISA / 1998 / 12380

Mamimine, Patric (Dept Sociology U Harare, Zimbabwe (e-mail: mamimine@social.uz.zw)), **Generation Gap and Alienation in Ethnic Tourism: A Case Study of Stone Sculpture and Dancing in Harare**.

¶ Argues that, while ethnic tourism is a discourse of subverting symbols of modernity or replacing modern values with those of an earlier or lesser form of civilization, the individual consciousness of the hosts, compelled by economic rationality to pretend to live on the margins of modernity, when in fact they are part & parcel of it, result in a mental dissonance that alienates the hosts. Explored here is how some stone carvers & traditional dancers in Harare, Zimbabwe, perceived the expected role of playing the primitive for the sake of meeting the demands of ethnic tourists, drawing on interview data thematically analyzed according to content & age. Findings indicated that there was a generation gap in terms of host perception of such role playing. The reasonably well-educated & young artists were highly critical of being made to parade as primitives when in actual fact they were the tourist's fellow modern man. They saw the business of ethnic tourism as an attempt to encourage the black man to take pride in being less civilized & discourage the development of values that enabled one to cope with the daily demands of challenges of a changing world. In contrast, less-educated, elderly artists expressed great pleasure in being made animateurs of the old or past life of the Shona people. They saw their role as noble in that it enhanced the preservation of Shona tradition. The young generation was more alienated than the older generation.

98S35140 / ISA / 1998 / 12381

Mancini, Maurice & Baba, Vishwanath V. (Dept Management Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8 (tel/fax: 514-848-2933/8645; e-mail: baba@vax2.concordia.ca)), **Work and Mental Health: A Study of Quebec Software Technologists**.

¶ Data collected via field survey & interviews are used to examine work attitudes, stress, depression, & burnout among 179 software engineers & managers working in the Montreal region of Quebec. The investigation is guided by the imbalance theory of stress, which states that an imbalance between the demand placed on an individual & the resources available to meet those demands creates stress, which, if unresolved, leads to deterioration in mental health. Findings support the demand-control-strain model of mental health. Implications for future research & the management of mental health are discussed.

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98S35141 / ISA / 1998 / 12382

Mandal, Kalyan Sankar (Indian Instit Management, Vastrapur Ahmedabad 380015), **'Corporate' and 'Cooperative' Forms of Modernization of Edible Oil Production in India.**

¶ 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 Dairy 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.

98S35142 / ISA / 1998 / 12383

Mandle, Jay R. & Mandle, Joan D. (Colgate U, Oakland CA 94605 (tel/fax: 510-382-9787/9685; e-mail: Jaymandle@aol.com)), **Justice and Cooperation in Professional Team Sport.**

¶ After summarizing why David Best is believed to be right when he argues that sport is not an art form, it is nevertheless argued that sport, like art, produces dramatic representations of important aspects of life. Two of these representations concern goal attainment in a context of justice, & the value of cooperative behavior. In light of that understanding of sport, comments are offered on the critique of sport made by Christopher Lasch &, more recently, that by William J. Morgan. Discussed in conclusion is the concern that the system of compensation currently employed in professional team sports in the US might undermine the cooperative nature of sport & thereby damage one of the pillars of sport's strength.

98S35143 / ISA / 1998 / 12384

Manigart, Philippe (Dept Sociology Royal Military Academy, Ave de la Renaissance B-1000 Brussels Belgium (tel/fax: 32-2737-6240/6047; e-mail: philippe.manigart@ssoc.rma.ac.be)), **Morale Research in the Belgian Armed Forces.**

¶ Briefly discusses how morale is defined in the Belgian armed forces & analyzes how sociological & psychological variables enter into the definition of this multidimensional concept. Empirical research that bears on the concept of morale is reviewed, along with related concepts, eg, job satisfaction & group cohesion.

98S35144 / ISA / 1998 / 12385

Manley, John F. (Stanford U, CA 94305 (tel: 650-856-9881)), **Classes and Elites: Applying the Brake to American Democracy.**

¶ Seymour Martin Lipset calls "class" in the US a "theoretical construct," which means it does not really exist. Alan Ryan, Warden of New Coll (Oxford, England) in reviewing a biography of Sidney Hook, says "Revolution has never been on the American agenda in the 20th century, & American trade unions have only rarely departed from Samuel Gompers's aims for the American Federation of Labor: that the workers should have more of capitalism's golden eggs but never threaten the life of the goose that laid them." Here, both views are challenged. Classes in the US, as Karl Marx knew, are split into conflicting fractions, requiring for their explanation both class & elite analyses. In particular, class conflict & the threat of revolution are essential to understanding Progressive reform, US labor history, the Industrial Workers of the World, the National Civic Federation, & the presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt & Woodrow Wilson. Reform & repression, in the US no less than in Europe, were the capitalist state's answers to the threat class conflict posed to the capitalist system.

98S35145 / ISA / 1998 / 12386

Manna, Samita (Dept Sociology U Kalyani, West Bengal India 741235 (tel/fax: 91-33-827332/828460; e-mail: klyuniv@giacsl01.vsnl.net.in)), **Deviant Youngsters—A Scene of Social Pathology.**

● 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

¶ Developing countries like India provide many illegitimate opportunities for people as they fail to conform to moral trust. Consequently, a number of deviant groups originating from deviant associates are increasing in diverse forms & functions. Gradually, through the process of

identification & isolation, these groups become partly or completely estranged from conventional associations & become part of the deviant subculture. Here, interview data collected from boys & girls at various railroad stations are drawn on to explore how poor socioeconomic conditions, lack of parental affection & emotional attachment, family disintegration, & inadequate scope & opportunity offered by society slowly alienate young people from their normal social life, disrupting the whole fabric of social control & societal consensus. It is shown how these groups develop their own subcultural traits—specialized languages, various symbols for interaction, group morale, norms, skills, & codes by which they begin to strengthen their identity. With the passage of time, these youngsters gradually undergo a process of change for the worse & become members of deviant associations that lead them into antisocial activities & eventually turn them into hardened criminals.

98S35146 / ISA / 1998 / 12387

Manna, Samita (Dept Sociology U Kalyani, Nadia West Bengal 741235 India (fax: 91-3162-824392)), **In Search of Social Identity: A Migrant Community in Frontier Bengal.**

● 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 border areas of Bengal have attracted migrants throughout history because of the extra opportunities they provide. Here, an attempt is made to show how the uprooted community known as "Sahis," or caretaker of 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 Maratha invasion to look after the horses of the Maratha kings. After the Marathas left, the members of the Sahis community remained in this frontier zone. Consequently, they had to accept new, similar occupations of that region & were merged gradually with the greater society in terms of social identity. The process was neither drastic nor smooth & easy; rather, it was a painful story of negligence & tolerance, conflict & compromise.

98S35147 / ISA / 1998 / 12388

Manning, Emily Susan (Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218 (tel: 410-662-6521; e-mail: esm@jhu.edu)), **Finance Capital and Dependency: Revised Modes of Control in the Contemporary Global Economy.**

¶ Previous work on capital dependency has focused on the relationship between direct foreign investment & underdevelopment, arguing that the detrimental effect of foreign investment dependence derives from the direct control exercised by transnational corporations over Third World economies. By implication, since portfolio investment is defined by the absence of direct control or conditionality, its effect on developing countries should be neutral or unrelated to issues of power & control. Counter to this postulate, two arguments are advanced: (1) Portfolio investment dependence, like direct investment dependence, grants control of host economies to foreign actors, primarily at the level of government macroeconomic policy making. (2) In a context of capital dependence, control by host country actors (ie, their ability to effectively predict & plan economic outcomes) should be conceived in absolute as well as relative terms. Volatility of capital inflows poses a potent threat to the absolute control potential of an economy, & portfolio flows are notably more volatile than direct investment flows. For these reasons, portfolio investment dependence, like direct investment dependence, should have a negative effect on Third World development. This hypothesis is tested with a longitudinal cross-national analysis of World Bank & International Monetary Fund data.

98S35148 / ISA / 1998 / 12389

Mante-Meijer, Enid A. & Van der Loo, Hans (KPN Research, ITB St. Paulusstraat 4 Postbus 421 NL-2260 AK Leidschendam Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-70332-3525/9508; e-mail: mante@research.kpn.com)), **Blurring of Life Spheres. Flexibility and Teleworking.**

¶ Acceptance of information & communication technologies differs widely between persons & between countries & regions, both in the use of technologies in general & in the number of people who use them. After examining the characteristics of information & communication technologies, their propensity to reduce temporal & spatial boundaries—between here & there, now & then, public & private, home & workplace—is explored, focusing on the case of teleworking. This blurring phenomenon is enhanced by changes in society, especially by technological, economic, & sociocultural trends that influence the daily & working life of the indi-

vidual. 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 spheres by accepting the 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-Covre, 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.**

¶ 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-Covre, Maria de Lourdes (Pontifícia U Católica, São Paulo 05014-001 Brazil (fax: 55-11-3021-1997)), **A Shelter as a "Family".**

¶ 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

Maraffi, Marco (Dipt sociologia U Milano, I-20122 Italy (tel/fax: 39-2-7600-3643/7601-5104; e-mail: maraffi@mail.sociol.unimi.it)), **Political Culture and Political Behaviour in the Italian Democratic Transition, 1990-1996.**

¶ 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

Marantzidis, Nicos (U Macedonia, GR-54006 Thessaloniki Greece (tel: 3031-891-470; e-mail: nmarantz@esas.edu.gr)), **Clientelisme politique et exclusion sociale: le cas de tsigans en Grèce** (Political Clientelism and Social Exclusion: The Case of Gypsies in Greece). (FRE)

¶ 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.**

¶ 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 environmental pressures & political regroupings. 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-

ry. A glorious & peaceful future seems equally unlikely in a world that might well wage (computerized?) wars over water & displace nation-states & civic nationalism with ethnic enclaves. It is argued that the future of work is not necessarily grim, but that discussions about 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

Marcuello, Chaime (Dept Sociología U Zaragoza, E-50005 Spain (tel/fax: 34-976-76-1995/2003; e-mail: chaime@posta.unizar.es)), **Internet Yes, but People First: Popular Server of Electronic Information** (SPIE, Servidor Popular Aragonés de Información Electrónica).

¶ 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, & "eutoptic" 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 conquests, 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: casepmb@wn.apc.org)), **Perceptions and Experiences from Childhood—A KwaZulu-Natal Case Study.**

¶ 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: casepmb@wn.apc.org)), **The Distribution of Wealth and Material Inequality: A Comparison of School-Goers in Pietermaritzburg South Africa.**

¶ South African society is 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 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, Alair (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90095-1551 (e-mail: mare@ucla.edu)), **Immigration, Fertility, Intergenerational Mobility, and Trends in Educational Attainment.**

¶ 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-

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tion of persons with low levels of educational attainment; & (4) a genuine leveling-off in educational growth. The third of these interpretations is of particular interest in view of recent high levels of Latin American immigrants. Some have suggested that current & future levels of 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.

98S35158 / ISA / 1998 / 12399

Maricic, 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.**

¶ Examines educational & occupational attainment processes among nine main ethnic groups in former Yugoslavia, drawing on 1987 Class Structure of Yugoslav Society data (N = 15,976). The ordinary least squares regression technique is used to estimate two models. (1) A core model to assess whether occupational rewards to education are equal between different ethnic groups in a range of countries estimates the effects of education & labor force experience, controlled for age & sex, separately for Albanians, Montenegrins, Croats, Yugoslavs, Macedonians, Muslims, Slovenes, Serbs, & other grouped minor ethnic groups. (2) A country-specific model involves some special circumstances & mechanisms relevant to status attainment in the former Yugoslavia, eg, rural/urban origin, party membership, minority/majority status in a residential republic, & residence in a developed or undeveloped republic.

98S35159 / ISA / 1998 / 12400

Markarian, Edward S. (Instit Philosophy & Law Armenian Academy Sciences, Yerevan), **Social Sciences through the Prism of the Survival-Development Strategic Imperatives.**

¶ Describes the present disintegrated state of theory in social sciences as the decisive element of the cognitive trap in which human beings live, & substantiates the possible crucial role of integrative sociocultural theory to meet survival-development strategic imperatives. The cognitive trap is a result of the discrepancy between traditional priorities & modes of production & use knowledge & specialists that split the scientific consciousness & unusual global problems generated by planetary crisis. These priorities & modes are products of the evolutionary blunder committed in the course of the previous development of industrial civilization. An attempt is made to (1) prove that the priorities of contemporary civilization have created a managerial culture that has approximately the same pathological nature; (2) discuss ways of developing the integrative potentials of social sciences through theoretical penetration to the level of fundamental laws & elementary mechanisms of evolutionary self-organization of human social life; & (3) share experience of how to use elaborating integrative principles to reveal & remove the basic sources of the planetary crisis. Some ideas of Markarian's *Capacity for World Strategic Management. The Forthcoming Reform of the UN System through the Prism of Evolutionary Strategic Imperatives* (1998) are developed.

98S35160 / ISA / 1998 / 12401

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.**

¶ The late 18th century was a critical moment in the history of modern democracy. In Western Europe, the increasing transfer of power from local arenas to national ones provoked (& was provoked by) a transformation of popular political action from challenges to local elites to long-term campaigns to influence distant national governments. One consequence was a democratic breakthrough, in which new models of governance that claimed the legitimization of popular assent, on the one hand, & social movements with their distinctive tactics & organizational forms, on the other, were born together. The histories of democratic government & of social movements have continued to be intertwined. Out of many movement-elite dialogues in many places the specific institutions of modern democracy were developed. At the end of the 20th century another epochal moment may be approaching in which another reconfiguration of power reshapes the forms of political action. As power pass-

es from the national states to a variety of transnational decision-making structures—some formally constituted & some hidden—the adequacy of modes of political action from the past are again being called into question in several ways: (1) Accountability of national governments to national citizens is less adequate a vehicle for popular control over decision-makers when those decisionmakers are increasingly outside of those national governments. (2) The well-developed strategies, tactics, & organizational forms developed by social movements, so important in the democratization of the states, seem far less likely to be effective in the transnational arena. It is questioned whether globalization, while threatening the meaningfulness of the democratization of the states, is also opening up new ways of challenging power, presenting the possibility of a more democratized world.

98S35161 / ISA / 1998 / 12402

Marontate, Jan L. A. (Dept Sociology Acadia U, Wolfville Nova Scotia B0P 1X0 [tel/fax: 902-542-9418/585-1074; e-mail: tom.archibald@acadiau.ca]), **The "Service Areas" of Art: Situating Fabricators, Assistants and Other Technical Support Workers in Theories of Artistic Practice.**

¶ Examines the theoretical implications of modern & contemporary art-making practices in high culture artforms for studies of cultural workers, focusing on the activities of people involved with technical aspects of art-making (eg, fabricators, assistants, & various technical experts). Art technical workers occupy an uneasy space in discourse about art. Not only are sharp distinctions drawn between the practice of art & manual (or instrumental) aspects of making art, but, as Paul Feyerabend has said, "the idea that theory surpasses observation & practical skills is widespread," invoking philosophical debates that suggest that theories are related to truth whereas observations & skills are not. Historically, these distinctions may be seen in the context of efforts to raise the social position of the artist by clearly differentiating artists from manual laborers. Social theorists have observed that painters working in mainstream European traditions deliberately abandoned the status of artisan by insisting that their work fell within the definition of "learned culture" as a mode of abstract thinking. Trends in the early 20th century challenged conventions about what exactly constituted techniques & materials in the fine arts, adding new dimensions of ambiguity to art-technical practices & discourse about it. Somewhat paradoxically, there was an upsurge of art-technical writing in mid-20th-century US at a time when dominant artistic discourse in avant-garde circles was reaching an unprecedented level of abstraction that overtly deemphasized technical skills. Beginning in the 1940s, authorities prescribed & described artmaking processes & materials in technical advice columns when concentrated art-technical instruction was well on its way to becoming taboo in art schools. For several decades the "do-it-yourself" model of artmaking prevailed in artistic discourse, but by the last quarter of the 20th century, new artforms, eg, large installations & ephemeral works that require fabrication, have spawned new forms of collaborative practices.

98S35162 / ISA / 1998 / 12403

Maroy, Christian & Doray, Pierre (Unité sociologique U Catholique Louvain, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve Belgium [tel/fax: 32010-47-3924/4603; e-mail: maroy@usoc.ucl.ac.be]), **The Construction of Relationships between Economy and Education: Part-Time Training in Belgium and Quebec.**

¶ Examines processes of rapprochement between the educational system, particularly vocational training institutions, & the economic field in French communities of Belgium & Quebec. Focus is on part-time training courses (sandwich courses) or programs shared by the schools & companies that host young people during practical training. The nature of the work carried out is described, noting the symbolic & organizational adjustments required to effect such collaboration. Also analyzed are levels of social action, ie, the political, organizational, & operational, with attention to the interrelationship of levels, identifying how each level produces rules & modalities for liaison between the two worlds. Considered is whether school/business relations are realized around the same symbolic stakes & set in motion the same types of organizational adjustments.

98S35163 / ISA / 1998 / 12404

Marques, Ana Paula & Veiga, Carlos Veloso (Dept Sociology & Anthropology U Minho, PR-4700 Braga Portugal [tel/fax: 053-676-038/966; e-mail: amarques@ci.uminho.pt]), **Padrões 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 communities to define patterns of organizational participation, ie, in cultural, recreative, 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 to distinguish participation patterns. Family structure, relation with work, mobility flux, resources, & surrounding perceptions are some of the factors analyzed.

98S35164 / ISA / 1998 / 12405

Marrero Rodriguez, J. Rosa (Dept Sociologia U Laguna, E-38071 Tenerife Canary Islands Spain (tel/fax: 34-22-317177/253742; e-mail: jrmarrero@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 chronicled, highlighting the 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 those conditions, they considered it necessary to (1) demonstrate 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 Sociology of Food: Re-Conceptualising 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 sociological 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

Marshak, Arkadiy Lvovich & Kvachova, Polina Ivanovna (Moscow State Social U, Russia 107150 (tel/fax: 7-095-169-78-60/81-32)), **The Cultural Status of an Individual in a Civil Society.**

¶ 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 system 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: 705-748-1334/1630; e-mail: bmarshall@trentu.ca)), **Re-framing Identity Politics: The Case of "Gender".**

¶ Argues that, like progressive political movements, neoconservatives 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. Not acknowledging gender as a politically constituted 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 world & its increased misuse in the workplace have brought about 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 using the wrong measurement to assess a unique phenomenon; & productivity in such 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

Marta, 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-

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ing, & policy planning in the framework of the contemporary process of global governance. In particular, research experience previously gained by CERFE is related with the networks of researchers & their role in co-operating with local, national, & transnational actors responsible for policy planning & implementation at all levels (UN bodies, national governments, international financial institutions, international consultants, etc). Two main questions are analyzed: Which kind of scientific knowledge has been used by policymakers? Which kind of policy could be considered appropriate for the scientific community? A case study is presented of the Forum of Researchers on Human Settlements, composed of 170+ researchers worldwide. Established in Apr 1997, the Forum aims at contributing to the implementation of general commitments made by governments during the Habitat II conference held in Istanbul, Turkey, in June 1997.

98S35172 / ISA / 1998 / 12413

Martel, Angéline (Télé-Université U Québec, Montreal H2L 4L5 (tel/fax: 514-522-3540/3608; e-mail: amartel@teluq.quebec.ca)), **Plurilingualism and Pluriculturalism as Loci of Scientific Development.**

¶ Examines whether, in a dialectic of diversity & homogenizing forces, pluricultural sociolinguistics is possible, ie, in knowledge creation & distribution & in community counseling. The issue is examined through two international scientific experiences: (1) the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights movement as an attempt to provide global measures for linguistic freedom, & (2) scientific publishing in *La Francophonie* with a common language but numerous cultural contexts.

98S35173 / ISA / 1998 / 12414

Martel, Angéline (Télé-Université U Québec, Montreal H2L 4L5 (tel/fax: 514-522-3540/3608; e-mail: amartel@teluq.quebec.ca)), **French as Language of Science and Modernisation. Whose Science? Whose Culture? Whose Language?**

¶ Reviews individual & collective issues in the process of policy drafting for French as a language of science in Quebec, France, Belgium, & Switzerland. Presented is a case study of policies & resources put in place by Quebec since 1993. Through an analysis of some subsequent salient events & practices, how the issue of collective & individual advancement interplay in concrete situations is examined. Particular attention is given to the notion of perspectives, ie, those of scientists, institutions, & states.

98S35174 / ISA / 1998 / 12415

Martel, Joane (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 (tel/fax: 403-492-3547/7196; e-mail: joane.martel@ualberta.ca)), **Segregating Women in Canadian Prisons: Revisiting the Practice in Light of the Women-Centered Correctional Philosophy.**

¶ Since 1990, the Canadian government has promoted, in all prisons for women, a correctional philosophy based on women-centered principles emphasizing empowerment, responsible choices, respect, & dignity. Explored here is the extent to which segregation-isolating inmates from the general prison population for punitive or protective purposes-is congruent with such principles. Semidirected interviews with segregated women in two provincial & three federal prisons, in two provinces, reveal that several segregated women suffer most from the loss of contact-sometimes permanent-with their respective support networks. Segregation is also perceived by many women as a welcomed time-out period to recover inner balance. This finding is thought provoking, as it raises the possibility of investigating in greater depth the apparent contradiction between marginalization reinforcement through segregation & its use by women as a form of resistance to the oppressive nature of incarceration; ie, does segregation hinder the empowerment of women while conversely allowing them momentary control over their imprisoned condition?

98S35175 / ISA / 1998 / 12416

Martel, Laurent & Légaré, Jacques (Statistics Canada, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6 (tel/fax: 613-951-3418/2848; e-mail: martlau@statcan.ca)), **L'Aide reçue et l'aide fournie par les personnes âgées selon leur entourage: le cas du Québec** (Support Received and Support Provided by the Elderly according to Their Informal Network: The Case of Quebec). (FRE)

¶ Describes the direction & type of support received & provided by the elderly in Quebec, drawing on data from the 1991 Autonomy & Independence Survey (N = 1,702 individuals, ages 65+, living in private households). Descriptive & multivariate analyses show that 66% received support when ages 65+. The need for support is not related here to disability

or handicaps; thus, 66+% of elderly provide support to others, proving that they are an important actor in their own informal support network. Old people 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 main meal eaten out 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 is establishing its own version of a mixed economy & a hybrid global/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 as central to their own political culture; & as such, theater is a useful indicator of what the meaning of "transition" is in Cuba for those who have come of age 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 Caribbeanized 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

Martínez 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 Europeo (Education, Professional Formation and Continuing Education: Alternatives for 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 & technological innovation. Group action has developed based on concern with unemployment. In a society of technological consumers, marginal sectors have become an object of analysis & reflection. Specifically manufactured for the European market is the White Book of Education & Formation: "To Teach & to Learn. Towards a Society of Knowledge," which addresses the roles that education & formation represent for Europe 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

Martinez Quintana, Violante (U Nacional Educación Distancia, E-28040 Madrid Spain [tel/fax: 91-398-7025/7653; e-mail: vmartin@sr.uned.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 events of this century, & it has essentially changed women's way of life & behavior, which will carry on into the 21st century with different values, rules, & customs, without women losing traditional roles. Women have always worked in the private sphere in female tasks; the difference is their massive incorporation in the paid labor market, in addition to the daily routines of taking care of children, the sick, the elderly, & housework. Analyzed in this light are reasons for women's absenteeism at work, going back to work, recycling of jobs, taking part-time jobs, & other alternatives for working mothers with children. Thus, while advances have been made in work conditions, training programs, etc., it is shown that female employment conditions & perspectives for the future are subject to the rhythms & cycles that an advanced technological society imposes.

98S35181 / ISA / 1998 / 12422

Martinez, Gilardo (Escuela Sociología U Zulía, Maracaibo Venezuela [tel: 58-61-222058; e-mail: gilmar@ven.net]), **Los estudios de futuro y la teoría sociológica: una relación simbiótica?** (Futures Studies and Sociological Theory: A Symbiotic Relationship?). (SPA)

¶ Recent technological changes are not only transforming societies & people, but changing how they think about themselves. Focus here is on (1) what sociological theory is confronting to understand the new kinds of societies & social relationships emerging through the Internet & cyberspace; & (2) how futures studies & reflections about the future are something that sociology must incorporate to understand the radical acceleration of changes produced by communication & information technologies. Here are some questions that sociologists must answer to avoid Jean Baudrillard's reconversion of history: (A) Does society exist in cyberspace? (B) If so, what kind of social classes are there? (C) What sociological basic concepts should be used to explain this society—perhaps new ones?

98S35182 / ISA / 1998 / 12423

Martiniello, Marco (Faculté droit U Liège, B-4000 Belgium [tel/fax: 32-4-366-30-40/45-57; e-mail: M.Martiniello@ulg.ac.be]), **What's Transnational in Transnational Communities?**

¶ Examines to what extent new migration patterns imply new forms of migrant communities, often called transnational, & to what extent new forms of belongings & membership emerge that are referred to in terms of postnationalism. The argument is that new communication technologies (eg, the Internet), & new facilities to travel (eg, cheap flights) have an impact on the perception both of national borders & geographical distance 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, however, they are not necessarily characterized by a postnational or transnational identity. These transnational communities may often be cemented by ethnic ties that go deeper than the formal membership of their members in the country in which they live. Thus, while transnational communities are deterritorialized, they nevertheless reproduce a traditional ethnic identity in a global world.

98S35183 / ISA / 1998 / 12424

Martinovski, Bilyana (Dept Linguistics U Gothenburg, S-41124 Sweden [tel: 46-31-7734627; e-mail: biljana@ling.gu.se]), **Interactive Mechanisms in Courtrooms.**

¶ A comparison of speech communication features & mechanisms characteristic of courtroom settings in Sweden & Bulgaria hypothesizes that differences in communicative patterns may depend not only on the type of violation of law or the social characteristics & roles of the main actors, 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 active-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 audiorecordings of Swedish trials & videorecordings of Bulgarian trials. Special attention is paid to differences in expressions of power & emotional attitudes with respect to the interaction between communicative acts & turn-taking, as well as to the importance 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@fcc.org.br]), **Conocimiento, educación y directrices internacionales: breve discusión** (Knowledge, Education and International Directorships: A Brief Discussion). (SPA)

● 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

¶ Themes surrounding international educational reforms developed at the international level are discussed, focusing on arguments that politically & economically sustain a new paradigm of knowledge. Such a paradigm 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 (Instut 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]), **Ecological Reconstruction of the Industrial Society.**

¶ Explores the construction of an ecological-industrial policy that could become a public instrument to achieve a sustainable society. Relations between the environment, industrial policy, & development are discussed, along with the relationship between environment & competitiveness, addressing a related environment policy. Environmental issues are related to technological issues in terms of opportunities. Sustainable society & its importance to humanity are considered. Ecological restructuring of industrial society by means of an ecological-industrial policy is examined in the context of the environment relationship. A synthesis of means to constructing a sustainable society is suggested.

98S35186 / ISA / 1998 / 12427

Martz, John D. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802 [tel/fax: 814-865-7515/863-8979]), **Party Elites and Democratization: Contemporary Latin America.**

¶ Discusses the role of political parties in democratization processes in Latin America, with focus on the views & actions of party elites. Analysis 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: KN793142@copernicus.a.jp]), **Emotion and the Postmodern Situation.**

¶ Discusses the degree of recognition of emotion in the contemporary informatization & computerization society & its potential role in sociological theory of postmodernity. It is difficult, however, to acknowledge emotion, especially shame, because denial of interdependence & shame is

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deeply institutionalized in modern societies. It is suggested here that shame & pride are two sides of the same coin: shame & pride play an equal part with solidarity & alienation in determining the degree of 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.

98S35188 / ISA / 1998 / 12429

Maruyama, Magoroh (Aomori Koritsu Daigaku, Goushizawa Yamazaki 153-4 Aomori City 030-01 Japan (tel/fax: 81-17764-1667)), **Heterogeneistique: types individuels qui sont transculturels, transtemporaux et transaspectifs** (Heterogenistics: Individual Types That Are Transcultural, Transtemporal and Transaspectual). (FRE)

¶ 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 some type becomes dominant & suppresses, influences, ignores, or utilizes 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.

98S35189 / ISA / 1998 / 12430

Maruyama, Magoroh (Aomori Koritsu Daigaku, Goushizawa Yamazaki 153-4 Aomori City 030-01 Japan (fax: 81-17764-1667)), **Causal Metatypes and Heterogram Analysis**.

¶ An overview of causal metatypes applicable in sociology: (1) causality without causal loops; (2) independent-event theories; (3) change-counteracting 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 data collected on the assumption of normal distribution can be reanalyzed with heterogram analysis, which consists in placing individuals in factor spaces to 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.

98S35190 / ISA / 1998 / 12431

Maruyama, Magoroh (Aomori Koritsu Daigaku, Goushizawa Yamazaki 153-4 Aomori City 030-01 Japan (fax: 81-17764-1667)), **Use of Individual Heterogeneity in Multicultural Management**.

¶ Experienced managers of international business know that they can discover any desired individual type beneath the surface of cultural stereotypes, as individual epistemological types 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, interpenetration, 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.

98S35191 / ISA / 1998 / 12432

Maruyama, Magoroh (Aomori Koritsu Daigaku, Goushizawa Yamazaki 153-4 Aomori City 030-01 Japan (tel/fax: 81-17764-1667)), **Limitations of the Concept of Homogeneity in Sociology**.

¶ The fallacy of symbolic interactionism in sociology, constructionism in psychology, & functionalism in anthropology was that they ended up with ingroup homogeneity as well as distanciation & 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 & transtemporal 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 ingroup homogeneity & intergroup distanciation of symbolic interactionism & constructionism were social movements in the past half century toward ethnic ingroup homogenization & political separatism. 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.

98S35192 / ISA / 1998 / 12433

Maruyama, Magoroh (Aomori Koritsu Daigaku, Aomori City Japan 030-01 (fax: 17764-1667)), **Knowledge Inbreeding, Failure of Interbreeding, and Remedy by Outbreeding**.

¶ During the second half of the 20th century, inbreeding of knowledge inside each disciplinary & subdisciplinary niche became rampant. Culprits for inbreeding include requirement of in-niche references in research publications & rejection of manuscripts whose contents surpass the disciplinary or subdisciplinary boundary. Remedial attempts of interdisciplinary programs resulted in either a haphazard collage or bazaar shopping for filtered ideas that fit what was inbred in the home niche of each participant. Thus interbreeding failed. A solution is outbreeding. It is necessary to leave the ingroup niche, immerse oneself in other niches, & become productive in these niches as well as in one's own. Examples of successful outbreeding by several researchers are provided. How to remove institutional obstacles to outbreeding is discussed.

98S35193 / ISA / 1998 / 12434

Maruyama, Magoroh (Aomori Koritsu Daigaku, Aomori City Japan 030-01 (tel: 17764-1667)), **Historical Origins and Functions of Bribing in Various Cultures**.

¶ Many cultures have practiced forms of mutual exchange of gifts or services, or upward flow of symbolic or material items to obtain permissions or favor. Under many circumstances, bribing had no economic value, but was part of mutual obligation, hierarchical symbolism, or functional lubrication. Because of social changes, however, the practice became distorted or anachronistic. There are also different types of gift giving. In Indonesia, a standardized amount of money is given to an official to speed up paperwork. The small sum does not stay in the pocket of the receiving official, but is distributed through the channel of paper processing & might be called an "express fee." In some Central & South American countries, however, the money given to an official for a favor goes into the pocket of the official, & the amount is large & not standardized. In Japanese history, individuals had no rights, per se, therefore everything required permission, granted for a gift. Vestiges of this practice still exist. Examples are given of how such traditional practices have become subverted to corruption with social changes.

98S35194 / ISA / 1998 / 12435

Maruyama, Magoroh (Aomori Koritsu Daigaku, Goushizawa Yamazaki 153-4 Aomori City Japan 030-01 (fax: 17764-1667)), **Revival of Contextual Experiencing**.

¶ In the second half of the 20th century, social science methodologies became increasingly mechanized. The methodological ideology of controlled variables nurtured the practice of ignoring the wider context. Formalized & standardized methods of data collection & analysis, made easier by computer programs, fostered blind faith in & reliance on the "magic box" computer, & many researchers lost direct touch with raw experience, not trusting their own contextual observation & accepting only the measurements through instruments, as well as losing the habit to use their brain to think, analyze, or interpret the data directly, or to raise questions regarding the nature & applicability of the computer programs they used. It is argued here that sharpening of one's own skills in contextual experiencing & relational analysis by brain must be revived. Recent innovative results obtained by contextual experiencing are described.

98S35195 / ISA / 1998 / 12436

Masdeu, Josep, Elboj, Carmen, Oliver, Esther & Sordé, Teresa (Center Research Adult Education U Barcelona, E-08007 Spain (tel/fax: 0034-3-403-5099/5171; e-mail: crea@d5.ub.es)), **Participation and Non-Participation in Adult Education.**

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† 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 & those excluded & 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.

98S35196 / ISA / 1998 / 12437

Masini, Eleonora Barbieri (Faculty Social Sciences Gregorian U, I-00197 Rome Italy (tel/fax: 39-6-8072529; e-mail: fmasini@pelagus.it)), **Futures Studies and Sociocybernetics.**

† Sociocybernetics is of interest to futures studies as second-order cybernetics, given the importance in the latter of the subject-observer interaction. Futures studies has recently expressed an affinity to value sensitivity in terms of research &, particularly, of variables indicators of change leading to possible alternative futures. Possible alternatives are many but slowly become fewer in the search for probability, feasibility, & desirability. Thus, there is a growing sense of relatedness between subject matter of future study & observer values & choices. A second element of relatedness between sociocybernetics & futures studies is the importance of the growing complexity of society & related sciences.

98S35197 / ISA / 1998 / 12438

Masino, Giovanni, Maggi, Bruno & de Terssac, Gilbert (Dipt discipline economico-aziendale U Bologna, I-40126 Italy (tel/fax: 39-51-258095/237265; e-mail: g.masino@mbbox.queen.it)), **Decision Levels, Autonomy and Discretion: Changes in Work Processes.**

† Explores the concept of autonomy & the characterization of decision domains, making analytical distinctions, supported by empirical evidence. Autonomy is defined as "self-regulation" vs the concept of heteronomy as "heteroregulation." From this starting point, discretion & autonomy are distinguished, where the former is to be understood as a possibility of choice in a regulated domain. The analytical added value of these conceptual distinctions should be related to the widespread use of those terms as synonymous, in those approaches treating discretion as an always positive aspect of work. These distinctions are useful for the analysis of work processes regulation, where the exercise of discretion produces a continuous negotiation between control & execution levels, generating new, local, transitory, & complementary rules. Further, the development of competencies is also crucial for the regulation process. Regulation of work is viewed as the ever-changing order given to a chain of decisions, metadecisions, actions, & decision premises, generating a variable set of decisional constraints—limits to future regulation & outcome of a regulation process—which characterize the decision domains of actors, defining different situations of autonomy/heteronomy, related to different implied decision levels. Research concerning work organization changes—from highly automated work situations to computer-aided design activities—provides empirical support for the analytical framework.

98S35198 / ISA / 1998 / 12439

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 Forums.**

† Considers some of the issues for researchers assisting young people to contribute their perspectives to knowledge for policy making. Strategies for researching with children & young people in a collaborative, empowering way are explored, drawing on two qualitative studies designed to gain young perspectives on child abuse & gambling. Issues that emerged in developing strategies included ways of accessing children & young people, roles of adults as gatekeepers & as interviewers, the participation

consent dilemma, & challenges to facilitating collaborative research relationships with young people. Parallels can be made between young people & other structurally disadvantaged groups for whom research has been an important tool in assisting them to have a voice. However, analysis reveals difficulties, inherent in the status of childhood, when applying standpoint theory for purposes of facilitating their contributions to policy-making forums.

98S35199 / ISA / 1998 / 12440

Massa, Ilmo (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (e-mail: MASSA@valt.helsinki.fi)), **The Risk Economy: Conceptualizing Ecological Modernization in a Global Risk Society.**

† The problem of reconciling ecology & the economy reflects the divisions & inconsistencies characteristic of environmental economics as a field, as illustrated via 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, eg, the model of risk economy. It is in this context that environmental & social policies should be developed to halt the destruction of nature, a factor that permeates economic development.

98S35200 / ISA / 1998 / 12441

Massad, Rodrigo Fraga (Dept Sociologia U Brasilia, 70910-900 DF Brazil (tel/fax: 061-3482389/3433663)), **Ethics and Rupture of Control in Brazilian Soccer.**

† Focuses on soccer in Brazil, examining sport socialization & related moral & ethical formation, the influence of Brazilian culture & stereotypes, the loss of control by players & technicians, & the perceived legitimacy of some transgressors' acts. Several premises are outlined before formulating three hypotheses related to (1) the existing relationship among cultural factors, (2) taking advantage of some rules, & (3) the practice of a sport governed by norms & rigid rules. Sometimes, to achieve goals, soccer players use certain strategies—some of them legitimated by Brazilian culture—that are in contradiction with other codes of behavior (eg, religious). However, all of these elements are part of Brazilian culture, which features changes in players & fans that result in the paradoxical legitimacy of some acts of transgression.

98S35201 / ISA / 1998 / 12442

Mateo Diaz, Mercedes Maria (U Catholique Louvain, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve Belgium (tel/fax: 010-45-07-85/47-34-90; e-mail: m.mateodiaz@student.pol.ucl.ac.be)), **Mouvements sociaux et classes sociales. Le Mouvement de femmes et les nouvelles formes d'action politique** (Social Movements and Social Classes. The Women's Movement and New Forms of Political Action). (FRE)

† The women's movement has changed how modernity is constructed in terms of relationships between men & women in both the public & private spheres. Attention is given here to new forms of social & political action with regard to women's movements, looking at the construction of new identities & the change in actors' strategies toward forms that could be labeled informal. The present is described as a transitory period leading to transformations in political & participative usages. Five prospective levels are identified: the construction of new identities, citizenship & the relationships between the public & private, mechanisms of traditional political participation & alternative forms of participation, the exercise of democracy & the evolution of the political system, & political culture & the potential transformations within them. It is argued that these levels are articulated across three axes of analysis: the relationships entertained between the democratic system & actors, new social movements, & the concept of political culture.

98S35202 / ISA / 1998 / 12443

Matsubara, Toyohiko (Ritsumeikan U, Kyoto 603 Japan), **Transnational Agribusiness Corporations in Canada's Grain Industry: Its Growing Influence under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement.**

† Attempts to show the growing influence of transnational agribusiness corporations in Canada's grain industry since 1989 & to examine implications of their behavior & motivation. It is also contended that transnational integration of the grain industry between Canada & the US has increased the pressure to dismantle the monopolistic power of the Canadian Wheat Board in grain marketing. The mid-1980s saw considerable influence of transnational agribusiness corporations in Canada's grain industry, mainly in the handling, marketing, & processing sector. The Canadian Wheat Board had been the sole marketing organization of

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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 Jan 1989, transnational agribusiness 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 & 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.

98S35203 / ISA / 1998 / 12444

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 Ecowsie Social Survey (N = 1,652 residents of the Hamilton Harbor watershed area of Lake Ontario [Ontario]) indicate, 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.

98S35204 / ISA / 1998 / 12445

Matulionis, Arvydas Virgilijus (Lithuanian Instit Philosophy & Sociology, Saltonisklu 58 Vilnius [tel/fax: 22-751-898]), **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 cognitive level. Involved 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.

98S35205 / ISA / 1998 / 12446

Maurais, Jacques (Conseil langue française Québec, 800 Place d'Youville 13 etage Quebec G1R 3P4 [tel/fax: 418-644-9938/7654; e-mail: j.maurais@clf.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@cerfnet.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 more akin to the Catalan 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.

98S35206 / ISA / 1998 / 12447

Maxera, Lylia, Díaz, Christina, Bifarello, Mónica, Nari, Patricia, Reyna, María Julia, Campostrini, Adela & Grandinetti, Rita (Facultad Ciencia Política & RR II U Nacional Rosario, 2000 Argentina [tel/fax: 41-212214/828470; e-mail: lmaxera@fcpolit.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.

98S35207 / ISA / 1998 / 12448

Maximov, Boris (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Ismaylovskiy 14 Sankt-Petersburg 198005 [tel/fax: 812-112-67-04/316-29-29; e-mail: inso@ego.spb.su]), **Participation and Attitude to Changes.**

¶ Research on participation in & 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.

98S35208 / ISA / 1998 / 12449

Maximov, Boris (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Leninsky Prospekt 14 198005 Saint Petersburg [tel/fax: 812-112-67-04/316-29-29; e-mail: inso@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 actions, 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.

98S35209 / ISA / 1998 / 12450

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 Schütz, & 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.

98S35210 / ISA / 1998 / 12451

Mayall, Berry (Social Science Research Unit, 18 Woburn Sq London WC1H 0NS England (tel/fax: 0044-0-171-612-63-92/64-00; e-mail: B.Mayall@ioe.ac.uk)), **The Impact of UK Educational Policy on Children as Actors at School.**

¶ 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.

98S35211 / ISA / 1998 / 12452

Mayer, Margit (John F. Kennedy Instit Free U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 030-848-2875/2642; e-mail: mayer@zedat.fu-berlin.de)), **Changes in Politics and Political Action in the City.**

¶ State intervention with regard to rising unemployment rates & increasing urban poverty in First World metropolises has recently shifted toward three distinct but related strategies: workfare, microenterprise, & targeted forms of sociospatial marginalization. Social movements & political action for & by the newly marginalized groups are impacted by this shift, confront 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 economy initiatives in Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, the limits & potentials of these new forms of local politics & political action appropriate to contemporary changes in urban political economy are explored.

98S35212 / ISA / 1998 / 12453

Mazalková, 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.**

¶ 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 loyalties 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 conflict & consensus in the process 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, & participation. Despite the fact that the union membership remains relatively high, firm-level participation appears weak. Workers appear preoccupied with securing employment & adequate wages.

98S35213 / ISA / 1998 / 12454

Mazlumyanova, N. Ya. (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Science, Krehizhanovskogo 24/35 b.5 117259 Moscow (tel: 095-313-4441)), **The Problem Social Situation and Environment.**

¶ 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.

98S35214 / ISA / 1998 / 12455

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 Coverage in the Media?**

¶ 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.

98S35215 / ISA / 1998 / 12456

McAll, Christopher (Dept Sociology U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (tel/fax: 514-343-6331/5722; e-mail: mcalle@ere.umontreal.ca)), **"Culture" and "Nature" in Contemporary Debates on Welfare in North America: More than Just Echoes of the Past?**

¶ 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 & the 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 discourses, practice, & policy initiatives in North America moved on from the cultural & biological racisms of the past or are they merely reproducing them—in suitably modified language?

98S35216 / ISA / 1998 / 12457

McAll, Christopher, Tremblay, Louise, Montgomery, Catherine & Teixeira, Carl (Dept Sociology U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (tel/fax: 514-343-6331/5722; e-mail: mcalle@ere.umontreal.ca)), **Language and Territory: The Use of French and English in the Montreal Aerospace Industry.**

¶ Looks at the use of French & English among production workers, supervisors, technicians, & engineers in the Montreal, Quebec, aerospace industry. Traditionally, French speakers have been underrepresented among management & white-collar workers in the private sector. Many such workplaces have been marked, historically, by English-speaking managers communicating (or not communicating) with French-speaking production workers through bilingual intermediaries. Private sector workplaces have thus constituted central sites in which representatives of the two language communities confronted each other across a key social frontier linked to the division of production labor. Such sites have played (& still play) an important role in the overall structuring of relations between the two communities. Paradoxically, in spite of the overall decline in the proportion of English speakers in the population, & the gradual increase of French-speaking managers & white-collar workers, the use of English in the upper echelons of the private sector seems to remain fairly constant. Received knowledge suggests that this just reflects the increasing predominance of English as an international language. On the basis of the reconstructed workdays of 50 engineers, technicians, supervisors, & production workers in the aerospace industry, it is suggested that there are other factors involved—linked to language use & the control of territory in the workplaces.

98S35217 / ISA / 1998 / 12458

McAllister, Jim (Central Queensland U, Rockhampton 4702 Australia), **Transformation of the Agricultural Labour Force in Sugar Production in Australia; Class and Locality.**

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¶ 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 cane cutters 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 encapsulate a number of roles—appearing to occupy contradictory class positions. Data are drawn from historical records, industry-contracted 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 lives. 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.

98S35218 / ISA / 1998 / 12459

McBeth, Sally (Dept Anthropology U Northern Colorado, Greeley 80629 (tel/fax: 970-351-1746/3163; e-mail: sjmcbet@bentley.unco.edu)), **Essie's Story: An Exploration of the Partnership Method in Life History Research.**

¶ Discusses the methods used to collect, edit, & publish a life history of & with a Shoshone elder, Esther Burnett Horne. *Essie's Story: The Life and Legacy of a Shoshone Teacher* (1998) is coauthored by Horne & McBeth. Current ethnographic writing is seeking new ways to adequately represent the authority 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.

98S35219 / ISA / 1998 / 12460

McCamish, Elizabeth Anne ((tel/fax: 03-58-290406/407; e-mail: annemc@shepparton.not.au)), **The Role of Community Recovery Workers in Community Development following a Disaster.**

¶ The appointment of community recovery workers in situations where a disaster has occurred is a recent feature of response & recovery plans in Australia. Confident that, in addition to the aid provided to individual survivors, communities need support to recover, the Dept of Health & Community Services appointed 11 recovery workers to work in two rural municipalities affected by the flooding of northern Victoria in Oct 1993. The documented experience & recommendations from their innovative move provide useful indicators in terms of future response & recovery efforts, as well as reason to expect that a carefully managed recovery may encourage community development to the long-term advantage of the affected community. A properly conducted recovery effort drawing on the long-term presence & support of recovery workers may actually result in developments of such social, political, & economic significance as to strengthen & enhance the community. Despite the initial & intermediate-term loss of essential services & security, the eventual outcome can be a better place to live, the result of a number of empowering programs & experiences initiated by survivors & supported by the workers in an effective recovery phase. The role of the recovery worker as a development officer is essential to this process & one that must be understood & agreed on by the community itself.

98S35220 / ISA / 1998 / 12461

McClure, Erica (U Illinois, Urbana 61820-6990 (tel/fax: 217-333-8518/244-7620; e-mail: gato@uiuc.edu)), **Oral and Written Assyrian-English Codeswitching: Nationalism versus Assimilation.**

¶ Since the seminal article by J.-P. Blom & John J. Gumperz (1972), numerous studies of code-switching have appeared, but relatively little attention has been accorded to the differences between oral & written code-switching, the relationship between language attrition & code-switching, or the effects of the social & political context of multilingual communities on the syntax & functions of their code-switching. Here, af-

ter describing the patterns of code-switching between Assyrian, a neo-Aramaic language, & English found in US Assyrian communities, examined is the extent to which the code-switching patterns found may be accounted for by current syntactic & functional models. Also evaluated is the extent to which the opposing forces of language attrition & language loyalty extant 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 & newsmagazines; & Assyrian Internet news groups & chat rooms. 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.

98S35221 / ISA / 1998 / 12462

McDaniel, Susan A. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 (tel/fax: 403-492-0470/7196; e-mail: cursoc@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca)), **Current Sociology: A New Era.**

¶ *Current Sociology*, an International Sociological Assoc journal since 1952, 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, when McDaniel took over as Editor, *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.

98S35222 / ISA / 1998 / 12463

McDaniel, Susan A. (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 (tel/fax: 403-492-0488/7196; e-mail: Susan.McDaniel@ualberta.ca)), **Shifting Self and Social Knowledge Identities among Older Unemployed Workers in Canada in the 1990s: Parallels with the Industrial Revolution.**

¶ The connecting cords that bring sweeping, large-scale transitions in economies, knowledge, power & interdependencies, hegemonies, & socioeconomic polarizations, together with identities—concepts of self in relation to changing social knowledge—are often difficult to discern sociologically. Sociohistorical studies of the Industrial Revolution have revealed the engagement of people with wide social changes in a coping/choice calculus. Similar processes are found to be operative, based on intensive interviews, among a sample of older unemployed workers in Canada in the 1990s.

98S35223 / ISA / 1998 / 12464

McDonald, Ian (Centre Sport Development Research Roehampton Instit, London SW15 3SN England (tel/fax: 0181-392-3537/3749; e-mail: I.Mcdonald@roehampton.ac.uk)), **The Politics of Sporting Nationalism in Contemporary India: A Case Study of the Rashtriya Swayamsavek Sangh.**

¶ Explores the ideology & role of sport within the extreme Hindu nationalist movement in contemporary India, focusing on the Rashtriya Swayamsavek Sangh, a militant Hindu organization with fascistic traits. The Rashtriya Swayamsavek Sangh sits at the core of a group of Hindu nationalist organizations, known collectively as the Sangh Combine. Sport has been an important site of contestation for the Sangh Combine in promoting their distinct brand of Hindu nationalism. Data obtained via interviews with key Rashtriya Swayamsavek Sangh sport ideologues & fieldwork conducted at a Rashtriya Swayamsavek Sangh training camp are drawn on to examine Rashtriya Swayamsavek Sangh ideologies of physical culture & the body, their particular relationship to sporting practices, & their strategies for using sport 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, & chauvinistic forms of national sporting identity.

98S35224 / ISA / 1998 / 12465

McDonald, Kevin J. (U Melbourne, Parkville Victoria 3052 Australia (tel: 61-3-93446562; e-mail: K.Mcdonald@politics.unimelb.edu.au)), **Struggles for Subjectivity: Identity, Action and Youth Experience.**

¶ Contemporary transformations of citizenship need to be explored in terms of the relationship between processes of globalization & individualization, processes often seen as reducing social life to a market, where private lives are lead in global flows. This relationship is explored in light of a sociological intervention undertaken with young marginalized people in a poor suburb of Melbourne, Australia. Focus is on the resources that actors seek to mobilize to conflictualize their experience & produce a relationship; the place of class consciousness & development of ethnic & Aboriginal identities in actors' struggles are explored. The relationship between struggles for subjectivity & reconstituting the social is considered, are implications for the question of citizenship among poor & marginalized young people in urban contexts.

98S35225 / ISA / 1998 / 12466

McDonald, Lynn (Dept Sociology U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1 (tel/fax: 519-824-4120/837-9561)), **Florence Nightingale and Harriet Martineau: Their Collaboration and Its Results.**

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¶ Draws on original manuscripts gathered from many archives in connection with the ongoing production & editing of the *Collected Works of Florence Nightingale* (forthcoming) to explore the collaboration between Nightingale & Harriet Martineau, focusing on how each influenced the other. Working against their common approach methodologically (each was a committed empiricist) were quite different positions on concurrent women's movement & religion. Martineau was an eminent author & journalist when Nightingale, yet more famous as the heroine of the Crimean War, recruited Martineau to publicize the findings of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary Condition of the Army in the East & agitate for implementation of its recommendations. The result was Martineau's *England and Her Soldiers* (1859), which used Nightingale's material, eg, printer's plates of pioneer charts, & several leading articles in the *Daily News* of London, England. Nightingale's reforms, via Martineau, were later brought to the US during the Civil War. Subsequently, the two also collaborated on promoting the nursing profession, reforms in India, & joint opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts.

98S35226 / ISA / 1998 / 12467

McDonald, Mary G. & Birrell, Susan (Dept Physical Education/Health/Sport Studies Miami U, Oxford OH 45056 (tel/fax: 513-529-2724/5006; e-mail: mcdonamg@muohio.edu)), **Reading Sport Critically.**

¶ In theorizing the complex interactions of gender, race, class, & sexuality in sport & popular culture, many scholarly models & public discourse are limited by theoretical perspectives that focus on only one axis of power as a privileged point of analytical access. Yet, structures of dominance expressed around what are called the "power lines" of race, class, gender, & sexuality do not work independently from one another, & thus, cannot be understood in isolation from one another. Moreover, because they operate in historically specific ways with identifiable consequences, theoretically grounded methodological practices capable of capturing that complexity & specificity must be developed. Here, feminist criticism, critical race relations theories, & cultural studies are drawn on to offer strategies for understanding unique articulations of power, & thus, for reading sport critically.

98S35227 / ISA / 1998 / 12468

McElwee, Michael (Emergent Dynamics, 7 Darnby Ct Orinda CA 94563 (tel: 510-376-6064; e-mail: mmcelwee@ix.netcom.com)), **Chaos Theory and Complexity as Fountainheads for Design of an Organization Theory Building Workshop.**

¶ Discusses a workshop 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 of phenomena identical to that described in the literature of applicable physical sciences to express the potential for situating chaos theory in the organizational milieu in a literal rather than metaphorical way. Presented are principles that guided the design & conduct of the workshop, which succeeded far beyond expectations, as well as some of its findings.

98S35228 / ISA / 1998 / 12469

McElwee, Michael (Emergent Dynamics, 7 Darnby Ct Orinda CA 94563 (tel: 510-376-6064; e-mail: mmcelwee@ix.netcom.com)), **Chaos and Culture: Sensitive Dependence on Initial Conditions in Organizations.**

¶ Explores the literal (vs metaphorical) presence & operation of deterministic chaos, marked by the phenomenon known as sensitive dependence on initial conditions in the organizational milieu. By illuminating the presence of sensitive dependence on initial conditions in the organizational culture, the membership of organizations in the class of dynamic systems can be supported, enabling & legitimizing development of a theory or organizations as dynamic systems. This implies the presence of a gap in theories of organizations as systems &, with respect to system theory, poses serious questions as to the importance of the external environment & how the system boundary is defined. Further, leadership should be viewed as a form of systemic influence subject to many constraints but available to everyone in every organization. Using an exploratory & foundational approach with qualitative methods, a new view of organizational culture is provided, & areas for further analysis are indicated.

98S35229 / ISA / 1998 / 12470

McFadden, Patricia (Southern African Regional Instit Policy Studies, 4 Deary Ave Box MP 111 Mount Pleasant Harare Zimbabwe (tel/fax: 263-4-727875/732735; e-mail: sapes@africaonline.co.zw)), **Globalization and Its Meaning for the African Women's Movement.**

¶ Although the discourse about globalization & its impact on women has been occurring for some time, especially through the development of new fields of analysis within economics & political economy (feminist economics being the newest challenge), the impact of globalization on the thinking & activist work of African feminists has tended to remain subsumed within the South &/or poor women in general. Examined here are the political & ideological underpinnings of globalization as a macroeconomic & political system within a historical (feminist) perspective, attempting to show the links between macroeconomic policies, national policies toward women's rights (reproductive, sociopolitical, economic, & cultural), & the consequences of restructuring the public & private spaces & notion of who the African woman is or can be. Consequences for the political character & directions of the African women's movement & for feminist politics within this very contested space are addressed.

98S35230 / ISA / 1998 / 12471

McFall, Elizabeth R. (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA Buckinghamshire England (tel/fax: 044-1908-65-4409/4488; 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.**

¶ Semiotic & postsemiotic methodologies as they have been applied to the study of advertising are reviewed to establish the need for an alternative methodological approach. Underlying this aim is the contention that these methodologies are characterized by a tendency to frame the research agenda in terms of the ongoing debate in critical theory about the nature of the relationship between subject & object, culture & economy. In tackling this debate, both methodologies have tended to rely on specific & provisional abstractions about the nature of meaning, texts, subjects, & objects. Approaches taken to the study of advertising by Roland Barthes (1977); J. Williamson (1976); W. Leiss, S. Kline, & S. Jhally (1990); & A. Wernick (1991 (see abstract 92c01622)) are explored to make the case for a methodology targeted at practice rather than texts.

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.**

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¶ Uses short vignettes to show how, for a community development action researcher, the implications of different theoretical & methodological options have ethical implications for the different stakeholders involved. An attempt is made to explain how using tools for ethical thinking & caring tries to help practitioners interpolated across theoretical & methodological options to find their "liberative potential" (Gouldner, Alvin W., 1971). This involves discussing the tools that aid the process. We are

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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 discussing 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 & though specific technologies of sighting are explored. Using Rosaldo's (1989) notion of imperialist nostalgia, analysis reveals how these commercial images & concomitant identities are constituted, & 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 Twentieth-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 that can valuably raise 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@gcal.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@provot.wm.edu)), **Analytical Induction and Role Performance during Disaster.**

¶ The research method of analytic 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 de-

velop a universal definition & explanation of role performance. In Bosworth & Kreps's research program (1986, 1993, 1994), role performance is defined as having two general forms: conventional or improvised. Beginning with their definitions, & following Lendessmith'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

McMullan, John L. & Perrier, David C. (Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3 (tel/fax: 902-420-5885/5121)), **Poaching and Social Control.**

¶ 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 piscatorial 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, & prosecution & penalties. Conclusions suggest that poaching groups are an integral part of maritime community life.

98S35237 / ISA / 1998 / 12478

McMullin, 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 of 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 fall short in their specific conceptualizations 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

McMylor, Peter, Mellor, Rosemary & Barkhatova, Nonna (Dept Sociology U Manchester, M13 9PL England (tel/fax: 161-275-2492/2514; e-mail: Peter.McMylor@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: mcnamard@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 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 fostered 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@CAS.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: mcphee@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 strategy for addressing myriad visible 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 B516 1DD (tel/fax: 44-117-975-8425/8443; e-mail: r-means@upg.uwe.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

Mechtcherkina, Elena Y. (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sci-

ences, ul Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 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 changes 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 Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Krzyzanovskogo 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 Instit of Socio-Economic Studies of Population 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 emancipation rhetoric, such everyday practices can be interpreted as a diffusion of the traditional women's role, on one side, & partly the establishment of masculine patterns of behavior, on the other.

98S35245 / ISA / 1998 / 12486

Meda, Dominique (Ministère 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 (Ministère l'emploi, 1 place Fontenay F-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

Medeiros, Leonilde Servolo de & Leite, Sergio Pereira (CPDA U Federal Rural Rio de Janeiro, 23851-970 Seropédica RJ Brazil), **Regional Impacts of Rural Settlements: Economical and Social Dimensions.**

¶ 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.

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98S35248 / ISA / 1998 / 12489

Melasuo, Tuomo (Tapri U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland), **De la polarité périphérique à la Méditerranée des réseaux** (From Peripheral Polarity to a Mediterranean of Networks). (FRE)

¶ While, from a polar global 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 must be discarded; 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.

98S35249 / ISA / 1998 / 12490

Meléndez, Anaída (Facultad Arquitectura U Zulia, Apartado Postal 10309 Maracaibo Venezuela (tel/fax: 58-61-529253; e-mail: leonardo@autoedicion.com)), **Spanish title not provided** (Sustainable Tourism and Recreation in the Public Urban Space). (SPA)

¶ The city must offer public spaces & green areas, not only to improve the perception & quality of the urban environment, but also to offer a better use for the leisure time of the community. Adequate management & administration of tourist activities contributes value in relation to recreation & urban tourism. It is necessary to understand the necessities of a receptive community, the characteristics of those spaces & public areas, the tendencies of tourist activities in the area, & the facilities required for urban spaces to be useful without damaging the environment.

98S35250 / ISA / 1998 / 12491

Mello, Marinilzes Moradillo (U São Paulo, 05508-900 SP Brazil (tel/fax: 5511-815-02-32)), **French title not provided** (About the Creation of the "High Level Technician" in Clothing). (FRE)

¶ Analyzes reasons for the creation of new professions in Brazil, eg, high-level technician in clothing, highlighting the impact that this action may have on both medium-level technician in clothing & textile engineer, as the frontier of the new profession seems to invade their territory.

98S35251 / ISA / 1998 / 12492

MeLlossi, Daria (Facoltà giurisprudenza U Bologna, I-40126 Italy (tel/fax: 39-51-236520/231432; e-mail: MeLossie@biblio.cineca.it)), **Migrants, Images of 'Other', and Criminality**.

¶ Lately, contemporary criminology has accepted the popular idea that immigration is linked to all kinds of social evils, including the import of crime, but has pointed out that specific ethnic &/or immigrant groups are disproportionately involved in criminal activities. What is it about specific contemporary immigrant groups in Europe that involves them in criminal activities & makes them more easily identifiable as such? How is such identification connected with deep processes of social, political, & cultural change in the new Europe? Answers are sought via research in Europe & Italy.

98S35252 / ISA / 1998 / 12493

Melucci, Alberto (U Milano, I-20122 Italy (tel/fax: 39-2-76074351/15104)), **Identity and Difference in a Planetary Society**.

¶ Dramatic social changes have revealed the limits of the modern definition of democracy & the inadequacy of political institutional responses to the planetarization of the world system. It is argued that today's democracy requires conditions for enhancing the recognition & autonomy of individual & collective signifying processes in everyday life. Contemporary societies based on information allocate specific resources to individuals who use them to become autonomous subjects of action; but maintenance systems extend their control over the deep-lying sources of action & the construction of its meaning. Different forms of postnational, postmodern identities are seen as responses to a search for meaning in societies that are unable to provide forms of membership & identification to meet the needs of individuals for self-realization, communicative interaction, & recognition. Through different ways of belonging, contemporary individuals are acting on the borders of different systems, & they need permeable identities. A self-limiting notion of rationality must be applied to social life when power is based on the manipulation of cultural codes & social actors are increasingly involved in conflicts for the construction of meaning. Any new definition of citizenship must consider the necessary elements of diversity & uncertainty in basic social relations

& include a measure of respect for aspects of human experience that are not reducible to modern rationality. Inclusion & exclusion are redefined according to new forms of inequality that relate to the production & distribution of resources for individualization; becoming a person is a matter of unequally shared capacities, rights, & responsibilities.

98S35253 / ISA / 1998 / 12494

Memoli, Rosanna (Facoltà scienze statistiche U Roma 'La Sapienza', I-00185 Italy (tel/fax: 0039-6-4453828/49910720; e-mail: mc9333@mcink.it)), **Social Networks as a Resource in the Elites Reproduction: A Comparative Research in 27 Countries**.

¶ Discusses the applicability of network analysis to social stratification, particularly, the mechanism of recruitment & behavior of elites. Resources make up a framework to describe the opportunity of access to the upper classes & the opportunity to be, over time, stable in a strata. Through network analysis, it is possible to create a structure, using structural equation, formed by a system of relations among variables. Network analysis can be seen from both a theoretical & an empirical point of view, though a continuum does not necessarily exist between these two dimensions. Often, theoretical characteristics cannot be operationalized, & relational techniques do not have a strong theoretical background. Methodological problems, linked to the network approach in social research, are discussed, with reference to comparative research on leadership. Focus is on the cultural differences among countries when models of careers are seen within three different fields, eg, political, bureaucratic, & business organizations. Data from a global sample of 1,739 top managers are used to test the hypothesis of the role played by formal & informal relations, considered as a combination of resources, to explain the access to & attainment of professional positions.

98S35254 / ISA / 1998 / 12495

Menanteau-Horta, Dario (Center Rural Sociology U Minnesota, Saint Paul 55108 (tel/fax: 612-625-8798/636-7249; e-mail: menan001@maroon.tc.umn.edu)), **Income Distribution and Social Well-Being as Indicators of Social Performance**.

¶ In a market-driven economy, income distribution represents the most visible mechanisms by which a social system shares its resources & rewards among society members. Income distribution therefore also may be a powerful indicator of performance of a social system if such distribution permits the satisfaction of public needs. In contemporary society, however, problems of income distribution & conditions of poverty appear to go together in systems characterized by uneven development among regions & communities. Some theoretical & axiological issues related to various explanations for causes of income inequality are discussed, including social processes such as demographic changes, welfare programs, family structure, & industry changes, as well as those perspectives emphasizing economic factors such as economic growth, unemployment, & inflation. Also measured is income inequality for counties in a midwestern state & the levels of performance of the economic system in reference to an Index of Social Well-Being estimated for counties are determined.

98S35255 / ISA / 1998 / 12496

Mendoza, Carlos (U Complutense Madrid, E-28001 Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-432-1415/578-2797; e-mail: laudem@laudem.es)), **The Socio-Integrated Balance of Management: A Business Contribution to Social Performance of Social Systems**.

¶ 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 become integrated in the company. It is necessary to obtain information using social performances indicators in an integrated social system such as the modern company. A tool is proposed for controlling management & information: the sociointegrated balance of strategic management.

98S35256 / ISA / 1998 / 12497

Menendez-Alarcon, Antonio V. (Butler U, Indianapolis IN 46208

(fax: 317-940-9487; e-mail: amenende@thomas.butler.edu)), **National Identity in France and the Process of European Integration.**

¶ Analyzes how national myths & symbols are reinvented in French people's interaction with the 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@fortalnet.com.br]), **Adoption en famille substitute** (Adoption in Stepfamilies). (FRE)

¶ A study of 10 low-income 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 part of a strategy to lengthen motherhood for women with grown-up 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: 33-1-45-49-76-38/01]), **Multiactivité, polyvalence, mobilité sectorielle. La Démultiplication de soi dans les professions artistiques. Le Cas des comédiens** (Occupational Versatility and Between-Sector Mobility. The Demultiplication of Self in the Artistic Professions. The Case of Actors). (FRE)

¶ 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 & gain new abilities, a way to establish one's reputation, & a form of insurance against the instability & 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: success, 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

Mengue 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)

¶ 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.

98S35260 / ISA / 1998 / 12501

Mentzel, Maarten (School Engineering/Policy Analysis/Management Delft U Technology, NL-2628 BX Netherlands [tel/fax: 31(15)2788458/4811; e-mail: mentzel@sepa.tudelft.nl]), **The Dilemma of Environmental Quality and Economic Welfare. Policy versus Sciences.**

¶ Outlines the Dutch government's 1997 policy document on the integration of the environment & the economy, & summarizes political & scientific debate surrounding the document. Concepts & instruments used to measure economic & social welfare are reviewed, including gross national product, level & distribution of consumption, consumption patterns, social health, & environmental danger. The ambiguous role of the sciences in highlighting (or not) environmental conflicts is demonstrated, & ways to use scientific expertise in addressing the dilemma of pursuing economic welfare & environmental quality are considered.

98S35261 / ISA / 1998 / 12502

Mercier, Delphine & Cuq, Fabienne (Laboratoire Printemps U Versailles Saint Quentin en Yvelines, Guyancourt F-78047 France [tel/fax: 33-01-39-25-56-50/55; e-mail: Delphine.Mercier@printemps.uvsq.fr]), **Quality: A "Management Tool". Compared Study of Organisational and Technical Impacts in France and in Mexico.**

¶ Explores total quality control as a tool used by management & the shop floor in terms of its organizational & technical consequences. Comparative analysis of France & Mexico explores elements of change & their territorial specificity.

98S35262 / ISA / 1998 / 12503

Merda, Stacey S. & Moen, Phyllis (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853 [tel/fax: 607-255-4751/254-2903; e-mail: ssm3@cornell.edu]), **Time Hierarchies.**

¶ Marks (1977), in his discussion of role strain, argues that, individuals' time commitments should be studied as a system in which they are assessing the value or importance of a given role or group of activities in relation to their other roles or activity clusters. He argues that individuals choose to spend more of their time in certain activities than others based on culturally patterned systems of commitment. The result of this system is that individuals will place more time in more highly valued activities, to the detriment of less-valued activities. Marks argues that individuals under this system are primarily oriented toward paid work. Here, interview data from 116 managers & professionals in central NY are used to investigate whether individuals are prioritizing their time according to Marks's theory & whether systems of prioritization vary by gender & position in the life course.

98S35263 / ISA / 1998 / 12504

Mergy, Jennifer, T. (U Paris IX [Dauphine], F-75775 Cedex 16 France [tel/fax: 33-1-44-05-43-17/18; jmergy@dp-fr.fr]), **Notes critiques and Année Sociologique: Crossroads for Politics and Sociology.**

¶ Explores participation by authors of *Année sociologique* in *Notes critiques-sciences sociales* via analysis of historical & political factors that explain this collaboration & a comparative study of the texts. Lucien Herr & François Simiand put together in *Notes critiques*, 1900-1906, a rare caliber of intellectuals, political figures, & social scientists, eg, Léon Blum, Émile Durkheim, Arthur Fontaine, Lucien Lévy-Bruhl, Charles Rist, Charles Seignobos, & Albert Thomas, to provide an annotated bibliography summarizing the subject, method, & scientific value of emergent literature in the social sciences through a positivistic, experimental, & sociological method of evaluation. Further, *Notes* was to draw on this method to study socialist doctrines & movements & their possible application to society & politics. Whereas *Année* was to be dedicated to relatively longer developments on social science publications & act as an instrument to define & promote Durkheimian sociology, *Notes* combined sociological theory & practice. It is argued that this division reflects Durkheim's distinction between the goals & status of sociology & political science, determining if this conceptual division of labor appeared in the texts. Analysis is limited to texts in *Notes* written by Durkheim, Marcel Mauss, François Simiand, & Maurice Halbwachs. Texts of the neglected *Notes* that have not been republished elsewhere but are deemed of interest to scholars concerned with the political feature of Durkheimian sociology are highlighted.

98S35264 / ISA / 1998 / 12505

Meshkova, Elena G. (Instit Technology Russian Academy Sciences,

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Krzyszczanovskogo 24/35 6.5 117218 Moscow (tel/fax: 011-7-095-719-0940/0740)), **The Changing Role of Women in Modernising Russia.**

- ¶ The early 1990s in Russia were characterized by a transformation in history. A kaleidoscopic mixture of value systems has evolved: those inherited from socialism & those related to a market-oriented society. The urgency of reconsidering the system of value & the political & cultural changes in Russian society that could lead women to the position they deserve is obvious. Women constitute a special group within which transformations take place that can largely determine the principal trends in modern society's development. It is women who bear the main responsibility for families' adjustment to & survival in the new conditions. Recent research, however, indicates that the socioeconomic transformations in Russia have brought marked discrimination against women in all spheres of public life. However, trends toward modernization are emerging, & 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 change their social status, expand their possibilities in the employment sphere, & 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, Czesław (Academy Economics, ul.Rakowicka 27 PL-31510 Cracow Poland (tel/fax: 48-12-16-76-19/12-54-38; 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.**

- ¶ Presents a preliminary survey of the applications of equilibrium, stability, turbulence, chaos, & complexity in economics, sociology, & 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 & explanative interpretations; (4) predictive interpretations; (5) normative interpretations; & (6) evolution of normative meaning in relevant disciplines. The prospects for descriptive, explanative, & normative applications of some of those analogies & metaphors in the studies of modern, information technology-dominated society are evaluated.

98S35266 / 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)

- ¶ 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 shows up 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 & interviews with sociologists & historians are used to explore these questions.

98S35267 / ISA / 1998 / 12508

Mesquita, Myriam (Post Graduate Program Social Service Children Teenagers Research Center, Ave Cons Rodrigues Alves N 457/11 04014-010 São Paulo Brazil (tel/fax: 5511-571-2273; e-mail: mymesquita@br2001.com.br)), **Impunity-Security and Justice. A Discussion about Impunity: The Construction of Impunity as a Process.**

- ¶ Discusses unequal rights absent from formal laws, but present in daily practices, & how this reality contributes to impunity as a process constructed in security & justice agencies. Data on child & teenager homicides in São Paulo, Brazil, 1990-1995, were used to quantify & qualify impunity in this type of crime & reflect on victimization & rights issues. Findings indicate that impunity built in security & justice agencies appears, in most cases, as a legal action in the form of intensive violence against children & teenagers. Related myths are considered, & a typology constructed to illustrate differences between homicide & extermination. Results show that criminal justice, through the action of security & justice agencies, supports (or collaborates) with impunity.

98S35268 / ISA / 1998 / 12509

Meyner, Marian (Dept Education U Lund, S-22100 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-46-22-8726/4538)), **From Critical Theory to Postmodernism-Educational Theory and Practice with Reflections on Third World Issues.**

- ¶ 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-ie, 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, Jürgen Habermas) & its opponents (eg, Jean-François 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

Mezzana, Daniele (CERFE, via Monte Zebio 30 I-00195 Rome Italy (tel/fax: 06-3225747/1218; e-mail: cerfe@pronet.it)), **Micro-Dynamics of Collective Action. Remarks on a Processual Sociology of Subjects.**

- ¶ Contends that insufficient attention is given today to internal dynamics of different kinds of collective actors, ie, to the microdynamics of rules presiding 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: 250-960-6697/5544; e-mail: michalos@unbc.ca)), **Public Services and the Quality of Life: Further Explorations with Top-Down, Bottom-Up and Bi-Directional Models.**

- ¶ 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, Anina & 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.**

- ¶ 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

& whether this presents an opportunity or a new barrier for women; (2) the role attributed to a women's university in the context of the reform of the system of university education at large; (3) the conditions under which the idea of a women's university might gain acceptance in society & how such a university should look; & (4) how to handle the notion of an elite constituent of this idea of a university.

98S35272 / ISA / 1998 / 12513

Michaud, Jean & Johnson, Mark (Centre South-East Asian Studies U Hull, HU6 7RX England (tel/fax: 44-1482-465-758; e-mail: j.michaud@pol-as.hull.ac.uk)), **Imagining 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 centred 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.

98S35273 / ISA / 1998 / 12514

Michealson, William, Linden, Karin Palm & Wikstorm, Tomas (Center Urban & Community Studies, 455 Spadina Ave Toronto Ontario M5S 2G8 (tel/fax: 416-978-2072/7162; e-mail: michealson@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 teleworking spatially & temporally in the home are described. Implications for room arrangements & furnishings are discussed.

98S35274 / ISA / 1998 / 12515

Michel, A., Meshkova, H., Guseinov, A. & Kara, Z. (Instut Sociology Russian Academy Science, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 b.5 117218 Moscow (tel/fax: 719-0940/0740)), **Attitudes towards Environment of French, Russian, and Turkish People: A Cross-Cultural Approach.**

¶ 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 showed cross-country anxieties concerning air & water pollution & dangers 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.

98S35275 / ISA / 1998 / 12516

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 employment situation without 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 different styles of home-based work, & as examined by more traditional explanatory variables. Some special forms of analysis dealing with hypercodes, 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.

98S35276 / ISA / 1998 / 12517

Midol, Nancy & Le Pogam, Yves (U 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 ethnosychiatric approaches of Georges Devereux. This process of gemination in sociology (through concepts related to the "intimate") is presented, taking into consideration three important figures associated with the sociology of sport in France: Jean-Marie Brohm, Christian Pociello, & Pierre Sansot. Focus here is on understanding the theoretical bases of their three approaches: (1) Brohm imparts to the sociology of sport a critical attitude founded 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 anthroposociology 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.

98S35277 / ISA / 1998 / 12518

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 attitude towards food & the rise demand for new qualities of food. The concern with lifestyle suggests that the practices of consumption, the planning, purchase, & display of consumer goods & experiences in everyday life cannot be understood merely via conceptions of exchange value & instrumental rational calculation. On the contrary, the symbolic aspects of food gain new relevance as explanatory variables of diverse 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 movement, voluntary simplicity, market & advertising critiques, & the transformation of mass-produced objects into individualized possessions & experiences. The literature on postmodern consumption suggests that these strategies are adopted by actors who do not stick to a coherent & stable set 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.

98S35278 / ISA / 1998 / 12519

Mies, Marin (Hlumenstr 9, D-50670 Cologne Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0049-221-135249/1391737)), **Globalization of the**

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Economy and Violence against Women.

¶ Addresses the violence against woman that has accompanied the globalization of the 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—and 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 sadism, but is a necessary component of a globalized economy based on the dogmas of permanent growth, competition, & the search for comparative advantages. Hence, it is not extraeconomic, but part & parcel of this economy.

98S35279 / ISA / 1998 / 12520

Miethe, Ingrid (Free U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 03341-312340/309998; e-mail: i.miethe@miregal.berlinet.de)), **East German Dissident Biographies in the Context of Family History.**

¶ The questions of what motivates people to join a dissident 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 older 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 structurally with the family history in German's National Socialist period. Empirically based on hermeneutical case reconstructions of women in East German dissident 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.**

¶ 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, which explains partly why postcolonial thinking 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 & area studies is suggested. To think in such terms implies thinking in terms of post-Occidental categories (or "beyond Occidentalism" as in Coronil's expression).

98S35281 / ISA / 1998 / 12522

Miguel, Juan Carlos (Facultad Ciencias Comunicación, Apartado 644 E-48080 Bilbao Spain (tel/fax: 34-4-4648-800/299; e-mail: cypmibuj@lg.ehu.es)), **La Guerre digital en Espagne** (The Digital War in Spain). (FRE)

¶ Examines conflicts arising from the arrival of digital platforms in Spain. These conflicts appear on the surface to be related to an economical fight between the two largest communication groups: Prisa & Telefónica. In fact, this turmoil has a political basis, because the government seeks its own 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-

pecially audiovisual communication, needs a mix of political considerations, eg, industrial, competition, & contents.

98S35282 / ISA / 1998 / 12523

Mikami, Shunji & Nakamura, Isao (Tokyo U, Bunkyo-ku 156 Japan (tel/fax: 03-3290-9631/5374-7224)), **Needs and Flows of Daily-Life Information at the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.**

¶ Leaflets, fax information service, & local newspapers 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

Mikhailchenko, Vida Youzovna (Instit Linguistics Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 103009 (tel/fax: 07095-290-52-68/05-28)), **Social Linguistics in Russian Federation (Past, Present and Future).**

¶ 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 & the national linguistic situation & works dealing with foreign experience in the development of languages are actively 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 multiethnic state. Significant 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

Mikheyeva, 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.**

¶ 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 domination 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

Mikheyeva, 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.**

¶ Changes in marital reproductive behavior, eg, rise in extramarital couples & out-of-wedlock births, are argued to be a natural phenomena at the present stage of community 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 attitudes of men (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, in 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, an 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

Miki, Hizuru (Eichi U, Amagasaki Hyogo 661-8530 Japan [tel/fax: 06-491-5000/2591]), **A Reconsideration of the 'Relative Deprivation Theory' of Religion.**

¶ 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@unbsj.ca]), **The Impact of Cohabiting on Kin Relations.**

¶ An exploratory analysis of the impact of cohabiting 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. Cohabitators 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

Milazi, Dominic B. T. (U North-West, Mmabatho 2735 South Africa [tel/fax: 0140-89-2504]), **Ethnicity and State: Revisiting the Salience of Ethnicity in South African Politics.**

¶ 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

Milazi, Dominic B. T. (U North-West, Mmabatho 2735 South Africa [tel/fax: 0140-89-2504]), **Articulating the Social Question in the Globalization Discourse—A Study of the Social Impact of Globalization on the Pacific Rim and Sub-Saharan Countries.**

¶ Examines differential conceptualizations of globalization & their centrality in theoretical discourse. Such a focus prompts a revisitation of international relations, multidisciplinary interests, & preoccupation with 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 users" 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 family affairs: (1) Maternal employment affects age at first marriage, first & subsequent births, & first abortion (since abortion has become a very extensive means of birth control in Serbia). (2) Comparing the life course of employed with unemployed mothers, the former have a much denser life trajectory; this is also true in comparing employed women & their husbands.

98S35293 / ISA / 1998 / 12534

Milkman, Ruth M. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90095-1551 [tel/fax: 310-206-5215/9838; e-mail: milkman@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.i.millar@bath.ac.uk]), **Family Obligations and Social Policy: Attitudes, Behaviour and Policy Change.**

¶ Expectations & 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-

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ing family & employment patterns are creating potential gaps between policy expectations, behavior, & attitudes. Different countries have different expectations 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.

98S35295 / ISA / 1998 / 12536

Miller, Abraham H. (Dept Political Science U Cincinnati, OH 45221-0375 [tel/fax: 513-556-3300/2314]), **Rethinking the Meaning of Political Violence in Democracies.**

¶ In the aftermath of the 1960s urban riots in the US, a great deal of intellectual energy was expended on trying to explain the surge in domestic violence. Scholars & informed observers frequently disagreed on what was & was not "political" in the various kinds of violent outbursts. Empiricists frequently solved the problem by dissecting all kinds of violence, showing how democratic 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 less-obvious but persistent manifestations. Whether these can be subsumed under similar definitional structures is discussed. If so, they should 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 definitionally 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.

98S35296 / ISA / 1998 / 12537

Miller, Darlene R. (Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218 [tel/fax: 410-516-7626/7590; e-mail: drml2@jhunix.hct.jhu.edu]), **South Africa in Africa: Changing Workforces in the New African Landscape.**

¶ The historical geography of labor in Africa is changing, with democratization in South Africa spurring 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.

98S35297 / ISA / 1998 / 12538

Miller, Toby (Dept Cinema Studies New York U, NY 10003 [tel/fax: 212-998-1614/995-4061; e-mail: toby.miller@nyu.edu]), **The New International Division of Sporting Labor and Its Implications for Cultural Meaning.**

¶ Revisions to doctrines of dependent underdevelopment that came from the new international division of labor paradigm, as well as critiques of the cultural imperialism & Americanization theses, are drawn on to foreground both the emergence of domestic & international sporting bourgeoisies & the importance of practices of customization by audiences & participants. Throughout, questions of class, gender, race, & sexuality are considered.

98S35298 / ISA / 1998 / 12539

Miller, William (School Telecommunications Ohio U, Athens 45701-2979 [tel: 740-593-4868; e-mail: wmler1@ohiou.edu]), **The Cyber Challenge to Gebser's Integral Consciousness.**

¶ Suggests that Swiss cultural philosopher Jean Gebser's emerging integral consciousness may be the product of his own mental/rational grand theory & limited by virtue of missing the effects of TV & the computer, the Internet, virtual communities & identities, rise of the information society, & postmodernity. Drawing on insights from Marshall McLuhan, Howard Rheingold, Paul Virilio, Arthur Kroker, & the consciousness

brain/mind theories of Marvin Minsky & Daniel Dennett, posited instead of the integral is an emerging cyberconsciousness of virtual realities & identities, cyborg-like mechanistic bodies, technological extensions, & hyperexperiences of instantaneity & virtual space. As Gebser offered Pablo Picasso's images as precursors of the integral, for a cyberconsciousness, one might turn to William Gibson's cybernovel, *Neuromancer*.

98S35299 / ISA / 1998 / 12540

Miller, William L. (Dept Politics U Glasgow, G12 8RT Scotland [tel/fax: 44-141-330-4680/5071; e-mail: w.l.miller@socsci.gla.ac.uk]), **Ideology versus Autonomy: The Meaning of Public Support for Local Government Autonomy in Britain.**

¶ Argues that the apparent widespread public support in GB for locally elected & locally accountable local governance may be misleading. For many, support for local democracy begins & ends with support for elections. It does not imply support for locally elected bodies to have wide-ranging powers & functions, local discretion, or local accountability; ie, it is more electoral than democratic. Further, many of those who do appear to support local discretion & local accountability do so as a means to other ends, rather than as an end in itself. Much of the debate about local governance is simply the national ideological struggle between Left & Right disguised as a debate about local autonomy. Those who have lost in the arena of national politics try to recoup their losses by opening a second front in local politics. They demand autonomy, not so much for local government as against the central government they do not control. Their support for local autonomy is conditional, contingent, temporary, & tactical. To a considerable degree, the national ideological struggle dominates opinion on the question of local autonomy: national ideology is the first-order issue, & local autonomy no more than second order. Here, a multilevel survey of British public attitudes toward local governance is used to examine the extent to which these attitudes are dominated by changing fortunes in the arena of national politics.

98S35300 / ISA / 1998 / 12541

Mills, Melinda C. (Population Research Center Rijks U Groningen, NL-9700 AV Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-50-363-3898/3901; e-mail: M.Mills@frw.rug.nl]), **The Relationship between Women and the Family in India and the Netherlands: An Event History Analysis of the Consequences of Autonomy.**

¶ 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 = 3,705 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 whether the family is positioned as a central institution or women participate in institutions outside the family. Results are discussed in relation to Anthony Giddens's (1984 [see abstract 91c01451]) structuration theory, focusing on the specific structure of rules & allocative & authoritative resources that both constrain & enable women in interaction. It is concluded that aspects of fertility (eg, contraceptive use & childbirth spacing) are positively associated with women's level of autonomy from the family.

98S35301 / ISA / 1998 / 12542

Millward, Christine A. (Australian Instit Family Studies, Melbourne 3000 [tel/fax: 61-3-9214-7866/7839; e-mail: chrism@aifs.org.au]), **Predictors of Australian Family Network Dynamics.**

¶ Explores sociodemographic factors predicting family network availability & interaction among 8,836 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.

98S35302 / ISA / 1998 / 12543

Millward, Christine A. (Australian Instit Family Studies, 300 Queen St Melbourne Victoria 3000 [tel/fax: 61-3-9214-7866/7839; e-mail: chrism@aifs.org.au]), **Intergenerational Relations in Later Life: Effects of Marital Separation.**

¶ Examines relationships, contact, & actual or anticipated aid & exchange between 660 Australian later-life parents (ages 50-70) & their adult children. Data from the 1996 national Later Life Families study, are used to test the hypothesis that a history of parental marital separation diminishes later intergenerational aid. Logistic regression analysis tests sociodemographic factors & family structure, association, exchange, & emotional relationships & values to see which elements best predict intergenerational exchange. Parental marital separation was a significant negative predictor, implying limitations on younger-generation kinship resources, particularly for men approaching old age. Findings are pertinent to the debate about public-private responsibility for aging citizens in the present Australian political climate of reduction or privatization of government services. The notion of an intergenerational social contract & the gender inequality inherent in family care responsibilities are also discussed.

98S35303 / ISA / 1998 / 12544

Milner, Henry & Ladner, Andreas (Dépt science politique U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 [tel/fax: 514-731-8383/8256; e-mail: henry.milner@grig.ulaval.ca]), **Electoral Systems and Turnout in Local Elections. Are Political Parties the Missing Link?**

¶ Arguing that voting in local elections is a good indicator of what is popularly 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.

98S35304 / ISA / 1998 / 12545

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," ie, Toronto, Ontario, after the 1 Jan 1998 legislation to amalgamate the city's seven governments. The encompassing framework for the research is the world city research paradigm enunciated by John Friedmann (1995), with particular care directed to the interpretation of global-local actors & phenomena, as urged by Bob Beauregard (1995). A comparative examination of pre-megacity street policies & planning in the seven municipal jurisdictions is presented. Particular emphasis is on pedestrianization, permits for public use of streets, & control of street planning decisions. The recommendations of the provincially appointed "transition team" are analyzed as are actual changes occurring in the first 6 months of the new city's operation.

98S35305 / ISA / 1998 / 12546

Milstein, Diana J. & Mendes, Hector O. (U Nacional Comahue Argentina, 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 embodied meanings that legitimate the social position in which people now live. The epistemological rupture with the idealistic prenotions during the 20th century since the rising of seminology & 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 logic of common sense & to 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

Minai, Keiko (Kibi International U, Takahashi City Okayama 716-8505 Japan [tel/fax: 866-22-9454/8133; e-mail: kei@kiui.ac.jp]), **A Prescription for Quality of Life in Japan.**

¶ Quality-of-life trends of people's preferences & needs over the past few decades reflect social dynamics as well as political & economic maneuvering. Terms such as affluence, quality, & comfortable life (superfluity) that highlighted social policy in successive stages have given the Japanese certain evaluative standards in perceiving & achieving needs & life satisfaction. It is apparent, however, that needs & satisfaction would vary rather significantly across generations & age cohorts. Further, the keyword for current policy—comfortable life—does not necessarily correspond to the concept of quality of life & could lead to contradictory data interpretation. Presented here are trends in perceived needs & satisfaction via national sample data, exploring problems of interpreting the data & a government-designed framework for quality of life.

98S35307 / ISA / 1998 / 12548

Mingers, John C. (Warwick U, Coventry CV4 7AL England [tel/fax: 1203-522475/524539; e-mail: j.mingers@warwick.ac.uk]), **Information, Meaning and Communication: An Autopoietic Approach.**

¶ 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 organizationally closed, it was not possible for there to be "instructive interactions," ie, 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 transmission of 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 relative 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 subjects, generated through a process of embodied cognition. This interpretation & production of meaning at the individual level is linked to Luhmann's theory of communication at the social level.

98S35308 / ISA / 1998 / 12549

Minguet, Guy (École mines, F-44307 Nantes Cedex France [tel/fax: 33-02-51-85-81-00/99]), **Taxinomie de modèles sociologiques d'intervention** (A Taxonomy of Sociological Intervention Models). (FRE)

¶ The sociology of intervention requires the sociologist to position her- or himself in the heart of a situation among the actors involved. It is held 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.

98S35309 / ISA / 1998 / 12550

Mino, Vianello (U Roma "La Sapienza," I-00185 Italy [tel/fax: 6-87181407/49910720; e-mail: vianello@uniroma1.it]), **Suggestions for a Journal of Sociology.**

¶ Discusses problems with editing a sociological journal, eg, knowing & understanding contributors & readers & their needs, & keeping the journal attached to history, economics, demography, political science, & psychology. The best approach is to appoint an editor for life, with the assistance & control of a small number of people with whom she or he should

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share the main policy decisions. Rules about the organization of an international academic journal in sociology, as well as about how the editorial board should function practically, are discussed.

98S35310 / ISA / 1998 / 12551

Miranda, María Jesús & Barberet, Rosemary (U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain), **Women in Prison in Spain.**

¶ The number of women in Spanish prisons has increased rapidly, 1985-1996. The main reason for this is the rise of drug use & trafficking in Spain; in 1996, 58% of women in prison were serving drug-related sentences. Over 30% are foreigners of South American & North African origin & are not generally drug users. Spanish women convicted of drug trafficking are usually gypsies—whose families are engaged in small-scale drug trafficking—& nongypsy drug users; property offenses are also frequently related to drug use. In the 1960s, the male-female ratio in Spanish prisons was the same as today, but the majority of women were sentenced for abortion, infanticide, or homicide (in the latter case, generally of husbands or other relatives). Presently, abortion is practically legal, divorce is possible, & there are services for battered women, so prison sentences for these acts have decreased. Legal changes have ensured that jailable offenses for women have changed from violent to drug & drug-related property offenses. Further, changes in migration patterns, drug trafficking routes, & social conditions of Third World women have helped produce a sizeable foreign female prison population in Spain. Here, to better inform prison policy regarding the treatment of women prisoners, interview & survey data from women prisoners & interviews of prison personnel who deal with women prisoners are used to identify the needs of women prisoners & whether the prison system is responding to these needs. All-female & predominantly male prisons & a mixed-sex module in operation in one prison are compared along with old & new prisons. Initial findings concur with the international literature: women have difficulty in maintaining family ties & frequently visit prison health services; they have psychological needs, especially for issues regarding preincarceration battering & abuse; & they have education & training needs.

98S35311 / ISA / 1998 / 12552

Mirchandani, Kiran & Tancred, Peta (Dept Management Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 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 has, through its failure to theorize women's work, impeded 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: emir@history.ihst.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 integrating scientific resources in a new economic situation resulting from the elimination of global opposition between social & political systems.

98S35313 / ISA / 1998 / 12554

Misheva, Vessela Ivanova (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Swe-

den [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 "The History of the Peloponnesian War" as a 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 system can exist outside of it. (3) 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

Mishra, Arima (Centre Study Administration Relief, N-19A Jangpura Extn New Delhi 110014 India [tel/fax: 91-11-431-8753/2805; e-mail: casar.rsami@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 famines as events, thus denying them in the absence of mass-scale mortality, requires (1) collation 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 the 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 Bikri* (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: 604-291-5234/5066; e-mail: mitchelo@sfu.ca]), **The Cultural Dimensions and Pathways of Returning Home among Canadian Young Adults.**

¶ Midlife parenthood often comprises extended periods of coresidence 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

home. The main hypotheses are shaped by two major elements of life-course theory: the importance of recognizing variability in major life trajectories & the impact of earlier life-course 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.

98S35317 / ISA / 1998 / 12558

Miyano, Masaru (Dept Sociology Chuo U, Tokyo Japan 192-0393 [fax: 81-426-74-3853; e-mail: mmiyano@tamacc.chuo-u.ac.jp]), **Occupation and Party Affiliation 1955-1995: Class Politics in Japan.**

¶ Examines longitudinal change of relationship between occupation & party affiliation in Japan, 1955-1995, focusing on male Liberal Democratic Party support. It is found that the relationship between occupation & party affiliation has changed little longitudinally. In this respect, class politics has not declined in Japan. However, the occupational structure changed drastically during the period; eg, the number of farmers, formerly the strongest Liberal Democratic Party supporters, declined from 38% to 5% of the population. However, the Liberal Democratic Party did not lose support overall until 1991 when many new parties appeared. An explanation is explored. The larger share for other jobs without changing the levels of Liberal Democratic Party support means a larger number of supporters. In addition, Liberal Democratic Party support among construction-industry-related jobs increased significantly. From this & other bases, an industrial support model is proposed & tested via logistic regression; it may explain past & future Liberal Democratic Party policy choices. Although occupation still has strong explanatory power on party affiliation for males, many respondents lost their old ties after 1991.

98S35318 / ISA / 1998 / 12559

Mizen, Phillip & Bolton, Angela (Dept Applied Social Studies U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), **Work, Labour and Economic Life in Late Childhood.**

¶ Explores the continuing significance of work & labor in the lives of children & young people still at school, drawing on qualitative data generated by following 75 working children over a 12-month period in the UK with the intention of constructing a detailed picture of work-related activities & its relationship to considerations of school, family, & friends. Utilized are complementary qualitative methodologies designed to capture children's meanings & lived experiences, ie, working discussions, regular work diaries, & photography.

98S35319 / ISA / 1998 / 12560

Mizuno, Setsuo (Faculty Social Sciences Hosei U, Machida-Shi Tokyo Japan [tel: 0427-83-2389; e-mail: smizuo@mt.tama.hosei.ac.jp]), **Transformation Experiences of a Turkish Woman in Germany: A Case-Mediated Approach toward an Autobiographical Narrative Interview.**

¶ By making use of a case-mediated approach toward a particular text, major characteristics of transformative experiences of Hülya, a Turkish woman labor migrant living in a German city, are elucidated. The main analytical procedures of this approach consist of six interrelated activities: tracing/retracing, generating, expanding/linking, clarifying, checking, & reclarifying/reconfiguring. Through the tracing/retracing of the text in question, three particular dates & five periods are identified, & potentially important words, phrases, & expressions are listed. The main characteristics of State 1, meaning the state in which Hülya had been before coming to the Federal Republic of Germany, & those of State 2, ie, at the time of the interview, are contrasted. Taking into consideration such things as the encountered episodes, her conscious moves, & value & sickness factors, several phases of the transformation from State 1 to State 2 are suggested. Implications of her reflective ideas about what concerned her most at the time of the interview for the characterization of State 2 are also discussed.

98S35320 / ISA / 1998 / 12561

Mizuta, Kazuo (Kyoto Sangyo U, Kita-ku 603 Japan [tel/fax: 075-701-2151/705-1887; e-mail: Kmizuta@cc.kyoto-su.ac.jp]), **Powerful Sunshine vs Deadly Meltdown: Global Culture-Cultural Paradigm Shift toward Sustainability.**

¶ Explores worldwide energy options in the context of contemporary environmental problems & resource limits. Most pollution is attributed to the use of crude oil; eg, Japan obtains about 58% of its total energy supply from oil, while the world depends on oil for about 40%. The important point in the futurist's eyes is that other natural energy resources are limited & will eventually be gone. In view of this, nuclear power plants were developed. The amount of electric energy they produce is about 33.4% in Japan, 76.1% in France, & 17% worldwide. It is argued that use of solar energy as a clean alternative energy is absolutely necessary in the future.

98S35321 / ISA / 1998 / 12562

Mlinar, Zdravko (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, 61000 Slovenia [tel/fax: 386-61-1681-461/1685-330; zdravko.mlinar@unilj.si]), **Transformation of Multilevel Organization of Society: An Introductory Overview.**

¶ An overview of the transformation of multilevel social organizations addresses (1) binary thinking & multilevel analysis of sociospatial restructuring; (2) the treatment of levels & layers, spatial scales, & elements of territorial hierarchy; (3) expanding the range of & changing relationships between levels of territorial organization; (4) growing cross-level accessibility & its implications & the distinctiveness of levels & their hybridization; (5) territorial dehierarchization & multilevel power sharing & subnational autonomization & supranational integration; (6) predictability of changes in autonomy & distinctiveness at higher levels on the basis of historical developments at the lower levels; (7) the shift from mediated to direct linkages & the weakening of the intermediaries; (8) coalitions & global networks as a form of empowerment of local actors; (9) the shift from representation to direct participation in the global context; & (10) short- & long-term policy implications.

98S35322 / ISA / 1998 / 12563

Moallem, Minoo (San Francisco State U, CA 94132 [tel/fax: 415-338-1238/7030; e-mail: minoom@sfsu.edu]), **National Being and Sexed Corporeality.**

¶ The logic of nation-state building in the context of modernity is inextricably bound to the founding of politics—both as conceptual & practical possibility—on the basis of a binary dissociation of the public from the private, rights from needs, & reason from passion. Thus, politics in its modern sense becomes tied to a secularized theological-political notion of responsibility. Further, such binary concepts are implicated in those temporal & spatial metaphors that naturalize the spheres of family & civil society & distinguish them from the sphere of politics. These distinct spheres are essential to the construction of modern rational subjectivities & liberal citizenship. Here, using the case of Iran, the notion of the "civic body" is used to clarify the connection between sexed corporeality, cultural nationalism, & gendered citizenship. In light of a theoretical examination of the civic body as both a site of political citizenship & a field of ethno-religious sexual codification & recodification, historical & discursive constructions, eg, modernity, Orientalism, Westernization, cultural nationalism, transnationalism, masculinity, & femininity, will be set in motion.

98S35323 / ISA / 1998 / 12564

Model, Suzanne (Dept Sociology U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003-7525 [e-mail: Model@Sadri.UMass.edu]), **Canadian but Not Christian: The Consequences for Earnings.**

¶ Explores the earnings effects of Canadians' membership in five non-Christian religions—Judaism, Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism, & Sikhism—drawing on 1991 census data. Using Christians as a benchmark, a preliminary analysis indicates that Jewish men & women have higher net earnings, & women of the other three faiths generally suffer no earnings penalty. It is possible that these women are a positively selected group. As for the men, Sikhs register no shortfall once human capital is controlled, & the Buddhist deficit appears associated with ethnicity, not religion. Hindu & Muslim men are consistently underpaid, however. Further work is needed to understand the dynamics responsible for this result.

98S35324 / ISA / 1998 / 12565

Moelker, René (Royal Netherlands Military Academy, NL-4800 RG

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Breda (tel/fax: 31-76-527-3245/3255; e-mail: r.moelker@kma.nl)), **Social Support and Military Families during Deployments. A Theory Based Research into the Effects of Social Support Networks on Problems due to Separation during Deployment of Soldiers from the Netherlands.**

- ¶ Dutch soldiers have participated in the peacekeeping operations in Bosnia since 1992. Each rotation of soldiers is deployed for 6 months, during which wives & families experience a period of separation & have to cope with additional problems that may accumulate. Social support from family, friends, military colleagues, or other battalion wives does make a difference. Explored 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.

98S35325 / ISA / 1998 / 12566

Moelker, René & Soeters, Joseph L. (Royal Netherlands Military Academy, NL-4800 RG Breda (tel/fax: 31-76-527-3245/3255; e-mail: r.moelker@kma.nl)), **Democratization of Recruitment: An International Comparative Research into the Trends in Social Origins of Future Officers.**

- ¶ Armed forces put much effort into filling their organizations with suitable personnel, but it is difficult to recruit good officers. In Western Europe, personnel were traditionally recruited from the upper class, while in the former socialist countries, officers came mostly from the working class. Comparing classical sociological research from the 1960s with 1995 research on 2,356 cadets from France, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, the Netherlands, & Sweden (Caforio, et al) indicates that recruitment strategies are changing in a convergent direction. The trend is toward a democratization in recruitment, with future officers recruited from all strata of society.

98S35326 / ISA / 1998 / 12567

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. Parent & grandparent role identities are not predicted by contact with or proximity to children & grandchildren. In general, these role identities reflect the areas where these elders find the most satisfaction in life. However, compared to role identities & role satisfaction before moving to the retirement community, residents are less likely to identify themselves as a friend but are more likely to find the most satisfaction in life from friends, suggesting that roles & identities are still in flux.

98S35327 / ISA / 1998 / 12568

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.

98S35328 / ISA / 1998 / 12569

Moens, 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). (FRE)

- ¶ 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 (eg, 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 purification, & 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.

98S35329 / ISA / 1998 / 12570

Moghadam, Valentine M. (Illinois State U, Normal 61790-4660 (tel/fax: 309-483-5617/5104; e-mail: vmmogha@rs6000.cmp.ilstu.edu)), **Gender and Globalization: Female Labor and Women's Mobilizations.**

- ¶ Views globalization through a gender lens to expose its contradictory effects on women workers & on women's political participation, using data drawn from UN publications, 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 concepts of human rights & women's rights, & 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 has had dire economic effects, the process has created a new constituency—working women & organizing women—who may herald a potent antisystemic movement.

98S35330 / ISA / 1998 / 12571

Moghadam, Valentine M. (Illinois State U, Normal 61790-4260 (tel/fax: 309-438-5617/5104; e-mail: vmmogha@rs6000.cmp.ilstu.edu)), **Women's Movements: Theories and Prospects.**

- ¶ Addresses (1) a Western bias & tendency to focus research on movements in Western countries; (2) a gender bias & tendency to ignore women's participation in social movements or theorize the gender dynamics of collective action; (3) a national bias & tendency to ignore global or world-systemic developments. It is argued that social movements are increasingly transnational & global, gendered, & link developed & developing countries; eg, the global women's movement, with transnational feminist networks purposively connecting women's groups in various countries & regions, providing support, & disseminating ideas & tactics. It is proposed that, in an era of globalization, there exist global political opportunity structures, transnational mobilizing structures, & supranational ideas, ideals, & strategies. Further, the global women's movement is criticizing & offering alternatives to both the hegemonic & particularistic tendencies of globalization. Data from feminist networks & women's organization documents, participant-observation in international & regional conferences on women since 1985, & secondary sources on social & women's movements underpin the discussion.

98S35331 / ISA / 1998 / 12572

Mok, Ka-ho (Asian Pacific Social Development Centre City U Hong Kong, Kowloon (tel/fax: 852-2788-8929/8926)), **Marketizing Education in Post-Mao China.**

- ¶ In the post-Mao era, reformers in the People's Republic of China have taken significant steps to privatize social policy & social welfare services. After the adoption of a socialist market system in the 1990s, educational development has been affected by strong market forces. It is argued that the emergence of private educational institutions, the shift of state responsibility in educational provision to families & individuals, the prominence of fee-charging, as well as the introduction of internal competition among educational institutions, clearly suggest that China's education has been going through a process of marketization or privatization. The institutional origins of the policy change in education, with particular reference to the process & implications under the impact of marketization, are examined.

98S35332 / ISA / 1998 / 12573

Moksony, Ferenc (Dept Sociology U Economic Sciences, H-1093 Budapest Hungary (tel/fax: 36-1-2175-172; e-mail: szoc_moksony@pegasus.bke.hu)), **Cohort Size and Suicide in Hungary: Effects of Generational Crowding.**

¶ Tests Easterlin's theory on the effect of cohort size on suicide. According to Easterlin, members of large cohorts encounter bottlenecks as they pass through the life cycle: they attend schools that are more crowded; they face greater competition at the labor market; & they normally earn less than their fellows in smaller cohorts. These barriers may add up to a general sense of deprivation or anomie, which may make people more vulnerable to suicide. A case-control study compared people who committed suicide in 1993/94 in Budapest, Hungary, with a representative sample of nonsuicidal individuals. The main independent variable was a dummy that distinguished members of the large 1948-1955 cohorts from the rest of the population; to rule out possible life-cycle effects, age was included as a control variable. Results of logistic regression support Easterlin's idea that large generations are more vulnerable to self-destruction than are the younger ones. The odds of suicide was about 60% higher in the cohorts born 1948-1955 than in the rest of the sample, & this mortality surplus was statistically significant.

98S35333 / ISA / 1998 / 12574

Mol, Arthur P. J. & Spaargaren, Gert (Dept Environmental Sociology Wageningen Agricultural U, NL-6706 Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-317-484452/483990; e-mail: tuur.mol@alg.swg.wau.nl)), **Ecological Modernization Theory: A Reply to Its Critics.**

¶ The development of ecological modernization theory (on environmental deterioration & reform) started in the mid-1980s & has recently become popular among broad segments of environmental sociologists & practitioners in environmental policies & politics. This growing popularity parallels increasing criticism from both social theorists & radical environmentalists. Presented here is a systematic overview of the main lines of criticism against ecological modernization theory, an assessment of the validity of the disparate objections, & a formulation of the kind of research projects that have to be undertaken to meet these shortcomings.

98S35334 / ISA / 1998 / 12575

Møller, Valerie (Instit Social & Economic Research Rhodes U, Grahamstown 6140 South Africa (tel/fax: 27-46-603-8550/622-3948; e-mail: v.moller@ru.ac.za)), **Quality of Life Trends in South Africa: An Update.**

¶ Trend data from successive national sample surveys in South Africa suggest that the new set 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.

98S35335 / ISA / 1998 / 12576

Møller, Valerie & Sotshongaye, Ayanda (Instit Social & Economic Research Rhodes U, Grahamstown 6140 South Africa (tel/fax: 27-46-603-8550/622-3948; e-mail: v.moller@ru.ac.za)), **Contemporary Respect Relations among Zulu Grandmothers and Granddaughters.**

¶ 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. Individual & group interviews with 80+ Zulu grandmothers & teenage granddaughters living in urban & rural areas, 1995/96, indicate that intergenerational respect is considered a central concern of socialization & family life. Although grandmothers & granddaughters reportedly observed the general behavioral codes, some facets of respect relations had changed in adaptation to changing social circumstances in South Africa.

98S35336 / ISA / 1998 / 12577

Molnar, Joseph J., Hoban, Thomas & Brant, Gail (Auburn U, AL 36849), **Passing the Cluck, Dodging Pullets: Environmental Responsibility, Contract Production, and the Poultry Industry.**

¶ Poultry production is concentrated in a few southern states where farmers are highly dependent on contract arrangements for income & livelihood. Industrialization took place first in the poultry industry, & the model of contract farming developed there has been emulated by other

animal industries. Technological change—genetics, nutrition, housing, & disease control—is rapid, as growers tend to lose about a day a year in the average growout period for a broiler chicken. Environmental standards are becoming increasingly stringent, & many farmers are faced with crossroads decisions about investments in dead & manure disposal facilities. The expanding industrialization of poultry production is explored in the context of a rising tide of environmental standards & compliance costs. In some areas, farmers, integrators, & regulatory agencies are engaged in a complex set of maneuvers over the way contract growers conduct their operations. Odor control has emerged as a central concern in all animal industries. Given the concentrated benefits of industrialized production facilities, & the widespread externalities imposed on surrounding residents, the NIMBY (not in my backyard) response dominates attempts to block new facilities. Recent outbreaks of *pfisteria* & other organisms that damage fish & have demonstrable human health impacts have been linked to excess nutrients emanating from concentrated broiler production areas. Based on fieldwork conducted in AL & NC, a framework for anticipating & understanding contract grower dilemmas & community responses to the establishment of new facilities is developed.

98S35337 / ISA / 1998 / 12578

Moncada, Alberto (Fundación Moncada, Martín de los Heros 39 E-28008 Madrid Spain (tel: 34-1-5470810; e-mail: alberto.moncada@compuserve.com)), **Media Wars in Spain.**

¶ With the 1995 arrival of the rightist government, the Popular Party, in Spain, the media wars started. The Popular Party was apparently persuaded by some media pundits that, to secure reelection, it needed a friendly media. They began to persecute Prisa, the largest owner of Spanish media, & allegedly more friendly to the Socialist Party, & began to build media of their own with Telefónica, the Spanish monopoly until 1998, which purchased one of the private TV stations & is attempting to widen its holdings. The wars first erupted about the broadcasting of soccer matches & the new business of digital TV, leading to business disputes & fights in the courts.

98S35338 / ISA / 1998 / 12579

Moniz, Antonio Brandao & Kovacs, Ilona (SACSA, U Nova Lisboa, P-2825 Monte de Caparica Portugal (tel/fax: 351-295-4464/4461; e-mail: abm@mail.fct.unl.pt)), **New Methodologies to Study and Renew Old Sectors: The Case of Fisheries Sector.**

¶ Presents the methodology of a research project on the future(s) of work & qualifications in the socioeconomic system related to fishing &/or maritime activities. The project counts on the cooperation of different scientific areas (biology, sociology, economy, demography, geography, & robotic engineering), as well as among researchers & social actors (unions, employers, research & education institutes, local authorities, industrialists). Interconnected ecological, economic, & social problems—eg, scarcity of marine (natural) resources, unbalancing ecosystems, technological overcapacity, lack of qualified & skilled people, unemployment, & social exclusion—plague the sector. At the same time, the sector is a stage for diversity & struggle among different interests. This complexity is distilled down to two methodological options: interdisciplinary research & research involvement of social actors. Interdisciplinarity refers to integration of disparate scientific fields, eg, marine biology, computer science, engineering, economy, sociology of work, etc. Involvement of actors focuses on problem identification, search for solutions, & elaboration of connected survey instruments for data collection.

98S35339 / ISA / 1998 / 12580

Monjardet, Dominique (Centre national recherche scientifique U Paris X, F-9200 Nanterre France (tel: 01-40-97-71-34)), **La Recherche et le changement dans les organisations policières** (Research and Change in Police Organizations). (FRE)

¶ Increasing urban crime & social changes that call into question the quality of police services are investigated, looking at their influence on how police organizations themselves are changing. In France, research has only played a secondary role in the elaboration of alternative solutions & means of organization, but it has contributed to the opening of a space for debate where traditional police tactics may be questioned. A comparative methodology is used to evaluate the pseudoevidence & pseudonecessities of the police routine. Attention is given to the controversy aroused by this research.

98S35340 / ISA / 1998 / 12581

Montanari, Arianna (Dipt studi politici U Roma 'La Sapienza', I-

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00100 Italy (tel/fax: 39-6-4453-260/4991-0446; e-mail: montanaria@uniroma.it), **National Identities and Social Integration—The Role of Mass Media in the Construction of European National Stereotypes.**

¶ Analyzes myths, tales, novels, films, & 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 borders where communication plays a very important role. Self-Other issues are considered along with the crisis of identity that breeds xenophobia, nationalism, & localism. It is hypothesized that every culture aims at elaborating models of human behavior, represented in emblematic figures; ie, collective imagination deems 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 MacLuh's electronic-media-created global village is populated not by individuals, but by groups, that are known & recognized via stereotypes & measure of virtues & vices.

98S35341 / ISA / 1998 / 12582

Montaño-Hirose, Luis (Dept Economía U Autónoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa, 09340 Mexico DF (tel/fax: 724-4775/4768; e-mail: lmh@xanum.uam.mx)), **El estudio de las organizaciones en México. Evolución y desafíos** (The Study of Organizations in Mexico. Evolution and Challenges). (SPA)

¶ Gives an overview of current examinations of organizations in Mexico. A brief & simple typology is proposed, differentiating between the theory of organization, the sociology of organization, & organizational studies. The most influential institutional spheres concerning organizational investigations in the country are described, & the historical, economic, & recent revolutionary changes & challenges pertinent to organizational development are discussed.

98S35342 / ISA / 1998 / 12583

Montebello, Fabrice (8 rue Franz Liszt, L-1944 Luxembourg Luxembourg), **Pour une histoire sociale du spectacle cinématographique** (Toward a Social History of the Cinematographic Spectacle). (FRE)

¶ The aesthetic fascination of cinema & the belief in the power of its effects are considered with respect to the role of the researcher in perpetuating them. In the first case, semiology, aesthetics, & history reduce the cinematic phenomenon to film, which can be perceived as text, work, or archive. In the second case, attention is given to the audience, & the cinema is thought of as a mass phenomenon involving passive consumers whose interest in film is motivated by external constraints. Studies of the cinema distinguish producers from viewers, ignoring the roles of distributors, publicity agents, critics, etc; these roles are acknowledged here. A previous study conducted in France at the U Lumière-Lyon II, which looked at issues of the cinema in Lorraine, 1944-1960, is recalled. It is asserted that the love the audience brings to watching film should be seen as a measurement of popular pleasure, which allows the spectator to evaluate the quality of the spectacle & renders his or her point of view legitimate.

98S35343 / ISA / 1998 / 12584

Monteiro, Arlete Assumpção (Pontifícia U Católica São Paulo, 05508-900 SP Brazil (tel/fax: 011-818-3735/3784; e-mail: luguair@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)

¶ Draws on observations made during years of residence in the small coastal fishing community of Praia do Araçá, Brazil, to investigate how a way of life, life perspectives, & work are passed from one generation to the next. The history of the coastal region, settled by the Portuguese beginning in 1818, is reviewed, showing how isolation & separatism are part of the community's heritage. Focus is on the youth as they learn life values, responsibilities, daily chores, how to read the sea, & the best times for fishing. Family relations & socialization with elders serve as the primary mediums for continuing social inheritance.

98S35344 / ISA / 1998 / 12585

Monteiro, Lois A. (Dept Community Health Brown U, Providence RI 02912), **Florence Nightingale and Harriet Martineau: Partners in the British Army Reform Movement, 1858-1863.**

¶ Florence Nightingale wrote to Harriet Martineau frequently, 1858-1871, regarding reform of the British Army. They employed each other

& each other's position to accomplish their political goals. To put pressure 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.

98S35345 / ISA / 1998 / 12586

Montes de Oca Zavala, Veronica (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma Mexico, DF 04510 Mexico (tel/fax: 525-6-22-74-00/65-24-43; e-mail: monteso@servidor.unam.mx)), **Spanish title not provided** (Social Policy and Sociodemography of Old People in Mexico City). (SPA)

¶ Mortality & fertility declines in Mexico have impacted the age structure in several regions in terms of the social organization of rural & urban areas. In Mexico City, the social policy oriented to third-age people shows significant changes in its implementation. Governmental organizations are unable to face ever-increasing demands (qualitative & quantitative) posed by old people. In contrast, the nongovernmental organizations are increasing, with some for profit & others nonprofit. Explored here is social policy & welfare program planning for vulnerable old people in terms of difficulties encountered.

98S35346 / ISA / 1998 / 12587

Montes de Oca Zavala, Veronica (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma Mexico, DF 04510 Mexico (tel/fax: 525-6-22-74-00/65-24-43; e-mail: monteso@servidor.unam.mx)), **Spanish title not provided** (Social Supports for Old People in Mexico). (SPA)

¶ Analyzes three types of elderly social supports in Mexico—institutional (formal institutions), intradomestic, & extradomestic (informal institutions)—& describes relations between them & the social construction of the aging stage. Their theoretical & analytical relevance are explored.

98S35347 / ISA / 1998 / 12588

Montes-Alcala, Cecilia (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.**

● **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**

¶ 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, sociopsychological 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 journal 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.

98S35348 / ISA / 1998 / 12589

Montulet, Bertrand (Dept Sociologie U Catholique Louvain, B-1348 Louvain-La-Nueve Belgium (tel/fax: 32-10-47-42-38/46-03; e-mail: montulet@ucl.usoc.ac.be)), **Social System and Networks.**

¶ Spatiotemporal theory is drawn on to show how Émile 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's assertion that the collectif has to settle the spatial & temporal copresence of its members to exist as a collectif, examined is how specific social groups can be built either by valorization of ephemerality & opening or by permanence & social delimitations.

98S35349 / ISA / 1998 / 12590

Moodley, Kogila (Faculty Education U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1 (tel/fax: 604-822-4315/4244; e-mail: kmoodley@unixg.ubc.ca)), **Education and Racial Marginalisation.**

† Argues that the conventional notion that an educational system, shaped by dominant group hegemony, always reproduces rather than challenges minority inequality, but needs to be revised & refined in light of South African counterevidence. On the attitudinal level, ethnic socialization at apartheid universities resulted in the emergence of a critical black consciousness that paved the way for collective political resistance; eg, imposed dominant-language instruction led to the Soweto uprising of schoolchildren in 1976. This dialectic of marginalization contradicts many prevailing US notions. More significantly, at the behavioral level, even in the most repressive legalized racial system, certain minorities demonstrated remarkable success, despite a reactionary apartheid curriculum. Although held at the lowest rank of esteem among the four racialized groups & comparatively materially disadvantaged, Indian South Africans performed almost as well as ruling whites in standardized national matric tests. Similarly, the matric test results of black students were highest in some impoverished rural areas & certain township schools, despite the overall low performance rates of urban blacks, compared to other groups. Explored is the role of community cohesion, legitimacy of the school & local support received. Together with teacher preparation & parental expectations, these serve as contending factors to societal marginalization, differential resource allocation or the content curriculum. To what extent can the cultural capital of the home & school counteract racial & gender inequality as well as reinforce prevailing marginalization without its immunizing influence?

98S35350 / ISA / 1998 / 12591

Mooers, Colin Peter (Dept Politics Ryerson Polytechnic U, Toronto Ontario M5B 2K3 (tel/fax: 416-979-5000/5289; e-mail: cmooers@acs.ryerson.ca)), **Can We Still Resist? Globalization, Commodification and Class Formation.**

† Globalization of capital & the rise of neoliberalism have led many to conclude that resistance to these trends is all but futile; resistance is consigned to the micropolitical margins of society. All that emancipatory struggles can hope to achieve is some version of radical democracy in the confines of global capitalism. Here, it is argued that globalization & the intensification of commodity relations that underpins it is likely to produce both new challenges & possibilities for emancipatory struggles. While globalization may indeed contribute to the further fragmentation of working-class & other social movements, it is also likely to promote conditions for renewed class formation. The intensification of commodity relations is seen as the link between the decline of old capitalist institutions & emergence of new forms of consciousness & culture. Practices & ideological regime associated with lean production have had a significant impact on working-class formation & consciousness in many of the advanced capitalist countries. The hegemony of neoliberalism can, in part, be explained by its success in fostering "structures of feeling" in subordinate groups; however, popular consciousness is not exhausted by the dominant ideology, intensification of commodity relations as a result of globalization is likely to produce contradictory responses among subordinate groups in three key areas of class formation: struggles over the (1) conditions of lean production in the workplaces; (2) conditions of consumption; & (3) meaning of citizenship rights where the latter are contracting or subject to strict limitations.

98S35351 / ISA / 1998 / 12592

Mookherjee, Harsha N. (Tennessee Technological U, Cookeville 38505 (tel/fax: 931-372-3437/6395; e-mail: HMookherjee@tntech.edu)), **Psychological Well-Being among Diferent Age-Groups in USA.**

† Examines the relationships of the generality of an age-related psychological well-being to selected sociodemographic variables for individuals living in the US, to identify major distinctions between aging & cohort effects. Data from the General Social Surveys, 1982-1991, are used to examine sociodemographic variables such as sex, race, marital status, education, financial status, religious membership; attendance, social participation, & locations of residence as independent variables; & psychological well-being as the dependent variable, based on satisfaction 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.

98S35352 / ISA / 1998 / 12593

Mookherjee, Harsha N. (Tennessee Technological U, Cookeville 38505 (tel/fax: 931-372-3437/6395; e-mail: HMookherjee@TnTech.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 3,255,230 drivers with valid licenses, 581,441 were cited for moving traffic violations. These 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.

98S35353 / ISA / 1998 / 12594

Moonilal, Rishila (Dept Social Works U Durban-Westville, 4000 South Africa (tel/fax: 27-31-2044-221/840)), **Social Transformation of the South African Society: Humanistic Model.**

† The first democratic elections held in 1994 have signaled a dramatic change in the political, economic, & social context of South Africa. Following years of divisiveness, violence, & dehumanization under apartheid, South African society is being resocialized to freedom from oppression. Here, the South African government's endeavor, through the reconstruction & development plan, to transform South African society is critically examined. Its principles & visions, as well as factors impacting social policy development, are highlighted. The shape of the future of South African society will be influenced by a complex of interrelated antecedents & consequents of value organization & value change that needs exploration in the context of democracy.

98S35354 / ISA / 1998 / 12595

Moore, Douglas S. (U Virginia, Charlottesville 22903 (e-mail: DSM5c@virginia.edu)), **Testing the German "Muttersprache" Abroad: Examining Ethnicity and Managing Immigration.**

† With the dissolution of the USSR & the increasing fragmentation of the Russian Federation, ethnic revivalism & migratory movements have become an ascendant feature of the postcommunist landscape. In such a period of transition, ethnic revivalism may assume several forms of social activity, eg, increased emigration to national homelands, efforts to recover "lost" or forgotten mother tongues, or attempts to build national districts in Russian state borders. Here, through the local contexts of German-language test sites in Russia, the relationship between Russian-German ethnic revivalism & the Federal Republic of Germany's current immigration policies in Russia is examined. Considered is how Germany's policies construct & employ a particular notion of German ethnicity to include or exclude certain social groups.

98S35355 / ISA / 1998 / 12596

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.**

† To emphasize the necessity of viewing science & technology within a national system of innovation, the South African White Paper on Science & Technology poses an important challenge to social scientists—the reconceptualization of factors impacting on scientific & technological growth or change. Addressed here is one area of this challenge relating to a social network analysis of the factors that affect technological innovation, not only incorporating technical & economic factors, but also addressing the formal & informal social relationships that influence technological innovation. In taking this broader view of innovation, socioeconomic & sociotechnical interactions become more apparent & provide a greater understanding of how to support growth through science & technology. Based on case studies in South African firms, several analytical issues are raised, including the use of inanimate factors in social investigations, the use of socioeconomic concepts to explain economic behavior, & issues in dealing with complex analytical frameworks.

98S35356 / ISA / 1998 / 12597

Moore, Nelwyn B. & Davidson, J. Kenneth, Sr. (Southwest Texas State U, San Marcos 78666 (tel/fax: 512-392-4383/0164)), **Perceptions of Adoption among Pregnant Unmarried Teens: A Profile of Adoption Placers.**

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¶ Examines variables associated with adoption attitudes of unmarried, pregnant teenager during their decision-making process at 8 months of gestation, based on data from an anonymous questionnaire administered to volunteer respondents at a residential, nonsectarian 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 premaritally pregnant, of whom 33% had placed for adoption. Placers 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.

98S35357 / ISA / 1998 / 12598

Mora, Jorge A. (U Nacional Costa Rica, Heredia 86-3000 (tel/fax: 506-237-5255/7593; e-mail: jmora@una.ac.cr)), **Costa Rica: Political System Disarticulation and Social Demobilization in a Global Change Juncture.**

¶ 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 resettlement propitiated 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 historic period in the continuity of the Costa Rican democratic regimen, in the frame of Latin American development tendencies.

98S35358 / ISA / 1998 / 12599

Moran-Ellis, Jo (Dept Sociology U Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH England (tel/fax: 01483-300800/259551; e-mail: Jo.Moran-Ellis@soc.surrey.ac.uk)), **Documenting Children's Physical Development: A Methodology for Analysing the Textual Recording of Children's Bodies.**

¶ Explores a methodology for examining the apparatus through which children's bodies are constructed, read, & normalized. By analyzing textual practices involved in documenting the physical development of children, the embedded ideologies & assumptions that govern documentation & normalization of children's bodies can be examined. Further, it can be shown that there is a relationship between this textualization & the construction of an idealized childhood.

98S35359 / ISA / 1998 / 12600

Morawsra, Ewa (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), **The Malleable Home Sovieticus: Post-Communist Entrepreneurs in Transnational Capitalism.**

¶ Focuses on the emerging upper stratum of postcommunist entrepreneurs whose success derives from the use of three resources in particular, two of which—treated here jointly as “network-supported informal entrepreneurship”—are built on skills outlooks developed by citizens of state-socialist societies to deal with the inefficient Soviet system that have retained their utility in the new circumstances. The remaining one—“transnationalism”—is a more recent development generated by post-1989 transformations. It is argued that the *homo sovieticus* syndrome has contained different situationally activated component-adaptors: where there existed state-socialist provisions (eg, guaranteed employment & minimal wages), they sustained expectations; where, instead, the state notoriously did not perform provision & distribution of consumer goods, inefficiency actually fostered entrepreneurial spirit in the citizenry, forcing it to use whatever means it could to make everyday life possible & deviant behavior the social norm. It was, however, a collective entrepreneurship, in that “working the system” required cooperation or networks of informal support that expanded, actually, into the institutional sphere. The emerging entrepreneurial elite make effective use of their transnational position as “shuttling” (co)residents of their East European (home) & Western (host) countries. The effective use by post-

communist entrepreneurs of the above resources has been facilitated, on the one hand, by the broader political, economic, & cultural circumstances in which this new group emerges & that represent (sub)processes of globalization or increased “systemness” or interrelatedness of different regions of the world &, on the other hand, by multiple loopholes & contradictions in the trade, fiscal, & labor policies of transforming East European societies. Post-1989 Polish & Confederation of Independent States Jewish transnational entrepreneurs are used as illustrations, based on empirical evidence on contemporary “pendel migrants” from Poland & the former USSR whose permanent or temporary homes abroad are in Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, & Philadelphia, PA, & on secondary sources & interviews.

98S35360 / ISA / 1998 / 12601

Moreira, Manuel Belo (Technical U Lisbon, Portugal), **The Dynamics of the Global Capital and Its Consequences on Agriculture and in Rural Spaces.**

¶ 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 capital. Each of these ideal types 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.

98S35361 / ISA / 1998 / 12602

Morel, Regina M. & Pessanha, Elina G. F. (U Federal Rio de Janeiro, 21941-590 RJ Brazil (tel/fax: 55-21-224-8965; e-mail: rmorel@ax.apc.org)), **State and Labour in Brazil: A Review. Institutional Patterns and Recent Trends.**

¶ 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.

98S35362 / ISA / 1998 / 12603

Moreno, William J. (Consejo Peruano Autogestion, Apurimac 224 Of. 506 Lima 100 Peru CP 1432 (tel/fax: 511-4289626/4274753; e-mail: coppa@mail.cosapidata.com.pe)), **Spanish title not provided** (Citizen Participation: Condition *sine qua non* for Sustainable Local Governments). (SPA)

¶ 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 improve 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.

98S35363 / ISA / 1998 / 12604

Morgan, Dan (Centre Sport & Leisure Management Bolton Instit, Deane Rd BL3 5AB England (tel/fax: 01204-903615/637; e-mail: dml@bolton.ac.uk)), **An Artificial Dilemma: A Consideration of Rock Climbing's Cultural Compromises.**

¶ 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, is inhabited by the patricians of the sport, & calls on its intellectual, spiritual, & aesthetic superiority & 100+ years of tradition for support. Sport climbing focuses on the physical contest articulated through training & competition with a consequent conformity to mainstream sport. Professionalism, prizes, sponsorship, agents, & sports scientists have provided 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: 44-0-161-275-6388/6598; 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 Japanese challenge 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.und.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 both the public & independent (private) spheres. In the last 20 years, 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 schools. In terms of class, single-sex schools have remained elite institutions & have gained in strength by 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@uia.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. Explored 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: 0831-24070/54015]), **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

Mozère, Liane (Dept Sociology U Rouen, F-76821 Mont Saint Aignan France [tel/fax: 330145405023]), **The Child Minding Business in French Cities: Towards Informality and Growing Oppression?**

¶ 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 migrants, 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 Victorovna (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskogo 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 Sociology Nicholas Copernicus U, PL-87100 Toruń Poland [tel/fax: 48-56-276-40/247-65; e-mail: jmuch@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

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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, Toruń Poland (tel/fax: 48-56-276-40/247-65; e-mail: jmuch@cc.uni.torun.pl)), **Perception of Exclusion. Cultural Domination in the Eyes of Minorities in Poland.**

¶ Following the introduction of the concepts of cultural domination, culturally dominant group, & cultural minorities, the 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 &, at the same 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—underpin 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 (Dept 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.**

¶ Focuses on the construction of systems of leading social indicators that can be used to predict 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.**

¶ 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: 61-08-82012026/13521; e-mail: IngridMuenstermann@flinders.edu.au)), **South Australia's German Immigrants since 1945 and the Construction of Their Identity.**

¶ 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, as a consequence, restrictions 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 tried 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 Calcutta 700019 India), **Social Changes in the Grass-Root Horizon (at Community Level): Cause-Effect Analysis.**

¶ 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 village socialism or community development model of equity & equality needed at the grassroots levels in India, as well as in each global locality, 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.**

¶ 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 cypher 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 life & social reality 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

Muldoon, Jennifer Erin, Kreps, Gary A. & Bosworth, Susan Lovegren (Coll 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.**

¶ 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 the interviews, Bosworth & Kreps 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.**

¶ 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.

98S35379 / ISA / 1998 / 12620

Müller, Marion (Dept Sociology Ludwig-Maximilians-U Munich, 80538 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-89-2178-3903/3905; 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.

98S35380 / ISA / 1998 / 12621

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.**

¶ Symbolic interaction & process 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 & sociogenesis state 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 aligned with Cooley, Goffman, Stone, & Rosenberg in focusing on 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 interdependencies, foresight, 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).

98S35381 / ISA / 1998 / 12622

Munakata, Tsunetsugu (Inst Health & Sport Sciences U Tsukuba, Ibaraki-ken 305-8574 Japan [tel/fax: 473-32-0726/5631; e-mail: yt5t-mnkt@asahi-net.or.jp]), **Workplace Bullying in Japan: A Socio-behavioral 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 restructuring, 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.

98S35382 / ISA / 1998 / 12623

Munro, William (Dept Political Science Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60208 [tel/fax: 847-491-2628/8985; e-mail: wmunro@merle.acns.nwu.edu]), **Contested Communities: Ethnic Power, Flexible 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. Diasporic 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, insertion 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 here are such tensions among rural communities 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.

98S35383 / ISA / 1998 / 12624

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 overwhelm 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 humanly produced global climate change is allowed to become an occurrence, the result could be sudden, brutish, & 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.

98S35384 / ISA / 1998 / 12625

Murphy, Raymond J. (Dept Sociology U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 [tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5906; e-mail: rmurphy@uottawa.ca]), **Social Constructivism, Structural Constructivism, and the Human Redeployment of the Processes of Nature.**

● 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

¶ Argues that the social constructivism of Randall Collins has evolved into a new variant: structural constructivism. This version of constructivism debunks agency & reflexivity, & Collins used it in 1986 to predict the fall of the USSR. A critique of Collins's structural constructivism exposes its limits, eg, ambiguities in his predicted fall of communism, & explores the possibilities of such structural constructivism for the study of social action in context, ie, the context of the processes of nature. In particular, Collins's theory—that sudden episodes of restructuring can be provoked by geopolitical overextension that stresses & eventually breaks microlevel, taken-for-granted routines—is applied to the issue of environmental problems, opening new ways of looking at environmental issues.

98S35385 / ISA / 1998 / 12626

Murray, Cathy & Hallett, Christine M. (U Stirling, FK9 4LA Scotland [tel/fax: 01786-467688/466319; 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.

98S35386 / ISA / 1998 / 12627

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.**

¶ With sprawling grounds, old shade trees, & elegant ivy-covered buildings, Lakewood U 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-

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lict erupted all over campus causing irreparable damage to professional reputations & personal self-esteem. In the aftermath, work relationships eroded & people were discredited; mental & physical illness occurred; lawsuits were filed. Conflict led to the demise of more than one administrator's career. The conflict destroyed friendships & inhibited the ability of groups to complete their work together. Here, an attempt is made to provide a portrait of people in conflict. Stories are told from participant points of view as well as from the perspective of people watching fearfully from the sidelines. The experiences of coworkers engaged in conflict, the observation of the researcher as she became part of their day-to-day work experience, & the standpoint of those watching the conflict from different levels of the university are recorded to offer a front-room view of how conflict escalated & what effect it had on people working together in higher education.

98S35387 / ISA / 1998 / 12628

Mustafa, Koc (Dept Sociology Ryerson Polytechnic U, Toronto Ontario M5B 2K3 [tel/fax: 416-979-5000/5273; e-mail: mkoc@acs.ryerson.ca]), **Gulliver in Brobdingnag: Sociologists of the South in the North.**

¶ Compares earlier anthropological & sociological traditions (particularly typical of modernization literature) dominated by observations of Western intellectuals on "traditional societies" to the experiences of Third World intellectuals in the West. Examined are the latter's experience through the metaphor of Jonathan Swift's literary hero, Gulliver, & Brobdingnag, the land of giants.

98S35388 / ISA / 1998 / 12629

Mutlu, Kayhan (Dept Sociology Middle East Technical U, TR-06531 Ankara Turkey [fax: 90-312-210-1284; e-mail: kay@rorqual.cc.metu.edu.tr]), **Problems of Nepotism and Favoritism in Police Organization in Turkey.**

¶ Examines police organization & the extent & nature of police intervention in the lives of citizens in Turkey, based on anonymous questionnaire data collected from 306 police chiefs with at least 15 years of work experience. Findings show that the essential problems in police organization are based on nepotism & favoritism, vs the objective formal regulations of appointments & promotions. The data also show the negative effects of powerful interest groups, eg, politicians, media, mafia, & human rights organizations. These factors are major barriers to democratic institutionalization of police organization.

98S35389 / ISA / 1998 / 12630

Mutschke, Peter (Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften, Lenestr 30 D-53113 Bonn Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-228-2281-135/120; e-mail: mutschke@bonn.iz-soz.de]), **Processing Network-Like Relationships in Bibliographic Social Science Databases.**

¶ In the field of information retrieval on bibliographic databases, the actors of scientific work are of special interest, particularly in evaluating experts for a certain subject or in deriving the relevance of documents from the relevance of their authors. Because of the document orientation of classical information retrieval systems, for the above purposes, a model is needed that deals with knowledge about the scientific structures in which documents, authors, or researchers are embedded. The major aim of the AKCESS project at the Social Science Information Centre in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, is to determine the relevance of scientists appearing in a database for a specific user-defined topic. The prototype of AKCESS allows a fuzzy pattern matching examining relationships between scientists & terms that co-occur in bibliographic documents. Moreover, a method has been formulated that recognizes the structure of the complete research landscape under study. Irrespective of a special query, this approach takes into consideration questions such as "Who is the most central scientist in sociology of family?" This method analyzes network-like relationships between persons in the database; including their semantic proximity, & derives their structural position (centrality, hierarchy) in these scientific contexts. As an expressive description of the world studied at an instantaneous point of time, the virtual relations produced by AKCESS can be used to draw inferences concerning the importance of scientists for a certain topic.

98S35390 / ISA / 1998 / 12631

Mutti, Antonio (Dipt studi politici e sociali, Via Luino 12 I-27100 Pavia Italy [tel/fax: 0039-382-504806/21726; e-mail: mutti@ipv36.unipv.it]), **Particularism and the Modernization Process in Southern Italy.**

¶ The term "particularism" does not have a good reputation in the classi-

cal theory of modernization. It means social closure, as well as narrow & self-interested behavior, & is associated with traditional societies & 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 & 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 & cultural tradition seriously, & 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 & generalize social trust in southern Italy starting from the existing levels of sociocultural & political particularism?

98S35391 / ISA / 1998 / 12632

Myles, John & Pierson, Paul (Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306 [tel: 850-644-3750; e-mail: jmyles@css.fsu.edu]), **Redesigning the Welfare State: Public Pension Reform in the OECD Countries.**

¶ Since the mid-1980s, almost all of the Organization for Economic Cooperation & 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 programmatic 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 process makes eventual convergence around a common welfare state design unlikely.

98S35392 / ISA / 1998 / 12633

Nadeau, Sylvain (U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 [tel/fax: 418-883-4440/656-7861]), **French title not provided** (Normative Power and the Incorporation of Religious Values in the Public Space: The Quebec Case). (FRE)

¶ 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.

98S35393 / ISA / 1998 / 12634

Nagla, Bhupendra Kumar (M.D. U, Rohtak 124001 India [tel/fax: 091-01262-50353; e-mail: mdu@mdul.ernet.in]), **Police as a Profession: A Sociological Study of Women Police in India.**

¶ In India, soon after Independence, it was realized that women police were better suited to handle numerous cases of victims of 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.

98S35394 / ISA / 1998 / 12635

Nagy, Laszlo (U Altilles Zozsef, H-6722 Szegeol Hungary), **Colonisation et valorisation de l'espace Méditerranéen** (Colonization and Economic Development of the Mediterranean Space). (FRE)

¶ 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-ideological rivalries between the superpowers during the Cold War have caused divergent concepts of unity, eg, renewed nationalism. The nationalist fundamentalism of Central Europe is contrasted with the Islamic nationalism in North Africa.

98S35395 / ISA / 1998 / 12636

Nahon, Sebastien & Charlier, Jean-Émile (Facultés universitaires Mons, B-7000 Belgium [tel/fax: 32-65-35-33-88/57-42]), **Les Églises catholiques: urbaines et sacrées** (Catholic Churches: Urban and Sacred). (FRE)

¶ 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 object, suffers from all cognitive reappropriation: it is both a localization & an institution of membership, identity, & reference.

98S35396 / ISA / 1998 / 12637

Nakazawa, Hideo, Sung, Won-Cheol, Higuchi, Naoto, Mizusawa, Hiromitsu & Kado, Kazunori (Division Sociology U Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku 113-0033 Japan [tel: 81-03-3812-2111; e-mail: BYG00213@niftyserve.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 resident environmental 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 and political opportunity structure were transformed in the mid-1970s & current waves of social movements are characterized by this transformation.

98S35397 / ISA / 1998 / 12638

Nakazawa, Makoto, Saeki, Toshio, Mamiya, Toshio, Suzuki, Mamoru & Yajima, Masumi (Inst Health & Sport Sciences U Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305 Japan [tel/fax: 81-298-53-6375; e-mail: PXH01357@niftyserve.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 composed of enthusiastic & supportive repeaters, most of them sophisticated in how they play a significant role as "prosumers" 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 eventer; & (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.

98S35398 / ISA / 1998 / 12639

Nalini, Bralini (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj U, Palkalai Nagar Tamil Nadu 625021 India [tel/fax: 452-531762/859139]), **Social Stigma and Response to Disease with Special Reference to Leprosy.**

¶ The degree of social stigma attached to leprosy is greater than other diseases & disabilities by virtue of visible deformity, ulceration, & superstition, etc. Intellectual acceptance of scientific facts about leprosy is rejected even by educated people when seeing a patient affected by leprosy. Rude & dehumanizing reactions from others force patients to respond in a peculiar fashion. Investigated here are status of the families of patients, how patients experience the social stigma, & how social stigma affects their treatment process, drawing on interview data from 200 patients in Ramnad District, Tamil Nadu, India.

98S35399 / ISA / 1998 / 12640

Nalini, Bralini (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj 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 in four districts of Tamil Nadu, investigates social background of the *dais*, pregnancy-related rituals & ceremonies, perinatal care & delivery modes, birth announcements, & breast-feeding.

98S35400 / ISA / 98 / 12641

Nalini, Bralini (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj U, Tamil Nadu 625021 India [tel/fax: 0452-531762/859139]), **Sustainable Development and 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.

98S35401 / ISA / 1998 / 12642

Nalis, Gulengul (Dept Sociology U Bergen, Norway [fax: 47-55-58-91-99; e-mail: Gulengul.Nalis@sos.uib.no]), **Intermarriage in Norway: A Study of Gendered Ethnic Relations.**

¶ Explores intermarriage between Norwegians & non-Europeans through in-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 via different languages, coming to Norway usually after age 18, thus causing some communication problems for the spouses, at least initially. Mate selection preferences of Norwegian men & women 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 relevant in the everyday life of couples &, if so, how these identities are experienced & expressed by the spouses.

98S35402 / ISA / 1998 / 12643

Nambiar, 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 unit, 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 aboriginal" & "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 hypothetical, race-based interests.

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98S35403 / ISA / 1998 / 12644

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.**

¶ Passion for the literal pursuit of the faith or belief in recent times is viewed as inspired by the forces of fundamentalism, which appear to be on the rise. Explored from a Durkheimian perspective, fundamentalism is seen as emerging from sociopolitical exigency. Following a select account of fundamentalist upsurges through history, recent encounters are examined. It is contended that fundamentalism (1) is likely to grow in the wake of profound social & cultural changes perceived as threatening to the deeply held values; (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.

98S35404 / ISA / 1998 / 12645

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).**

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¶ Social formation & social change in an earlier colonized Third World territory & society, eg, Chinsurah, West Bengal (India), 1635-1800, can be characterized by both negative & positive experiences: negative in the sense of loss of sovereignty & being subjected to enforced suppression, & positive in the sense of mixture of the occupant & occupied cultures in the direction of the dynamicity of reciprocal expression & impression. In the case of Chinsurah, a positive convergence of culture & combination of the Eastern & Western administrative functional mechanism occurred, the bad effects of the political colonization are ignored. Here, the sociological behavioral pattern of the Dutch occupation of this area & its aftermath are analyzed. Some of the values evident in this period remain valid today.

98S35405 / ISA / 1998 / 12646

Narayan, Sujata (Dept Urban & Regional Planning U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109 (tel/fax: 313-764-1298/763-2322; e-mail: pduanlap@umich.edu)), **Cohousing as a Means of Fostering Sense of Community in American High-Rise Public Housing.**

¶ 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 buildings; inaccessibility of social services; & failure to involve residents in the planning process, consider their needs, & give them a choice of where to live. One alternative means of addressing the problems that have inhibited the creation of organic, tightly knit communities in such developments is the cohousing model. International & domestic case studies are used to explore how elements of the cohousing model—eg, design, collaborative planning process, & resident management—can be adapted to high-rise public housing to help foster a sense of community among residents. Topics discussed include gauging resident interest, reasons & procedures for converting high-rises, instituting resident management & shared responsibilities, financing creation & maintenance of the community, deciding on tenure forms, & providing social services. Measures that should be taken to overcome potential impediments & ensure the idea's success in the US context are considered.

98S35406 / ISA / 1998 / 12647

Narayanan, V. K. (U Aveiro, 3810 Portugal (tel/fax: 351-34-370361/370215; e-mail: NARAYANAN@egi.ua.pt)), **The Role of Institutional Programs in Negotiating Science & Technology Policy: The Case of NASA's Space Station.**

¶ In technologically advanced countries science & technology policy is shaped by pivotal institutions, eg, the US's NASA (National Aeronautics & Space Administration). Such institutions serve as mechanisms for managing the social construction of policy, both as direct participant & facilitator. The formative stages of NASA's space station program

(1982-1986) illustrate the multilevel negotiations that underpinned the selling of the space station program to the president. Three key science & technology policy issues had to be managed: (1) the relative salience of science vs engineering, as represented in the debate between manned & unmanned space station proponents, (2) the decision to invite participation of international agencies as well as commercial interests, & (3) the economics of funding in a stringent fiscal climate. It is suggested that the organizational sociology of institutions such as NASA should serve as major theoretical lenses to explore & explain policy formation.

98S35407 / ISA / 1998 / 12648

Narsimha Reddy, K. (Dept Sociology Osmania U, Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh India 500007 (tel/fax: 40-7802473/7019020)), **Internationalisation of Higher Education: An Indian Experience.**

¶ Examines the internationalization of higher education in India. Students, particularly those studying engineering, science, & technology, would like to seek higher education in other countries, though it involves higher academic expectations & investments. This tendency is reinforced by the presence of university delegations from Australia, the UK, Russia, etc, to recruit students. Discussed here are reasons why Indian students prefer educations in the US; eg, they will receive updated knowledge in their field of study, which would fetch them good jobs in the US & in India, & it improves their matrimonial choices. Also discussed are the benefits to the host country.

98S35408 / ISA / 1998 / 12649

Narsimha Reddy, K. (Dept Sociology Osmania U, Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh India 500007 (tel/fax: 040-7802473/7019020)), **From a Profession to an Occupation: An Indian Experience.**

¶ Explores teaching's shift from profession to occupation in India. In light of the lack of talent in the teaching profession, it is argued that pecuniary considerations, though important in the material world, do not seem to be the only criterion to attract worthy people to the calling. Entry into the teaching profession is much easier than into medicine, business, & industry. Further, the privilege of being in the profession has historically been monopolized by certain caste groups; to some, it means upward status mobility with a decent living. That the well-established teaching profession is becoming an occupation is being contested vehemently by competent & committed teachers. However, "nonteaching tribute" is increasing. The boundaries of this profession are blurred, & teachers, particularly black sheep, are looked down on compared to other professions; the respect a teacher commands is individualized rather than collective.

98S35409 / ISA / 1998 / 12650

Näsmän, Elisabet (Dept Thematic Studies Linköping U, S-60219 Sweden (tel/fax: 11-363-140/188; e-mail: elisabet.Nasman@ituf.liu.se)), **Children as Economic Agents in the Family, at School and in the Day Care Centre.**

¶ Draws on the Children & Unemployment in the Family Study in Sweden to analyze children's ideas about their scope for action at school, their day care center, & home in case of economic problems related to parental unemployment. Children generally understood that parental unemployment is closely related to economic problems in the family (& for children). Children visualized their symbolic world concerning these matters in drawings & described in interviews & essays various strategies to cope with this kind of economic change—strategies oriented toward their own consumption as well as the entire household's. Questions of age & gender in these descriptions are raised. Analyses are related to the ongoing Children's Economic Life project, which explores children's ways of understanding their economic role & agency in economic matters in the context of the household, school, & day care center.

98S35410 / ISA / 1998 / 12651

Nassr, Jody Lynn (PO Box 106 (Larrimac) RR #7, Chelsea Quebec (tel/fax: 819-827-5071/5776; e-mail: jlnassr@netcom.ca)), **The Mercury Myth-Makers of the Information Age.**

¶ Illustrates how the use of language & images in the mainstream media has led to the creation of a myth, or metalanguage, about the abilities of new information & communication technologies to bring about an era of global economic prosperity, peace, & democracy, etc, drawing on Roland Barthes's analysis of language & myth & Robert Babe's Western cultural myths of market, technology (machine), & evolution (march of time). Messages, or sign systems, about the promises 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.

98S35411 / ISA / 1998 / 12652

Nätti, Jouko (Dept Social Sciences U Jyväskylä, FIN-40351 Finland (tel/fax: 358-14-603-118/101; e-mail: natti@dodo.jyu.fi)), **Atypical Employment and Gender in Finland.**

¶ Examines part-time & temporary work as forms of atypical work in Finland, based on census & labor force survey data, 1975-1995. In Finland, 11% of female wage & salary earners work part time, & 20% are on temporary contracts; the corresponding figures for men are 5% & 14%. To ascertain whether atypical forms of employment appear precarious compared to standard employment relationships, job characteristics (union density, overlap between temporary & part-time work) & stability of employment were investigated. Results show temporary jobs tend to be more precarious than permanent full-time jobs. In most cases, part-time jobs seemed to be bridges rather than traps in the labor market. Motives in temporary work vary with business cycles, & temporary vs permanent workers have a higher risk of unemployment. However, shifting from temporary to permanent work occurs widely, especially among men.

98S35412 / ISA / 1998 / 12653

Nätti, Jouko, Aho, Simo & Halme, Jukka (Dept Social Sciences & Philosophy Jyväskylä U, SF-40351 Finland (tel/fax: 358-14-603-118/101; e-mail: natti@dodo.jyu.fi)), **Does Labour Market Training and Subsidized Employment Reduce Unemployment? An Evaluation of Finnish Labour Market Policy 1990-91 and 1994-95.**

¶ In Finnish labor market policy, labor market training & subsidized employment are key. Here, their effectiveness is evaluated, 1990/91 & 1994/95 (N = 21,634 & 116,706 participants & controls, respectively), focusing on the individual unemployment impact at the microlevel. Regression analyses of individual-level information from various registers maintained by Statistics Finland & panel data for 1988-1995 indicate that participation in labor market training reduced, & participation in subsidized employment increased, the duration of unemployment during the subsequent year, after controlling background factors. In the subsidized employment, however, there was a large variation: start-up grants were more effective in reducing unemployment compared to subsidized employment schemes in the municipal & state sector. In addition, the effectiveness of labor market policy varied over time, reflecting changes in the business cycle & unemployment rate.

98S35413 / ISA / 1998 / 12654

Nauck, Bernhard (Chemnitz U Technology, D-09107 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-371-531-2402/2387; e-mail: Bernhard.Nauck@phil.tu-chemnik.de)), **Social Capital, Kinship Relationships and Social Incorporation of Immigrant Families.**

¶ The 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. The outcomes of the culture contact are measured with several indicators of ethnic identification for both generations. Following the theoretical assumptions of Coleman on the transformation of families' social capital into the human capital of the offspring, a causal model for intergenerative transmission processes of social & cultural capital in migrant families is advanced. It is argued that only family- & kinship-related social capital & only minority- & majority-related social capital may substitute for each other, & the former two resources are of major significance for the resulting mode of social incorporation. The causal model is empirically tested using structural equation models for different migrant minorities, controlling for the respective opportunity structures of the immigrant context.

98S35414 / ISA / 1998 / 12655

Navarro, Alejandro, Freidin, Betina, Masseroni, Susana & Liberalotto, Nora (Gino Germani Instit U Buenos Aires, 1053 Argentina (tel/fax: 54-1-833-3694/962-9942; e-mail: valdab@chorlo.cpel.uba.ar)), **Among Memory and Forgetfulness. Interpretations about Shared Experiences.**

¶ A 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 what 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.

98S35415 / ISA / 1998 / 12656

Navrotsky, Vyacheslav (Leninsky Prospekt 85 Kv 2, 236039 Kaliningrad Russia (tel/fax: 7-112-444-682/273-604; e-mail: Vyach@navr.koenig.su)), **Basic Characteristics of Social Systems.**

¶ It 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 a 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 open 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.

98S35416 / ISA / 1998 / 12657

Nayar, P. K. B. (Centre Gerontological Studies ASWATHI, Temple Road Ulloor Trivandrum 695011 India (tel/fax: 91-471-448502)), **Family and Intergenerational Relationships: Some Areas of Enquiry.**

¶ Arguing 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 three 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 intergenerational family conflict is due to lack of 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 & toleration 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).

98S35417 / ISA / 1998 / 12658

Nazar, 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: 52-967-8-1883/2322; e-mail: anazar@scle.ecosur.mx)), **Mediating Factors between Education and Non-Use of Contraceptives among Women of Low Socioeconomic Levels: The Case of the Border Region of Chiapas, Mexico.**

¶ Analyzes the relationship between women's formal education & 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-

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planatory 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: nnazer@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.**

¶ Explores 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 recast 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 ideological constructions of postdivorce family life that are now guiding 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 underpin 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 im-

balances 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 use 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 multilateralism, (5) symmetric multilateralism, & (6) global democratization (cosmopolitan democracy). The most likely scenarios of global development are asymmetric & symmetric multilateralism. 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? Nongovernmental 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 refeudalization 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@rrpac.upr.clu.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 production with discussions of the broader cultures of production through which other industries are organized & constituted.

98S35424 / ISA / 1998 / 12665

Nelson, Gloria Luz M. (Dept Social Sciences U Philippines, Los Baños Laguna 4031 [tel/fax: 6349-536-2440/2761; e-mail: glmn@mudspring.uplb.edu.ph]), **The Socio-Economic Conditions of the Forced Migrants (The Case of the Mount Pinatubo Victims in Pampanga, Philippines).**

¶ A random sample of 441 households residing in the 19 resettlement sites in the province of Pampanga, Philippines, were interviewed via structured questionnaire to determine their social & economic conditions. Information is provided on the extent to which assistance from the Philippine government & nongovernmental organizations have helped the disaster victims reduce the problems related to being dislocated. The social & economic conditions of the respondents before & after resettlement were compared using the test of mean differences. The government's housing & services were found to be satisfactory. Familial support was also prevalent in these newly settled communities. However, the establishment of livelihood programs, an important factor for disaster recovery, was not available or was short-lived. As a result, 33% of the migrants have been chronically unemployed for the last 5 years, & 75%, with few resources & skills, have few options to move elsewhere.

98S35425 / ISA / 1998 / 12666

Nevarez, Julia (Dept Environment & Psychology City U New York, NY 10036 [tel: 212-642-2568; e-mail: jnevarez@email.gc.cuny.edu]), **Unruly Youth: Alternative Uses of Public Space in a Landscape of Public Disinvestment.**

¶ The Harlem community of New York City has been affected by what seems to point to the extinction of public space. Public divestment-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.

98S35426 / ISA / 1998 / 12667

Neves, Delma Pessanha (U Federal Fluminense, 24220-000 Niterói RJ Brazil), **Forms of Integration of the Agriculture Producers under Rural Settlement.**

¶ The political visibility of the agricultural producer in a settlement is, for the most part, defined by the productive capacity & the acquisition of autonomy in the replication of the production presuppositions. Emphasized here is understanding the relationships inherent in various forms of commercial integration that correspond to different forms of conception of the producers' image. Methodological limits of analytical proposals that consider the unit of production & the market by discontinuities are also discussed.

98S35427 / ISA / 1998 / 12668

Neves, José P. (U Minho, P-4700 Braga Portugal [tel/fax: 351-53-615835/676966; e-mail: jpneves@ci.uminho.pt]), **The Paradoxes of Participation: The Perspectives of Michel Foucault and Gilles Deleuze.**

¶ The crisis in sociology, namely in the study of participation phenomena, opens the way for approaches from philosophy that might produce fruitful theoretical challenges. It is the case of Michel Foucault & Gilles Deleuze, when considering "soft" concepts that are open to the plural & indeterminate character of power relations. It is argued that their two approaches, while emphasizing the paradoxical character that crosses both the production of meaning & power relations, are complementary & simultaneously divergent: complementary because the two contributions were developed in the same historical context &, to a certain extent, in a long-distance dialogue; but divergent because Foucault, following Friedrich Nietzsche's philosophy, focusing on the omnipresent character of power relations & correlated strategies, suggests that we should think historically about the present & our process of subjectivation. However, Deleuze's heterodoxy suggests a perspective based on ourselves constructed as pieces of something that exceeds us, in a cosmic whole. In other words, while Foucault is suspicious regarding Western knowledge & the power that crosses us in our definition as subjects, Deleuze leads us to the territories of a heterodoxy where the social sciences can learn much from aesthetics, natural science, & other fields of human experience.

98S35428 / ISA / 1998 / 12669

Neves, José P. & Loureiro, Esmeralda C. (U Minho, P-4700 Braga

Portugal [tel/fax: 351-53-615835/676966; e-mail: jpneves@ci.uminho.pt]), **The Discourse of Participation in a Multinational Company: A Deconstruction Based on Michel Foucault's Theory of Power.**

¶ Presents a dialogue between two forms of looking at the phenomenon of participation in a multinational company. The first derives from a theoretical trajectory that criticizes the classic concepts of power & participation, stressing their limits, but also the importance of a close look at the microprocesses through which power is activated. The second is characterized as thought that seeks to find a reply to the complexity of the author's experience as an agent of a participation process. Therefore, this text is centered more on the perplexities, the paradoxical lines in a logic of multiplicity, rather than a hierarchic unification based on the reification of the subjects & on the use of fetish concepts, common in a traditional sociological thinking. Our critical position equally leads to suspicion of the usual procedures of social inquiry. Then, we can say that our purpose is to return to Michel Foucault's experience during the construction of his "soft" theory. In other words, we suggest another possibility of joining a theoretical sociology & an applied one, through what Foucault calls the "analytics of the actuality."

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Nevo, Iddo (Dept Political Science Hebrew U Jerusalem, IL-91905 Israel [tel/fax: 972-2-5663450/5881333; e-mail: msdahan@mscc.huji.ac.il]), **Sports Institutions and Ideology in Israel: The Development and Change of Israeli Sports.**

¶ Examines the establishment of political sports clubs institutionally affiliated with international associations of sport in Israel, mainly clubs affiliated with hegemonic Zionist-Socialism. Another instance of the political & ideological development in Israel can be identified in certain tones in the debate on the social functions of sports. While some of this debate has a particular Palestinian-Jewish context, other aspects are universal. During the 1960s & 1970s, this model of the political organization of sports was taken over gradually by a model of the public & nonparty organization of sports in society. This shift was first noticed among the more peripheral branches of sports, eg, bicycling & boxing, but later came to encompass the more crowd-attracting sports, & may be construed in purely political terms. In the 1980s, the more popular sports, ie, football & basketball, were privatized & rapidly commercialized. This process had a great influence on Israeli sports at many levels. The rapid change from political & public sport organizations to commercialized sports contributes to a better understanding of the Israeli case, in addition to serving as a laboratory for viewing the changes that have occurred in sport organizations in the 20th century, in general, & in highly ideological societies, in particular. The changes in Israeli society as reflected by the changes in sports organizations & the culture of sports are described, focusing primarily on the individualization of Israeli culture & society.

98S35430 / ISA / 1998 / 12671

Newman, Peter & Thornley, Andy (School Built Environment U Westminster, London NH1 5LS England [tel/fax: 44-171-911-5000/5171; e-mail: newmanp@wmin.ac.uk]), **Governance, Urban Policy and Planning in London.**

¶ Examines the processes of institutional fragmentation & centralization in the governance of London, England. Since the abolition of metropolitan government in 1986, government institutions have fragmented, with the creation of numerous quangos & partnerships that play an active role in urban policy & planning decision making. At the same time, central government has exercised tight financial control over local government, overseen development & regeneration processes through detailed rule setting, & through appointments to the boards of new bodies. The new Labour government has already outlined the shape of a development agency to coordinate economic development policy & will publish details of proposed local government reform in spring 1998. These initiatives are reviewed, & their impacts on the already complex networks of governance in London assessed.

98S35431 / ISA / 1998 / 12672

Newton, Tim J. (Birkbeck Coll U London, WC1E 7HX England [tel/fax: 171-631-6751/750; e-mail: t.newton@org-psych.bbk.ac.uk]), **Power, Subjectivity and Industrial/Organizational Sociology: The Relevance of the Work of Norbert Elias.**

¶ Applies the studies of Norbert Elias to a reconsideration of approaches to power & subjectivity within industrial/organizational sociology,

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showing how Elias's work reframes understanding of power & subjectivity through a stress on interdependencies & their asymmetry, the networked nature of agency, & the interwoven form of human & sociopolitical development. It argued that Eliasian analysis addresses many 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, intra-organizational 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 practice needs to be related to figurational context. His emphasis on Homines aperti 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 "black-boxes" 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 concerning corporate & organizational culture as well as those relating to individualism and collectivism. In exploring these themes, also considered are (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.

98S35432 / ISA / 1998 / 12673

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 Entrepreneurship in Canada.**

¶ Examines the development of transnational business enclaves & transnational family networks by recent Chinese immigrant entrepreneurs in Canada, drawing on a longitudinal panel study of Chinese business immigrants who came to Canada in 1994 & live in or near Vancouver, British Columbia, & 1995 & 1997 case studies of approximately 10 Chinese entrepreneurs who participated in personal in-depth interviews. The main premise is that these transnational enclaves & networks are increasingly used by entrepreneurs as a form of ethnic resources to network capital as they attempt to compete & survive in the Canadian economy. This transnationalism has become increasingly utilized as an ethnic strategy in their ethnic business development.

98S35433 / ISA / 1998 / 12674

Ngan, Esther & Chow, Ling (Dept Sociology American U, Washington DC 20016 [tel/fax: 202-885-2475/2477; e-mail: echow@american.edu]), **Economic Reforms, Gendered Migration, and Employment of Migrant Workers in the Manufacturing Industries of Southern China.**

¶ Examines the effects of the Chinese state's economic reforms & open door policy on gendered migration from rural to urban areas, & considers how international migration as a family survival strategy has affected the nature & process of job search & labor force participation of migrant women as well as how their location in the manufacturing sector shapes their labor experience. The interlocking relationships among capitalism, patriarchy, & the state in constructing migration processes, & employment & wage consequences for workers, are demonstrated, focusing on whether women migrant workers have reaped the benefits of economic development. Policy implications of the state's economic reforms at different levels are addressed.

98S35434 / ISA / 1998 / 12675

Nguyen-Duy, Veronique (Dépt information & communication U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 [tel/fax: 418-656-2131/7807; e-mail: veronique.nguyen-duy@com.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)). (FRE)

¶ Traditionally, soap operas have kept their storylines in the private sphere, 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 basing 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."

98S35435 / ISA / 1998 / 12676

Nicholson, Michael (Dept Politics U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9RH England [tel/fax: 01273-606755/673563]), **Preferences and Choices of Organizations.**

¶ Discusses the complications involved in the concept of preference as it applies to the analysis of choices by groups of people &, in particular, of organizations such as governments or bureaucracies. In much analysis, it is taken for granted that one can simply extend the conventional preference analysis to group decision making without any serious problems, except, perhaps, from the Condorcet paradox; eg, it is often assumed that states can be regarded as unitary actors. Even when the process is recognized to be more complex, it is common in the rational choice tradition to assume that there is some unproblematic way of amalgamating the individual preferences of decisionmakers (members of the government) to form an organizational preference. Scholars such as Elster, Sen, & Ainslie have queried the legitimacy of the simple concepts of preference as used in standard economic analysis. Their arguments apply primarily to individuals. It is shown here that they are compounded when applied to organizations. A particular concern is with the legitimacy of assuming that states have preferences & utility functions closely analogous to those of individuals, as is assumed in much analysis in international relations. The argument does not imply that rational choice analysis cannot be applied to states or other organizations. However, rational choice analysis should be used with caution & an awareness of the significant modifications that might be required.

98S35436 / ISA / 1998 / 12677

Nicholson, Michael W. & Gleditsch, Kristian S. (Instit Behavioral Science U Colorado, Boulder 80309-0487 [tel/fax: 303-492-3248/3609; e-mail: nicholso@colorado.edu]), **Globalization, Trade, and Conflict.**

¶ Explores hypotheses on the impact of globalization on the trade & interstate conflict nexus by clarifying its impact on levels & types of interdependence, using data on militarized interstate disputes as well as the directionality of economic relations between states. Implications of the notion that a greater extent of trade tends to integrate states in an interdependent community, thus increasing sensitivity & vulnerability to costs from conflict involvement through disruptive economic consequences, are tested. It is also examined whether globalization, despite increasing the absolute extent of trade involvement, decreases the relative bilateral trade interdependence & costs of conflict between given pairs of states given the associated internationalization & deterritorialization of economic relations. Consequences of different types of trade arising with globalization are explored: increasing trade involvement & greater degrees of specialization may have dramatically different implications for conflict between states depending on the type of trade involvement & production processes. Whereas more symmetric forms of trade involvement may serve as a force of integration among core states, highly unequal forms of differentiation through trade may be a force of polarization increasing the likelihood of interstate conflict.

98S35437 / ISA / 1998 / 12678

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.**

¶ A complex environment (ie, society plus natural & built environment) includes an expanded chain of interrelations & interactions among particular specialized elements & entities (actors, groups, structures, & processes). It can be approached in parallel by both a static & a dynamic standpoint. It includes states on equilibrium & nonequilibrium, while the changes that happen in that are associated with many levels of its structures (multilevel approach of social changes). The effective activity of a radical political organization, ie, an organization that aims to overthrow or change the established sociopolitical structures & institutions, in such a complex environment, consists in finding its own right position in the concrete situation of the complex environment or more specifically, in the dynamics of its changes. Among radical political organizations, the

structural elements of the complex environment & its trends of change, a fluid dialectical game with many fluctuations is developed that corresponds to the more general dynamics between actors & structures. A radical political organization can apply the systems & sociocybernetic 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.**

¶ 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 &, consequently, 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.**

¶ 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

Nielsen, Greg (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M6 [e-mail: nielsen@vax2.concordia.ca]), **Looking Back on the Subject of Action: Mead, Scheler and Bakhtin on Empathy and Dialogue.**

¶ 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 & Gijbels, Merve (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-30-253-2101/4405; e-mail: p.nieuwebeerta@fsw.ruu.nl]), **Recent Left-Turns in Post-Communist Societies: Effects of Social Class and Norms on Income Inequality on Voting Behavior in Comparative Perspective.**

¶ In some parliamentary elections in postcommunist countries, communist governments were reelected. 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. & Briechele, Kendra J. (Disaster Research Center U Delaware, Newark 19716 [tel/fax: 302-831-6618/2091; e-mail: nigg@udel.edu]), **Mitigation Actions at the Local Level: A U.S. National Assessment.**

¶ Because of the continuing escalation of disaster recovery costs in the US, governmental interests in reducing disaster impacts have begun to increase. Local-level governments are beginning to think about the policies, 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 509 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.

98S35443 / ISA / 1998 / 12684

Nikolić, Mihajlo J. (Tehnički Fakultet Zrenjanin, Yugoslavia [tel: 23-62248]), **The Culture as a Combination of Some Open and Closed Systems.**

¶ 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 & consecutive 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.

98S35444 / ISA / 1998 / 12685

Nikolić, Mihajlo J. (Tehnički Fakultet Zrenjanin, Yugoslavia [tel: 23-62248]), **Culture as a Combination of Some Open and Closed Systems: Towards Measuring the Degree of Development.**

¶ The content of social systems depends on (1) the quality of artificial processes, (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 subordinated & 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-

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eral, if they are of a composite nature) favored trend. For it to be realized, it is necessary to form a support trend & decrease or even eliminate the obstruction port trend. The values are taking place on the ground of that dependence. Every support trend consists of an affirmative trend & preventive obstruction trend (which represents the obstruction of obstruction). Values grow in relation to growth of suppression of obstruction port trend. In that light, it is possible to offer formulas of the value & of social development.

98S35445 / ISA / 1998 / 12686

Nikutta-Wasmuht, Ulrike C. (German Armed Forces Instit Social Sciences, Proetzeler Chaussee D-15344 Strausberg (tel/fax: 03341-584064/584254)), **Der Koreg hat auch ein weibliches Gesicht. Über den Zusammenhang** (There Is Even a Female Face of War. Six Theses about the Interrelationship between Masculinity and War). (GER)

¶ Examines 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 different responsibilities. Six theses 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.

98S35446 / ISA / 1998 / 12687

Nilsen, Ake (Dept Sociology U Lund, S-22100 Sweden (e-mail: ake.nilsen@soc.lu.se)), **Simulation and the Intersubjective Creation of Meaning.**

¶ In the information-society, the production of culture & meaning has reached a level of simulation as described by Jean Baudrillard. With the new technologies developed for the distribution of information (Internet, satellite TV, etc), this simulated culture & meaning confront the intersubjective 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 constantly confronted with the production of culture & meaning in the information society. This production is, of course, aimed at consumers & is therefore produced to be significant. But as the globalization of culture increases, so does the distance between the producers & the consumers. There is no shared praxis to which this production refers. We have reached a level of simulation where production refers not to a shared reality, but to differently produced culture & meaning. This constant confrontation between the local intersubjective creation of meaning & the global production of culture & meaning is the field where the fruitful development of culture now takes place. We live in a constant flow, where our creation of meaning takes place under the influence of a global production of meaning.

98S35447 / ISA / 1998 / 12688

Ninomiya, Tetsuo (Faculty Letters Aichi Gakuin U, Nishin-shi Aichi-ken 470-0131 Japan (tel/fax: 05617-3-1111/4449)), **The Human Brain and Human Communities as Homologous Systems: A View from the Perspective of Complex Systems.**

¶ Suggesting that human beings can be described as possessing two brains—one interior & one exterior to the body—or as having "two communities," it is argued that the contents of the human brain can be known by studying the community &, conversely, creating a community based on the design of the brain will result in a society in which humanity can live comfortably. The brain & community are typically studied in the natural & social sciences domain, respectively, a boundary that should be removed. The idea that the brain & the community share a mutually homologous system is based on human actions occurring in each sphere: (1) using language & creating a culture, (2) working with their hands & using tools, (3) creating a historical society, & (4) creating & believing in a supreme being. It is contended that the brain enables humans to live & lead their lives in the manner they do, fostering desires conducive to living to the fullest. At the same time, it is only because humans live in a community—whether it is called a family, rural society, urban society, national society or even world society—that those desires can be fulfilled.

98S35448 / ISA / 1998 / 12689

Niosi, Jorge (Dept Administrative Science U Quebec, Montreal H3C 4RC (tel/fax: 514-987-3000/3084; e-mail: niosi.jorge@uqam.ca)), **The Rise of Science-Based Industries. Theory, Measurements and Concepts.**

¶ 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 laboratories 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 requiring educated consumers willing to invest in the learning of their use. Also, their markets are more prone to path-dependent processes with increasing returns to scale. New theories & concepts are required to understand them, including many coming from evolutionary theories (path dependency, lock-in, self-reinforcing mechanisms, tacit vs codified knowledge, etc). Official measurement of these new & awkward industries has been late to arrive; however, private estimates of their importance & development since the 1980s suggest that the new science-based industries are booming in all advanced countries, particularly in the US & Canada. Main theoretical & methodological issues related to these industries are considered.

98S35449 / ISA / 1998 / 12690

Nishimura, Akiyoshi & DuChesne, Alfred (Dept Legal Medicine Shiga U Medical Science, Ohtsu Japan 520-21 (tel/fax: 81-77-548-2202/2200; e-mail: akiyoshi@belle.shiga-med.ac.jp)), **Pattern of Causes of Human Deaths in the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and Comparison of Medical Examination Organization in Mass Disasters in Germany and Japan.**

¶ Explores human casualties of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (17 Jan 1995) that struck the Japanese cities of Kobe & Nishinomiya. Medical examiners, forensic doctors, & other general clinical doctors examined 3,651 bodies; some statistical results of casualties by direct external forces are presented. It is argued that analysis of human casualties in mass disasters is extremely important for countermeasures against future disaster; though cause of death must be determined exactly, protecting the human rights of the dead. Consequently, only experienced doctors should take part in medical examinations following mass disasters. The present organization of medical examination & specialist systems in the Federal Republic of Germany & Japan is compared.

98S35450 / ISA / 1998 / 12691

Nixon, Paul (Faculty Social & Political Sciences U Cambridge, CB2 3RQ England (tel/fax: 44-1223-360938/740299; e-mail: pn203@cam.ac.uk)), **New Europe? Empirical and Theoretical Challenges in a Huge Transformation.**

¶ The collapse of authoritarian structures in Central & Eastern Europe has opened up extensive figurations for social research both within nation-state borders & transnationally. Examined here are idioms of investigative sociology or anthropology that might be explored in Romania, currently seeking admission to the European Union. After 1948, nonpoliticized data gathering was rare until the overthrow of communism in 1989. With reference to prewar research, together with work in the communist & postcommunist periods, demonstrated is how figurational sociology may be employed to illuminate changes & continuities, shifts in balances of power, problems of mutual identification, attitudes toward violence, & decivilizing processes at a time of intense local uncertainty.

98S35451 / ISA / 1998 / 12692

Nixon, Sean (U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England (tel: 01206-872646; e-mail: snixon@essex.ac.uk)), **From Lads to Maverick Geniuses: Masculinity and Creative Identities in the UK Advertising Industry.**

¶ Creative functions in advertising agencies, ie, art director & copywriter, are overwhelmingly performed by men. Women who work in these jobs have often spoken of the assertive-sometimes misogynistic-forms of masculinity that are privileged in creative departments. The relationship between masculinity & creative functions is explored, attempting to open up the codes of masculinity lived by men who work as advertising creatives. Focus is on the public scripts available to these men in the fashioning of their gendered self at work. To this end, how the advertising trade press generalizes a set of privileged representations of creative identity is examined, showing a range of masculine identities.

titles from the laddish young creative or creative director to the maverick creative star. The trade representations also produce a certain gendering of creativity as a practice, whether this be through positioning the creative as artist or commercial technician.

98S35452 / ISA / 1998 / 12693

Noivo, Edite (U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 343-6621/5722]), **Gender, Ethnicity, and Violence: Intergenerational Relations in Immigrant Families.**

¶ Explored here is how family & migration projects of social mobility, along with intergenerational pressures, generate chronic family tensions & violence in immigrant (ethnic) families. Empirical evidence shows that middle-aged women are the most victimized by the many contradictions & 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.

98S35453 / ISA / 1998 / 12694

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 poverty as increasingly concentrated in urban public sector housing. Implicit & explicit explanations have increasingly made reference to the creation of groups of cumulatively disadvantaged households, & causal argument has taken a distinctively "underclass" form. National household surveys conducted in 1987 & 1994 are drawn on to examine the nature of such change. Data indicate that social polarization exists, & that a significant process of residualization has taken place in the urban public housing 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.

98S35454 / ISA / 1998 / 12695

Noll, Heintz-Herbert (Social Indicators Dept ZUMA, Postfach 122155 D-68072 Mannheim Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-621-1246-241/100; e-mail: noll@zuma-mannheim.de]), **Towards a European System of Social Reporting and Welfare Measurement.**

¶ Describes EUREPORTING, a project funded by the European Commission to develop more sophisticated & comprehensive concepts & tools for science-based social reporting. Preliminary research focuses on three subprojects: two related to stocktaking activities in the field of comparative databases in survey research & official statistics relevant for social reporting, & a third that will focus on developing a European System of Social Indicators that will provide the scientific community-policy makers & other potential users—with a theoretically & methodologically grounded selection of measurement dimensions & indicators to continuously observe & analyze the development of welfare & 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 & better indicators in life domains covered; exploiting the best available databases; & ensuring comparability across nations. This work will also include efforts to construct synthetic, encompassing indices summarizing information on central dimensions of welfare & social development.

98S35455 / ISA / 1998 / 12696

Nordenmark, Mikael (Dept Sociology Umeå U, Sweden [tel/fax: 46-90-786-5541; e-mail: mikael.nordenmark@soc.umu.se]), **Unemployment and Family Life: The Relationship between Unemployment, Household Division of Labour and Well-Being.**

¶ Examines the relationship between unemployment, household division of labor, & well-being, based on data from a random sample of 3,500 unemployed people in Sweden. Analysis shows that the household division of labor is strongly affected by partner's labor market status. Both men & women do a greater share of domestic work when they are unemployed, compared to when they are employed, which indicates flexibility in gender roles. However, women are responsible for a greater share of the household tasks regardless of their husband's labor market status. Housework, especially among unemployed women, is not regarded as an alternative to employment. The great share of the work at home that women do, the more negative they are about their well-being & the lower their satisfaction with the relationship to their partner.

98S35456 / ISA / 1998 / 12697

Nordenmark, Mikael & Stranclh, Mathias (Dept Sociology Umeå U, S-90187 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-907869513/4690786; e-mail: Mikael.Nordenmark@soc.umu.se]), **Towards a Sociological 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 employment, which are seen as of equal importance for all 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.

98S35457 / ISA / 1998 / 12698

Norell, 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 next election. Financial strategies are widely defined to include taxes, charges, loans, growth, & program retrenchment (priorities) & total spending, administrative & organizational change, & personnel policies. Competing explanations are linked to the financial situation, needs, socioeconomic features, & politico-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 ideological 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 & politico-administrative factors influence organizational change, personnel policies, etc, suggesting that politics does indeed matter.

98S35458 / ISA / 1998 / 12699

Noriega Ureña, Fernando Antonio (U Nacional Autonoma Mexico, 04510 Mexico DF [tel/fax: 622-21-73/58; e-mail: noriegaf@economia01.economia.unam.mx]), **An Essay in Economic Theory International Trade and Income Distribution.**

¶ Neoclassical 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 installation costs in the production function are required to redefine the concept of technology & its implications on factor demand functions.

98S35459 / ISA / 1998 / 12700

Novick, Susana (National Council Scientific & Technological Research, Elpidio Gonzalez 5122 (1407) Buenos Aires Argentina [e-mail: novick@polpob.fsoc.uba.ar]), **Migration Policy in Argentina: State, Democracy and Discrimination.**

¶ Describes the migration policies elaborated by the Argentine state from the military dictatorship (1976-1983) through the democratic governments (1984-1995). These policies are analyzed through examination of the norms regarding colonization, aborigines, & immigration. The results presented are part of a larger research project studying which migration policies were formulated from the different governments since the last century, & what ideology legitimated the formulation of said policies.

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98S35460 / ISA / 1998 / 12701

Novick, Susana (CONICET/Buenos Aires State U, 1407 Argentina (tel/fax: 54-1-567-3423/962-9942; e-mail: novick@polpob.fsoc.uba.ar)), **Actuales tendencias de las políticas de población en la Argentina** (Current Trends in Population Policies in Argentina). (SPA)

¶ Attempts to describe & comparatively analyze recent trends in population policies in Argentina. Following an examination of extant legislation with reference to nuptiality, fecundity, & migration, considered are new laws proposed by members of the National Congress with the intent of modifying demographic variables. This work represents an actualization of already completed research analyzing population policies from the point of view of the state & its normative activities, late 19th century-present, differentiating governments, development strategies, & social models. Discussed in conclusion is the opportunity to outline new policies in accord with democratic principles.

98S35461 / ISA / 1998 / 12702

Nübel, Christina (U Konstanz, D-78457 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-7539-88-3705/2381; e-mail: christina.nuebel@uni-konstanz.de)), **Effectiveness of Means-Tested Transfers in Western Europe: Evidence from the Luxembourg Income Study**.

¶ Household data from the Luxembourg Income Study are drawn on to explore the effectiveness of means-tested programs in terms of poverty alleviation in GB, Federal Republic of Germany, & Sweden during the latter 1980s & 1990s. Analysis shows considerable variation in the poverty-alleviating impact of means-tested benefits. The British welfare state stands out, with a strong degree of effective poverty alleviation for the lower strata of the population, but there is some evidence that significantly less people were brought over the 50% poverty line in the 1990s than before. Germany & Sweden seem to be much less effective for the lower-income strata, with a less clear pattern of targeting. Aspects of the socioeconomic context, the institutional setting, & policy changes that could help explain these patterns are examined.

98S35462 / ISA / 1998 / 12703

Nunes-Everardo, Duarte (FCM/UNICAMP, 13066-301 Campinas-Sao-Paulo Brazil (e-mail: RNUMES@correionet.com.br)), **Social Sciences in Health in Brazil: A Study about Its Course**.

¶ Outlines the origins & development of social sciences in health in Brazil, contextualizing the Brazilian situation in the Latin American arena by emphasizing the pedagogical dimension in its origins. Though there were some antecedents in the 1940s & 1950s, the inclusion of a more systematic means of approach to the social in health began in the 1960s, when criticism was levied against the teaching model in medical schools with regard to emphasis placed on biological sciences causing many schools to introduce the social into their great graduate courses. Criticism of the active theoretical model arose in the 1970s, especially of pedagogical practices based on functionalism, & political movements were fundamental in establishing lines of research & 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 courses at the master's & doctoral levels is underlined; associations that congregate professionals in collective health have also been formed. Growth in theoretical production has resulted mostly from the course models of sociology, especially historical materialism, along with the adoption of qualitative research methodologies.

98S35463 / ISA / 1998 / 12704

Nyden, Philip (Center Urban Research & Learning Loyola U, Chicago IL 60611 (tel/fax: 312-915-7761/7770; e-mail: pnyden@luc.edu)), **University: Community Collaboration for Social Change**.

¶ Discusses the impact that collaborative university-community policy research activities have had on community-based social change in the Chicago (IL) metropolitan area. The Loyola U Center for Urban Research & Learning is grounded in a model of teaching & research that stresses a knowledge exchange between the university & community that builds capacity while drawing on both community & university strengths. In working closely with communities outside the university, the center recognizes the knowledge & experience of individuals & organizations in nonacademic settings. Strong emphasis is placed on the equal partnership in the formation of research issues, development of methodologies, analysis of data, & reporting of results: research leads to action & policy change at university, community, & 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.

98S35464 / ISA / 1998 / 12705

Nyhoff, Pieter (Dept Sociology U Amsterdam, NL-7072 CE Netherlands (tel/fax: 3120-525-22430/2179; e-mail: pnyhoff@psc.w.uva.nl)), **Peaceful Coexistence as a Paralogical Move. On Zygmunt Bauman's Practice of Theory**.

¶ Focuses on a characteristic feature of Zygmunt Bauman's theoretical practice: his self-confessed inconsistency. For Bauman, the incongruities of life are best reflected in an analytical effort that oscillates between perspectives without forcing them into a synthesis. In fact, he claims the right to inconsistency; truth in judgment, reality in studies, & responsibility in practical affairs are attained by a constant movement between incongruous points of view. In his view, "the drive to synthesis is the major factor in producing endless bifurcations." In a paralogical move (drawn from Jean-François Lyotard), he attempts to disentangle sociology from this perpetual strife by proposing a peaceful coexistence of approaches.

98S35465 / ISA / 1998 / 12706

Nylander, Johan (Dept Sociology U Uppsala, S-75108 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-18-47-11177/11170; e-mail: johan.nylander@soc.uu.se)), **Rationality in Games and Networks**.

¶ 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 & make exchanges. However using game theory for the solution of games & predicting exchange outcomes is more problematic.

98S35466 / ISA / 1998 / 12707

Nyman, Charlott E. (Dept Sociology Umeå U, S-90187 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-90-786-6007/6694; e-mail: charlott.nyman@soc.umu.se)), **Yours, Mine or Ours? Sharing Money and Consumption**.

¶ Interview data from 10 Swedish dual-earner married couples in their 30s with children are drawn on 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.

98S35467 / ISA / 1998 / 12708

Nyyssölä, Kari (Research Unit Sociology Education U Turku, FIN-20014 Finland (tel/fax: 358-2-333-6522/6524)), **Marginalisation in the Labour Market—Cause or Result? Changes in the Labour Market Status of Young People in the Years 1980-1993**.

¶ 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 anchoring themselves to 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: 0044-1717535-783/763; 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 Insttit Technology Aungier St 2 Republic Ireland (tel: 353-1-402-3219; e-mail: boneil@dit.ie)), **Middlebrowism and Middle Class Audiences for the Arts in Ireland.**

¶ Examines the role that a middlebrow interpretive framework plays in arts reception among audiences for the arts in Ireland, based on a case study of audience reception for a national radio arts magazine program—*The Arts Show*. The presentation & coverage of the arts on the program was monitored for 1 year, & an audience panel was recruited to discuss, through focus groups & individual semistructured interviews, a range of issues concerning underlying assumptions about the arts. A qualitative approach drawing on discourse analysis &, in particular, the study of "interpretative repertoires" (Potter & Wetherell, 1987) is used to outline a map of the distinct discursive positions on the arts with an account of the different spaces in cultural consumption that elitist, populist, & middlebrow discourses occupy. Of particular importance to this program & its audience of mainly middle-class listeners is the relatively neglected category of middlebrow arts discourse. Middlebrowism is the distinctive features of a middlebrow approach as characterized by listeners' responses are discussed, eg, eclectic but predictable taste, conservative approaches to cultural value, appeal to the experiential benefits of the arts, & advocacy of a quasi-populist mode of arts participation. It is argued that the middlebrow approach to the arts has played a crucial role in consolidating Irish middle-class identity. Middlebrowism expresses the cultural confidence of a hegemonic social formation that has radically altered the social & cultural landscape of contemporary Ireland & is illustrated by the rapid expansion of the middle class & recruitment beyond the traditional bourgeoisie, the extensive investment in cultural capital by the middle class over 3 decades, & a significant change in public attitudes toward the arts in general. The middle ground of arts support, it is argued, ultimately seeks a type of cultural legitimation that a middlebrow eclectic, drawing from the resources of contemporary/popular & traditional/elite versions of culture, uniquely offers.

98S35470 / ISA / 1998 / 12711

O'Reilly, Karen & Rose, David (U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England (tel/fax: 44-1206-873540/151; e-mail: kareno@essex.ac.uk)), **Conceptualizing Social Divisions: The ESRC Review of UK Government Social Classifications, 1911-2001.**

¶ The Office for National Statistics is currently responsible on behalf of the UK government for two socioeconomic classifications—social class based on occupation & socioeconomic groups. These have been widely used both inside & outside government for many years, yet have been subjected to a variety of criticism, eg, for their lack of any clear conceptual base & their failure to deal adequately with individuals has not currently in employment. In 1994, the Office for National Statistics commissioned the Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC) to conduct a wide-ranging independent review of the classifications to assess the

need for a revised socioeconomic classifications & once that need was established, build & test the construct & criterion validity of a revised measure of social class for application in the 2001 census. This revised socioeconomic classifications attempts to improve on & combine the advantages of the existing classifications, while retaining sufficient similarities to facilitate time-series analyses. Related here is the history of the construction of the proposed revised socioeconomic classification, focusing on issues of concept operationalization & criterion validity. Following a brief history of social classifications in the UK, conceptual & operational issues relevant to the construction & validation of the proposed revised socioeconomic classifications are discussed.

98S35471 / ISA / 1998 / 12712

O'Sullivan, Sara L. (University Coll Dublin, Belfield 4 Ireland (tel/fax: 353-1-706-7007/1125; e-mail: sara.osullivan@ucd.ie)), **In Search of the Radio Audience(s): Participants, Fans, Listeners, and Irish Talk Radio.**

¶ Reports a qualitative case study of an Irish talk radio show, *The Gerry Ryan Show*, analyzing audience responses to & engagements with it. The audience can be divided into three groups—participants, fans, listeners—each having different points of identification with the show. Jürgen Habermas's concept of the public sphere is used to frame an analysis of interviews with 44 callers to the show, supplemented by interviews with 10 unsuccessful callers to demonstrate the role that cultural capital plays in the selection of who gets to speak on-air. Further interviews with 10 nonparticipating audience members who see themselves as fans are drawn on to analyze the "cult of Gerry Ryan." Analysis of the meaning 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.**

¶ Explores body image & appearance 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 Ethno-National Conflict: Croatia and Bosnia.**

¶ Based on documents, newspaper content 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 & exile, eventually overthrown by armed extremists in their own ethnic group. 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: tunob@email.unc.edu)), **Cooperation and Conflict: Encounters of Europeans and Non-Europeans.**

¶ Tests key hypotheses from the theory of cooperation & expands its 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 transacting; 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 transactors 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

Oeij, Peter R. A., Fruytier, Ben & Broek, Inge Van Den (Inst Social Research Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands (tel/fax: 0031-13-466-2681/2959; e-mail: praaoeij@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—and 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 in organizational change. (4) Research into the quality of work is dominated by management & psychological perspectives; the sociological perspective is lacking.

98S35476 / ISA / 1998 / 12717

Ohl, Fabien (UFRSTAPS-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 Erving 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 behaving. 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, Lennéstr 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 ways of 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

Oinonen, Eriikka (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland (tel/fax: 358-3-215-6563/6080; e-mail: speroi@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 con-

texts 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 both sexes' eyes, but not from children's eyes or 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 Instit Yokohama City U, Japan 236 (tel/fax: 81-45-787-2069/2351; e-mail: okamasat@yokohama-cu.ac.jp)), **Managing the 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 be excluded at the mandatory retirement age. 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@taiiku.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. In addition to sporting achievement, 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, it is 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

Olaru, Costel (École hautes études sciences sociales, F-75016 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-1-45-27-36-42)), **The Night Falling—The Gothic Party as Catalyst for the Parisian Gothic Rock Movement.**

¶ 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 relationships, & how it dominates & modifies fan life. These parties are lived as oral events, an orality not appropriate for the Internet, TV society. Highlighted is the return of such orality in an adolescent universe dominated by school & the writing autocracy.

98S35482 / ISA / 1998 / 12723

Olausson, Lennart (Dept History Science & Ideas, Box 200 SE 405 30 Göteborg Sweden (tel/fax: 031-773-4522/4520)), **Gunnar Myrdal, Modernity and the So Called Value Question.**

¶ 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, relating the consequent change social & political context in Sweden.

98S35483 / ISA / 1998 / 12724

Oliva Augusto, M. Helena (Sociology Dept U São Paulo, Brazil 05508-900 (tel/fax: 55-11-818-3703/211-2096; e-mail: mhaoaugus@usp.br)), **Temporality, Individuality and Social Order.**

¶ 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 of life; 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.

98S35484 / ISA / 1998 / 12725

Olivas, J. Richard (U California, Riverside CA 92521-0204 [tel/fax: 818-784-9691/9693; e-mail: rolivas@ucla.edu]), **Measuring Religious Revivalism in Eighteenth-Century Congregational Churches: Some Advances in Research Methodology.**

¶ In the measurement of religious revivalism, new research methods can assess spiritual awakening within & between local assemblies. Tabulated for nearly 125 New England Congregational churches was the number of adult parishioners who earned admission to full communion, 1740-1746. Congregations recording 10+ admissions in a single month qualified as revival churches. Of 121 assemblies for which records exist, 44 revived. To measure revival's spread between awakened churches, the month that revival peaked in each was noted. Revival's likely path was traced by observing peak month patterns within a 35-mile radius of Boston, MA. Revival began in the Boston area in early 1741, & spread to the edge of northern New England by June 1742. Awakened by revival preaching, Bostonians overwhelmed revivalist ministers. Like triage workers sorting & treating the wounded according to the seriousness of their injuries, Boston's revivalist clerics rationed spiritual help & counsel. Favored recipients of pastoral attention tended to be persons with family & kinship ties to revivalist congregations. By establishing significant facts about a revival, these new methods help scholars to probe more fully its varied meanings throughout time & space.

98S35485 / ISA / 1998 / 12726

Oliver, Pamela E. & Myers, Daniel J. (Sociology Dept U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 [tel/fax: 608-262-6829/265-5389; e-mail: oliver@ssc.wisc.edu]), **Diffusion Models of Cycles of Protest as a Theory of Social Movements.**

¶ Develops a theoretical framework for understanding social movements as interrelated sets of diffusion processes. A social movement can be understood as a complex set of many actions by many different collective actors oriented toward some very broad issue or goal. This conception of a social movement is closely linked to the common recognition of cycles or waves of protest & collective violence, recognizing, in particular, that movement actors are affected by actions in other as well as their own movements, & the dynamics of protest cycles are driven by the interplay between dissidents & regimes & between peaceful & disruptive protest forms. This conception of social movements is somewhat consistent with some social constructionist images of collective identities as emergent processes. Adding explicit diffusion concepts enables the formalization & mathematizing of many theoretical understandings, thus making it possible to create a coherent theoretical structure that can be linked to new empirical data being collected on the time series of various kinds of violent & nonviolent events in different nations. Developing are mathematical models of the diffusion of collective action in cycles or waves of protest, focusing on the diffusion of collective violence & disruptive collective protest & how these are affected by cycles of nondisruptive protest, formation & institutionalization of movement organizations, & social control efforts of regimes. Multiple-equation models are being developed for expressing the interplay among different forms of action & between regimes & dissidents: eg, new social movements of Europe, 1975-1990, & the US civil rights movement, 1950-1990.

98S35486 / ISA / 1998 / 12727

Olivera, Lilian & Paucar, Leonardo (U Nacional Centro Peru, Huanayo [e-mail: lpaucar@dsec.fee.unicamp.br]), **Political Violence in the Central Region of Peru during the Decade of 1980. The Consequences of the People's War of the Shining Path Revolutionary Movement.**

¶ 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 towns & farmers of that region. Violence caused by the Shining Path was answered by the Peruvian police & military forces. Statistics on political violence obtained from journalistic information & from diverse 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.

98S35487 / ISA / 1998 / 12728

Ollivier, Michele (Dept Sociology U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 [tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5106; e-mail: ollivier@uottawa.ca]), **Social and Legal Status: The Legacy of M. Weber and T. H. Marshall.**

¶ Focuses 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. However, because Weber's & Marshall's concepts refer to status as an attribute of well-defined collectivities, it is argued that they are not very useful for understanding how status operates in contemporary societies, where formally equal individuals compete. In competitive environments, status needs to be conceptualized as an asset in social exchanges rather than as a means of legitimating collective exclusion.

98S35488 / ISA / 1998 / 12729

Olofsson, Gunnar (Dept Sociology, Box 114 S-22100 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-46-222-8843/4794; e-mail: Gunnar.Olofsson@soc.lu.se]), **Creating a Moral Hierarchy of Exit/Retirement Routes. The Changing Institutional Framework of Exit/Retirement Processes in Sweden in the 1990s.**

¶ Changes in social & labor market policies in Sweden as well as in regulating institutions during the 1990s shaped new exit/retirement patterns. Institutional & policy change on the societal level interacted with job-based & employer/union decisions in firms, giving rise to different exit/retirement routes. These routes implied a social as well as an institutional differentiation of the individual fates of older workers. Here, it is analyzed how employers handled personnel cuts & exit pressures in Sweden in the early 1990s, based on 1994 survey data on 380 firms. Employers' decisions with regard to the age balance of their staff as well as the effects of firm-specific modes of handling of the qualification/productivity nexus on the older workers were important for the exit process. Also examined are ways that social classes are being pushed into, are attracted by, or have access to different exit-retirement routes, using data on individual exit/retirement paths in a 1928 cohort (N = approximately 1,000 persons), as well as data from the Swedish Labor Force surveys. It is argued that policies, institutions, & changing power relations create a moral hierarchy between the exit/retirement routes in their institutional form as well as between the categories & individuals traveling the different roads to early exit.

98S35489 / ISA / 1998 / 12730

Olsen, Gregg M. (Dept Sociology U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2 [tel/fax: 204-474-9199/261-1216; e-mail: olsen@cc.umanitoba.ca]), **Social Policy in an Era of Globalization: The End of the Welfare State as Swedes Know It?**

¶ Current debates on globalization center around the possibility for national states to maintain their former position of authority. Here, highlighting globalization of trade, production, & finance, it is suggested that the state has lost a significant measure of its former autonomy, particularly in the area of social policy. Further, globalization has significantly altered the balance of power between capital & labor. Focus is on Sweden's welfare/social policy model. Given its widespread approval among Swedes, & the long-time support of an exceptionally strong & well-organized labor movement, the Swedish welfare state might be expected to withstand globalization, but it too has been seriously eroded.

98S35490 / ISA / 1998 / 12731

Öner, İlknur (Sociology Dept Firat U, Elazığ TR-23169 Turkey [tel/fax: 90-424-2128500/2330062; e-mail: lcixio@hermes.nott.oxuk]), **Given and Achieved Opportunities on Female Migrants: Turkish Case of High Dams.**

¶ Offers both theoretical & empirical discussions of changes in Turkish development policies & links among the projects & nonstate & state ac-



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.

98S35491 / ISA / 1998 / 12732

Öner, İlknur (Sociology Dept Firat U, Elazığ TR-23169 Turkey (tel/fax: 90-424-2128500/2330062; e-mail: lexio@hermes.nott.ocuk)), **Female Dam Migrants' Place in Regional and Urban Development: A Case Study of Keban Dam Female Migrants.**

¶ 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 the results through their invisible participation & the necessity of reassessing policies relevant to high dam development & related resettlement projects are discussed.

98S35492 / ISA / 1998 / 12733

Ong, Bie Nio & Scheepers, Rita M. J. (Centre Health Planning & Management Keele U, Staffordshire ST5 5SP England (tel/fax: 1782-583191/711737)), **Clinicians in Management in England and the Netherlands.**

¶ Examines the impact of managerially oriented health care system on the medical profession, focusing on the developments in the acute hospital sector in England, & the Netherlands where doctors are explicitly drawn into managerial decisionmaking because of organizational changes in hospital structure. Empirical research on the changing position of doctors & their representative bodies is used to discuss the organizational structure of English & Dutch hospitals with respect to the place of doctors, the manner in which doctors organize themselves as professionals, & how relationships in hospitals develop, most notably between medicine & management.

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Opp, Karl-Dieter (Institut Soziologie U Leipzig, D-04109 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-341-9735690/5669; e-mail: opp@sozio.uni-leipzig.de)), **Why Do Ordinary People Think They Are Politically Influential? Explaining a Cognitive Illusion.**

¶ The theory of collective action argues that the contribution of an ordinary member of a large group to the provision of a public good has only a negligible impact. Therefore, preferences for a public good, ie, dissatisfaction with the extant provision of a public good, are not incentives to contribute. If members of a large group nevertheless contribute, this is due to selective incentives; ie, costs or benefits that occur only if individuals contribute or do not contribute. The hypothesis that personal influence on the provision of public goods is perceived correctly is tested for a specific kind of contribution to a public good: political protests, wherein the protesters' goal is to put pressure on third parties to provide public goods. Because protesters are members of a larger group, collective action theory predicts that they regard themselves as uninfluential. Empirical studies indicate, however, that the perceived efficacy of ordinary citizens in large groups is, on the average, much higher than zero & varies across individuals. A theoretically based explanation of this cognitive illusion is developed & tested using data from a 2-wave panel study in the former East Germany conducted in 1993 & 1996. It is concluded that perceived personal influence varies among respondents & is not a constant. A rational choice explanation for political efficacy is tested.

98S35494 / ISA / 1998 / 12735

Orfali, Kristina (U Chicago, IL 60637 (e-mail: krainey@medecine.bsd.uchicago.edu)), **The Duality of Hospital Experience: A Patient's Perspective.**

¶ Patient experience in hospital is explored, 1986-1996, drawing on interview data from 100+ patients on eight wards in eight university hospitals in France, their families & friends, physician & nonphysician hospital staff, & 50 discharged patients & their families & friends, 1-3 months after hospitalization. Findings reveal a duality of hospital experience. On one side, patients deal with their personal experience of illness (anxiety, pain, fear of death, biographical disruption, etc); on the other side, they face an organization, a care system with its specific rules & codes. These dimensions, though related, remain different & must be carefully distinguished from an analytical point of view. A number of apparently inconsistent, or even contradictory, attitudes can in fact be explained by this duality; eg, a desire for autonomy, clearly expressed at the organizational level, may not be incompatible with a strong & apparently opposite demand for emotional support & care at the illness level. Patient experience results from a particular combination of these two dimensions. Although each experience remains unique, it can be framed into four polar situations that largely determine patient expectations & hospitalization experience: acute illness, waiting for diagnosis, treatment in progress, familiarity with hospitals. According to the mutable situation, patients combine the two dimensions of their experience differently. Dysfunctions, failures, & problems will not affect patients in the same way depending on perceived situation; eg, lack of information might be a drama for a patient waiting for diagnosis, affecting immediately the level of illness. For a patient familiar with hospitals, on the contrary, delays are just the way hospitals work, & are perceived as purely organizational problems. The duality of experience, as well as the situational frame, help one to understand patients' complex hospital experience as a process, generating positive or negative effects. This contrasts with satisfaction surveys, which focus only on results without considering the underlying process.

98S35495 / ISA / 1998 / 12736

Ortega, Juan M. (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico DF 04510 (tel/fax: 525-622-7400/665-2443; e-mail: juanm@servidor.unam)), **The Institutionalization of Concertation: The Case of the Economic Solidarity Pact.**

¶ 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.

98S35496 / ISA / 1998 / 12737

Orzack, Louis H. & Miyazawa, Setsuo (Rutgers U, PO Box 457 New Town Branch Boston MA 02258 (tel: 617-969-9468; e-mail: lhorzack@andromeda.rutgers.edu)), **Global Challenges and National Professions: Japanese Lawyers Confront Foreign Lawyers.**

¶ Global markets & intergovernment agreements to liberalize trade impinge on national professions. The Japanese bar & the Ministry of Justice have largely beaten back outside pressures seeking to increase the number of Japanese attorneys, allow Japanese attorneys in Japan to join foreign law firms, & grant foreign law firms the right to offer advice about Japanese law to foreign clients. These frustrate efforts by foreign bars & law firms, business groups, other governments, & international liaison committees of foreign bars to induce the Japanese bar & the Ministry of Justice to increase the numbers of Japanese nationals & allow practice by foreigners. Variables accounting for resistance or acceptance by professions to changes linked with global markets & intergovernmental agreements are identified.

98S35497 / ISA / 1998 / 12738

Osadchaya, Galina Ivanovna (Moscow State Social U, 107150 Russia (tel/fax: 095-169-9790/8132; e-mail: is@gw.mgsu.msk.su)), **Social Policy: Contents and Values.**

¶ In the context of intensive structural reconstruction & in light of a deep crisis in social policy in Russia, it is argued that institutions & a socioeconomic basis must be created to realize the population's needs & interests, & outline values of social policy & its purposes under conditions of resource limits. The "living minimum" should lie in the core of all constructions; 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.

98S35498 / ISA / 1998 / 12739

Osirim, Mary J. (Dept Sociology Bryn Mawr Coll, PA 19010-2899 (tel/fax: 610-526-5393/7475; e-mail: mosirim@brynmawr.edu)), **Empowerment and Women's Organizations in Zimbabwe: The Dynamics of Gender and Social Class in the Contemporary Period.**

¶ Explores the role of women's organizations in enhancing the status of urban & rural women in Zimbabwe, focusing on the activities of governmental & 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 that 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 effort 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.

98S35499 / ISA / 1998 / 12740

Osterbacks, 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.**

¶ Recent US welfare reform has raised questions of how welfare-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 child care, shared leisure activities, & housework. The analysis utilizes an instrumental variables approach that allows for possible simultaneity between employment status & nonmarket time. Estimates contrast 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.

98S35500 / ISA / 1998 / 12741

Ostrowski, Krzysztof & Teune, Henry (International Instit Regional & Local Studies, PL-02787 Elegijna 29 Warsaw Poland (tel/fax: 48-22-641-2656/643-3537; e-mail: iskra@hsn.com.pl)), **Globalization: Regions, Meso-Regions, and the World System.**

¶ Presents 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. From a global perspective, local variations in 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 issues that distinguish local political leaders nearly everywhere: (1) the proper role of government in pursuit of equality, & (2) the role of citizens in governmental decisions.

98S35501 / ISA / 1998 / 12742

Osty, Florence (LSCI CNRS, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France (tel: 33-1-40-25-10-67)), **Sociologie de l'entreprise et intervention** (The Sociology of Business and Intervention). (FRE)

¶ 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, & 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 position, utility, & professionalization of business sociologists. The nature of the relationship between the sociology of business intervention & other interventionist approaches is considered.

98S35502 / ISA / 1998 / 12743

Otsuji, Emi (U New South Wales, Sidney 2052 Australia (e-mail: E.Otsuji@unsw.edu.au)), **How 'Individual' Is an Individual? In the Case of Business Interaction between Native and Non-Native Speakers of Japanese.**

¶ Examines the role of the individual or participant when analyzing intercultural business interaction, applying a critical discourse analysis framework to explore how the psychobiographical factors of participants from different cultural & social backgrounds should be treated in intercultural business settings. In light of differences of opinion regarding the perception of participants' position & individuality in relation to discursive & social information, investigated are (1) how much people are institutionally, socially, & culturally determined, & (2) the process of individual institutionalization, culturalization, & socialization, focusing on psychobiographical factors of native & nonnative speakers of Japanese in workplaces in Sydney, Australia.

98S35503 / ISA / 1998 / 12744

Oucho, John O. (International Program Population & Sustainable Development U Botswana, Gaborone (tel/fax: 267-351151/375810; e-mail: ouchojo@noka.ub.bw)), **International Migration and Regional Integration in Eastern and Southern Africa: Lessons from COMESA and SADC.**

¶ International migration in the two closely related subregions of Eastern & Southern Africa predate the formation of both the Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA) in 1980 & the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 1992. The significance of the two institutions of regional cooperation is in their recognition of the importance of international migration, & with the inclusion of a Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence & Establishment protocol in their jurisdiction. While the first stage of the three-stage protocol has virtually been realized, the last two stages are still contentious issues. Analyzed here are problems surrounding the apparent lack of commitment of the member states to the protocol, lack of data, & the absence of a unit in the secretariats of both COMESA & SADC to handle international migration issues. Suggested are ways to resolve problems that would enable countries of these subregions to factor international migration into their development agenda as they look forward to the formation of the African Economic Community. It is concluded that, as the developed North has now firmly adopted a "shut gate" policy to immigrants from developing countries, African countries must evolve viable frameworks for regional migration in the context of regional cooperation. In the case of the two subregions, the SADC member states will continue to rely on the northernmost member states of COMESA & the rest of Africa, which boasts abundant well-trained & highly skilled human resources.

98S35504 / ISA / 1998 / 12745

Ouellet, Pierre J. (York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 (tel/fax: 416-652-0544; e-mail: pjouellet@aol.com)), **Montreal-The Poetics of the City.**

¶ Examines the particular relationship that has evolved between the poets of Quebec & their metropolis, Montreal, heard as a dialogue between 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 *le chansonnier* (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 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?

98S35505 / ISA / 1998 / 12746

Oussedik, Fatima (Institut 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 "togetherness." It is hypothesized that, when there is no possibility of having living symbols, one may perceive a social link through death; to meet or to be ready for death becomes the means to make sense of what is happening & experience & to togetherness when the social link is fading. The Algerian situation is drawn on to develop this hypothesis.

98S35506 / ISA / 1998 / 12747

Overmyer-Velazquez, Rebecca (Dept Sociology U California, Santa Barbara 93106 [fax: 805-564-4826; e-mail: 6500rl00@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu]), **Colonial Ideology in Sixteenth-Century Mexico: Women, Nature, and the Conflict of Cultures.**

¶ Explores the history of European colonization in terms of the dualisms it imposed on indigenous people 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. Placing *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.

98S35507 / ISA / 1998 / 12748

Oxhorn, Philip (Dept Political Science McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T7 [tel/fax: 514-398-8970/1770; e-mail: Oxhorn@Leacock.lan.McGill.ca]), **Social Inequality and the Limits of Citizenship in Latin America.**

¶ 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 civic 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 social inequality.

98S35508 / ISA / 1998 / 12749

Oxman-Martinez, Jacqueline, Moreau, Jacques & Straka, Silvia M. (U Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A7 [tel/fax: 514-398-7062/5287]), **Child Neglect: The Problem of a Unisectorial Approach.**

¶ Neglect is a multidimensional problem, with both psychosocial & structural variables. Can the psychosocial interventions delivered by the state resolve 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 child welfare & social service agencies in Quebec. A variety of psychosocial variables were measured using validated instruments at the start of intervention, 8 months later, & 7 years later. Short-term improvements were found in some variables such as social isolation, depression, satisfaction with parental role, & maternal competency. However, after 7 years, 70 children were still in the system for neglect, & the mothers continued to live in similar structural conditions, showing that psychosocial interventions alone are not effective in treating neglect. Intersectorial policies are needed to effect structural-level interventions.

98S35509 / ISA / 1998 / 12750

Oyen, Else, Manor, James, Reis, Elisa P. & De Swaan, Abram (Comparative Research Programme Poverty U Bergen, N-5007 Norway [tel/fax: 47-55589744/55589745; e-mail: crop@org.no]), **Elites and Their Perceptions of Poverty and Poor People.**

¶ Comparative analysis of interview data from elites in 6 developing countries are used to examine their perceptions of how poverty has come about, how it can be reduced, which role they can play in different poverty-reducing strategies, & what impact the actual interaction, or lack of such, between the worlds of the nonpoor & poor has on the reduction/production of poverty. The concept of "social consciousness" is taken to characterize elites who (1) are aware of the interdependence of social groups, including that of the poor, (2) realize that the elites bear some responsibility for the condition of the poor, & (3) believe that feasible &

efficacious means of reducing poverty might be created.

98S35510 / ISA / 1998 / 12751

Oyola-Yemaiel, Arthur A. (Dept Sociology Florida International U, Miami 33199 [tel: 305-348-2247; e-mail: aoyola01@solix.fiu.edu]), **Nunn-Lugar-Dominici Law: First Analysis.**

¶ 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.

98S35511 / ISA / 1998 / 12752

Ozolins, Uldis (School Languages Deakin U, Toorak Victoria 3217 Australia [tel/fax: 61-3-92445440/454; e-mail: uldisoz@deakin.edu.au]), **Letting the Sociological Control the Political: Language Use and Politics of Language in the Baltic States.**

¶ Language policy sits at the heart of recent political conflicts in & over the Baltic states. On regaining their independence in 1991, these states, particularly Estonia & Latvia, were faced with having in their territory large numbers of Soviet-period settlers from Russia & the other Soviet Republics, causing the local nationalities to become almost a minority. National self-determination from the late 1980s eradicated post-Soviet language policies, reinstituted local languages as the only official languages, instituted language requirements for all public contact employment, & made language proficiency the main criterion for naturalization of noncitizens. Politically, criticisms of such policies came from Moscow from the very first days of national reassertion. Most interestingly, perhaps, this criticism has also come from various European institutions concerned variously with human rights issues or security concerns. Such strength of political criticism points to major issues confronting the Baltic states in their efforts at integration & managing their multiethnic states. Yet, sociological analysis reveals a paradox: despite the political noise over Baltic language policies, there is increasingly widespread acceptance of these policies & their legitimacy among those who are seemingly most affected—settlers of the Soviet period. Various explanations of this phenomenon are examined including intersecting sociological, economic, political, & linguistic factors that detail how these small languages are regaining hegemony in their territory.

98S35512 / ISA / 1998 / 12753

Pacheco, José F. (Dept Sociology Lund U, S-22100 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-46-222-42-68/47-94; e-mail: Jose.Pacheco@soc.lu.se]), **Sociocultural Movements: Independent Cultural Centres in Europe.**

¶ During the last decades in Europe, sociocultural movements have emerged (in the form of independent cultural centers, theater & music groups, etc) that are concerned with actual social problems &/or the situation of the groups involved as well as the search for new forms of life & organization. These cultural initiatives have often a deep involvement & influence in local milieus as well as in the cultural life of a city or region. Features that characterize cultural centers are presented, & the possibilities of cultural initiatives in general & cultural centers in particular for the development of new cultural forms in modern society are discussed in a cultural studies perspective.

98S35513 / ISA / 1998 / 12754

Packwood, Nicholas (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, LA1 4YL England [tel/fax: 1524-593701/594256; e-mail: n.packwood@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Strategic Planning in the British Construction Industry: An Ethnographic Study and Critique.**

¶ Draws on contract research carried out by the Design, Space & Society Research Unit of the U of Lancaster (England) to examine difficulties in the communication of government strategic planning developed for British construction industry faced with new competition in a unified European market. Categories used by government to conceptually divide the building trades into discrete sectors (geotechnical engineering, concrete, steel, timber, masonry, building services) are represented in the development of national industrial policy. The advantages of an ethnographic approach to the study of these networks are explored while linking this study to broader possibilities for applied anthropology in the con-

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 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 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 Sociology 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 auto-poiesis 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 context of globalization. A case study with 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 "boarder" management, cannot develop a systems identity; & (2) there are no characteristic differences between network organizations & virtual enterprises.

98S35516 / ISA / 1998 / 12757

Pagaram, Robin J. (StratPlan Consulting Group Pty Ltd, 12 Leura St Nedlands West Australia 6009 [tel/fax: 61-8-9386-2366/2300; 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 to conflict that seeks 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

Paillé, Michel (Conseil langue française, 800 place D'Youville 13 e'tage Quebec G1R 3N4 [tel/fax: 418-644-9939/7654; e-mail: mpaille@clf.gouv.qc.ca]), **Les Politiques linguistiques au Canada et au**

Québec à la lumière de leurs contextes démographiques (Language Policies in Canada and in Quebec in Light of Their Demographic Contexts). (FRE)

† Language policies have been enacted in Canada by both the federal government & the Assemblée nationale du Québec. 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 demographic context of both Canadian & Quebec language policies, & evidences increased bipolarization 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, José Machado (Instit Ciências Sociais UL, Av das Forças Armadas Edif ISCTE Ala Sul 1 [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 prescriptive structures that set rigid rules on the course to be 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 hypertextualized flavor, with chance & diversity playing an ever more important role.

98S35519 / ISA / 1998 / 12760

Pais, José Machado (Instit Ciencias Sociais U Lisbon, Ala Sul 1 P-1600 Portugal [tel/fax: 351-1-7932272/7964953; e-mail: macpais@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 three of the paradoxes: (1) Young people of Portugal 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-

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stood as a process of "routinization," which is reflected in a mainstreaming of environmental issues & a decline in less conventional forms of environment-related political 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 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, intensified bifurcation may occur in which the old issue carriers (green groups & movements) come to monopolize a Left-libertarian green niche. Survey data support both scenarios.

98S35521 / ISA / 1998 / 12762

Palidà, Salvatore (Faculty Architecture Polytechnic Milan, I-20133 Italy [tel/fax: 39-2-23-9954-17/35; e-mail: spalid@tin.it]), **Police et société post-industrielle** (Police and Postindustrial Society). (FRE)

¶ 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 unease experienced by police adapting to this new context seems unavoidable when one acknowledges the increased frequency of criminal activity & 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.

98S35522 / ISA / 1998 / 12763

Palme, Joakim (Swedish Instit Social Research Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden [e-mail: joakim@mail.datakom.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.

98S35523 / ISA / 1998 / 12764

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 records of mental examinations for 130 persons convicted of sexual offenses, 1971-1993; 36 cases involved sexual abuse of a child by an adult living in the same household & having a parent-like relationship to him/

her. Records of decisions about the 36 cases made by social welfare boards & the officials reporting to them are examined. Findings confirm the conception that the position of the Social Welfare Board in the course of criminal proceedings should be made clearer than it is now. It should also have more precise guidelines for the division of responsibilities & roles between different authorities. Explored in this light is the issue of the sanction that society should impose on the offender—punishment, treatment, or both?

98S35524 / ISA / 1998 / 12765

Pamir Mete (Dept Comparative Politics U Bergen, N-5007 Norway [tel/fax: 47-55-58-2018/9425; e-mail: mete.pamir@isp.uib.no]), **Causality and Narrativity in Historical Sociology**.

¶ Seeks a dialogue with the Weberian themes of causal imputation & value significance through the guidance of Paul Ricoeur's philosophy. Three modes of causal explanation in historical sociology are identified—variable-oriented, macroanalytic & narrative—and critically examined from the perspective offered by narrative understanding. A discussion located in the context of justification of historical-sociological explanations culminates in the model of Weberian singular causal imputation, which, as it is argued following Ricoeur's analysis of narrativity in "Time and Narrative," brings together the diverse modes of causality under the organizing umbrella of the narrative approach. It is suggested that emplotment, which is 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 research objects. By way of an exploratory look at Ricoeur's notion of narrative identity, broader implications of advocating narrative causality in the context of discovery are assessed.

98S35525 / ISA / 1998 / 12766

Pandharipande, Rajeshwari V. (U Illinois, Urbana 61801 [tel/fax: 217-333-0946/3466; e-mail: raj-pan@uiuc.edu]), **Codeswitching in Translation**.

¶ Translation presents a fascinating domain in which to examine the structure & function of code-switching where the "meaning" is transferred from one code to another. In this process of transfer, the translator produces new linguistic structures in the target language. However, translations of the original text in the same language do not show identical patterns of code-switching. Here, an examination of five English translations by various translators of a Sanskrit text (*The Bhagavadgita*) demonstrates that (1) all mix the structures of Sanskrit in their English translations, (2) the patterns of code-switching vary significantly across translations, & (3) the structure of patterns is determined by the goal/purpose of the translation; ie, each is aimed at a particular audience & is intended to carry out a particular social or literary function. It is argued that, if determinants of the structure of code-switching are extralinguistic (as they are in this context), the constraints on code-switching cannot be determined in exclusive structural terms.

98S35526 / ISA / 1998 / 12767

Paoletti, Isabella (Social & Economic Research Dept INRCA, Ancona Italy [tel/fax: 39-75-5723672; e-mail: ipaolett@unipg.it]), **The Gendered Construction of the Moral Order: Interviews with Women Caregivers**.

¶ Interviews with women caregivers, ages 50+, of older people in Ancona, 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.

98S35527 / ISA / 1998 / 12768

Paoletti, Isabella (Dept Social Economic Research INRCA, r. s. Margherita 5 I-60124 Ancona Italy [tel/fax: 39-75-5723672; e-mail: ipaolett@unipg.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 on 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.

98S35528 / ISA / 1998 / 12769

Papademas, Diana (State U New York, Old Westbury 11771 [tel/fax: 516-922-3047/876-3325; e-mail: sunyowl@lilrc.org]), **The Global Empowerment of Children: Children's Rights.**

¶ 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/macroanalysis 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, inasmuch as 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.

98S35529 / ISA / 1998 / 12770

Papademas, Diana (State U New York, Old Westbury 11771 [tel/fax: 516-922-3047/876-3325; e-mail: sunyowl@lilrc.org]), **The Children's Rights and Women's Rights Movement: Extending Theory (Beyond Beijing).**

¶ The children's & women's rights movements are analyzed to develop a 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. Differences in the issues & strategies 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."

98S35530 / ISA / 1998 / 12771

Papadopoulos, Apostolos G. & Daouli, Joan (Dept Economics U Patras, GR-26500 Greece [tel/fax: 30-61-9961-34/61; e-mail: kasiapa@aurora.eexi.gr]), **Forms of Survival and Marginalization of Family Farms in Areas Lagging in Development: The Case of the Prefecture of Aitolokarnania, Greece.**

¶ The main production unit in Greek agriculture remains the family farm-based production unit, despite claims that modernization would completely dominate the country's economy. The common agricultural policy (common agricultural policy) measures implemented in Greece by the European Union have played a significant role in the survival of family production units. However, 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 Aitolokarnania, 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 Aitolokarnania, 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.

98S35531 / ISA / 1998 / 12772

Pardo, Mercedes (Dept Sociología U Pública Navarra, E-31006 Pamplona Spain [tel/fax: 48-169494/169469; e-mail: mpardo@upna.es]), **Environment/Social Control/Cultural Identity.**

¶ Study 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.

98S35532 / ISA / 1998 / 12773

Parfenova, Olga S. (Instit Linguistics Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 103009 [tel/fax: 095-290-52-68/05-28; e-mail: socio@iling.msk.su]), **Linguistic Study of Bulgarian in Ukraine.**

¶ Bulgarian ethnolinguistic groups have existed in southern Ukraine for about 2 centuries. Most rural Bulgarians are bilinguals fluent in Russian, & their speech in the mother tongue is a code mixing with switches to Russian. Here, linguistic study of Bulgarian speech recorded in 1993 deals with (1) measuring Russian influence on Bulgarian; (2) generational differences in Bulgarian speech; (3) categories of speech used in Russian; & (4) Bulgarian & Russian words for expressing temporal, modal, & local semantics.

98S35533 / ISA / 1998 / 12774

Paris, Chris & Murtagh, Brendan (Magee Coll U Ulster, Londonderry BT48 7JL Northern Ireland [tel/fax: 1504-375342/375402; e-mail: ct.paris@ulst.ac.uk]), **Ethno-Religious Segregation in Northern Ireland: Social Conflict, State Practices, Market Processes and Spatial Divisions.**

¶ Ethnoreligious residential segregation in Northern Ireland is defined in idea-type terms, contrasting areas with mainly (1) Protestants/unionists or (2) Catholics/republicans. Such segregation derives from social conflict, is mediated by state practices, & has intensified despite a private sector housing boom. It adds a conceptual layer & increased spatial complexity to the other main housing-related state-market social cleavage: the socioeconomic & demographic divisions between public tenants & owner-occupiers. Ethnoreligious residential segregation has produced a distinctive pattern of residential differentiation & social polarization. Research indicates that ethnoreligious segregation is not simply a special case, but tests generalizations derived from other examples of residential differentiation.

98S35534 / ISA / 1998 / 12775

Parisot, Denis (UFRSTAPS U Nice, F-06205 Cedex 3 France [tel/fax: 33-4-92-29-65-11/49; e-mail: Parisot@unice.fr]), **Condescension and Tolerance with Regard to Sexual Role Transgressions in Sport.**

¶ From a young age, students recite the modern sport creed: sports are sexually tolerant. Common sense takes a back seat to transformations in bodily practices. What is "naturally" taught falls within the province of macho culture. Some, believing in the power of the muscle, oppose others specialized in expressivity & grace. The sexual connotation of sports leads to a pernicious disqualification, which is partially endorsed by transgressors. The territories of an "exacerbated virility" are scratched & found to be the object of a fierce resistance. The right to play games belonging to the other sex is disturbed. Rugby players are not "real women" anymore. After the game, under the effect of stigma, they adopt virile rituals, mock homosexual relations, stripteases, lewd songs, beer-drinking contests, etc. The feminine identity so diluted pushes the most feminine to underline their difference & sketch out classical dance steps. Claiming equality, other female students take part in a sociodrama &

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mime the right to box, while exhibiting their muscles in the face of detractors & challenging them in a way worthy of the most traditional males. Elsewhere, the not quite masculine character of dance practices is emphasized. In their tolerance, however, girls admitted the right of boys not to be "real males." Transgressions of the sexual norm produce crossed condescensions. Women as well as men can hardly distinguish between biological sex & sexual choice, gender & biological sex. Is the simultaneity of the masculine & the feminine in the expressivity of the body sportingly unthinkable?

98S35535 / ISA / 1998 / 12776

Park, Joon-Shik & Song, Bok (Hallym U, Chunchon City Kangwon-Do 200-702 South Korea [tel/fax: 82-361-51-8460/52-1532; e-mail: jsp@sun.hallym.ac.kr]), **Economic Development and the Quality of Working Life in Korea.**

¶ Explores economic development & the quality of working life in Korea, evaluating how indicators of quality of working life have changed during rapid economic development. Subjective perceptions on the quality of individual working life & its relations with general perceptions of well-being are examined, drawing on 1996 national survey data from 1,000 South Koreans. Results reveal that, despite rapid economic development, the quality of working life has not been improved compared with other indicators. Related structural causes, the improvement of objective & subjective dimensions of working life quality, & policy implications are discussed.

98S35536 / ISA / 1998 / 12777

Park, Kyung-Tae (SungKongHoe U, Seoul 152-716 South Korea [tel/fax: 82-2-610-4235/683-8858; e-mail: ktpark@blue.skhu.ac.kr]), **Impact of Subjective Feelings about the Environment on Personal Happiness and Satisfaction with Life.**

¶ In the period of economic development since the 1960s, Koreans have ignored the environment. After achieving a certain level of quality of life, they began to think about environmental conditions. In general, personal happiness & satisfaction with life are closely related to how people evaluate the condition of the environment. Koreans, however, still tend to think that the environment is less important than other variables, eg, democratic government, national unification, owning a house, etc. The hypothesis that subjective feelings about the environment do not have a significant impact on personal happiness & life satisfaction is supported by data from the 1996 National Survey on the Quality of Life (N = 1,000 respondents). However, because interest in the environment is increasing, it is expected to have more impact on happiness & life satisfaction in the future.

98S35537 / ISA / 1998 / 12778

Parker, Jennifer (13856 Bora Bora Way, Marina Del Rey CA 90292 [tel: 310-827-6819; e-mail: Jennparker@compuserve.com]), **The Corporate Fast Food Restaurant as Transnational Community: Global and Local Interactions among an Immigrant Workforce in New York City.**

¶ Corporate fast food restaurant franchises in New York City are viewed as "global communities," places where global & local interactions take place among multiracial/ethnic workforces comprising new immigrants. Data from interviews & participant observation in fast food restaurants in immigrant neighborhoods show how global & local processes interact & reflect both global corporate restructuring trends in general & emerging patterns of race, ethnic, & gender divisions of labor in the US city. Assumptions surrounding the dichotomy between ethnic & mainstream economies are challenged by examining processes that tend toward ethnic incorporation in the regionalization of global corporate capital. Modes of production based on old & new technologies, local cultural marketing strategies, transformation of work criteria to emphasize social & cultural features of employees, & employers use of immigrant social networks' reflect these processes. The global community creates new labor market dynamics based on cultural categories of race & ethnicity & has implications for employment practices, job opportunities, social mobility, & careers for particular groups.

98S35538 / ISA / 1998 / 12779

Parker, Marcie (United HealthCare Corp: Optum Division MN010-S236, 6300 Olson Memorial Highway Golden Valley MN 55427 [tel/fax: 612-797-2718/474-3079; e-mail: mparker@uhc.com]), **Loss in the Lives of Southeast Asian Elders: A Critical Reevaluation of Family Life Education.**

¶ 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. Analysis of extensive life-history narratives obtained from 5 men & 5 women in each of four cultural groups—Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, & Vietnamese—reveals four domains of loss: loss of a way of life, loss of key relationships, role loss, & fears about the loss of cultural heritage & cultural transmission to younger generations. An ecological spiral model is proposed as one way to understand how Southeast Asian elders experience family life. Implications for theory & the practice of family life education in the community are examined.

98S35539 / ISA / 1998 / 12780

Parker, Marcie (United HealthCare Corp: Optum Division MN010-S236, 6300 Olson Memorial Highway Golden Valley MN 55427 [tel/fax: 612-797-2718/474-3079; e-mail: mparker@uhc.com]), **The Mind/Body Connection: Behavioral Health Research in the Real World.**

¶ Discusses the nature & objectives of multimethod research in an applied setting, where researchers are called on to demonstrate the quality of care as well as the efficacy & efficiency of the services delivered. Topics addressed include results of a national survey of benefits managers; a biopsychosocial approach to behavioral health problems & a study of the severity of caller concerns; biopsychosocial concerns in a large public employer group & an insurance company; & the impact of disrespectful bossing on employee health & morale. Also included is a brief overview of client outcomes of five surveys on mental health, financial, substance abuse, work-related, & domestic abuse problems. Also presented are an overview of client satisfaction surveys; results of a medical cost offset study; & a biopsychosocial health risk assessment tool that looks at individual, couple, & family health. Lessons learned in working & doing research in an applied setting in a large managed care firm vs an academic setting are highlighted. Among the methods used in this research are micro- & macrostudies of claims, written & telephonic surveys, self-report on health status, satisfaction surveys, & health risk assessment tools.

98S35540 / ISA / 1998 / 12781

Parker, Robert Nash (Presley Center Crime & Justice U California, Riverside 92521 [tel/fax: 909-787-4604/7394; e-mail: robnp@aol.com]), **Gender Specific Homicide Victimization: A Cross National Analysis of Violence, Alcohol, and Culture.**

¶ The study of homicide in North America has been limited by focus on 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 [see abstract 90V6940]) 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 are found in the nature of these interactions. The importance of these results for homicide causation & violence prevention policy is discussed.

98S35541 / ISA / 1998 / 12782

Parker, Stanley R. (U Brighton, Eastbourne BN20 England), **Alternative Leisure Futures.**

¶ 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 indicates an attempt to return to the conditions & values of an earlier time, perhaps a perceived golden age. (3) Reformism denotes the pursuit of minor changes of policy or practice while leaving the status quo unchallenged. (4) Revolutionism 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.

98S35542 / ISA / 1998 / 12783

Parmer, Leena (Dept Sociology Rajasthan U, Jaipur 302004 India), **Cross-National Research on Military Organization: The Indian Perspective.**

¶ 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-

dividual 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.**

¶ University faculty, who 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 Sociología 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, an operation 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 ineffectual. 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 Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28023 Spain [tel/fax: 34-1-394-29-23/01; 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 orientative alternatives" (Talcott Parsons), then it can be extrapolated that almost everything in the 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: 523-823-7395/854-2195; e-mail: rpartida@campus.gda.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@gelso.unitn.it]), **The Law between Books and Bit.**

● 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 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

Patil, Rajendra B. (Dept Sociology Shivaji U, Kolhapur 416004 India [tel/fax: 91-0231-655571/656133]), **Chipko: People's Movement in India.**

¶ 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 education. The Dasholi 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 (Institut Sozialforschung, Senckenberganlage 26 D-60325 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0049-69-75618329/749907; 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

Pautova, A. Larisa (Dept Sociology Omsk State U, 644077 Russia [e-mail: pautova@univer.omsk.su]), **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 identification of stability & balance; (2) refusal of the opposition of stability & change, unbalance, & vagueness; & (3) research on the spectrum of variants & multimeasurement 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.**

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¶ 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, & very definition of what constitutes complementary therapy—is integrally linked with how individuals understand HIV/AIDS & how they construct 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, & 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.

98S35552 / ISA / 1998 / 12793

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) nontechnical interpretation of odds ratios & 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.

98S35553 / ISA / 1998 / 12794

Pazouski, 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 illuminate the role of gender from the perspective of a global political economy.

98S35554 / ISA / 1998 / 12795

Pazovski, Arcadii & Rostovtseva, Daria (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering Russian Academy Sciences, 17 Acad Lavrentiev Ave Novosibirsk 630090 (tel/fax: 7-383-2-356991/355580; e-mail: rostov@ieie.nsc.ru)), **Trade Unions and Industrial Relations in Public Transport in Russia.**

¶ 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 during & after a driver strike. Explored are the reactions & behaviors of labor collectives, enterprises director specialists, trade union leaders, & passengers. Focus is on the lack of accord between management structure & modern market conditions.

98S35555 / ISA / 1998 / 12796

Pearce, Tola Olu & Morrison, Johnetta (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 interpretive sociological perspective, children are viewed as agents who interpret, react to, & shape their environ-

ments. 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.

98S35556 / ISA / 1998 / 12797

Pearson, David G. (Victoria U, Wellington New Zealand (tel/fax: 04-4721-000-8782/495-5041; e-mail: David.Pearson@vuw.ac)), **States of Unease: Aborigines 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 & migrant 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 explored, particularly elite constructions of national myths 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.

98S35557 / ISA / 1998 / 12798

Peck, Jamie & Jessop, Bob (School Geography Manchester U, M13 9PL England (tel/fax: 0161-275-3627/7878; e-mail: jamie.peck@man.ac.uk)), **Globalizing Workfare versus the 'Welfare Dependent Ghetto': State Strategy, Fast Policy and the Restructuring of Local Welfare Regimes.**

¶ Explores the geopolitics of workfare 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 as the source 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 conventions. Focus is on the (analytical & political) tensions arising from the fashion in which workfare regimes are simultaneously globalizing (as fast policy transfers increasingly take on an international character) & localizing (as local experiments proliferate & delivery systems become embedded).

98S35558 / ISA / 1998 / 12799

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 remaining 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.

98S35559 / ISA / 1998 / 12800

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 traditional bonds shows 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 Finnmark Coll, N-9500 Alta Norway [tel/fax: 78-45-02-38/43-44-38; e-mail: kirstip@hifm.no]), **Globalization of Local Culture: A Study of Wilderness, Experiences and Changes in Women's Lives in Alta, Northern Norway.**

¶ Common use of outlying 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 & men, ages 20-65, & ethnographic 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: 902-568-7464/8890; e-mail: djp3@po.cwru.edu]), **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 in efforts to promote independence among seniors. Previous research has concentrated 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 community-dwelling men from the 1997 Canadian Veterans Care Need Survey. Groups of biomedical, environmental, & social measures were entered into the analyses to determine the relative contribution of social factors in understanding frailty. The contribution of social factors to a dynamic model of frailty is discussed.

98S35562 / ISA / 1998 / 12803

Peggs, Kay (Dept Sociology U Portsmouth, Hants. P01 3AS England [tel: 01705-846093; e-mail: kay.peggs@port.ac.uk]), **Women, State Pensions and Poverty.**

¶ Using secondary analysis of the General Household Survey for 1988-1990, it is shown that women of working 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 mar-

ket 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, Ingman, 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 meager 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, enterprise size, turnover, etc. Focus is on the features of those 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 deemed helpful for designing European programs to help the excluded, tailored to their needs rather than to an abstract representation of the labor demand.

98S35565 / ISA / 1998 / 12806

Pellegrino, Adela & Martinez, Jorge (Facultad Ciencias Sociales Programa Población, Minas 1483 p 3 Montevideo 11200 Uruguay [tel/fax: 598-2-4088560/4000871; e-mail: apelle@fcsu.edu.uy]), **Migración de profesionales de América 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. Improvements in communications allows 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 C04 3SQ England [tel/fax: 44-01206-874037/872003; e-mail:

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paulp@essex.ac.uk)), **Developing HASSET, a Web-Based Thesaurus for the Social Sciences.**

¶ Describes HASSET (Humanities & Social Sciences Electronic Thesaurus), developed by the Data Archive at the U of Essex (Colchester, England) over a period of 18 years, its subject coverage & structure, & its maintenance & patterns of use, focusing on how, driven by the current thesaurus project, HASSET has entered a period of dynamic growth. It is being expanded from the existing collection-based thesaurus to become a broadly based subject thesaurus for the social sciences. Increasingly, it will reflect the requirements & contributions of its external users as candidate 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.

98S35567 / ISA / 1998 / 12808

Pels, Dick (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 WX Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-20-525-2262/2446; e-mail: Dpels@psc.wva.nl)), **Knowledge Politics vs Value Neutrality: The Rightwing Challenge.**

¶ The ideal & demand on value neutrality should not be seen as reflecting an ontological gulf between values & facts, but rather, as a changing, context-bound strategy of stabilizing the science-society boundary. For 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 combined an intense political commitment with professions of value freedom. But such ambivalences 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 manifested a residual concern to preserve a measure of distance between science & politics.

98S35568 / ISA / 1998 / 12809

Peng, Ito (Dept Social Welfare Hokusei 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 and 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. Here, 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.

98S35569 / ISA / 1998 / 12810

Peng, Ito (Dept Social Welfare Hokusei Gakuen U, Sapporo 0048631 Japan (tel/fax: 81-11-891-2731/894-3690; 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 comparative 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. Recent developments in 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.

98S35570 / ISA / 1998 / 12811

Penning, Margaret J. (Dept Sociology & Centre Aging U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2 (tel/fax: 250-721-6573/6499; e-mail: mpenning@uvic.ca)), **Self, Informal and Formal Community Based Care: Impact on Medical and Institutional Care.**

¶ Examines how self-care, informal caregiving by family & friends, & formal community-based services influence the utilization of physician, hospital, & nursing home services, using data on 661 individuals, ages 65+, with some level of disability interviewed as part of the Victoria (British Columbia) Patterns of Care project. Results point to the diversity of patterns of care that are evident in later life, the primary importance of self-care activities within these patterns, as well as the differential implications of these patterns for the utilization of medical & institutional care. The importance of the findings for understanding health care behavior & for health policy is discussed.

98S35571 / ISA / 1998 / 12812

Penttinen, Elina K. A. (Dept Political Science U Turku, FIN-20500 Finland (tel/fax: 358-2333-5935/5090; e-mail: elipen@utu.fi)), **The Individualization of Global Marketplace? How Subjects Are Produced by the Technology of Power of Global Capitalism, a Foucauldian Analysis.**

¶ Discusses how subjects are produced by the dominating discourse of globalization, hypothesizing that globalization in the form of integration of the global market produces new subjectifications. It is argued that governance without governments is still a governance of souls in Foucauldian terms, since it represents a normalizing discourse that is claimed to be universal & is then reproduced at the individual & global levels. Thus it represents a grand narrative that extends power to all fields of life. Power is understood as a network in which both the dominant & the dominated participate, & by whom the form of power can be reproduced or resisted. Globalization represents an anonymous form of power that is normalized & subjectified by the ideology inherent in liberalism based on modern epistemology, & contradictorily takes a neoliberal form. Therefore, the system of emergence & the institutionalization of the globalization discourse is analyzed, focusing on the production of subjectifications, including the claim of reductionist argumentation as a method of producing universal truths & the transformation from the rational subject to the consumer object. An individual is subjectified & isolated, becoming a subject of globalization, by the ideology of consumerism & the commodification of the individual body. The legitimation of globalization is based on liberal concepts, but in practice it emerges as a neoliberal form in the merging neoconstitutionalism, ie, in rights of transnational corporations, & therefore withholds a strong inconsistency in the ideology of progress & practice of commodification of the individual to a consumer, or to a replaceable worker.

98S35572 / ISA / 1998 / 12813

Peräkyä, Anssi & Sorjonen, Marja-Leena (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland (tel/fax: 358-31-2156111/080; e-mail: ssanpe@uta.fi)), **Discussing Patient's Lifestyle in Primary Care Medical Consultations: Implications for Practice.**

¶ Conversation analysis is used to explore how doctors & patients talk about patients' eating, drinking, exercising, & smoking habits in 100+ Finnish primary care consultations. After the doctor's question, the patients define their lifestyle either as problematic or nonproblematic. In most cases, the patients give initial answers that treat their habits as nonproblematic. Even though the doctors seek specification to such answers, their follow-up questions do not challenge this initial assessment. The likelihood of a problem orientation is much greater in those cases where the lifestyle question follows a formulation of a medical problem, especially one done by the doctor in the form of an announcement of test results or findings from a physical exam. The patient's initial answer can bring in an explicit problem orientation or the problem orientation can be gradually consolidated after a neutral initial answer. The lifestyle discussion in problematic cases regularly leads to advice giving by the doctor. It is concluded that doctors orient themselves to specific interactional & normative restrictions in accomplishing the health promotional aspect of their work; practical implications of these findings are discussed.

98S35573 / ISA / 1998 / 12814

Pereira, Alexius A. (London School Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE England (tel: 44-171-967-0212; e-mail: A.A.Pereira@lse.ac.uk)), **The Social Dynamics of Institutional Relationships: The Case of Singapore's Rapid Industrial Transformation (1965-1990).**

¶ 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 aspects of the relationships included informal elements—eg, trust, honesty, & sincerity—and formal elements—eg, 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 made the decision to restructure the economy after 1980. When these institutional relationships combined with Singaporean geopolitical & economic circumstances of the period, industrial transformation was successful.

98S35574 / ISA / 1998 / 12815

Pereira, Charmaine (Center Research & Documentation, 29 A Sokoto Rd Kano Nigeria (tel: 0041-26-3228122; e-mail: Jibrin.Ibrahim@unifr.ch)), **National Council of Women Societies and the State (1985-1993). 'A Woman Place': The Use of Discourses of Womanhood by the NCWS.**

¶ 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 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.

98S35575 / ISA / 1998 / 12816

Peres, Yochanan (Dept Sociology Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel (tel/fax: 972-3-640-8831/9215; e-mail: peres@spirit.tau.ac.il)), **Cohabitation—A Contemporary Alternative to Marriage?**

¶ 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) Two major factors seem to explain the allocation of most countries into the various groups: existence of a comprehensive welfare system & operation of a conservative or traditional value system.

98S35576 / ISA / 1998 / 12817

Perevedentseva, Alexandra (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, 117418 Moscow (fax: 095-310-70-71)), **Emigration Intentions of Young People and Brain Drain.**

¶ Examines emigration intentions of young people (under age 30), of whom 5.8% would like to leave Russia. Intentions are examined in the context of preceding inter-Russian migration biography & present place of residence. Findings indicate that residents of metropolises, especially Moscow & St. Petersburg, display stronger desire than others toward emigration. Residents of other places can improve their dwelling conditions considerably by moving to the capital or other large cities. Among

nonmigrating young people in the country, each sixth one preferred to leave for a foreign country; among those who migrated frequently, the preference for emigration is three times less. Lower preference is associated with absence of experience in movements, notions about difficulties of adaptation, & residence in large cities, where living conditions are much better than in the country on the average. Differences in intentions are related to level of education, occupation, profession, qualifications & parents' social status. Migration, both inside & outside Russia, is more prevalent among educated people; potential emigrants are much more educated than youth on the whole. It is concluded that emigration is a potential brain drain: migrants derive from families with higher social & education status on average; further, 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.

98S35577 / ISA / 1998 / 12818

Perez Adan, José (Campus Tarongers U Valencia, E-46011 Spain (tel/fax: 34-6-382-8454/450; e-mail: Jose.Perez@uv.es)), **Salud social y sociometria** (Social Health and Relevant Social Indicators). (SPA)

¶ Argues that it is possible to arrive at an idea of collective happiness or "social health," by which to rank societies. Addressed here are (1) the relevant social indicators on which to build the idea of collective happiness & (2) how collective happiness is to be measured. It is proposed that communitarian & environmental aspects are of paramount importance, as is the family.

98S35578 / ISA / 1998 / 12819

Perez Adan, José (U Valencia, E-46022 Spain (tel/fax: 34-6-382-8454/8450; e-mail: jose.perez@uv.es)), **Environmental Problems, Socioeconomics, and the Management of Time.**

¶ Environmental problems are not, despite what seems a general agreement, problems of space or of the management of land use in a broad sense. Socioeconomics gives a deeper perspective. At the same time that the rights of future generations & the discussion about values are incorporated into the consideration of the rationality of economic decisions, environmental problems turn into problems related to time management. Historic time is thus an element that has its own weight in all kinds of political & economic deliberations.

98S35579 / ISA / 1998 / 12820

Perez de Guzman, Torcuato (Dept Sociology U Sevilla, E-41005 Spain (tel/fax: 34-5-455-1597/1384; e-mail: torcuato@uv.es)), **Les Relations entre micro- et macro-phenomenes dans les systemes sociaux** (Relations between Micro- and Macrophenomena in Social Systems). (FRE)

¶ Contributions of some new approaches to the sociological problem of relations between agency & structure—or viewed in an systemic context, between members of a social system & the system itself—are examined & evaluated. Concern is not with why self-organization emerges, but rather, with how collective phenomena arise from the activity of individual elements & under what rules, & how these collective phenomena lean on the individuals for their expansion, stabilization, decay, or extinction. Analysis includes (1) culturalist approaches, eg, algorithms of the diffusion of beliefs, the theory of memetics; & (2) approaches based on physical rules, eg, self-organized criticality, & a certain type of computer social simulations, especially the case of cellular automata. The effect that these approaches may have on the morphogenesis of sociocybernetics, & the perspectives of complementarity & synergy between them, are discussed in conclusion.

98S35580 / ISA / 1998 / 12821

Perez del Aguila, Violeta Rossana (Centre Applied Research Education School Education & Professional Development U East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ England (tel/fax: 01603-592638/451412; e-mail: V.perez-del-aguila@uea.ac.uk)), **La competencia social de los niños en las interacciones del juego: observación etnográfica en una guardería infantil** (Children's Social Competence in Their Interactions at Play: Ethnographic Observation in a Nursery School). (SPA)

¶ Explores how young children manage to express perceptions, feelings, & intentions in their interactions at play, drawing on ethnographic observation in a nursery school from a symbolic interactionist perspective to discover the meanings of the symbols displayed in children's verbal & nonverbal communication. Data on children's abilities to make friends,

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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.

98S35581 / ISA / 1998 / 12822

Perez, Maricarmen, Garcia, Carmen Teresa & Ayala, Alejandra (Cursante Maestria & Ciencias Políticas U Los Andes, Mérida 5101 Venezuela (tel: 58-74-403960; e-mail: ctgarcia@ciens.ula.ve)), **Research and Social Indicators: Limitations and Obstacles.**

¶ Addresses the problems that the researcher faces when studying secondary data, particularly in the context of comparative studies. An ever-growing globalization process is generating a new perspective that influences world order & the development of different countries. This process engulfs a much greater & complex field than the economic field, given that it includes changes in many areas—eg, social, political, ideological, cultural, & technological. Paradoxically, in this context, the researcher faces two primary obstacles: (1) discrepancies among methods & results, the wide variety of definitions & measurements, incongruity with findings from private & public national institutions, data & global statistics (overdetermination); & (2) the tendency to globalize social statistics under international organizations' policies, from which methods & variables are defined to ethnocentrically classify countries. This makes it difficult to desegregate information & clarify externally imposed & determined categories foreign to national realities.

98S35582 / ISA / 1998 / 12823

Perez-Vila, María Clara D. (Economía Aplicada U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain (tel: 91-5351292)), **Participación ciudadana vs. poder burocrático** (Citizen Participation vs Bureaucratic Power). (SPA)

¶ In the framework of a democratic & participatory constitution, economic systems follow an opening path, attempting to adapt to changing necessities in an increasingly global society. The opening path in democratic systems is protected in a principle triangle: transparency, information, & civic participation. The aim here is to deepen the citizen participation principle that is fed, to a large extent, by the development of information & transparency principles. The diversity of the processes by which people are channeled into citizen participation is the key, so that, in the society of the third millennium, "the functionary secret," ie, the element that Max Weber noted as characteristic of bureaucratic domination systems, disappears little by little.

98S35583 / ISA / 1998 / 12824

Pergola, Tanya (Dept Sociology U Washington, Seattle 98195 (tel/fax: 206-543-5882/2516; e-mail: tanyap@u.washington.edu)), **Manging Salmon: The Dynamics of an Environmental Arena.**

¶ The attempt to reverse the declining salmon runs of the Pacific Northwest provides a clear illustration of how a specific environmental issue has evolved into a large & complicated arena of activity, including not only the obvious players, eg, fishers & conservation groups, but also a large network of governmental agencies on the local, state, federal, & international level; scientists; developers; farmers; ranchers; loggers; & the hydropower & aluminum industries. Because each of these groups brings its own beliefs & protocol into the arena, understanding what it means for each actor to participate helps define the arena structure, providing a framework for understanding & resolving the problem. There has been a movement in certain segments of the salmon arena toward a more "natural" style of resource management—"ecosystem management." Here, conditions that gave rise to this new ecosystem perspective are delineated, & the constraints & conflicts involved in interacting with old & entrenched institutions of natural resource management are addressed. Considered are the utility of employing an "arena perspective" in the study of environmental problems in general, & more specifically, how this perspective aids understanding of why it is so difficult to change the course of action when attempting to counteract environmental degradation. The case of the declines in wild salmon runs in the Pacific Northwest region of the US is used to illustrate these dynamics.

98S35584 / ISA / 1998 / 12825

Perry, Pamela G. (Dept Sociology U California, Berkeley 74720 (tel: 510-658-7489; e-mail: pperry@uclink.berkeley.edu)), **White Identity and Racial Multiplicity: A Comparative Study in Two American High Schools.**

¶ Presents ethnographic & interview data to explore the construction of white identity in the lived, daily practices of white youths in two different US high schools—one in which they are the overwhelming majority & the other in which they are a minority. It is shown that white identity takes on a very different form & symbolic content in the two schools, & it is emphasized that, in the mixed-race school, whites are considerably more ambivalent & contradictory in their thoughts & beliefs about themselves & racial others. It is asserted that the differences in racial identities between the schools illustrate the fundamental significance of interracial association in conditioning the ways white people interpret, understand, & act on wider discursive constructions of race & white identity. It is further argued that, because race is fundamentally constructed socially, it is inherently multiple.

98S35585 / ISA / 1998 / 12826

Perzow, Jennifer A. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8 (tel/fax: 514-848-2139/4539; e-mail: j_perzow@alcor.concordia.ca)), **Community Health Care in an Era of Cost Containment.**

¶ In Montreal, Quebec, a small group of senior citizens have banded together to compensate for cost-cutting measures of a local hospital. This group of volunteers is used as an example to examine the processes of collective action in health care. Also addressed are the changing roles of community development & the voluntary sector in the Canadian health care system.

98S35586 / ISA / 1998 / 12827

Perzow, Jennifer A. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8 (tel/fax: 514-848-2139/4539; e-mail: j_perzow@alcor.concordia.ca)), **Access to Health Care in Rural Canada: Recruiting and Retaining Physicians.**

¶ Examines a pressing problem in Canadian rural health care: the acute shortage of physicians. While an unprecedented number of physicians are being trained in Canada, numerous rural & remote communities are unable to attract, & keep, physicians. Considered is why nearly 33% of Canadians have either no or restricted access to basic health services, especially in a country so fiercely proud & protective of its Medicare system & its basic tenets of universality & accessibility.

98S35587 / ISA / 1998 / 12828

Petak, William J. (U Southern California, Los Angeles 90089-0021 (tel/fax: 213-740-2411/5943; e-mail: petak@mizar.usc.edu)), **Mitigation: Theoretical Framework for Analysis.**

¶ Successful hazard mitigation policy formulation & implementation are facilitated when policymakers & administrators are able to cope with the ambiguity caused by uncertainty & complexity, incorporate the principles of risk management into policy formulation, manage the conflicts in a system of multiple levels of government & stakeholder groups, & incorporate the social, technical, administrative, political, legal & economic factors that constrain the policy-making system. A framework is provided for analyzing this complex hazard mitigation policy formulation & decision-making process.

98S35588 / ISA / 1998 / 12829

Peters, John (Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3C5 (tel: 519-884-1970; e-mail: jpeters@mach1.wlu.ca)), **Development Theory and the Canadian Old Order Mennonite Family.**

¶ Family development theory is applied to the Old Order Mennonites, a "separate" rural community with privately owned farms, who have successfully resisted much of modernity, as evidenced by their continuing use of the horse & buggy, focus on kin, the centrality of religion, & their refusal to join health & fire insurance practices. Life stages are readily divided into four distinct periods. The first stage is childrearing, which is prolonged over almost 20 years. Only recently have simple forms of contraception been adopted. Discussed here are the values, aspirations, & activities of the children. The second stage, adolescence & youth, is almost nonexistent, though age 14 marks the time when children leave school & begin apprenticeships for adult roles. During the third stage, parents have constant ties with their married children, while the latter have autonomy. About the time of the marriage of the last son, parents move out of their residence to an adjacent constructed add-on residence known as the daddy house. The final stage is one of aging & diminishing health. The aged are adequately cared for in their homes & participate in normal life experiences as they are able. Few leave this insular community.

98S35589 / ISA / 1998 / 12830

Petersen, Alan R. (School Social Sciences Murdoch U, Western Australia 6150 [tel/fax: 08-9335-6415/9360-6480; e-mail: petersen@socs.murdoch.edu.au]), **Genetic Images of Human Differences in Popular Science Magazines.**

¶ 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.

98S35590 / ISA / 1998 / 12831

Petit, André (U Lausanne, CH-1015 Switzerland [tel: 41-21-692-32-38/35; e-mail: Andre.Petit@issp.unil.ch]), **Reversibilité symbolique et formes** (Symbolic Reversibility and Social Forms). (FRE)

¶ Georg Simmel & Erving 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 & immaterial 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.

98S35591 / ISA / 1998 / 12832

Petrie, Brian M. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H4B 1R6 [tel/fax: 514-848-2163/4548; e-mail: petrie@vax2.concordia.ca]), **Methodological Hazards Implicit in the Use of Diaries and Personal Journals: Examples Drawn concerning the French Canadian Patriote Convicts, 1839-1848.**

● 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

¶ 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 literary 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 contemporary propaganda 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 continued unquestioning acceptance of the veracity of such sources is not warranted; they need careful methodological cross-validation.

98S35592 / ISA / 1998 / 12833

Petropoulos, Nicholas P. (Pedagogical Instit Greece, 396 Mesogeion St Agia Paraskevi GR-15341 Athens [tel/fax: 00301-6016-376/388; e-mail: nppsoc@pi-schools.gr]), **Sociology in Greek Secondary Schools: Professional, Pedagogical and Political Considerations.**

¶ 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 science 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.

98S35593 / ISA / 1998 / 12834

Petropoulos, Nicholas P. (Pedagogical Instit Greece, 396 Mesogeion St Agia Paraskevi GR-15341 Athens [tel/fax: 00301-6016-376/388; e-mail: nppsoc@pi-schools.gr]), **Background and Sojourn Factors in Foreign Language Learning by Greek Return Migrants.**

¶ 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 length of host country residence. However, there was some variation in results depending on the language component & sample. Theoretical & practical implications are discussed.

98S35594 / ISA / 1998 / 12835

Pettersson-Lofquist, Per (Dept Social Science U Kalmar, S-39129 Sweden [tel/fax: 46-480-44-61-38/62-80; e-mail: per.pettersson@sh.hik.se]), **Mythological Complexities in Travel: Reflections on Discourses in Back-Packer Communities in Zanzibar.**

¶ Explores the issue of mythology in travel, drawing on 1991-1997 fieldwork in rural Zanzibar & Roland Barthes' & Edward Said's works 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.

98S35595 / ISA / 1998 / 12836

Pfister, Gertrud (Institut Sportwissenschaft Freie U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 30-8024860/8383188; e-mail: pfister@zedat.fu-berlin.de]), **Sturdy or Graceful? Body Concepts of Female Gymnasts and Football Players.**

¶ 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.

98S35596 / ISA / 1998 / 12837

Philips, Carljine F. (Dept Sociology Rijks U Groningen, NL-9712 TG Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-50-3636-208/226; e-mail: C.F.Philips@ppsw.rug.nl]), **Vacation Communities.**

¶ Explores the development of vacation communities in the European Union—ie, fairly well-known places visited regularly by the same people—arguing that people's choice of vacation community & behavioral style must be understood in terms of their goals, eg, status, behavioral confirmation, & affection. Vacation communities develop when people with the same expectations about interaction flock together, while the expectation & destinations reflect the kinds of restrictions on realizing social goals that are experienced in nonvacation life. Drawing on data from the literature, explored are the categories of persons whose destination choice is affected by the existence of certain kinds of vacation communities.

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98S35597 / ISA / 1998 / 12838

Phillips, David R. & Berman, Yitzhak (Sociological Studies U Sheffield, S10 2TN England [tel/fax: 1142-22-6453/76-8125]), **Social Indicators, Quality of Life and Postmodernism: Implications for Social Work and the Human Services.**

¶ Explores how theoretical, conceptual, analytical, & substantive aspects of quality of life indicators 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.

98S35598 / ISA / 1998 / 12839

Phillips, William R. F. (Dept Sociology Widener U, Chester PA 19013 [tel/fax: 610-499-4378/4603; e-mail: Maria.P.Reed@widener.edu]), **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 altered 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.

98S35599 / ISA / 1998 / 12840

Pickel, Gert (Europa-U Viadrina, D-15207 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0049-335-537341/951-537360; e-mail: pickel@euv-frankfurt.o.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.

98S35600 / ISA / 1998 / 12841

Pickel, Gert (Europa-U Viadrina, D-15207 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0049-335-537341/951-537360; e-mail: pickel@euv-frankfurt-o.de]), **Empirical Structures in Subjective Religiosity, Integration in Church and Religious Behaviour in Eastern and Western Europe in Comparison.**

¶ Empirical & theoretical remarks are offered on the comparison of the religious situation in Eastern & Western Europe, with attention to processes of secularization or distance from the church & aspects of religious faith. The state of religiousness & integration in church in Western Europe over the last 20 years can be used to consider secularization or decline of religious affiliation. This situation can be compared with that of Eastern European countries, where the socialists attempted to reduce religious beliefs & affiliations. Three steps of investigation are identified: (1) the construction of useful theoretical groups of similar nations belonging into different clusters; (2) an empirical description of the current situation of religiousness in these clusters & the discussion of the reasons for diversity or similarity; & (3) the empirical investigation of developments & trends of religious orientations & affiliation in the selected clusters of nations & the comparison of substantial dimensions of religion, ie, subjective religiosity, integration in church, & religious behavior. Comparative data from the German Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung in Cologne, 1981 & 1990 World Value Surveys, & the 1986-1993 International Social Surveys Programmes are referenced.

98S35601 / ISA / 1998 / 12842

Pickel, Susanne (Europa-U Viadrina, D-15207 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0049-335-5543-842/5534-924]), **Com-**

munication and Mutual Perception of German and Polish Students at the European University of Frankfurt.

¶ The European U Viadrina at Frankfurt/Oder (Federal Republic of Germany), which is sited at the German-Polish border with students coming from Germany, Poland, & many other European & non-European countries, is described as a microcosm. Here, factors that obstruct or foster communication between Polish & German students are explored, with attention to the consequences of actual interaction between Polish & German students for their mutual perception. Three different preconditions make possible or block Polish-German contacts: (1) general preconditions, including the individual economic situation of the students, their housing, & their knowledge of languages; (2) institutional preconditions, ie, the university as a meeting point; & (3) personal preconditions. The latter are identified as most important in determining the readiness & the commitment of the individual student to contact other students. Images of the particular nation form the basis of personal & political attitudes. The three components of these images are the general opinion (affective), the knowledge (cognitive) about the foreign nation, & the desire of further development (conative). Considered are how such interactions as meetings, discussions, & other social contacts influence mutual perceptions; how Polish & German students attitudes toward each other & other foreigners differ; whether images changed as a consequence of communication & contact; & the role of the university.

98S35602 / ISA / 1998 / 12843

Pickvance, Chris (Dept Social & Public Policy U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NY England [tel: 122776-4000; e-mail: C.G.Pickvance@ukc.ac.uk]), **Environmental Policy Implementation in Hungary: A Comparative Study.**

¶ Examines how far moves toward democracy & a capitalist economy & preparation for European Union membership have led to changes in the treatment of the environment in one former state socialist society, Hungary. Collaborative research, which assumes that environmental policy is not necessarily fully translated into practice & local factors influence implementation, investigates how far the implementation of environmental policy varies between localities with different local power structures, using six sites that differ in economic structure, attractiveness to new investment, presence of major state enterprises, local government policy toward economic diversification, & extent of public mobilization around environmental issues. Preliminary findings contribute to knowledge about the environment in Eastern Europe & to an understanding of local level change in economic, social, & political structure.

98S35603 / ISA / 1998 / 12844

Pickvance, Chris (Dept Social & Public Policy U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NY England [tel: 1227764000; e-mail: C.G.Pickvance@ukc.ac.uk]), **Regime Change and Social Movement Experience: A Comparative Approach.**

¶ Addresses the question of the comparability of the effect of regime changes in Eastern Europe, the former USSR, southern Europe, & Latin America on social movement incidence & experience. Examples are taken from the urban sphere, focusing on the impact of urban power structures on social movements.

98S35604 / ISA / 1998 / 12845

Pieterse, Edgar A. (Graduate School Public & Development Management U Witwatersrand, Parktown Johannesburg South Africa 2050 [tel/fax: 27-21-418-4173/4176; e-mail: edgar97@icon.co.za]), **Local Economic Development: Theories and Prospects for Re-Making Local Development.**

¶ Assesses the salience of local economic development strategies as the most critical focus for urban change & integrated development in Third World cities, & discusses concepts & ideas around (1) the growing literature on local economic development in the South as the critical linchpin for urban regeneration; (2) the role of dynamic & focused interaction—both cooperation & contestation—between the local state & civil society; & (3) the degree to which local economic development provides an adequate locus for a spectrum of development objectives, eg, social & economic integration, poverty eradication, & environmentally sustainable practices. Presented is a brief overview of emerging trends in South Africa where integrated urban development, through the extension of economic & social development competencies for local government, has been enshrined in the Constitution. Reflections on the appropriateness of this increasingly persuasive prism for integrated development are offered from the perspective of expanding economic opportunities for the poor & invigorating & deepening local politics.

98S35605 / ISA / 1998 / 12846

Piirainen, Timo (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (tel/fax: 622-5132; e-mail: timo.piirainen@helsinki.fi)), **From Communism to Class Society: Everyday Life and Social Stratification in Russia.**

¶ Distinguishes two basic patterns of social stratification: division into status groups & social classes. The restructuring of Russian society that took place during the transition to a market economy can be perceived also as a transformation of the basic stratification pattern; while the division into status groups was before the predominant form of social stratification, it is now being replaced by the predominance of class, the latter being characteristic to all market-ordered societies. Data are drawn from a large empirical research project conducted in St. Petersburg, Russia, 1993-1996, comprising semistructured interviews focusing on household behavior in a situation characterized by a rapid change of political & economic structures. The restructuring of the Russian society is analyzed through the study of microlevel activity of ordinary households. "Strategy" is a key concept in the study, bridging micro- & structural-level analysis; the emerging stratification pattern in capitalist Russia is outlined through the study of the economic strategies of households. The onslaught of the market order is dissolving the status-ordered stratification pattern characteristic of Soviet society, & a new fourfold class structure is evolving to replace it.

98S35606 / ISA / 1998 / 12847

Pike, Robert M. (Dept Sociology Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6 (tel/fax: 613-545-6694/2871; e-mail: piker@post.queensu.ca)), **A Chequered Progress: Farmers and the Telephone in Canada, 1905-1951.**

¶ Explores the discontinuous & contingent development of farm & rural telephony in Canada, 1905-1951, in the context of the myth of the inevitability of technological diffusion, highlighting the initial major spread (1905-1921) & decline in ownership during the Great Depression & the subsequent recovery. Provincial variations in farm telephone diffusion are examined in light of average farm income, public & private telephone company policies, & the socioeconomic context of agriculture. The argument that the automobile substituted for the telephone is discussed, with particular reference to the three prairie provinces. The relatively swift recovery of Canadian farm telephony is also compared with recovery in the US.

98S35607 / ISA / 1998 / 12848

Pilkington, Andrew (Nene Coll Higher Education, Northampton NN2 7AL England (tel/fax: 44-01604-735500/713744; e-mail: andy.pilkington@nene.ac.uk)), **The Underclass Thesis and Race: A Critique and Alternative.**

¶ Sociologists studying the relation between race & class have tended to highlight common disadvantages faced by (nonwhite) ethnic minority groups, conceptualizing them as an underclass, lower stratum of the working class, or racialized class fraction. Here, drawing on analyses of the Labour Force survey & the Census & Policy Studies Instit survey, it is argued that ethnic diversity is as evident as racial disadvantage in GB, & the contention that ethnic minority groups en bloc or singly compose an underclass, lower-stratum working class, or racialized class fraction is not substantiated. Such a discursive framework, it is maintained, relies on an inappropriate model of power & underestimates the cultural capital of ethnic minority groups. Proposed is an alternative framework that recognizes that ethnic minority groups are agents, in some cases, successfully resisting racial discrimination.

98S35608 / ISA / 1998 / 12849

Pilkington, Andrew (Nene Coll Higher Education, Northampton NN2 7AL England (tel/fax: 44-01604-735500/720636; e-mail: andy.pilkington@nene.ac.uk)), **Are Schools Racist? A Brief Comment on the Debate.**

¶ Analysis of the work of key protagonists in the school racism debate reveals substantial agreement that black pupils are overrepresented in lower streams/sets & are disproportionately subject to teacher censure. Where protagonists disagree is over interpretation of these facts. Those writing from an avowedly antiracist stance argue that schools are responsible for the differential treatment of black pupils, & it is incumbent on them to reflect on their existing practices, while their critics writing from an expressed apolitical stance contend that (1) perfectly appropriate professional practices result in badly behaved pupils receiving differential treatment, (2) black pupils only receive such treatment because they are more likely to misbehave, & (3) therefore, there is no need for schools

to reexamine their practices. It is suggested that a way out of this impasse is to recognize that differential treatment & bad behavior are part of a vicious cycle.

98S35609 / ISA / 1998 / 12850

Pilkington, Andrew & Ackroyd, Judith (Nene College Higher Education, Northampton NN2 7AG England (tel/fax: 44-01604-735500/713744; e-mail: mike.wyness@nene.ac.uk)), **Globalization, Childhood and the Construction of Identities.**

¶ In 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 ethnographic study of classrooms, examined is how schools can provide opportunities for children to become active agents in the construction of their own identities. Particular attention is placed on the production of new ethnic identities.

98S35610 / ISA / 1998 / 12851

Pinaud, Henri (Laboratoire G. Friedmann-CNAM, 2 rue Conté F-75003 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-1-4203-82-11/80-74)), **Problems of Participatory Research with Trade Unions—3 Illustrations.**

¶ Participatory research methods developed in the social sciences have been aimed at smoothing researcher-social actor relations through a democratization of cooperative research processes. Three main characteristics differentiate participatory research with trade unions from traditional research or action-research approaches: the aims, organization, & method are different. They require reaching a tricky equilibrium on the definition of a boundary between the trade union & scientific evaluations, & coping with the problems associated with the third necessary actor taking part in the research, ie, the public or private financier. Three programs have illustrated the cooperation between trade unions & research: two French programs—"PAROLES" CNRS-CFDT (1984-1988 & 1991-1995)—on workers' expression & direct participation, & one current European program, "Scenário 21"—on democratic participation. This last program gathers three trade union organizations together with German, Italian, & French academics. After first assessing the issues encountered on the programs, results are presented regarding the production & use of knowledge, from both trade union & scientific points of view, & some rules are presented aimed at optimizing the efficiency of participatory research.

98S35611 / ISA / 1998 / 12852

Pinch, Franklin C. (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6 (tel/fax: 613-841-5441; e-mail: ffinch@rideau.carleton.ca)), **Change Issues for Canadian Peacekeeping in the Post-Cold War Era.**

¶ Problems 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 & practices, in addition to the relationship between armed forces & society, currently & in the future. Offered here is an overview of critical sociological issues examined by the Commission of Inquiry & the Ministerial Review, assessing the degree to which there is convergence in the major findings & recommendations.

98S35612 / ISA / 1998 / 12853

Pinheiro, Maria Claudia, Almeida, L. & Moreira, J. P. (FCDEF U Coimbra, P-3030 Portugal (tel/fax: 351-39-7041-25/20; e-mail: ginasta@mail.telepac.pt)), **Parents' Influence on Children's Sports Choices—Gender and Traditional Masculine and Feminine Sports.**

¶ Attempts to understand what predisposes a 10-year-old child of the city to practice sports. A survey of fourth graders in the city of Coimbra, Portugal, provided significant information about the influence of parents on the sports choices of children, as well as valuable material about the relation between gender & traditional masculine & feminine sports. Implications are discussed.

98S35613 / ISA / 1998 / 12854

Piñuel-Raigada, José Luis (Ciencias Información U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-3026196; e-mail: e.pinuel@jet.es)), **Society, Communication and Knowledge in the Construction of Identity: An Analysis of the Mediations.**

¶ Explores proposed epistemological models & methods of analysis for relations between society, communication, & knowledge in the represen-

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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, & prospects, capable of 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, eg, publicity, political transitions, cultural consumption, & mechanisms of the construction of identity via fashion.

98S35614 / ISA / 1998 / 12855

Pifuel-Raigada, José Luis (Ciencias Información U Complutense Madrid, E-28040 Spain [tel/fax: 341-394-2143/2142; e-mail: e.pinuel@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 organizational rules. 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: 6-86-02-685]), **"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 mirage 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 anomie 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]), **Changements des systèmes 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). (FRE)

¶ 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 types 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 models. 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 (Insti Ciências Sociais, 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 Brazil-Portugal). (FRE)

¶ 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; ie, 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

Pirou, Odile (URA CNRS U Paris X, F-92000 Nanterre Cedex France [tel/fax: 1-40-97-71-33/35]), **La Sociologie comme profession** (Sociology as a 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: 0039-6-4453260/49910446]), **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 *Euro-quangos* 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, some regional & developed European areas are increasingly 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: 007-812-428-4553/7240; e-mail: pismak@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-

works of sociocybernetics approaches to expose the most fundamental categories describing society. This set of categories must be as small as possible, yet, complete, meaning that each of the notions necessary for formulation of the model can be expressed in terms of the basic elementary concepts, which are nonintersecting & nonexpressible through each other. In the framework of suggested conceptions, society is considered a system of interacting activities of social subjects. The aim-directed activities are of two types: ego- & alteractivity. The game is considered an activity for itself. The activities are restricted by the objective condition of external environment & stimulated by needs & values of the actors. There are two basic values regulating activities: the social significance of the actor & the wholeness of the social being. The first dominates for egoactivities, & the second for alteractivities.

98S35621 / ISA / 1998 / 12862

Pisati, Maurizio (Dept Sociology & Social Research U Trento, I-38100 Italy (tel/fax: 39-461-881478/881348; e-mail: maurizio.pisati@galactica.it)), **Class Position and Electoral Choice in Contemporary Italy: An Analysis of 1996 Political Elections.**

¶ Analyzes the association between social position & electoral choice in contemporary Italy by using (1) a more valid measure of social class; (2) a more reliable data set; & (3) more proper statistical methods than past studies. The data are from the 1997 Italian Household Longitudinal Study, based on a representative sample of 10,000+ men & women, ages 18+.

98S35622 / ISA / 1998 / 12863

Pisati, Maurizio & Schizzerotto, Antonio (Dept Sociology & Social Research U Trento, I-38100 Italy (tel/fax: 39-461-881478/881348 e-mail: maurizio.pisati@galactica.it)), **Career Paths to Service Class and Working Class Positions in Contemporary Italy.**

¶ Analyzes the career paths of Italian men & women, ages 35+, who ended up in either the service or unskilled working class, drawing on 1997 Italian household longitudinal study data. For each occupational destination, the most typical career profiles are identified, ie, the sequences & timing of career events most likely to lead individuals to the two destinations. The events taken into account are not limited to job spells but include educational attainment, first job search, & unemployment spells. Also tested is whether such career profiles vary across age cohorts & sex.

98S35623 / ISA / 1998 / 12864

Piscitelli, Alejandro Pablo (U Austral, 1063 Buenos Aires Argentina (tel/fax: 54-1-307-4822/8287; e-mail: apiscitell@austral.edu.ar)), **Instituciones intermedias y gobiernos locales** (Intermediate Institutions and Local Governments). (SPA)

¶ Contemporary participation in a nongovernmental organizations (NGO) is a common activity for many people. The weakness or strength of this kind of organization is a key to understanding the behavior of societies. Focus here is on six small cities from Argentina, with different types of development & political organization. Former & current NGOs & how they have changed are analyzed. Then, an attempt is made to clarify the relationship between the variables previously mentioned.

98S35624 / ISA / 1998 / 12865

Pitter, Robert & Stoeckel, Andriol C. (Dept HMSE U Memphis, TN 38152-6223 (tel/fax: 901-678-3480/5014; e-mail: pitter.robert@coe.memphis.edu)), **Sport Delivery, the Open Market and Religion in Memphis, Tennessee: Evangelism or Community Service?**

¶ 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 evangelistic 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.

98S35625 / ISA / 1998 / 12866

Pixley, Jocelyn (Dept Sociology & Social Anthropology U New South Wales, Sydney 2052 Australia (tel/fax: 61-2-9385-3744/9313-7859)), **Impersonal Trust in Global Mediating Organisations.**

¶ The concept of impersonal trust in indirect social relationships is often treated as analogous to the personal trust of direct interpersonal relationships (whether primary or secondary), such as in the work of Fukuyama & Putnam. In contrast, in studies of personal networks & overlapping trust relationships among directors of major corporations, trust (or mistrust) is more exclusively a property of direct relationships. Personal trust relations are qualitatively different from impersonal ones, eg, of global mediating organizations of trust that give institutional promises to guard investments against future risk. This includes multinational accountancy firms (eg, Coopers & Lybrand) & credit-rating agencies (Moody's Investors Services & Standard & Poor's) that provide allegedly independent, reliable ratings of firms & countries to financial speculators. Although the Managing Director of Moody's argues (with reference to the 1997 East Asian crisis) that "markets are made of atomised individuals, outside the controls of even the most vigilant government," this is not merely self-serving, but neglects the mediating trust organization itself.

98S35626 / ISA / 1998 / 12867

Pizarro, Narciso (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28223 Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-394-26-25/20; e-mail: npizarro@cps.ucm.es)), **A Critique of the Concept of Social Relation.**

¶ Critiques the concept of relation in sciences concerning epistemological status; requirements to state the existence of a relation; regularities; Max Horkheimer & naturalism in social sciences, ie, Nicolò Machiavelli to Hobbes; social relations' definitions; statement of existence; social relations & social networks; time & social relations; the time intervals of regularities; where regularities come from; regularity & regulation; social processes & social reproduction; social positions & social relations as defined by social reproduction processes; & the proper time of social relations.

98S35627 / ISA / 1998 / 12868

Platt, Jennifer (U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QN England (tel/fax: 01273-606755/673563; e-mail: j.platt@sussex.ac.uk)), **The Methodological Heritage of American Sociology.**

¶ This look at the methodological heritage of US sociology suggests that the US probably invented empirical research methods as a category of systematic discussion; part of its contribution has thus been to the definition of a genre, as well as to the methods themselves. The US's position in academic life means that what is now current elsewhere, as well as in the US, is relevant; selections that depend on local & historical circumstances are always made from the available tradition, whether internally or externally. Parts of the earlier methodological heritage that remain alive & influential in current US sociology are examined, & examples of the use of US contributions in other national settings are given. Mechanisms of transmission of methods are briefly treated, including cross-national research projects & related enterprises, eg, data banks. The significance of financial & mechanical resources in enabling developments is considered, as is the possible relevance of cultural factors.

98S35628 / ISA / 1998 / 12869

Platt, Jennifer (U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QN England (tel/fax: 01273-606755/673563; e-mail: j.platt@sussex.ac.uk)), **The History of the British Sociological Association.**

¶ The British Sociological Assoc's history since its foundation in 1951 is presented, drawing on its archives, published materials, & interviews with key figures. Topics include the constitution & its changes, the characteristics of officers & membership, finances & staffing, growth to a body no longer dependent on its initial base at the London School of Economics (England), range of activities & functions, & relationship with other academic & governmental bodies. Such material is related to the background of the changing structure of British higher education, the enormous growth of sociology & shifts in its intellectual concerns, & general social patterns, eg, the emergence of the women's movement, 1970s student unrest, & political currents in the larger society. Key interpretive themes are the significance of gender & the effects of the women's movement, the tension between elite & populist conceptions of its role, & the various attempts at professionalization.

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98S35629 / ISA / 1998 / 12870

Plaza, Dwaine (Dept Sociology Oregon State U, Corvallis 97331 (tel/fax: 541-737-5369/5372; e-mail: dplaza@orst.edu)), **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.

98S35630 / ISA / 1998 / 12871

Plaza, Dwaine & Mitchell, Richard G., Jr. (Dept Sociology Oregon State U, Corvallis 97331 (tel/fax: 541-752-1323; e-mail: mitchelr@ucs.orst.edu)), **The Crime of Educational Assessment: Credit for Time Served vs. Proof of Rehabilitation.**

¶ 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. Compared here are two assessment techniques: the use of fixed-response tests of summary student learning & the construction of academic portfolios from assemblages of applied student work. This comparison is based on a review of relevant literature & on the results of an intensive study of a small sample of Oregon State U students during fall term 1994. 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.

98S35631 / ISA / 1998 / 12872

Plymire, 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 superlative performances & unfeminine appearances were deemed unnatural. Two related issues are examined: (1) how the public discourse(s) about the communist sport machine, steroids, & 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."

98S35632 / ISA / 1998 / 12873

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). (FRE)

¶ Argues 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, it is cut off from its previous origin & social purposes & 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.

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Podilchak, 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 with no further instruction. It is found that the other (nonfun) group followed prescribed organization practices & was hierarchically driven. 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. Rationality permeated 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 powered hierarchies directly, fun groups expose elitist practices & brutalities & create a legitimization crisis for hierarchical elites. Critique of 1960s fun & new social movements is not an issue of disenfranchised, expressively romanticized hedonism, but of 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. The collective processes in fun are a resistance practice from which to challenge, buffer, & displace the critical rhetoric. The theoretical issue in fun is social equality, & its praxis is social experience.

98S35634 / ISA / 1998 / 12875

Podobnik, Bruce M. (Dept Sociology Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218 (tel/fax: 410-516-7626/7590; e-mail: podobnik@jhu.edu)), **Towards a New Energy Paradigm for the 21st Century.**

¶ 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, fuel cells, & 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.

98S35635 / ISA / 1998 / 12876

Pokrovsky, Nikita E. (Dept Sociology Moscow State U, 119270 Russia (tel/fax: 095-242-6881/432-8862; e-mail: nikita@theo.soc.msu.su)), **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 social 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 total or capillary anomie, which penetrates social institutions as well as capillary structures of social research & professional communities. The role of the sociologist in the face of anomie is discussed in terms of value-free research. The resistance against anomie 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.

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Pokrovsky, Nikita E. (Dept Sociology Moscow State U, 119270 Russia (tel/fax: 095-242-6881/432-8862; e-mail: nikita@theo.soc.msu.su)), **Phenomenology of Global Tourism: New "Hyperreality" and Alienations.**

¶ The new cultural model is based on the unlimited expansion of communications mass 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 firsthand 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 & "check" the adequacy 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," "novelty as preconceived boredom," "separateness," "returning home without leaving it," & "home as empty nothingness."

98S35637 / ISA / 1998 / 12878

Polanyi-Levitt, Kari (Dept Economics McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T5 (tel/fax: 514-457-5090/848-2577)), **Re-Reading Karl Polanyi at the End of the 20th Century.**

¶ Draws on the work of Karl Polanyi to compare the 1920s/1930s & 1980s/1990s, when the liberation of capital from political controls (so-called globalization)—associated with the geopolitics of the Cold War—eventuated in the ideological (neoliberal) & real-political (power) hegemony of Anglo American capitalism. An attempt is made to shed light on contemporary & future manifestations of reactive "double movements" in regions most traumatically affected, ie, East & Southeast Asia, Latin America, & the republics of the former USSR.

98S35638 / ISA / 1998 / 12879

Pollert, Anna (Industrial Relations Research Unit U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England (tel/fax: 1203-524-276/184; e-mail: A.Pollert@warwick.ac.uk)), **Labour Movements in Transformation in Post-Command Economies: The Case of Central Eastern Europe.**

¶ Addresses the common features & national variation in labor movements in transformation in Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, & the Slovak Republic. Politically, any semblance of neocorporatism is subordinated to the global imperatives of the European Union & the multilaterals, & the emerging institutional pattern is of fragile tripartism & highly fragmented trade unionism. Intermediary industry-level structures are weak, following the Western trend of decentralization. Within this general trend, both Poland & Hungary share union politicization & bifurcation between old & new structures, with Hungary further distinguished by a works council system. In the Czech & Slovak Republics, reformed unions were never challenged by alternative structures & have established a more homogeneous labor movement. In each country, unions are increasingly seen as defending workers' interests & have regained legitimacy, but have decreased membership by 50%; unions have developed at a national political level much faster than at the workplace. However, different national legacies & economic fortunes have produced different rhythms of social consent or opposition to transformation. In Poland, unofficial strikes in the early 1990s gave way to greater quiescence; Hungary has had few disputes, although some in the public sector; the

Czech Republic, which began as a haven of social consent, has entered a more conflictual period of industrial relations, especially in the public sector; while in the Slovak Republic, a few prodemocracy demonstrations do not seem to have escalated to wider labor activity.

98S35639 / ISA / 1998 / 12880

Pollet, Ignace (Higher Instit Labour Studies, Leuven Belgium (fax: 32-16-323134; e-mail: Ignace.Pollet@hiva.kuleuven.ac.be)), **The Conditions and Risks of Transnationality: Evaluation of a Partnership.**

¶ The European Union aims to induce innovation in social policy by stimulating projects in temporary transnational partnerships, eg, "Route," which operated 1995-1997. Reported here is an evaluation of Route, not on the products it delivered, but on the transnational process. The partner-organizations came from Belgium, France, Greece, Northern Ireland, & Scotland. The partnership objective was to improve methodologies related with integrated work development—a combination of techniques used to help high-risk unemployed in search of jobs. In general, 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.unitn.it)), **Empirical Studies of Local-Global Relations.**

¶ 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, localism 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 0A2 (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 group that has been slow to recognize & 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 0A2 (tel/fax: 306-585-4158/4185; e-mail: polsterc@leroy.cc.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,

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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 & academics into the emerging global economy. Also considered are the implications 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.

98S35643 / ISA / 1998 / 12884

Pons, Ignasi (Dept Sociology U Barcelona, E-08007 Spain (tel: 3-402-18-02; fax: 3-280-23-78; e-mail: iponsrkd2@eco.ub.es)), **Funciones simbólicas de la tipificación legal y la estigmatización social de la prostitución femenina** (Symbolic Functions of Legal Typification and Social Stigmatization of Feminine Prostitution). (SPA)

¶ The evolution of Spanish criminal legislation is taken as an example to observe the following situations: (1) criminalization of the act of prostitution (soliciting) & its relational & instrumental environment; (2) decriminalization of the act of prostitution (soliciting) but criminalization of its relational & instrumental environment; & (3) articles related to prostitution remain, but are practically empty, reduced, in fact, to child prostitution. Analyzing the level of effective punishment, occasional persecution & practically an absence of persecution are found. When there is an obvious absence of persecution, there is the need to question why there is this interest in the existence of prostitution in criminal codes. One of the main answers is related to the symbolic functions of moral codes & social stigmatization, consisting of a formal condemnation of prostitution to (A) maintain the ideal discourse of marriage, at the same time that it is tolerated or stimulated as a value to effectively protect the formal structure of marriage; (B) appear as if public administration had the moral leadership; & (C) maintain control over apparent & real women's sexual behavior to strengthen real & institutional monogamy. It also allows & socially revalues male institutional monogamy and real polygyny.

98S35644 / ISA / 1998 / 12885

Pons, Ignasi (Dept Sociology U Barcelona, E-08007 Spain (tel/fax: 3-402-18-02/280-23-78; e-mail: iponsrkd2@eco.ub.es)), **Nuevos conceptos y metodología en la evaluación de la calidad de vida de personas con enfermedad mental severa** (New Concepts and Methodology in Evaluation of the Quality of Life of Individuals with Severe Mental Illness). (SPA)

¶ The progressive application of mental health policies based on deinstitutionalization, community intervention, & social rehabilitation has increased the importance of evaluation studies based on life quality. Even if evaluation of clinical conditions & observation of individual existential status has indicated considerable advance, it has initially been measured according to a standard cultural mean, shared by technicians, frequently without taking into account semantic & meaning variables with reference to users' social culture, subjective perceptions, & prospects. In fact, this cultural bias & subjectivity omission is produced in patient expression assessment, during the diagnostic process & pharmacological or psychotherapeutic supervision. Several studies with sociological or anthropological perspectives have revealed the inadequacy of the reference to normality & welfare external to value & cultural meanings relevant for those using the mental health resources. In the last decade, however, especially in rehabilitation process evaluation, cultural variable & subjective measures have been introduced. Greater attention should be paid to how service users feel than to how others see them.

98S35645 / ISA / 1998 / 12886

Poortman, Anne-Rigt & Kalmijn, Matthijs (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3584 CS Netherlands (e-mail: A.Poortman@fsw.ruu.nl)), **Sex Differences in the Economic Consequences of Divorce in the Netherlands**.

¶ Draws on the 1984-1994 waves of a large-scale socioeconomic panel study to analyze sex differences in the economic consequences of divorce in the Netherlands. Examined are postdivorce changes in income for men & women, using different income measures & the ramifications these income changes have for other aspects of economic well-being, eg, consumption patterns & housing quality. Also considered are the sources of sex differences in the economic consequences of divorce on the basis of a multivariate analysis. In particular, the extent to which the degree of sex-specific specialization contributes to sex differences in the economic consequences of divorce is explored.

98S35646 / ISA / 1998 / 12887

Pope, Clyde R. & Green, Carla A. (Kaiser Permanente Center Health Research, 3800 North Kaiser Center Dr Portland OR 97227 (tel/fax: 503-335-2400/2424; e-mail: popecl@chr.mts.kpnw.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 Permanente. It is hypothesized that there is a negative relationship between depression symptomatology & 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.

98S35647 / ISA / 1998 / 12888

Porfiriev, Boris N. (Instit Systems Analysis Russian Academy Sciences Moscow 117312 (tel/fax: 095-244-7886/158-6965)), **The Development of Emergency and Disaster Legislation: The Comparative Analysis of the World and Russian Trends**.

¶ Discusses the emergency & disaster policy & legislation in the developed countries & Russia. The main hypothesis is that such legislation would have more commonalities 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 from one based on alleviation strategy with a priority of response & recovery measures to one that involves a comprehensive 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.

98S35648 / ISA / 1998 / 12889

Porina, Vineta (Latvian Language Instit, 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. Minority cultural institutions & schools were destroyed, & education was available in Latvian or Russian only. After independence in 1991, the rights to sustain their language & use it in cultural & educational areas & everyday communication were guaranteed to all minorities in Latvia, & national minority schools were renewed. Nevertheless, the number of students educated in 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.

98S35649 / ISA / 1998 / 12890

Porio, Emma E. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Ateneo Manila U, Quezon City 1108 Philippines (tel/fax: 632-924-4601/4599; e-mail: eporio@pusit.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" informing 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. A closer examination of the enabling strategy, particularly the 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 in land-use/zoning policies, which largely favor the interests of the private sector. These functions are crucial in addressing the lack of affordable land for social housing. These conditions impose limits on the enabling power of partnerships between civil society & the state. Overall, the creation of partnerships among stakeholders of different perspectives, capacities, & control over resources have resulted in contradictory & recurring problems/tensions in governance.

98S35650 / ISA / 1998 / 12891

Porro, Nicola (Dipt sociologia U Roma 'La Sapienza', I-00198 Italy (tel/fax: 39-68-41-57-48/52-26-31; e-mail: porronic@etruria.net)), **The "Fourth Citizenship": Sport for All in Western Europe.**

¶ In Western Europe, national sports systems developed along a continuum having as reference points two opposite ideal types: (1) a laissez-faire paradigm, which is market-oriented &/or supported by self-organized participants' networks; & (2) an interventionist paradigm, in which the prominent role is exerted by the state. Since the 1970s, the rise of new sport movements for all has put pressure on the traditional sports arenas, making the interpretative categories almost obsolete. Leading professional sports to the hegemony of business sports corporations, the processes of globalization of technological & institutional innovation (eg, satellite TV & supranational regulation) are currently revolutionizing the whole system of performance sport. Also, social change (the aging population & a new map of immigration) & its cultural consequences are increasingly transforming both profile & quality of the sports practice demand at the mass level. European sport for all represents an odd container of cultural resistance & a means for experiencing exciting lifestyles & organizational innovations. Sport for all suggests the need to update the classic theory on citizenship, pointing out the rise of unheard-of social attitudes & demands, mainly coupled to socially widespread cultural & expressive needs. Both organized movements & individual participants (the sports free riders) claim rights of "fourth citizenship." In this perspective, the conflicts of regulation & allocation experienced between the high performance sport arena & the social space of sport for all refer to the crucial problem of granting a new production of meaning, attributing to it both social acknowledgment & institutional role.

98S35651 / ISA / 1998 / 12892

Porter, Sam & Campbell, Rona (Dept Sociology & Social Policy Queen's U, Belfast BT7 1NN Northern Ireland (tel/fax: 1232-273715/320688; e-mail: S.Porter@qub.ac.uk)), **Resisting Deprofessionalisation: The Case of British Obstetrics.**

¶ As a result of growing pressure for British women to be allowed to choose where & with whom they should give birth, the government has produced reports recommending that women be given the right to an informed choice about where to give birth. Obstetricians have responded to the state's challenge to their professional dominance by attempting to minimize its effects, eg, 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 deprofessionalization, 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 Stela Grossi (Dept Sociologia U Brasília, 70910-900 DF Brazil (tel/fax: 061-2742544/3473663; e-mail: Portobsb@tba.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 on the relations 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 violence also produces it. The relationship objectivity/subjectivity of vio-

lence 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

Posada, Marcelo G., Martinez de Ibarreta, Mariano & Pucciarelli, Pablo A. (National U Lujan, 6700 Buenos Aires Argentina), **The Agro Pampeano in the Nineties: Economics of Scale and Productive Concentration: The Case of Sowing Pools.**

¶ 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 agriculture. Analysis focuses on the central features of agricultural investment, raising questions that warrant further investigation.

98S35654 / ISA / 1998 / 12895

Posel, Deborah (Dept Sociology U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 2050 South Africa (tel/fax: 27-11-7163420/3398163; e-mail: 029deb@muse.arts.wits.ac.za)), **Race and Surveillance: Modernising the Apartheid State.**

¶ Contemporary theories of race as a social construct represent the idea of social constructionism as a theoretical one that reinterprets popular biological understandings of race. Much of the literature on apartheid similarly assumes that the practitioners of apartheid expounded biological notions of race that academics have had to deconstruct as social constructions. Shown here is that the apartheid state adopted an explicitly social constructionist position on race, in terms of which racial boundaries were officially defined largely by how they were socially identified & policed. Also considered is how this method of racial classification interlocked with various techniques of power under apartheid, particularly efforts to modernize the state & its mechanisms of surveillance.

98S35655 / ISA / 1998 / 12896

Post, David & Pong, Suet-ling (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802 (e-mail: post@pop.psu.edu)), **Education, the Family, and Inequality in Hong Kong: The Social Legacy of Colonial Policy.**

¶ Explores the stratification of education in Hong Kong, drawing on 1971-1991 census data, a 1967 colony-wide survey of families, hundreds of published & unpublished government documents, & personal interviews with actors in the education policy arena. Presented are three reasons why Hong Kong's colonial education merits scrutiny by social scientists & policymakers generally, as well as by People's Republic of China specialists: (1) its rapidity of expansion; (2) colonial government's comparatively autocratic powers over the provision of education; & (3) its contrast to most nation-states in its justification for support to schools. Four domains in which Hong Kong society ultimately was transformed as a result of the decision to expand & subsidize education are introduced: (A) social stratification & children's opportunities for upward mobility; (B) the allocation of resources in families; (C) the economic role of women; & (D) interfamily income inequality & arresting population growth.

98S35656 / ISA / 1998 / 12897

Posthuma, Anne Caroline (U São Paulo, SP 05433-001 Brazil (tel/fax: 55-11-210-9512/814-7496; e-mail: posthuma@usp.br)), **Shifting Policy Regimes and Industrial Renewal in Brazil: Vestiges of Import Substitution and Impacts of Liberalization.**

¶ The spectacular output growth & investment boom taking place in the Brazilian automotive industry have been hailed by the government as an example of successful market liberalization policies. Since 1990, economic & political transformations have turned a secluded national industry into the fastest-growing vehicle producer in the world & net vehicle exporter for the regional Latin American market. If output targets are achieved by the end of the century, it would seem that this situation de-

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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 in Brazil 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 primary determinants 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.

98S35657 / ISA / 1998 / 12898

Posthuma, Anne Caroline (International Labour Office, Santiago Chile (tel/fax: 562-201-2727/2031; e-mail: posthuma@sclo.ilo.org)), **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, overseen by a greater variety of institutions, more relevant with updated course content, & opens access to broader & more representative strata of Brazilian society.

98S35658 / ISA / 1998 / 12899

Postiglione, Gerard A. (U Hong Kong, Pokfulam (tel/fax: 852-2859-2526/2858-5649; e-mail: gerardap@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 group language, (4) the scope of basic education across ethnic 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 schools adequately represent 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.

98S35659 / ISA / 1998 / 12900

Poston, 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_Poston@tamu.edu)), **Personality Configurations of Single and Sibling Children in China.**

¶ Reviews of the extensive Western literature indicate that only children are remarkably similar to sibling 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 & sibling children, exploring whether single children are more spoiled than sibling counterparts. For the most part, single children do not dif-

fer appreciably from sibling 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.

98S35660 / ISA / 1998 / 12901

Postone, Moishe (Dept History U Chicago, IL 60637 (tel/fax: 773-702-8397/7550; e-mail: mpostone@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 indicated 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 capitalist political economy, exploitation & alienation endure as consequences of the new forms of technologically based globalized, flexible capital that demand rethinking labor, value, & alienation. Presented here are elements of such a critique that is both post-Marxist &, yet, rooted in the Marxian project.

98S35661 / ISA / 1998 / 12902

Pothen, Sosamma (Dept Sociology Government New Girls Coll, Indore Madhya Pradesh 452008 India (tel: 0731-490081)), **Work and Family Life of Female Industrial Workers in an Indian City.**

¶ 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 because of the domestic support these families offer; (4) the majority exercise 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) 54% 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.

98S35662 / ISA / 1998 / 12903

Potters, Talja (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 WX Netherlands (tel: 31-20-523516; e-mail: potters@psc.wva.nl)), **Social Innovation: Strategy against Exclusion?**

¶ Starting in Rotterdam, Netherlands, social innovation was developed as a container of projects focused on (1) avoiding exclusion of citizens of the big cities, especially the inner-city areas, & (2) participation in work, education, health, & neighborhood. Here, origins & goals of these projects will be discussed to introduce an examination of whether the goal of integration & participation of inner-city residents was met by the initiatives started in 1989. Fieldwork in a neighborhood in Rotterdam South is drawn on to address the question of integration theoretically & empirically. A model is developed to show that the type of ties prevailing in urban public space & the relative positions of these ties on an anonymity-intimacy continuum highly influence people's perceptions of community &, consequently, neighborhood-level integration. Starting from a schedule of ties differing according to rationality & instrumentality, possibilities & restrictions of a policy focusing on neighborhood-level participation are discussed. Some policy measures did work out well in making streets more clean & safe, while identification with locality & the experience of a local community remained very restricted. Some indications are given in terms of different approaches to support poor-oriented activities, focusing less on the geographic area & more on the existing or potential networks of people in the most disadvantaged positions in Dutch inner cities.

98S35663 / ISA / 1998 / 12904

Pozdnyakova, Margarita E. (Inst Socology Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 Moscow 117259 (tel/fax: 95-719-09-40/07-40)), **Narcomania as a Form of Deviant Behaviour.**

¶ Data are presented to document some recent changes in the cause-consequences connections in the process of narcotization. The scheme of narcotics dissemination has changed, & youth of all social layers are involved. A subculture of those who prefer narcotics to the traditional use of alcohol is being formed among teenagers. Sex-age peculiarities of narcotic users are defined, noting that the share of women among narcotics users has increased, & the motives of narcotics use have changed. Not so much marginals themselves, but their children, are becoming involved in the use of narcotics.

98S35664 / ISA / 1998 / 12905

Prados de la Torre, Isabel (Dept Sociología U Autónoma Madrid, E-28049 Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-397-4711/4259; e-mail: isabel.torre@uam.es)), **Los acuerdos de formación continua y el desarrollo del consenso social en España** (Continuing Education Agreements and the Development of Social Consensus in Spain). (SPA)

¶ Spain's National Agreements of continuing education & training, signed by the two principal social agents—employers & trade unions—for the period 1992-2000, have favored the climate of consensus & social comprehension for both global society & enterprises. The system of continuous training in Spain today has developed a territorial & sectorial model of equal participation between employers & trade unions, thus consolidating a culture of training & participation in company structures. The initial 5 years of the program (1992-1997) have been assessed, & the social participation model has been validated.

98S35665 / ISA / 1998 / 12906

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.

98S35666 / ISA / 1998 / 12907

Prasad, Neelam (NISTADS, Hillside Rd New Delhi 12 India (tel/fax: 91-11-572-91-57226406/5754640; e-mail: nistads@sirnetd.er.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 for individual reasons or by work context, but rather, in different research activities. This provides additional validity to the universal nature of scientists' values.

98S35667 / ISA / 1998 / 12908

Prato, Barsosa Nelson & Velasco, Francisco Javier (CENDES, Apartado Postal 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.

98S35668 / ISA / 1998 / 12909

Preston, Jo Anne & Kriz, Katrin (Dept Sociology Brandeis U, Waltham MA 02254-9110 (tel: 617-736-2638; e-mail: preston@biuah.cc.brandeis.edu)), **Female Teachers in Austria and the United States: A Biographic Analysis of the Impact of World War II on Women's Work Careers**.

¶ 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.

98S35669 / ISA / 1998 / 12910

Prêteceille, Edmond, Harloe, Michael, Mingione, Enzo & Pickvance, Chris (IRESCO, 59/61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris Cedex 17 France (e-mail: edpr@iresco.fr)), **IJURR: Looking Back Twenty One Years Later**.

¶ A retrospective statement concerning the initial orientations of the *International Journal of Urban Regional Research* (IJURR), & their achievement or otherwise, based on memories of actors of the journal. It is acknowledged that the statement is inevitably an intellectual reconstruction of the past in the light of what the authors think today, even though based in part on records of initial discussions about the aims of the journal. The four main orientations when the journal was launched include (1) the adoption of a critical, or radical, approach to urban problems; (2) the choice of a scientific publication, in which theoretical statements were made explicit & subjected to controlled empirical investigation; (3) a commitment to interdisciplinary debate; & (4) an emphasis on comparative research with an international scope.

98S35670 / ISA / 1998 / 12911

Prêteceille, Edmond & Ribeiro, Luiz Cesar de Queiroz (Center national recherche scientifique CSU, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-1-40251129/40251135; e-mail: edpr@iresco.fr)), **Trends of Social Segregation in Unequal Global Cities—Paris and Rio de Janeiro in the 80s**.

¶ Globalization has been widely associated with increasing urban inequality, urban poverty, & segregation. The global city model particularly has spread the idea that the restructuring of the labor market by the economic globalization process inevitably produces a new type of social & spatial dualization. The cases of Paris, France, & Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, allow a comparison of two cities affected differently by economic globalization, & two structures of labor markets. To do so, occupation categories are redefined based on similar theoretical perspectives, & trends in the 1980s, between the last two censuses, are analyzed, considering both the level of the urban region as a whole & that of the spatial structure of social segregation. The changes in the overall occupation structures, & those of the urban segregation patterns are compared systematically. A series of hypotheses are proposed to interpret the similarities & differences observed, & their relation to the specific forms of global economic restructuring in each case, & to specific features of labor relations & markets, social policies, class structures, & social stratification.

98S35671 / ISA / 1998 / 12912

Price, Rumi Kato (School Medicine Washington U, Saint Louis MO 63108 (tel/fax: 314-286-2282/2285; e-mail: price@rkp.wustl.edu)), **Vietnam Drug Users Two Decades Later: Disentangling the Consequences of Two "Natural Experiments"**.

¶ 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

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retrospectively in 1972; substance use was assessed from pre-Vietnam to 1974. The current presentation extends earlier preliminary analyses of posttraumatic stress disorder & drug abuse (Price et al, 1997).

98S35672 / ISA / 1998 / 12913

Price, Rumi Kato (School Medicine Washington U, Saint Louis MO 63108 (tel/fax: 314-286-2282/2285; e-mail: price@rkp.wustl.edu)), **From Childhood Conduct Problems to Adult Antisocial Personality and Substance Abuse: Results from Five Countries.**

¶ Examines 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 & syndrome 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 substance use, abuse & dependence, or adult antisocial personality. Findings point out potential societal variations in the developmental pathways from behavior & conduct problems to psychopathology. Sociocultural variations in expressions of childhood behavioral disorders & different stages at which protective factors may operate in specific societies are suggested.

98S35673 / ISA / 1998 / 12914

Prins, Baukje (Dept Philosophy U Maastricht, NL-6200 MD Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-0-433-883320/259311; e-mail: b.prins@philosophy.unimaas.nl)), **The Double Bind of Racism.**

¶ Examines Donna Haraway's notion of "situated knowledges" as a way to enrich current research on practices of racial & ethnic exclusion & marginalization. According to the epistemology of so-called standpoint thinking, critical knowledge necessarily starts from the everyday experiences of marginalized subjects. It is suggested that views "from below" would offer a better view of reality. It is argued that this "oppositional realism" tends to produce a paradoxical message by simultaneously negating & affirming the reality described. The crucial question is not so much how to resolve, but how to handle, such a paradox. This question will be explored by a critical reading of Philomena Essed's *Understanding Everyday Racism*, a report in both the Netherlands & the US on the occurrence of racism in these countries. Essed's report illustrates how the racial conflict between black & white can be considered a differend in the sense of Jean-François Lyotard. But this also makes the realist epistemology accompanying the logic of standpoint thinking problematic. It is shown how Haraway's notion of situated knowledges opens new possibilities of dealing with the paradoxical, double-bind relationship between black & white that Essed so passionately denounces.

98S35674 / ISA / 1998 / 12915

Pritchard, Bill (Macquarie U, New South Wales 2109 Australia), **Nestlé in the Asia-Pacific: Finding a Model That Best Describes Its Corporate Structure and Strategy.**

¶ In recent years, there has been considerable debate in the food & agriculture literature regarding the corporate shape of transnational agro-food corporations. Goodman (1994) identifies four models that may be used to describe corporate structure & strategy in the global agrofood sector; internationalization, multinationalization, transnationalization, & globalization. Buttel (1996) argues that this framework of models "serves an important first step in enabling greater analytical precision & in developing more sophisticated designs for agroindustrial restructuring research." Taking these points as a position for departure, the activities of Nestlé S. A. in the Asia-Pacific are examined. Based on field research in Australia, the Philippines, & Thailand, the concepts used by Goodman & Buttel are "ground tested" against the Nestlé experience.

98S35675 / ISA / 1998 / 12916

Pritchard, Bill (Macquarie U, New South Wales 2109 Australia), **Local Social Modes of Regulation and the Deregulation of Grower-Processor Relations: A Case Study of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area Wine Grapes Marketing Board, New South Wales, Australia.**

¶ Reports on changing relations between semiautonomous wine grape growers & corporate wineries in the Murrumbidgee irrigation area of New South Wales, Australia. Traditionally, grapes have been sourced by wineries through "handshake" deals with family farm suppliers. Some 70% of wine grape growers in the Murrumbidgee irrigation area are de-

scendants of Italian immigrants, & the key wineries are family owned. Elements of trust & shared histories mark relations between individual growers & wineries. However, this local social mode of regulation has been constructed within the existence of the protective safety net of the Murrumbidgee irrigation area's Wine Grapes Marketing Board, which has powers to set minimum prices & to vest annual wine grapes crop. In 1996, a review of the Wine Grapes Marketing Board foreshadowed the deregulation of these arrangements by 2000. In conjunction with a set of wider processes operating in the Australian wine industry, this shift will encourage significant structural changes in wineries' grape-sourcing strategies. The likely outcomes are greater vertical integration within wineries & the emergence of large-scale growers linked by contract to specific wineries.

98S35676 / ISA / 1998 / 12917

Probert, Belinda (Royal Melbourne Instit Technology, Australia 3000 (tel/fax: 61-3-9660-3292/1087; e-mail: belinda@rmit.edu.au)), **Work and Gendered Identities in a Restructuring Economy.**

¶ The restructuring of employment in Australia is not only radically undermining work opportunities for distinct segments of the population, but also contributing to significant changes in gender relations & patterns of social stratification. Explored here, based on qualitative interviews, is how changes in employment patterns & household relations are creating new lines of social division among women, discussing the role played by ideologies of child care. Recent policy debates related to the social problems created by the restructuring of work, particularly the limitations of frameworks that rely on the concept of choice, are also reviewed.

98S35677 / ISA / 1998 / 12918

Pronovost, Gilles (U Québec, Trois-Rivières G9A 5H7 (tel/fax: 819-376-5132/373-1988; e-mail: gilles_pronovost@uqtr.quebec.ca)), **The Collapse of the Leisure Society? New Challenges for the Sociology of Leisure.**

¶ Presents a critical overview of the dominant sociological traditions in the study of leisure. Also discussed is the contribution of the sociology of leisure to the understanding of contemporary Western societies & to the development of the social sciences. The collapse of the "leisure society" & the intellectual reconstruction of the sociology of leisure are considered in conclusion.

98S35678 / ISA / 1998 / 12919

Prosch, Bernhard & Petermann, Sören (U Erlanger-Nürnberg, D-90402 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-911-5302646/5302660; e-mail: wssl60@wslg1.wiso.uni-erlangen.de)), **The Chicken and the Hostage: Cooperation and Commitments in Experimental Settings.**

¶ Explores decentralized devices for cooperation, explaining cooperation as an adaptation to given situational conditions rather than as a result of direct interventions of central authorities; game theory is used as a theoretical core. Decentralized mechanisms for cooperation are credible commitments, eg, credible promises & threats. Recent developments in experimental game theory have shown that, through commitments, cooperation can emerge in problematic social situations like the prisoners' dilemma or the trust game. Game-theoretical analysis shows that cooperation can emerge when specific conditions & rules of the commitment mechanism are fulfilled; predictions derived from the model were tested in experimental chicken game settings.

98S35679 / ISA / 1998 / 12920

Prosono, Marvin (Southwest Missouri State U, Springfield 65804 (tel/fax: 417-836-5683/6882; e-mail: map881f@vma.smsu.edu)), **Dealing in Absolutes: The Study of the Holocaust and Constructivist Sociology.**

¶ The study of the Holocaust has become exceedingly contentious as various perspectives jockey for supremacy in academic, intellectual, & political circles. Constructivist sociology provides both a basis for grappling with the delicate epistemological problems generated by conflicting accounts & methods for extracting data. However, constructivist sociology must contend with the process of sacralization, which appears to be enveloping the study of the Holocaust. Considered here is how the Holocaust is sacralizing & how this "Holocaustism" itself is interfering with the study of what it represents. Various perspectives concerning the study of the Holocaust are collected & archived is discussed; & challenges to & contributions of constructivist sociology are presented. A conceptual & methodological schema based on constructivist principles allowing research on "Holocaustism" to go forward is presented in conclusion.

98S35680 / ISA / 1998 / 12921

Prout, Alan (Centre Social Study Childhood U Hull, HU6 7RX England (tel/fax: 01482-466-305/366; e-mail: A.Prout@cas.hull.ac.uk)), **Getting Symmetrical about Children and Childhood.**

Four emphases seem to be emerging in the social study of childhood: childhood as a permanent feature of social structure; children as agents in the construction of social worlds; children as a minority group; & 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 large- & 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 pre-givens. 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, defeasible, & locally performed. Children can be appreciated as agents in local situations whose agency is both constructing & constructed.

98S35681 / ISA / 1998 / 12922

Pryce, Anthony (Saint Bartholomew School City U, London EC1A 7QN England (tel/fax: 0171-515-5710/5717; e-mail: apryce@city.ac.uk)), **The First Thing I Did When I Came Back from the Clinic Last Week Was Change the Sheets on the Bed: Contamination, Penetration and Resistance—Male Clients' Experiences of the VD Clinic.**

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 with notions of sin, pollution, stigma, & Otherness. The decision to seek treatment may or may not be also accompanied by feelings of embarrassment, guilt, & shame. Interview data from men who have attended "GUM" (genito-urinary medicine) clinics & staff indicate that some men attend regularly for routine check-ups &, for some, the clinical encounter can represent a stressful assault on their bodies & sexual identities. Clients may have acquired infection through illicit or transgressive activities & then receive treatment in a medical setting constructed as Other. These narratives provide support for existing literature on heterosexual & gay repertoires of behavior. Further, findings provide a basis for exploring lay construction of contamination & diseases associated with sex, penetration of both bodies & sexual histories in the clinical ceremonial, & forms of resistance to medical surveillance.

98S35682 / ISA / 1998 / 12923

Pryce, Anthony (Saint Bartholomew School City U, EC1A 7QN London (tel/fax: 0171-515-5710/5717; e-mail: apryce@city.ac.uk)), **'Planting Land Mines in Their Sex Lives'...Culture, Power and Practice in the Field of Genito Urinary Medicine.**

A sexually transmitted disease usually results from a sexual encounter that may, or may not, have been a pleasurable erotic experience culturally located in a discourse of immanent disease & contamination. However, the erotic origins & charge of that event appear to be neutralized by the liturgy of the "GUM" (genito-urinary medicine) clinic & the medical gaze. Much of the ritual ceremonial of the clinic, particularly examination & treatment interactions, are organized around surveillance, ie, professionals' stories of appropriate conduct & monitoring the boundaries of these encounters. Telling sexual stories, hearing confessions, & de-

playing powerful regulatory regimes are central to clinic work. Here, the assumption that staff are formally trained, comfortable, & skilled in discussing issues of sexuality is questioned, based on semistructured interviews. Analysis suggests that formal training is minimal, & the construction of professional practice in consultation & treatment is concerned with the maintenance of sexual boundaries as well as clinical judgment. These tensions are explored, & the ceremonial performance of both clients & staff is illustrated. The social construction of male sexuality in the clinical gaze & powerful implications for professional education & practice are discussed.

98S35683 / ISA / 1998 / 12924

Pryce, Anthony (Saint Bartholomew School City U London, EC1A 7QN England (tel/fax: 0171-515-5710/57107; e-mail: apryce@city.ac.uk)), **Theorising the Pox: A Missing Sociology of VD.**

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.

98S35684 / ISA / 1998 / 12925

Pryue, Michael (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA Buckinghamshire England (tel/fax: 01908-634-4541/4488)), **The Symbolic Projection of Profitability.**

Over the past decade, the importance of performance indices in various commercial sectors has risen enormously. Focus here is on how such indices relating to the UK property sector have influenced & shaped the activities of its organizations. Recent research is drawn on to examine the effects of the growth of index-related performance on commercial property investment in the UK, in particular, how key organizations were able to produce influential indices that have led to the rethinking of what commercial property offers as an investment instrument & of how performance indices were afforded such importance in this industry. Also examined are how these indices & their imperatives have been interpreted by the leading organizations in this commercial sector & the effects their adoption have had.

98S35685 / ISA / 1998 / 12926

Psarrou, Magdalini (U Macedonia, GR-54006 Thessaloniki Greece), **The Effects of Globalisation in the Agricultural Sector: The Case of the European Union.**

Analyzes the effects of common agricultural policy in the agricultural sector of the European Union (EU) & the necessary policy changes for adjusting the European agricultural sector in the new globalization era. Common agricultural policy is the most traditional & advanced common European policy & is also an example of the difficulties any common policy has to overcome. The analysis of common agricultural policy is built along two dimensions: the convergence of production & exchange, as well as of social structures in the EU; & the adjustment of the European agricultural sector to the demands of globalization. The case of the EU is part of the globalization process & is an advanced example of multinational regional integration. The process toward European integration has significant theory & policy implications. Recently, the trend is for amending the decision-making process of the central institutions of the EU; European integration tends to include the political & the political party system. Also, a European trade union confederation has been formed to promote a unified workers manifestation at the central institutions. In that context, common agricultural policy has to take into account the increasing competition of international markets. Pressures for cuts of the agricultural budget are strong under the new regulations of the International Trade Organization & the efforts for financing common European policies in other areas. At the same time, the enlargement of the EU in Central & Eastern Europe & the dependence of South European countries increase pressures for diverting funds to agriculture.

98S35686 / ISA / 1998 / 12927

Psathas, George (Dept Sociology Boston U, MA 02215 (tel/fax: 617-353-2591/4837; e-mail: Geops1@acs.bu.edu)), **Studying Social Structure and Work: Conversation Analysis and Membership Categorization.**

Examines one of the ways in which conversation analysis can deal with studies of social structure or of talk in institutional settings, focusing on how the accomplishment of "work" & "categorization" are interrelated. Two particular instances are examined: calls to a ski school & a package

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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 categorizations. By acting in ways that are "predicatively bound" (ie, predicates 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 congruent with the other's self-categorization. Activities of the parties are both category relevant & category generative. Interactional relationships (including talk) between the two categorical incumbents enable the "work" of the organization to be accomplished.

98S35687 / ISA / 1998 / 12928

Puebla Cisneros, A. Cesar (Dept Sociology Autonomous Metropolitan U, 09340 Mexico DF (tel/fax: 5-724-4788/4790; e-mail: CSH@anum.uam.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 technologies to the renaissance of aggressive nationalism. In assessing the social 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 theses are formulated about young citizen immobility, national identity, affectivities, lowest state, digital era, chaos, saturation, & disintegration.

98S35688 / ISA / 1998 / 12929

Puga, Christina & Luna, Matilde (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico DF 04510 (tel/fax: 525-665-7899/666-8334; e-mail: puga@servidor.unam.mx)), **Institutional Innovations in Traditionally Corporatist Settings: The Mexican Case.**

¶ Aims to identify new trends in traditionally corporatist forms of interest intermediation as a result of processes of globalization. Focus is on institutional innovations & changes in coordinating mechanisms developed by the Mexican business sector to cope with the competitive pressures of a more open economic system. It is argued that the new entrepreneurial corporatism must reconcile the individualist approach of the market logic with the requirements of organization & cooperation among firms, government, & other social actors to deal with changes in the economic & political environment & to gain access to financing, information, & knowledge resources. It is concluded that the new institutional setting combines elements of the corporatist, pluralist, & network models, & coordination among the local, national, regional, & international levels plays a central role in economic governance.

98S35689 / ISA / 1998 / 12930

Pugliese, Enrico (U Naples, I-80138 Italy (tel/fax: 39-6-5885998; e-mail: Pugliese@ds.unina.it)), **New Mass Unemployment and Mobilization 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 have seen a general worsening of the labor market situation; unemployment has hit countries such as the Federal Republic of Germany & 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 question. Mass unemployment & the life experience of the unemployed cannot be seen simply as a dimension of urban poverty, nor can the new mass unemployed be considered part of the modern urban underclass. The social 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.

98S35690 / ISA / 1998 / 12931

Punch De Torrez, 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.**

¶ Fieldwork comprising participant observation, semistructured interviews, & other qualitative methods in rural Tarija, 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 negotiate time for play, thus enhancing their spatial & temporal autonomy.

98S35691 / ISA / 1998 / 12932

Pundir, Jagdish Kumar (C.C.S. U, Meerut 250005 India (tel/fax: 91-121-765155/766751)), **State, Voluntary Efforts and Entrepreneurship Development by Scheduled Castes in North India.**

¶ Highlights the role of state development programs & voluntary efforts toward self-reliance of hitherto 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 technical modernization of traditional skills & freedom from dependency on traditionally dominant groups. However, the benefits are differentially distributed in the Scheduled Castes & among areas.

98S35692 / ISA / 1998 / 12933

Puppin, Andréa Brandão (U Federal Fluminense, Rio de Janeiro 22061-020 Brazil (tel: 021-257-2987)), **Women and Men at an Oil Enterprise.**

¶ Examines gender configurations present in large, important organizations, drawing on a case study of a multinational oil company. Observation & 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 restrictive 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.

98S35693 / ISA / 1998 / 12934

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 Quarantelli, *What Is a Disaster?* (1998), continue the discussion on how to conceptualize disasters for research purposes.

98S35694 / ISA / 1998 / 12935

Quassoli, Fabio (Dept Political & Social Studies U Pavia, I-27100 Italy (tel/fax: 39-2-26111497/76015104; e-mail: fquassoli@mail.sociol.unimi.it)), **The Role of the Judicial System in the Social Construction of Migrants' Criminality: The Case of the Milanese Criminal Court.**

¶ European polities are facing a backlash against migrants. The coupling between migrants & crime is increasingly shaping how political & institutional actors in European states define the criteria for inclusion & exclusion 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 di Milano-involving participant observation & semistructured interviews with judges, public attorneys, lawyers, & interpreters-shown are the common institutional practices by which migrants are recognized, evaluated, investigated, & treated as criminals by the judicial system.

98S35695 / ISA / 1998 / 12936

Quell, Carsten (OISE U Toronto, Ontario M6G 2W8 (tel/fax: 416-923-6641/926-4714; e-mail: cquell@oise.utoronto.ca)), **Language, Immigration and Civic Dialogue.**

¶ Canada is often cast as a multicultural country that has developed, as far as European colonization is concerned, from the historical compromise between its two founding peoples. Contained in this national image are both a liberal & a communitarian ideology. While the policy of mul-

multiculturalism 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 framed in terms of language & 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 redefining 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 investigation of gastronomic 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 craftsman style to an artistic form of cooking, & the development of taxonomies that allow them to be distinguished.

98S35697 / ISA / 1998 / 12938

Quijano, Anibal (Centro Investigaciones Sociales (tel/fax: 51-1-4373127/4447292; e-mail: aquiqano@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 power relations, the intersubjective behavior imposed between colonized & colonizers 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 & farther 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

Quinteiro, Maria da Conceição, Lima, Pires de Marínus, Pinto, Manuel S. & Reis, Sara (U São Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil (tel/fax: 0055-011-881-3207; e-mail: mqum@usp.br)), *Family, Work and Gender: A Portugal-Brazil Comparative Analysis*.

¶ Examines the impact of unemployment on family organization, providing a wider understanding of how a family prepares its children for the challenges of the working world, assumption of social responsibility, exercise of dialogue, & relationships between genders. It is hypothesized

that the unemployment impact is gendered; the man is seen as the provider for the family, & his work is worth more. Statistics & interview data were obtained from unemployed men & women from the working & middle classes in São Paulo (Brazil), & Lisbon & Setúbal (Portugal). Findings are presented regarding unemployment's impact on personal & familial life, living standards, responsibilities toward work, & social cooperation. Gender relationships are affected by two contradictory social forces: both the persistence of sexist values & changes related for the sexual revolution; & women's massive access to both the labor market & education.

98S35699 / ISA / 1998 / 12940

Quraishy, Zubeeda Banu (Dept Anthropology U Madras, 600005 Tamil Nadu India (tel/fax: 91-44-4943512/8255636)), *The Impact of Policy Implications on Women's Livelihoods—A Case Study from Indian Scenario*.

¶ Although policies have been formulated to integrate women into the mainstream of development on equal terms with men in developed countries, in Third World countries, the policies on women have not been or are being formulated. In India, economic adjustments programs adversely affect women because the society is largely patriarchal, & so the property rights are vested in men & do not accommodate women as landowners. This has resulted in invisibility of their labor resulting in the neglect of the quantification of women's time, energy, & labor inputs, which in turn, creates a negative impact on other aspects of their lives, ie, access to education, health & health services, etc. Policy makers, planners, & particularly economists have ignored the social & family structures (the social context) in which the development is to take place, which differ from the developed countries. This has a greater impact on those families or households particularly headed by females in rural, tribal, & urban areas. Examined here are the Malayalis, a tribe practicing subsistence agriculture in Kolli hills in Tamil Nadu to analyze how the macropolicies, ie, the introduction of cash crops (tapioca), are impacting the women & their livelihoods.

98S35700 / ISA / 1998 / 12941

Racine, Luc (Dept sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (fax: 514-343-5722; e-mail: enicarl@pop.hip.cam.org)), *Interactions between Social Relationships*.

¶ Following some of Georg Simmel's ideas, a conceptual framework is presented that involves two levels: (1) interactions between two groups or individuals (dyadic relationships), (2) interactions between at least three groups or individuals (triadic or polyadic relationships). Social phenomena should be described & analyzed, not as a mere summation of dyadic relationship, but as complex & structured sets of interactions between dyadic relationships: a social relation or interaction between A & B does not influence only subsequent relations or interactions between those two, but also can have an effect on relations between A & C or B & C.

98S35701 / ISA / 1998 / 12942

Radaev, Vadim V. (Instit Economics Russian Academy Sciences, Nakhimovski Prospekt 32 117218 Moscow (tel/fax: 95-129-0618/310-7001; e-mail: vadim.radaev@msk.ru)), *Formation of New Markets in Russia: Transaction Costs and Business Ethics*.

¶ Delineates the main trends that are becoming evident in the development of new Russian business sectors in the late 1990s. Special attention is given to the changes in the market entry costs, contract reinforcement, & the norms of business ethics being established in entrepreneurial networks. The data are drawn from two 1997/1998 surveys of the nonstate enterprise managers & entrepreneurs from 21 regions. The database includes 90 in-depth interviews & 227 questionnaires. By confronting this most recent data with that of 1993-1996 surveys of new Russian entrepreneurs, the elements of change are revealed in the formation of business networks & restructuring of entrepreneurs' relationships with local authorities.

98S35702 / ISA / 1998 / 12943

Radnaeva, Darima Badmaeva (Novosibirsk State U, 630090 Russia (tel/fax: 383-2-35-44-26/55-80; e-mail: soboleva@iee.nsc.ru)), *Health and Quality of Life of Siberian Family*.

¶ Develops & applies a methodology of investigation & analysis of estimation of quality of life & health of the family in Siberia, Russia, drawing on 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

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important characteristics of quality of life. Other essential factors are psychological climate in the family & sociodemographic characteristics, eg, type of family & age of parents at childbirth.

98S35703 / ISA / 1998 / 12944

Radoeva, Detelina & Gillis, A. R. (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P9 (tel/fax: 416-978-4213/3963; e-mail: detelina@chass.utoronto.ca)), **Balance Theory, Network Support and Psychological Distress.**

† Suggesting that the relationship between network ties & social support is conditional & more multiplicative than additive, examined are (1) the impact on adolescents of both their most important support networks—family & friends—and (2) how interaction between the two affects their well-being. While secondary analysis of data from the Mississauga (Ontario) Youth Study gives partial 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 fidelity 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.

98S35704 / ISA / 1998 / 12945

Raghavendran, Gudagundi & Hiremath, S. L. (Dept Studies Sociology Gulbarga U, Jnana Ganga 585106 Karnataka India (tel/fax: 08472-20971/21632; e-mail: root@guluni.kar.nic.in)), **Determinants of Executive Competence in Indian Firms.**

† 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.

98S35705 / ISA / 1998 / 12946

Raghavendra, Gudagundi (Dept Studies Sociology Gulbarga U, Jnana Ganga 585106 Karnataka India (tel/fax: 08472-20971/21632; e-mail: root@guluni.kar.nic.in)), **Social Profile of Indian Executives.**

† 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 & of 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.

98S35706 / ISA / 1998 / 12947

Ragin, Charles C. (Dept Sociology Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60208 (tel/fax: 847-491-7488/9907; e-mail: cragin@nwu.edu)), **Causality in Case Study and Comparative Research.**

† In terms of causal complexity in the study of social phenomena explored is equifinality—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 conflate 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.

98S35707 / ISA / 1998 / 12948

Rahkonen, Keijo (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (tel/fax: 358-9-191-7772/7764)), **Pierre Bourdieu as Homo Academicus: Studying Bourdieu's Thought from a Bourdieusian Perspective.**

† Pierre Bourdieu (1993 [see abstract 9401913]) contends that sociologists' privilege is not to be suspended above those whom they classify, but to know that they are classified & where. Here, an attempt is made to apply Bourdieu's sociological methods to himself through looking at his intellectual biography, addressing Bourdieu's place in the field of *homines academici* & how his place is reflected in his sociological thought. It is argued that there is a paradoxical point in Bourdieu's thought: he develops his own reflexive sociology like a Münchausen trick, ie, a sociology free of interests, or disinterested. Bourdieu's reflexive sociology, which is sociology of knowledge & power, shows that nothing—including aesthetics—is disinterested except this sociology. As a sociologist, Bourdieu does not think that he stands above all classifications, but his sociology does not take a stand for any class. Free from resentment, he thinks that he can generously afford to look at things disinterestedly, ie, to speak the truth scientifically & reflexively.

98S35708 / ISA / 1998 / 12949

Rahkonen, Ossi, Arber, Sara, Eero, Lahelma, Martikainen, Pekka & Silventoinen, Karri (U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (fax: 358-9-191-7764; e-mail: ossi.rahkonen@helsinki.fi)), **Income and Health: A Comparison of Britain and Finland.**

† Explores the relationship between income & health in terms of whether there is a J-shaped or linear relationship, whether the relationship can be entirely explained by occupational class & employment status, & the effects of alternative ways of measuring income, drawing on a comparative analysis of 1994 national survey data from GB & Finland. The health indicators are self-perceived health & limiting long-standing illness. The relationship between these health indicators & household income adjusted for family composition (using quintiles & deciles) is remarkably similar in both societies. Most of the association between income & limiting long-standing illness is explained by occupational class & employment status. However, the association of self-perceived health with income remains statistically significant after controlling for them. It is concluded that low income is associated with poor health in a similar way in GB & Finland; there is no evidence of a J-shaped relationship in which those with the highest income have poorer health.

98S35709 / ISA / 1998 / 12950

Rail, Genevieve & Lafrance, Mélisse (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 (tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5149; e-mail: genrail@uottawa.ca)), **Feminism versus Postfeminism: University Women, Sport, and Ideology.**

† Focuses on the general problematic of student athletes' & student non-athletes' attitudes toward feminism, critically assessing recent empirical studies of & theorizing about movement feminism, antifeminism, & postfeminism. The major directions in the literature on students' & athletes' attitudes toward different types of feminisms are reviewed, & two competing hypotheses with respect to student athletes' attitudes discussed: (1) women athletes have anti- or postfeminist attitudes as they internalize the patriarchal, sexist, & heterosexist ideology disseminated in sports & the sports media; & (2) because of the emancipatory & progressive potential of sports participation for girls & women, women athletes offer counterhegemonic resistance & adopt movement feminist attitudes.

98S35710 / ISA / 1998 / 12951

Raina, Subash Chander (Faculty Law U Delhi, 110007 India (tel/fax: 91-11-7865103/7053869; e-mail: cityb@nda.vsnl.net.in)),

Victims of Communal Riots in India: Socio-Legal Dimensions.

¶ It is hypothesized that punitive sentencing by courts against perpetrators of communal riots in India, instead of providing relief to the victims, has accentuated bitterness & exacerbated feelings of mutual animosity. It is suggested that compensatory justice can promote resolution of such interpersonal 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 prosecution. 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.**

¶ 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 are rarely sponsored by senior colleagues who fear their dropping out to fulfill family commitments. Inclusion in informal networks is rare because of societal disapproval, i.e. 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 networks; 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: 0091-44-558778/4985521)), **Scientific Community in the Periphery: A Study in Fragmentation.**

¶ 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 wide diversity in the Indian institutional setting. Examined here are physicists from four Indian universities, each of a distinct type & scattered in different regions of the country. The diversities in the universities in India have enabled the construction of "good" & "bad" science, even in the periphery. 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.**

¶ By reconstructing the career profile of about 125 women scientists working in pure 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 Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6 (tel/fax: 613-520-2600/6641; e-mail: Jaromira_Rakusan@Carleton.CA)), **Social Parameters in the World of Slavic and Germanic Metaphors.**

¶ Human interest in the delimitation of boundaries between nature & culture, herd & 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, e.g. gender, social class, & occupation. Discussed are (1) the kind of social connotations expressed in the corpora; (2) how these social functions are assigned to the animal comparata; & (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.**

¶ 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 integrate 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 & third space; & (4) the interconnections of race, class, caste, & gender. Analysis reveals how these interact in the private lives of women to produce specific lived experiences of heterosexual relations, including marriage & family relations.

98S35716 / ISA / 1998 / 12957

Ram, Bali & Montsion, Nicole (Demography Division Statistics Canada, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6 (tel/fax: 613-825-3670/2952; e-mail: rambali@statcan.ca)), **Does Sibling Size Matter? Canadian Evidence.**

¶ 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 psychosocial 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 household, although he/she is (1) very close 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 socioeconomic & 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?**

¶ Argues that the dilemmas of women in minority communities cannot be contained by the perspective of governmentality adopted by 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 racism. Identical problems come up in liberal democracies, e.g. India, where women of the Muslim minority community have been at the heart of the conflict between Hindu religious national-

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ism & Muslim communitarian responses. For Indians in Australia, there are strong convergences to be experienced & explored in the mixture of nationalism & rhetoric of 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.

98S35718 / ISA / 1998 / 12959

Ram, Uri (Ben Gurion U Negev, Beersheva IL-84105 Israel (tel/fax: 07-647-2048/2932; e-mail: uriram@bgumail.bgu.ac.il)), **Post-Zionism and Neo-Zionism: The Globalization of Israeli Identity.**

¶ Political culture worldwide is undergoing drastic transformation at century's end. The *gemeinschaft* & *gesellschaft* principles of premodern & modern societies, respectively, are being reshaped into their postmodern counterparts: local neo-ethnic communities, on the one hand, & post-national 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 ethno-religious 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 antisocial; 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.

98S35719 / ISA / 1998 / 12960

Ramallo, José Ricardo (U Federal Rio de Janeiro, 21941-590 RJ Brazil (tel/fax: 021-224-8965/221-1470; e-mail: jramallo@ifcs.ufrj.br)), **Industrial Restructuring and Trade Union Action in Brazil of the Nineties.**

¶ The restructuring of production & workforce management in Brazil has been accelerated by increased foreign investment in industrial activities & the need for firms to compete in the world market. The car industry is an important example. New locations, management, & organizational strategies have been introduced in Brazil. Implementation of these strategies, however, has intensified work & reduced labor rights. Based on research on industrial restructuring in the car component industry in Rio de Janeiro & installation of the so-called "revolutionary" Volkswagen plant in Resende, discussed are the originality of this proposed new form of organization of production; the firm's strategy of looking for localities with less effective trade union action; & the social effects of this process on the local labor market & economic development of the region. The role played by the local union in negotiating the installation of the plant is presented, as well as its difficulty to intervene more effectively in the process of wage bargaining in face of new organization of production.

98S35720 / ISA / 1998 / 12961

Rambo, Eric (Dept Sociology U Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53201 (tel: 414-229-4388)), **Symbolic Interest and Meaningful Purposes: Reconstructing Rational Choice as Cultural Theory.**

¶ 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 92c01569]), 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 interested control emerge 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.

98S35721 / ISA / 1998 / 12962

Ramirez Goicoechea, Eugenia (Dept Anthropology U Nacional Educación Distancia, E-28040 Madrid Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-398-7203/6677)), **Basic Sociality and Otherness. An Interdisci-**

plinary Approach to Ethnicity and Social Exclusion.

¶ The building of Otherness—as a counterpart of identity & self (eg, their "environment")—is a major issue in human history & society, 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 phylogenetic approach is explored—which is not necessarily a sociobiological or genetic approach, but 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.

98S35722 / ISA / 1998 / 12963

Ramp, William (Dept Sociology U Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4 (e-mail: ramp@hg.uleth.ca)), **The Subject Bites Back: Conversations with Dead Agrarian Movements.**

¶ 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.

98S35723 / ISA / 1998 / 12964

Rampichini, 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.**

¶ Introduces a multilevel model with ordinal response to examine the determinants of life satisfaction in European 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 each 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 microcoefficients 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 on the main aspects of social & economic life in different regions of the European Community, computed by EUROSTAT, are introduced to the model.

98S35724 / ISA / 1998 / 12965

Rangasami, Amrita (Centre Study Administration Relief, N-19A Jangpura Extension New Delhi 110014 India (tel/fax: 91-11-431-8753/2805; e-mail: csar.rsami@gems.vsnl.net.in)), **Social Right to Food in Different Societies: Accounts in History.**

¶ 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.

98S35725 / ISA / 1998 / 12966

Rannut, Mart (Instit Estonian Language, Roosikrantsi 6 EE-0100 Tallinn (tel/fax: 372-63-11060; e-mail: rannut@pea.kki.ee)), **International Mediation of Language Politics: Appearance 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 their 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.

98S35726 / ISA / 1998 / 12967

Rantala, Kati E. & Hellström, Eeva A. K. (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (tel/fax: 358-9-19123-970/967; e-mail: rantala@valt.helsinki.fi)), **Qualitative Comparative Analysis and a Hermeneutic Approach to Interview Data.**

¶ Qualitative comparative analysis is a comparative 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 qualitative 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 regarding 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 environmental forest conflicts 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.

98S35727 / ISA / 1998 / 12968

Rantala, Kati E. & Lehtonen, Turo-Kimmo (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (tel/fax: 358-9-19123-970/967; e-mail: rantala@ralt.helsinki.fi)), **Aesthetic Experience in the Practice of Shopping, Physical Exercise and Art Making.**

¶ Examines the scope of "the aesthetic" in the contemporary social milieu from an empirical & 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) Aesthetics is not only a matter of detached reflection on something already existing, but of people actively constructing their world as enjoyable. (3) Aesthetic experience refers to being in a flow, ie, totally immersed in what one is doing. (4) An ideal of continuous self-enlargement & openness to new experiences can be realized as an end in itself. Aesthetics has been linked with everyday life by sociology & cultural studies, but often as a very broad & abstract category. This empirical analysis contributes to these discussions by showing more concretely how everyday practices are aesthetically experienced & created, & how the different levels of "the aesthetic" interact with each other. It also encourages discussion on whether the various meanings of "aesthetics" limit the applicability of the concept as an analytic tool.

98S35728 / ISA / 1998 / 12969

Rao, Narayana Taniparthi (Dept Psychology Osmania U, Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh 500007 India (tel/fax: 91-40-7173600/7019020)), **Globalization as a Social Transformation Process: The Myth and Reality.**

¶ Globalization appears at once a myth & a reality, for both the construction & the process lack intrinsic strength. A systematic drive to project globalization as a cure-all for economic & social problems provides it an ascendancy. Market mechanisms & mass production have debilitating effects on the poorer nations. Globalization & liberalization

nurture consumerism, tearing apart an already fragile ecology. The social fabric of industrialized nations is inflicted with alienation, anomie, & dehumanization & is not a model 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 even division between favorable & unfavorable expressions & a considerable amount of ambiguity, although there is a slight swing toward an unfavorable view of globalization.

98S35729 / ISA / 1998 / 12970

Rapaport, Lynn (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Pomona Coll, Claremont CA 91711-6363 (tel/fax: 909-607-3027/7882)), **Sociological Questions of the Holocaust: A Cultural Approach.**

¶ The annihilation of 6 million Jews was the point of departure for defining the crime of the century. The events & experiences of the Holocaust have been portrayed in countless testimonials, diaries, books, movies, art, poetry, literature, & museums. Historians have been the gatekeepers in constructing Holocaust memory, psychologists have explored the impact of trauma on its victims, & clerics & philosophers have confronted its everlasting legacy & lessons. Debates have been raised about the limitations of capturing Holocaust experiences & the extent to which such representations trivialize them.

98S35730 / ISA / 1998 / 12971

Rapholo, Grace & Mulaudzi, Jowie (Community Agency Social Enquiry, 87 de Korte St Braamfontein 2017 South Africa (tel/fax: 27-11-403-4204/1005; e-mail: grace@case.wn.apc.org)), **A Baseline Survey of HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes among South African Students.**

¶ Structured self-report questionnaire data from 18,000 students at 600 secondary schools in South Africa are used to explore current sexual practices & knowledge, attitudes, & myths about HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome).

98S35731 / ISA / 1998 / 12972

Rapaport, David C. & Weinberg, Leonard (Dept Political Science U California, Los Angeles 90025 (tel: 310-825-0778)), **Elections and Violence.**

¶ Argues that elections are potentially explosive processes able to create new episodes of bloodletting. Focus is on explaining why ballots so frequently produce bullets & showing how those patterns of violence are related to party systems, types of elections, electoral rules, timing cycles, & potential participants.

98S35732 / ISA / 1998 / 12973

Räsänen, Pekka Tuomas (Dept Sociology U Turku, SF-20014 Finland (tel/fax: 358-2-333-5384/5080; e-mail: pekras@utu.fi)), **On the Control of Professions in the Information Society.**

¶ Examines problems in the regulation of professions in a contemporary welfare society, drawing on the assumption that most important professions that act with new technologies already have well-established positions 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.

98S35733 / ISA / 1998 / 12974

Rathzel, Nora (U Bremen, D-28334 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-40-4102573/452162; e-mail: 100542.511@compuserve.com)), **Young People of Many Cultures in the City-The Appropriation of Space and Place.**

¶ Investigates the daily life of young people of different ethnic & class backgrounds in an urban area, based on the notion that ethnic categories are constructed under specific conditions. They may be overdetermined by categories of class, gender, generation, neighborhood, political commitment, & subculture codes. Analysis is supported by data from interviews, photos, guided fantasies, audiodiaries, & filmed walkabouts obtained from 160 boys & girls, ages 13-15, from different schools & neighborhoods (one ethnically mixed, one more homogeneous). Findings are presented on two subjects: (1) how places are appropriated in different neighborhoods & (2) practices of exclusion & how they are fought. The aim is to shed light on conditions that lead to exclusion & on successful strategies to fight such exclusion.

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98S35734 / ISA / 1998 / 12975

Rattansi, Ali (City U London, EC1V 0HB England (tel/fax: 171-477-8908/8558; e-mail: A.Rattansi@city.ac.uk)), **Fundamentalism and Identity: Inside and Outside Western Modernity.**

¶ 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 postcolonialist 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 period. 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 authoritarianisms & Hinduisms of the Middle East, India, & Pakistan have to confront in different contexts.

98S35735 / ISA / 1998 / 12976

Raynolds, Laura T. (Colorado State U, Fort Collins 80523), **Distancing Workers: The Rising Use of Labor Contractors by Transnational Agro-Food Corporations.**

¶ 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.

98S35736 / ISA / 1998 / 12977

Reed, Rosslyn E. (U Technology, Sydney New South Wales 2007 Australia (tel/fax: 61-2-9514-1963/2332; e-mail: Rosslyn.Reed@uts.edu.au)), **Making Age Visible: Lessons from Researching Older Women Workers.**

¶ Moves toward a theoretical exploration of the implications of the absence of a theory of age in social & feminist theory, drawing on three empirical studies addressing (1) older women's employment experiences in Australian department stores, (2) trade union policies in relation to older women's workforce participation, & (3) government social & public policies in relation to choices in ongoing employment & options for retirement. 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.

98S35737 / ISA / 1998 / 12978

Regev, Motti (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel), **The Trance Music Scene in Israel.**

¶ 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. Unlike existing tendencies to concentrate on subcultural aspects of trance, focus here is on practices of music creation & production. Findings are presented from a study of the Israeli trance music scene, which gained transnational recognition & success during the 1990s. Examined are issues such as the nature of a musical "work in trance;" the difference between live & recorded music in

trance; the artistic ideology held by musicians & critics; & 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.

98S35738 / ISA / 1998 / 12979

Regini, Marino (Instit Labor Studies U Milan, I-20122 Italy (tel/fax: 39-0-27711-8236/8241; e-mail: Marino.Regini@unimi.it)), **The Resurgence of Social Concertation in Europe. The New Corporatism: Innovations in Social Coordination across World Markets.**

¶ Trade unions & employers' associations have traditionally played a crucial role in the regulation of European economies. The decline of social concertation between the state & organized interests in the 1980s has been widely interpreted as a general trend toward the deregulation of advanced economies, which have responded similarly to pressing needs for greater flexibility. Yet, major cross-country differences have persisted, & in the 1990s, national responses to the common challenges posed by the processes of market globalization & of monetary unification have become far more divergent than before. While the reemergence of social concertation in several countries is the newest & most unexpected development in need of an explanation, the problem of why the same processes affecting all countries are met with very different solutions is equally challenging. These questions are addressed.

98S35739 / ISA / 1998 / 12980

Reid, Barbara & Cole, Ian (Centre Regional/Economic/Social Research Sheffield Hallam U, S1 1WB England (tel/fax: 0114-253-4003/3553; e-mail: b.reid@shu.ac.uk)), **The Value of Tenant Involvement: The Costs and Benefits of Participation and Choice in Improvements Projects in British Social Housing.**

¶ In the context of the continuing salience of debates about community involvement, participation, & citizenship, findings are reported from a research project investigating the costs & benefits of involving tenants in decisions regarding residential improvement & modernization projects in the social rented housing sector throughout GB. Focus is on problems facing organizations of how to arrive at the "right level" of involvement & how organizations manage decision making throughout projects. Also considered are different notions of costs & benefits & how these are perceived by organizations & the communities with which they work. Three issues shape relationships between organizations & the communities they serve: (1) frameworks—aspects of project definition, the nature of the parameters governing the projects, & how these have been decided on; (2) process—how participative decision making involving the community is structured & organized; & (3) outcomes & outputs—perceptions & understandings of the various real, notional, symbolic, social, technical, & long- & short-term costs & benefits deriving from the involvement of tenants & the community in improvement & modernization projects. Examples show how organizations have worked with their tenants & communities. Emphasized in conclusion is the importance of a broader organizational perspective that includes tenants & communities in diagnostic processes at both organizational & project levels. It is argued that there are clear lessons for community involvement as a whole.

98S35740 / ISA / 1998 / 12981

Reimann, Renate (Graduate Center City U New York, NY 10036 (tel: 718-399-7477; fax: 212-642-2420; e-mail: rreimann@email.gc.cuny.edu)), **All in the Family: Lesbian Mothers' Involvement with Friends and Kin.**

¶ The literature on heterosexual couples' transition to parenthood regularly points to an increased involvement of new parents with their families of origin. Studies of lesbians & gay men, on the other hand, routinely emphasize the centrality of friendship networks & "the community" in their lives. Thus, lesbian couples who decide to have children are uniquely positioned between blood family relations & chosen family connections in their transition to parenthood. How becoming parents prompted shifts in the social networks of 25 lesbian couples is analyzed here, based on two individual interviews & one joint interview per couples. Shifting networks implied rearranging couples' social lives around their children's needs & their own needs as parents. Like their heterosexual counterparts, lesbian mothers experienced increased involvement of their families. With respect to friends, lesbian parents with primarily homosexual or heterosexual friendship networks began to cultivate relationships with both groups. Contacts with lesbian, gay, & heterosexual families with children increased in importance, because they provided child-friendly environments, & parents' interests overlapped consistently.

98S35741 / ISA / 1998 / 12982

Reimon, Bachika (Dept Sociology Bukkyo U, Kyoto 603 Japan (tel/fax: 81-78-271-3276/252-1337; e-mail: bachika@bukkyo-u.ac.jp)), **Values and Personal Identity.**

¶ 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.

98S35742 / ISA / 1998 / 12983

Reinecke, Jost & Wittenberg, Jochen (U Münster, D-48151 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-251-8329338/8329330; e-mail: reinecke@uni-muenster.de)), **Beliefs as Correspondence Hypotheses between Group Constraints and Individual Acts.**

¶ Explores the role of beliefs as a bridge between macrovariables (opportunities & constraints in a group or society) & microbehavior (individual acts). The most validated concept to explain specific behavior on the microlevel is Ick Ajzeo'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.

98S35743 / ISA / 1998 / 12984

Reiner, Robert, Livingstone, Sonia & Allen, Jessica (London School Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE England (tel: 0181-955-7240; fax: 0171-955-7366; e-mail: r.reiner@lse.ac.uk)), **True Lies: Changing Representations of Crime in Media since the Second World War.**

¶ A historical content analysis is presented of how media representations of crime have changed since WWII, based on data from a representative sample of the most popular films shown in the UK, 1945-1991, a representative sample of stories in a popular & a quality national daily newspaper over the same period, & TV series. During this period, representations of authority clearly became more questioning, & crime appeared increasingly threatening. Above all, there is an increasing shift to a victim-oriented perspective. Crime shifts from being depicted as an offense against absolute, taken-for-granted values, & becomes more an issue whose moral status has to be negotiated within the framework of each particular narrative.

98S35744 / ISA / 1998 / 12985

Rejali, Darius M. (Reed Coll, Portland OR 97202-8199 (tel/fax: 503-771-1112/777-7776; e-mail: rejali@reed.edu)), **Electric Torture Instruments: Innovation and Diffusion in Torture Methods, a Case Study.**

¶ Electric instruments (Tasers, stun guns, cattle prods, picanas, etc) are now standard issue for police in many countries throughout the world. After first reconstructing the history of innovation & diffusion of electric instruments between police forces, 1890-1997, this history is considered at a more theoretical level in light of the literature on technological innovation & diffusion in other areas. A content analysis is drawn on to consider an alternate approach to diffusion theory proposed by Latour & the extent to which it can be applied to the study of electric torture.

98S35745 / ISA / 1998 / 12986

Remmers, Gaston G. A. (Landbouw Hogeschool Vakgroep Sociologie, VD Westerse Gebieden Hollandseweg1 Wageningen NL-6706 KN Netherlands (tel: 31-317-485039)), **Change, Diversity and Rural Areas: Towards a New Theoretical Frame.**

¶ 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 re-

sponse 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 quivering & 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.

98S35746 / ISA / 1998 / 12987

Rempel, Michael (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 (tel: 773-227-8634; e-mail: stdmire@icarus.spc.uchicago.edu)), **On the Interpretation of Social Systems: Toward a Critical Reconstruction of Parsons and Luhmann.**

¶ Develops interpretation as an integral addition to the systems theories of Talcott Parsons & Niklas Luhmann. Parsons & Luhmann both divide societies into major subsystems (eg, political, economic, legal, or scientific); 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 linguistic & 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.

98S35747 / ISA / 1998 / 12988

Rempel, Michael (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 (tel: 773-227-8634; e-mail: stdmire@icarus.spc.uchicago.edu)), **Alienation/Autonomy: Theorizing the Choices and Material Constraints in Postmodernity.**

¶ Postmodernity can generate new forms of both alienation & autonomy, although most theories fail to recognize this potential & do not adequately integrate dynamics pertaining to both the spheres of leisure & work. By synthesizing a number of theoretical positions, proffered here is a more balanced account of how postmodernity affects the alienation & autonomy potentials. Two positions primarily related to the sphere of leisure are distinguished: one sees expanded access to ideas, images, & tastes to increase an individual's ability to develop informed, reflective choices, while the other sees the tremendous speed of media-generated representations to produce passive subjects, lost, distracted, & alienated from a core sense of self. Both positions are criticized for assessing individual-level responses to informational stimuli, while neglecting the impact of material constraints rooted in the organization of work. Although postindustrial changes create greater opportunities for autonomy, some workers must often spend more time at work, leaving less time for information-based leisure pursuits & more leisure time spent on routine household tasks. It is argued that constraints derived from work partially limit the impact of leisure sphere information trends.

98S35748 / ISA / 1998 / 12989

Renaud, Marc & Connolly, Carmen (Social Science & Humanities Research Council Canada, 350 Albert St Ottawa Ontario K1P 6G4 (tel/fax: 613-995-5488/5498; e-mail: mre@sshrcc.ca)), **Health: What Is the Winning Combination?**

¶ 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

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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 nonmedical determinants of health.

98S35749 / ISA / 1998 / 12990

Rene, Jean-François & Garon, Suzanne (Dépt travail social U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 (tel/fax: 514-987-3000/8795; e-mail: rene.jean-francois@uqam.ca)), **La Difficulté de devenir sujet: l'empowerment de familles vivant en extrême pauvreté** (The Difficulty of Becoming a Subject: Empowerment of Families Living in Extreme Poverty). (FRE)

¶ Presents a case study of women & couples heading families of one or more children while living in extreme poverty, based on longitudinal interview data from 24 families in Quebec, focusing on their experience of living in exclusion. The social experience of the parents prior to the creation of the family cell is related, highlighting factors rooted in family upbringing & determining their social integration. Their recent social trajectories plagued by financial strains, rare & precarious work experiences, & tense marital relationships are described, emphasizing strategies deployed to contain daily turmoil. How these men & women occasionally succeed, through realization of projects, in reclaiming a certain control over their lives via empowerment while trying to contain determinants that limit opportunities is discussed.

98S35750 / ISA / 1998 / 12991

Rene, Jean-François & Lefebvre, Christine (Dépt travail social U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 (tel/fax: 514-987-3000/8795; e-mail: rene.jean-francois@uqam.ca)), **Parcours d'intégration/exclusion de personnes assistées sociales au Québec** (Social Trajectories of Integration/Exclusion of Persons Living on Welfare in Quebec). (FRE)

¶ 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 is increasingly difficult; that is reflected in the social, economic, political, & symbolic dimensions that make up integration. To better understand the transformations in progress, 48 interviews (life stories), outlining specifically the social trajectories leading to exclusion, were conducted with 16 men & 32 women, ages 25-45, heading families. Results reveal very precarious living conditions, as well as the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of finding jobs that are not precarious. The research puts to the fore the debate on the centrality of work in today's world.

98S35751 / ISA / 1998 / 12992

Renn, Ortwin (Center Technology Assessment, Industriestr 5 D-70565 Stuttgart Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0-711-9063-160/175; e-mail: renn@afta-bw.de)), **Risk Policies in Political Arenas: The Contributions of the Social Theories.**

¶ Social systems need to define criteria that allow them to prioritize their actions & to neglect those risks that appear trivial. Identifying criteria appropriate for dealing with risks depends on the perspectives of different actors in society. If risk is seen as an objective property of an event or activity & measured as the probability of well-defined adverse effects, the policy implications are obvious: Order risks according to "objective" measures of probability & magnitude of harm, & allocate resources to reduce the greatest risks first. However, if risk is seen as a cultural or social construction, risk management activities would be set according to different criteria, & priorities should reflect social values & lifestyle preferences. These two positions represent extremes 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 arena theory, which states that social groups in a political arena try to maximize their opportunity to influence the outcome of the collective decision process by mobilizing social resources, eg, power, money, prestige, value commitment, & evidence. The political organization of an arena & the external effects of each group's action on another's constitute structural constraints that make the outcome of an arena struggle often incompatible with the evidence &/or values of any participating group.

98S35752 / ISA / 1998 / 12993

Renn, Ortwin (Center Technology Assessment, Industriestr 5 D-70565 Stuttgart Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0-711-9063-160/175; e-mail: renn@afta-bw.de)), **Style of Using Scientific Expertise: A Comparative Framework.**

¶ 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 their decisions can be challenged by social groups on the basis of insufficient use 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 consensual 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 different approaches to utilizing scientific expertise in articulating & promulgating environmental policies.

98S35753 / ISA / 1998 / 12994

Renn, Ortwin, Carius, Rainer, Köberle, Sabine & Oppermann, Bettina (Center Technology Assessment, Industriestr 5 D-70565 Stuttgart Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0-711-9063-160/175; e-mail: renn@afta-bw.de)), **The Role of Procedural and Outcome Fairness in Siting Solid Waste Facilities in the Black Forest.**

¶ 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 (preselected 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.

98S35754 / ISA / 1998 / 12995

Requate, Angela (U Bergen, N-5007 Norway (tel/fax: 47-55-58-94-76/70; e-mail: angela.requate@hit.uib.no)), **The Concept of Action in R. G. Collingwood's Political Philosophy.**

¶ R. G. Collingwood's approach to analyzing the concept of action in *The New Leviathan* (1942) is empiricist; he adopts Thomas Hobbes's basic principles—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 two approaches for their oneness: intellectualism & subjectivism. The subjectivism in utilitarian action finds its objectivation in its counterpart, rightful action. But rightful action is abstract in subsuming the subject's will under the object. Only dutiful action comprises both, in that the subject knows, wills, & does his or her duty. Thus, dutiful action transforms the abstractness of utility & rightness into concreteness. In his emphasis on duty Collingwood is closer to G. W. F. Hegel than to Hobbes & establishes, with Hegel, a theory of ethical conduct. Like Hegel, Collingwood embeds ethical conduct in social & political institutions. For Collingwood, the essential condition for free will to develop, sustain, & express itself in rational action is a liberal & democratic society.

98S35755 / ISA / 1998 / 12996

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 consequences 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.

98S35756 / ISA / 1998 / 12997

Reser, Paul A., Coughlan, James E. & Knapman, 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.

98S35757 / ISA / 1998 / 12998

Rethi, 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 nucleation, 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 respondents of 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.

98S35758 / ISA / 1998 / 12999

Reumaux, Françoise (Dépt sociologie U Poitiers, F-86002 CEDEX 3P8 France (tel/fax: 1-47-64-96-93/43-80-09-61)), **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.

98S35759 / ISA / 1998 / 13000

Rexha, Erblin & Kekezi, Ilda (Albanian Viewpoint, Rr. Themistokli Gërmenji No 3 Tirana Albania (tel/fax: 355-42-27731/30506; e-mail: erexha@aedp.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 so-

cial 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 changes; 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. Youths (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 as the 5th most important value for Albanian youths.

98S35760 / ISA / 1998 / 13001

Reyniers, Diane J. & Abell, Peter M. (London School Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE England (tel/fax: 171-955-7921/6887; e-mail: d.j.reyniers@lse.ac.uk)), **Education Externalities and the Tuition Fee Menu.**

¶ Suggests the use of a menu of tuition fees corresponding to levels of student quality on entry to internalize externalities that impact consumption of higher education subject to externalities; ie, good students enhance whereas bad students hinder their peers' learning experience. Externalities are modeled, & the tuition fee menu, which optimizes human capital output subject to a resource constraint, is described. It is found that the optimal price or tuition fee for a student type is decreasing in the positive externality provided by that type. In addition, empirical issues that need to be addressed before implementation are discussed.

98S35761 / ISA / 1998 / 13002

Rheume, Jacques, St. Jean, Micheline & Maranda, Marie-France (Dept Communication U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8 (tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4650; e-mail: rheume.jacques@uqam.ca)), **Changements dans les milieux de travail et dans les syndicats: les leaders syndicaux vivent de la détresse** (Changes in Workplaces and in Unions: Union Leaders Living in Distress). (FRE)

¶ Clinical research involving groups of union leaders focuses on the experiences of union work conditions in the context of the many changes occurring in the workplace. Changes were presumed to add great pressure on workers, thus affecting their mental health. In a psychodynamic analysis of work theoretical framework, group interviews with local union leaders & unionized employees acting as union counselors in Quebec revealed two disparate patterns of coping with this new working context: (1) risk taking, found with local union leaders & (2) a sort of self-deception, expressed by union counselors. These two patterns are related to changes challenging the unions as a social movement in the context of the dominant neoliberal economic ideology.

98S35762 / ISA / 1998 / 13003

Ribolzi, Luisa G. (Faculty Educational Sciences U Genova, I-16100 Italy (tel/fax: 39-10-2477-675/2465-976; e-mail: company@gruppoclas.it)), **Public and Private Schools in Italy: Towards an Integrated Market?**

¶ Recently there has been in Italy a strong debate (both political & cultural) about the extent to which central government has the right to determine the nature & the forms of the educational system. In 1997, a law regulating public administration introduced school autonomy; after that, the government presented a proposal to integrate private schools into an enlarged public system. This situation is compared with other European countries, analyzing problems & perspectives of a transition from a monopolistic model to a quasi-market one. Since Italian schools have a centralized & bureaucratic organization, where only state-managed schools are public, the possibility of changing the organizational model is discussed. The final hypothesis is that, to cope with the social complexity, Italy needs educational policies that incorporate parental choice & school autonomy as important components of the provision of schooling.

98S35763 / ISA / 1998 / 13004

Rice, James Mahmud (Sociology Program RISS Australia National U, Canberra ACT 0200 (e-mail: jmrice@coombs.anu.edu.au)), **Crossnational Variation in the Sources of Change in the Distribution of Income.**

¶ Compares developments in the distribution of income in Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Taiwan, & the

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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 unimportant in all of the societies under investigation.

98S35764 / ISA / 1998 / 13005

Rice, Robert, Rosset, Peter & Watts, Michael (Smithsonian Instit, Washington DC 20560), **Consuming the World: Globalization and the NACS.**

¶ Two emerging trends in the international division of labor in the agri-food industry—globalization & the rise of newly 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 vegetable seeds provides an optic through which to view the geographic reach of transnational corporations, the growing power of retailers, & new institutional relations, eg, 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 Pty Ltd PO Box 171 La Trobe U Bundoora Victoria 3083 Australia (tel/fax: 613-9459-1699/0435; e-mail: lyn@gsr.com.au)), **Software for Live Data: A New Stage for Qualitative Computing.**

¶ Qualitative data precomputer were multifaceted, illustrated, meaning expressed by style. Documents normally changed as narratives & interpretations developed. Yet qualitative software pushed researchers to plain-text, static, isolated documents, & users accepted this as the price of computing. The first generation of qualitative programs concentrated on coding & searching of static, plain-text documents (Richards & Richards, 1994). The second emphasized "closeness" to (still plain & static) data (Weitzman & Miles, 1995; Richards, in press). An argument is made for rethinking this acceptance, & a new software approach to live documents, in live projects, is described. The challenge now is to support sophisticated analysis of rich, live data. Introduced here are methodological implications of new software supporting rich-text documents that can grow with a project, incorporating interpretation, illustration, & live links between data, ideas, & emerging theory.

98S35766 / ISA / 1998 / 13007

Richman, Judith A. (U Illinois, Chicago 60612 (tel/fax: 312-433-8400/8358; 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 appears predominantly in 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: 312-433-8400/8358; 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-

dents, secretaries & clerical workers, & service/maintenance workers to assess their experiences of sexual harassment & generalized workplace abuse & mental health outcomes. In terms of exposure to harassment & abuse, female faculty reported higher levels than males, while male clerical & service workers reported higher levels than females. For all groups, generalized abusive experiences were more prevalent than sexual harassment. Multiple & logistic regression analyses demonstrated that both sexual harassment & generalized abuse were significantly related to symptomatic distress, alcohol use & abuse, & drug use (with some outcomes differing by gender). Findings highlight the need to focus greater attention on interpersonally stressful dynamics in studies of workplace stress & mental health.

98S35768 / ISA / 1998 / 13009

Richters, Annemiek (Medical Centre Leiden U, N-2300 RC Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-0-71-5264449/5248200; richters@rullf2.medfac.leidenuniv.nl)), **The Medicalization/Digitalization of Women's Bodies and Counter-Hegemonic Practices in the Context of Globalization.**

¶ The gendered impact of the globalization of the biomedical approach to bodies & gendered local responses to that kind of globalization are discussed. Many would argue that biomedicine has not only contributed to embodied violence but also to embodied progress. The question at issue, however, is how one defines what should be understood as embodied progress or as embodied violence. It is suggested that, if a definition could be agreed on, the subsequent issue would be the biomedicalization of women's bodies. The kind of women's politics necessary to redress that imbalance is discussed.

98S35769 / ISA / 1998 / 13010

Ridener, Larry R. (Radford U, Virginia 24142 (tel/fax: 540-831-5615/5970; e-mail: lridener@runet.edu)), **The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly in Cyberspace: Ups and Downs of the Dead Sociologists' Society from the Creator's Perspective.**

¶ Discusses good & bad features of using sociological information on the World Wide Web. Data are presented to show the wide range of users of the Dead Sociologists' Society & the diversity of the potential audience in cyberspace. The use & future potential of technology & the free flow of information exchange as an educational process is addressed. Various problems also related to the use of the World Wide Web are considered, drawing on personal experience to explore issues regarding legalities of copyright issues involved in the use of digital libraries, academic freedom, freedom of speech, & the potential of innovative educational technology. The current four main tenets of the Fair Use Guidelines as derived from the 1976 US Copyright Act are offered along with hidden issues that may have future impact on educational use of the Web.

98S35770 / ISA / 1998 / 13011

Riessman, Catherine Kohler (Dept Sociology Boston U, MA 02215 (tel/fax: 617-353-3757/5612; e-mail: riessman@bu.edu)), **Being Barren: South Indian Women Talk about Infertility.**

¶ Intensive interview data from 31 childless women in southern India (Kerala State) are analyzed for perceived causes, treatments (medical & religious), & beliefs about cure. Although infertility threatens women's status & challenges cultural assumptions about family continuity, women are active agents in the face of stigma. They draw on cultural idioms (eg, snake worship) even as they explore Western biomedical solutions. But women differ in the kinds of beliefs & actions that are acceptable, a patterning of response influenced by social class, age, & rural vs urban context.

98S35771 / ISA / 1998 / 13012

Riessman, Catherine Kohler (School Social Work Boston U, MA 02215 (tel/fax: 617-353-3757/5612; e-mail: riessman@bu.edu)), **'Even If We Don't Have Children (We) Can Live': Stigma and Infertility in South India.**

¶ Infertility in the South Indian context represents family failure, & it is the woman's body that is stigmatized. Motherhood—compulsory after marriage—serves critical functions in India's hierarchical society, & the "motherhood mandate" for young women is policed by older women in families & communities. When a woman does not conceive, others take action against her. Two narratives from an interview with a South Indian woman in an impoverished village are presented in which she tells about her abuse & her resistance against it. The resistance resources she brings to bear involve individual action in a familial & cultural field, & with them she is able to construct a life without children. Analysis of the nar-

ratives focuses on aspects of structure, the context in which they were produced & performed, & their shifting meanings (including the researcher's changing understandings of the narratives over time). Analyzing a translated text opens up issues in interpretation that all narrative analysts face.

98S35772 / ISA / 1998 / 13013

Rieusset-Lemarié, Isabelle (IUFM Versailles, 45 ave États-Unis RP815 F-78000 France (fax: 33-142-05-4619; e-mail: rieusset@u-paris10.fr)), "**Savoir sur mesure**" et culture des réseaux: nouveau standard social ou fin de la standardisation? ("Custom-Made Knowledge" and Network Culture: New Social Standard of the End of Standardization). (FRE)

¶ The challenge of information networks is to provide custom-made, rather than standard, knowledge. Because of intelligent agents, users are no longer passive recipients of ready-made social knowledge. The image of the searcher taking a major part on the elaboration of knowledge would be the new social pattern on the Internet, ending standardized knowledge. At issue are (1) which reality underpins this dream, so far as social knowledge is concerned; (2) the stakes associated with custom-made knowledge; & (3) whether it is the end of ready-made information or the last form of the standardization of knowledge, the most recent but also the most pervasive one. It is argued that custom-made knowledge is not an isolated process: from jeans to information, the best merchandise provided on the Internet has to be custom-made according to the new economical standard of "one-to-one marketing." From this perspective, custom-made knowledge has nothing to do with the common knowledge emerging from virtual communities, which may appear as the true challenge of the networks.

98S35773 / ISA / 1998 / 13014

Rigas, Anastasia Valentine (Dept Psychology U Crete, GR-74100 Rethymno Greece (tel: 30-1-8156468)), **Social Identity and Cross-Cultural Research: The Eco-Ecology Approach: The Case of the Rebetico Popular Greek Music and Songs.**

¶ Explores how the psychosocial identity is structured in a social & biographical context, presenting conceptual & methodological tools of eco-ecological method applied on cross-cultural research through the case study of popular Greek music in Rethymno & Athens via analysis of the psychosocial identity of Rebetico culture & "rebetis man." The eco-ecology method, developed to explore identity processes as they emerge in the continuous transaction between the individual & environment, is based on a questionnaire designed by M. Zavalloni & C. Louis Guerin (1984) & probes the background dynamic of the individual by which there is an individual-environment interaction & from which personal & psychosocial identity emerge.

98S35774 / ISA / 1998 / 13015

Rigas, Anastasia Valentine (Dept Psychology U Crete, GR-74100 Rethymno Greece (fax: 30-1-8156468)), **Foreign Children on the Street: A Travelogue on the Streets of Athens.**

¶ Examines the life stories of 20 children working on the streets of Athens, Greece, drawing on semidirected interview, field research, audiovisual, & photographic data. Street children are an urban phenomenon for Greek society, referring to urban children/adolescents, ages 4-16, coming from abroad (Albania, Poland, Russia) in the last 10 years, who spend most of their time working or begging. These children feel that the unfairness & inequality they experience should be redressed through social commitment to their welfare.

98S35775 / ISA / 1998 / 13016

Rigas, Anastasia Valentine, Panagiotopoulos, D., Vakakis, V. & Katsoyanni, E. (Dept Psychology U Crete, GR-74100 Rethymno Greece (tel: 30-1-8156468)), **Social Representation in Self-Perception of the Elderly.**

¶ Questionnaire data from 100 elderly people are used to investigate old age in a psychosocial & biological sphere, while social representation is examined in terms of the self, the Other, & society. Zavalloni & Louis Guerin (1996) suggest that old age is situated at the intersection of differentiating individuality, denial, & marginalization. Analysis indicates that the majority of those who are members of elderly clubs seem to be denying bodily changes &, in many ways, aspiring to a self-depiction as a middle-aged person, full of life, & sociable. In contrast, the elderly found in geriatric homes or hospitals attribute bodily changes to eating styles, vitamins, & routine medical checks. The body & dietary nutrition constitute the representational key properties that activate the emer-

gence of a sociodynamic mechanism of psychosocial identities.

98S35776 / ISA / 1998 / 13017

Rigas, Anastasia & Zavalloni, Mariza (Dept Psychology U Crete, GR-74100 Rethymno Greece (tel: 30-1-8156468)), **Social Identity and Cross-Cultural Research: The Eco-Ecology Approach.**

¶ Explores how psychosocial identity is structured in social & biographical contexts via application of the eco-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-Guerin'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.

98S35777 / ISA / 1998 / 13018

Riggs, Fred W. (Dept Political Science U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822 (tel/fax: 808-956-8123/6877; e-mail: fredr@hawaii.edu)), **Shelter Concepts: A Necessary Bridge.**

¶ Presents 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 & assigned a new term. This can help bridge the gap between ordinary language & specialized & precise concepts used in special languages.

98S35778 / ISA / 1998 / 13019

Riley, Alexander Tristan (U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093 (tel/fax: 619-534-4627/4753; e-mail: triley@weber.ucsd.edu)), **L'Année sacrée: 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 of 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*.

98S35779 / ISA / 1998 / 13020

Riley, Matilda White & Riley, John W. Jr. (National Instit Aging US National Instits Health, 7201 Wisconsin Ave Ste 525A Bethesda MD 20892-9205 (tel/fax: 301-496-3909/3908; e-mail: i3y@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 Encl, Anne-Marie Guillemard, 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, parental & grandparental child care, social support systems, retirement communities, entitlement eligibilities, school reform, & lifelong learning. Following a brief overview of the evidence, highlighting benefits & drawbacks of age integration, panelists comment from the perspectives of their countries.

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98S35780 / ISA / 1998 / 13021

Rilisevic, Aleksandra (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024), **An Analysis of the New Urban Sociology (IJURR, RC 21).**

¶ Discusses the importance of the "new urban sociology" & factors that influenced its development. A debate between radical & liberal conceptions of the role of intellectuals in the contemporary capitalist society is the main theoretical frame. Why & how the changes of positions occurred among the urban scholars involved with the Research Committee on the Sociology of Urban & Regional Development (RC 21) & its *International Journal of Urban & Regional Research* (IJURR), are examined. The individual trajectories of the scholars involved & of IJURR are analyzed, drawing on interviews with some of the key players, & review of some of their professional & private correspondence. Also analyzed is the content of IJURR & related archival material.

98S35781 / ISA / 1998 / 13022

Rinehart, Bob (Dept Kinesiology & Physical Education California State U, San Bernardino 92407-2397 (tel/fax: 909-880-5357/7085; e-mail: rlinehart@wiley.csusb.edu)), **The X Games Fan: Fear and Loathing in San Diego.**

¶ 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 knowledges 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

Ringon, Gérard (École architecture Toulouse, 83 rue A Maillol 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)

¶ Describes the history of architects in France & shows how the profession is constituted & differentiated from others involved in construction.

98S35783 / ISA / 1998 / 13024

Rinkevicius, Leonardas (Dept Public Administration Kaunas U Technology, LT-3000 Lithuania (tel/fax: 370-7204661/7207232; e-mail: leorin@kaunas.omnitel.lt)), **Ecological Modernization as an Ideology: Theoretical Discussion and Some Empirical Controversies.**

¶ Characterizes ecological modernization as an ideology. Defining ecomodernist ideology as a set of beliefs, values, & expectations diffusing in modern industrial societies, summarized are its major traits, which are crystallizing in the recent literature. This ideology is centered around the belief that "pollution prevention pays" & related expectations & beliefs in viability of reconciliation of ecology & economy in the course of societal change without veering from modernization. Other beliefs & expectations of ecomodernist ideology are reflected in the call for a shift from command-&-control environmental policy to one based on trust, tolerance & dialogue, ie, a shift to economic & educational/informative instruments & self-regulatory regime. Comparing ecological modernization with other theoretical approaches to modern environmentalism, it is argued that ecomodernist ideas, beliefs, & expectations regarding environmentally informed societal change are similar to what O'Riordan (1981) & Pepper (1993) call the "environmental management" approach in the technocentric trend of modern environmentalism. An interpretation of ecological modernization as "institutional learning" vs "technocratic project" is applied, contending that attitudes, beliefs, & respective cultural tensions between categories of actors shaping an ecomodernist discourse & environmental policy correlate with or stem from intrinsically conflicting doctrines, principles, & ethos characteristic of different societal structures—bureaucratic, economic, academic, & civic. Structure appears as "external" to human action, as a source of constraint on free initiative. Conceptualizing political, economic, & other institutional spheres in such a way, ecological modernization is seen as a culturally controversial process whereby various actors gradually learn about beliefs, doctrines, & codes of conduct (steering mechanisms, norms, & ethos) shared by actors rooted in other institutional spheres, & learn to adjust with respect to them. Institutional learning is thereby interpreted as a gradual alleviation of those cultural or institutional tensions, leading to social consensus in the course of ecological moderniza-

tion. Empirical examples of such institutional learning are provided, & theoretical & empirical controversies are discussed.

98S35784 / ISA / 1998 / 13025

Rissanen, Sari T. H. & Sinkkonen, Sirkka E. (Dept Health Policy Management U Kuopio, FIN-70211 Finland (tel/fax: 358-17-162602/999; e-mail: Sari.Rissanen@uku.fi)), **The Possibilities of Informal and Private Care for the Finnish Elderly.**

¶ The growing number of elderly & cutbacks 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: 61-03-9905-9194/9197; e-mail: fazalrizvi@education.monash.edu.au)), **What's in a Name? The Politics of Difference and Dilemmas of Justice in Australia.**

¶ 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 politics 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: 598-2-409-8046/0871; e-mail: ors@fcsbd.edu.uy)), **Three Approaches in the Study of Uruguayan Poor Children.**

¶ 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 indicates 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 to 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 nuclear 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. Methodological issues are discussed, & implications for social policy & programs considered.

98S35787 / ISA / 1998 / 13028

Róbert, Péter (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.**

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¶ 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 electorates from the working class, it seems to be more characteristic for 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

Róbert, 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 of 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 & biographical writing. While the connections between the life of the researcher & the process of life history/story work are commonly recognized, the types of possible relationship 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 intent & 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, & Slova-

kia. Findings show that the lifestyles of the unemployed were less depressed, & the lifestyles of the self-employed were less glamorous, than 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 Soviet Union.**

¶ 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.

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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 levels of education are 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 & life-long. 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, but whether this is why student numbers are rising is questioned. Alternative explanations are offered: status competition & young people's unwillingness to enter labor markets amid 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 & religiosities. Understood as a differentiated function of space/time matrices, the constitution of the sacred may thus be appropriated & used as a categorical 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.

F

98S35795 / ISA / 1998 / 13036

Robertson, Roland (Dept Sociology U Pittsburgh, PA 15260 [tel/fax: 412-422-4424/2755; e-mail: rolandr@pitt.edu]), **Comparative Sociology, Global Sociology and Social Theory.**

¶ Addresses problems attendant on the shift in focus from comparative sociology to the 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.

98S35796 / ISA / 1998 / 13037

Robertson, Roland (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260 [tel/fax: 412-422-4424/2755; e-mail: rolandr@pitt.edu]), **The Future of Globalization as a Buzzword, as a Concept, and as a Cluster of Empirical Processes.**

¶ 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 sociological frame. 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.

98S35797 / ISA / 1998 / 13038

Robin-Maire, Régine (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **La Littérature comme objet sociologique** (Literature as an Object of Sociology). (FRE)

¶ The International Congress of Sociology is a good observation post for observing connections between sociology & literature. Since no single committee is devoted to literature, sociological narrative, or how sociology deals with narrative, an effort is made to examine these topics. Since all sociology is written, there presumably is a sociological style of writing, with narrative, argumentative, & expressive procedures. Recent works such as Pierre Bourdieu's *La Misère du monde* (The Misery of the World) & some US postmodern writings on sociology are examined to illustrate these points & to help the issues of narrative & the links between sociology & literature find their legitimate place in the discipline & in its publications, colloquia, & congresses.

98S35798 / ISA / 1998 / 13039

Robinson, Ian Crawford (Dept Human Sciences Brunel U, West London Uxbridge UB8 3PH England [tel/fax: 44-0-1895-203-306/078; e-mail: ian.robinson@brunel.ac.uk]), **Narrating the Dying Body.**

¶ The focus of much narrative analysis has been on the outcome, as much as on the process, of constructing the story—the narrative as product, rather than the process of narrating. Here, a wide range of interview data from people who were aware that they were in transition from life to death are drawn on to analyze & document the process of constructing a narrative of life of, & with, a dying body. The core argument is that constructing a narrative of the dying body is an intensely iterative process in which embodied contexts are worked & reworked to create & fine-tune a feasible narrative. In this process, rather than an embodied past being remembered, & a disembodied future being imagined, that past is imagined & the future is remembered. Through these means it is possible to live with a dying body.

98S35799 / ISA / 1998 / 13040

Robinson, Ian Crawford (Dept Human Sciences Brunel U, West Uxbridge London UBB 3PH England [tel/fax: 44-1895-203306/078; e-mail: ian.robinson@brunel.ac.uk]), **Disease as a Cure for Old Age.**

¶ Although increasing longevity has been associated with the postponement for many of significant morbidity, the cumulative effect of multiple chronic conditions in later old age is still striking. For some, the robust extension of medical care into old age has been of significant biomedical benefit in containing if not eliminating pathologies associated with aging; however, for others, it represents a pernicious extension of medicalization at the end of life. Here, it is argued that the process of medicalization of old age is not so much valuable in any dramatic reduction in organic pa-

thology, but in the sociological effects it has of reincorporating marginalized older people into a mainstream of social life. Drawing on national statistical & ethnographic studies of people with a range of neurological diseases, as well as epidemiological analyses of changing life expectancies, it is indicated that disease is indeed a "social cure" for old age.

98S35800 / ISA / 1998 / 13041

Robinson, Ian Crawford & Delahooke, Amber (Dept Human Sciences Brunel U, West London Uxbridge UB8 3PH England [tel/fax: 44-0-1895-203-306/078; e-mail: ian.robinson@brunel.ac.uk]), **The Business of Children's Friendships in Institutional Settings.**

¶ Ethnographic data on the extent to which child social interactions & exchanges in institutional settings (eg, schools) centered on circulation of material objects emphasize the importance of such processes for children's relationships with each other & adults. Many of these exchanges & interactions were largely hidden from adult view, but assumed considerable importance in the creation & maintenance of everyday relationships. The nature of the objects themselves, whether they were considered by others to be health related—eg, asthma inhalers—or clothes, toys, etc, became deeply embedded in who people were, ie, their personhoods, & how systems of social relationships were developed & organized. Focus is on how the idea of children's agency is expressed through material objects.

98S35801 / ISA / 1998 / 13042

Robinson, Ian Crawford, Frankenberg, Ronald & Delahooke, Amber (Dept Human Sciences U Brunel, West London Uxbridge UB8 3PH England [tel/fax: 44-0-1895-203-306/078; e-mail: ian.robinson@brunel.ac.uk]), **Reconstructing the Idea of Vulnerability in Childhood.**

¶ The idea of vulnerability as a property of the child is challenged, drawing on ethnographic data from schools, hospitals, & home settings in GB. 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.

98S35802 / ISA / 1998 / 13043

Robustelli, Giacomo (Dipt sociologia U Roma 'La Sapienza', I-00198 Italy [tel/fax: 39-68-41-57-48/55-26-31; e-mail: g.robustelli@business-italy.it]), **Football and Economic and Cultural Integration: The Case of Italy and the United Kingdom.**

¶ Examines economic integration in Western Europe, using as a test the sport industry & its cultural reflections, presenting a case study of access to the stock market of football clubs in Italy & the UK. Also investigated are the different cultural contexts in which soccer became a proper commercial activity in the two countries via analysis of the economic procedure & rationale underlying the stock market quotation of football clubs. The commercialization of soccer in the two countries has differed: in the UK, it has been an almost unexpected result of the policy against hooliganism, while in Italy, it has resulted from an unprecedented expansion of football in many aspects of social life, notably in politics. It is hypothesized that the differences in the cultural & economic structures of the two countries are reflected in this process & that the similarities are marginal, induced by a more general & exogenous expansion of the economic weight of sport, of football, in particular, thus achieving only a superficial integration.

98S35803 / ISA / 1998 / 13044

Rocher, Guy (Faculté droit U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-343-5993/7508; e-mail: rocher@droit.umontreal.ca]), **Social Link and Social Reforms.**

¶ The social link may be severely strained when important reforms are undertaken by or in a society, or by some group in a society, or in an institution or network of institutions. It is useful to draw a distinction between top-down & bottom-up reforms, because the two types do not have the same kind of impact on the social link. The former can impair the social link, generate an atomization of social relationships, or create or aggravate conflicts that will disturb the social link. The latter may generally be successful insofar as they tighten the social link & rest on it. It is also

useful to distinguish between the influence that the reforms have on relationships among team workers & between professionals & clients. The analyses presented on this theme are based on several empirical research projects undertaken on reforms of the health system & health institutions in Quebec over recent years.

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Rocher, Guy (Centre recherche droit public U Montréal, Québec 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 microsociological 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 elaboration of the collective national consciousness, which has conferred 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 & Stoer, Stephen R. (Faculty Education U Oporto, P-4150 Porto Portugal (tel/fax: 351-2-607-9700/9726; e-mail: stoer@psi.up.pt)), **The Role of Partnerships in Promoting Social Cohesion: The Portuguese Case.**

¶ 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. Thus, one might more easily categorize Portugal as a welfare society 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 concentration & 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, Ireland), which studied the role of partnerships in 10 European Union countries 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

Rodríguez Morató, Arturo (Dept Teoría Sociológica U Barcelona, E-08034 Spain (tel/fax: 34-3-453-17-37/280-23-78; e-mail: rodrig@eco.ub.es)), **The Power of Music as a Social Metaphor.**

¶ Social theorists have long been fascinated by musical subjects. Authors such as Max Weber, Theodor W. Adorno, Alfred Schütz, & Claude Lévi-Strauss considered music a key for deciphering social dynamics. From very different theoretical positions, they asserted a heuristic function to music in the social sciences. Examined here are the specific contributions of these authors to a musical view of society. Elaborating on this idea, it is argued that social analysis can be fruitfully conceived in terms of musical analysis.

98S35807 / ISA / 1998 / 13048

Rodríguez Morató, Arturo (Dept Teoría Sociológica U Barcelona, E-08034 Spain (tel/fax: 34-3-453-17-37/280-23-78; e-mail: rodrig@eco.ub.es)), **L'Autonomie du compositeur. Liberté de création et domination des maîtres** (The Composer Autonomy. Freedom of Creation and the Rule of Maestros). (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 autarchic 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 subject 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

Rodriguez, Felix I. (3507 SW Alaska St. No 42, Seattle WA 98126 (tel: 206-935-5433; e-mail: firodriguez@hotmail.com)), **Globalization and Urban Poverty: Staying Alive in Metropolitan Manila.**

¶ 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

Rodriguez, Manuel Angel (U 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) electoral geography in terms of the socioeconomic variables of political/electoral participation & public service.

98S35810 / ISA / 1998 / 13051

Rodriguez, Manuel Angel (U 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

Rodriguez, Rafael (U Simón Bolívar, Caracas 1080 Venezuela (tel/fax: 5831-72291/722313; e-mail: rrodrig@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 & hierarchization of the geoeconomic & political-administrative areas in the touristic municipalities in Venezuela.

98S35812 / ISA / 1998 / 13053

Rodriguez, Veronique (U Montréal, Québec 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 Hennion & Bruno Latour attesting to a growing similarity between the sociologies of art & science are noted & 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.

F

98S35813 / ISA / 1998 / 13054

Roening, Rolf (Lillehammer Coll, N-2600 Norway (tel/fax: 47-61-28-82-21/25-42-05; e-mail: Rolf.Roening@HIL.NO)), **Conflicts over Long-Term Care: Understanding the Differing Perspectives of Participants Involved in an Episode of Care.**

¶ Based on research concerning long-term care recipients, it is examined how caregivers & recipients understand the concept of caring. The analysis is based on interviews with formal (home nurses & home helpers) & informal (family, friends) caregivers & recipients, supplemented by observations. Caregivers' attitudes about care are compared with practice. Focus is on observations & theoretical considerations about the treatment of the concept of care in research projects.

98S35814 / ISA / 1998 / 13055

Rogden, Mike (Instit Criminology Queen's U Belfast, BT7 1NN Northern Ireland (tel/fax: 01232-335456/664816; e-mail: m.brogden@qub.ac.uk)), **Policing in Transition.**

¶ 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, organizational, & 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.

98S35815 / ISA / 1998 / 13056

Rogers, Jackie Krasas & Wardell, Mark (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802-1602 (tel/fax: 814-865-0745/863-9545; e-mail: jkr4@psu.edu)), **Temporary Workers and Their Families in the United States: Do Conventional Safeguards Work for Them?**

¶ 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 notion that 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 temporary employment loom greatest for involuntary temporary workers in nontraditional family arrangements.

98S35816 / ISA / 1998 / 13057

Roggero, Pascal (U Toulouse I, F-31042 Cedex France (tel/fax: 33-05-6163-3678/3500)), **Pour une sociologie complexe de l'action organisée** (For a Complex Sociology of Organized Action). (FRE)

¶ Since Edgar Morin (1977) proposed to go beyond the limits of systems theory by resorting to the thought of complexity, the latter has consolidated its epistemological foundations. Nevertheless, in the field of social sciences & particularly sociology, empirical applications of such thought are largely absent, a lack that seems to originate in the difficulty to make general concepts—most borrowed from the sciences of living—fully operational. Proposed here is the use of operational tools from the social sciences, insofar as they allow it, to amend them through complex reading. The sociology of organized action, initiated by founding works of Michel Crozier & Erhard Friedberg, constitutes an undeniably operational sociological body of work compatible with—amendable by—complex thought. This is demonstrated through a discussion of the concept of a concrete system of action.

98S35817 / ISA / 1998 / 13058

Rohrig, Paul (201 Arlington Ave, Syracuse NY 13207 (e-mail: pdroehri@mailbox.syr.edu)), **Use of Computer-Assisted Data Handling and Analysis in "TQM Program Training Decisions: A Higher Education Case Study"**.

¶ Presents a case study to describe & explain the processes & rationale that shaped influential training decisions associated with a staff development program in a higher education institution. Qualitative data were collected through interviews with key personnel & from documents such as memos, internal & public policy statements, meeting notes, published interviews, & newspaper & journal articles. Existing models of university

governance are examined in light of case study data, & refinements to these models are suggested to more accurately reflect study findings. Focus is on benefits, costs, & practical implications associated with use of computer technology in a case study relying exclusively on nonnumeric data. Issues addressed include (1) the use of a database application for storage, classification, & retrieval of relevant literature; (2) the use of Nud*1st software to facilitate qualitative data storage, coding, & theory generation; (3) the role existing theory can play in generating & revising the coding structure & interpretive framework; & (4) practical considerations related to text & interview data handling.

98S35818 / ISA / 1998 / 13059

Rokicka, Ewa (Dept General Sociology U Łódź, PL-94214 Poland (e-mail: rokicka@krycia.uni.lodz.pl)), **The Strengths and Obstacles for Sustainable Development at the Local Level.**

¶ In terms of sustainable development, one precondition for solving regional economic & ecological problems is accounting for the local perspective, ie, integration of economic & environmentally sustainable development strategies into a small-scale policy area (Paehlke, 1994) where the role of the site is limited to supporting local initiatives & sharing government subsidies among given administrative units. Since 1989, the fundamental question in Poland has remained whether, in the circumstances of a new system, local development could proceed without a degradation of natural resources & ecosystems. This & other related questions are addressed here, drawing on 1996 research conducted in nine Polish municipalities in which the authorities decided to introduce an ecological program of development & participate in the competition for the most ecological municipality in Poland; a typology of sustainable development as represented by given municipalities is presented. Statistical analysis is used to investigate (1) deterioration of the natural environment, (2) municipality incomes, (3) environmental awareness of the local inhabitants as seen in everyday behavior & public activities, & (4) physical & material living conditions. Also explored is whether these phenomena had a positive or negative impact on the implementation of different strategies of ecodevelopment.

98S35819 / ISA / 1998 / 13060

Rolfen-Salles, Maria do Rosário & Castro-Santos, Luiz Antonio de (IDESP, rua Desembargador Guimarães #21 CEP-05002-050 Brazil (tel/fax: 011-864-75-00/263-16-05; e-mail: idesp@eu.ansp.br)), **Immigration and Public Health in Brazil: A Sociological and Historical Account.**

¶ Explores 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 transmissible 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 plantations & urban areas. 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.

98S35820 / ISA / 1998 / 13061

Romagnino, Nicole (Centre lettres & sciences humaines U Aix-Marseille I, F-13621 Aix-en-Provence 3 France (tel/fax: 33-442-59-94-75/42-80; e-mail: socio@aixuniv-aix.fr)), **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 period of history or in the prospect of a sociology of science, developed as a continuum. Questioned here is whether it accounts for, & renders justice to, the scientific activity in all its specificity. Describing seems to be the last resort in an objective analysis, whereas explanations, interpretations, or the axiomatics of action would only mean the extending of the spontaneous sociologies of social actors. Investigation of those different perspectives & debates reveals a long-lasting difficulty concerning approaches in the human sciences, emerging doubtlessly under new forms in the current sociology of French-speaking countries, but remaining, to us, former problems that were not or could not be solved.

98S35821 / ISA / 1998 / 13062

Romanchenko, Natalya (Academy Innovation Management, 107078 Moscow Russia [tel/fax: 7095-263-9471/267-8635]), **Contemporary Educational System—Sociological Aspects of Interaction between Education and Economics, Politics, and Culture.**

¶ The transformation of the educational system is a leading area of development for 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 & 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 (ie, 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.

98S35822 / ISA / 1998 / 13063

Romero, Gaston Rocha (Dept Sociologia U Sonora, CP 83000 Hermosillo Mexico [e-mail: onshg@rtn.uson.mx]), **Proceso de institucionalización de la sociología en las regiones: el caso de México y su región de Sonora** (The Process of Regional Institutionalization of Sociology: The Case of Mexico and the Region of Sonora). (SPA)

¶ Compares the institutionalization of sociology in Mexico & its province, Sonora, via three reflexive dimensions: processes of constitution & regional reception of sociology, segmentation & differentiation of sociology & its contextual conditions, & regionalization & internationalization. Late regionalization of sociology is explained with reference to Anthony Giddens's postulates on the development of modern institutions, data on the growth of schools of sociology & its recognition, & development of sociological research: main themes & problems, most widely used authors & sources, & features of the professional practice of sociology in the region.

98S35823 / ISA / 1998 / 13064

Romm, Norma R. A. (Centre Systems Studies U Hull, HU6 7SZ England [tel/fax: 01482-859037/466637 e-mail: N.R.Romm@mgt.hull.ac.uk]), **Operating Responsibilities in Sociocybernetics.**

¶ The responsible operation of sociocybernetics implies recognizing that ways of knowing might have an impact on the way in which social issues are understood & addressed. To be able to account for knowing practices, it cannot be presumed that cybernetics offers a detached way of finding out about consequences of pursuing lines of action. It must be admitted that the very ways in which possible consequences are defined or envisaged might have their own impact on the social world; definitions can operate as self-fulfilling prophecies insofar as people believe that these definitions indicate necessary consequences. It is proposed that to operate responsibilities in sociocybernetics means to explore ways of proceeding that are not unduly intrusive on others' understandings about possible consequences of actions. A suggestion is made for concentrating on the "socio" aspect of sociocybernetics to create a responsible approach to the employment of cybernetics in society. Such responsibility requires tying epistemology to ethics at the moment of knowledge creation. Implications of such an epistemology/ethic for developing accountabilities as researchers are explored.

98S35824 / ISA / 1998 / 13065

Romm, Norma R. A. (Centre Systems Studies U Hull, HU6 7SZ England [tel/fax: 01482-859037/466637; e-mail: N.R.Romm@mgt.hull.ac.uk]), **The Process of Validity Checking through Paradigm Dialogues.**

¶ Alternative epistemological views of the process of validity checking are discussed. Validity checking in a realist epistemological orientation suggests that dialogue across perspectives is a process of bringing into confrontation different ways of doing research—to better come to terms with various dimensions of social reality. Derek Layder (1993) adopts this argument when he states that "the accumulation of perspectives will add to the picture that was originally revealed," & the overall aim is to "create robust interpretations & explanations of the empirical area in question." With this argument concerning the building up of robust claims is an alternative epistemological view of the process of paradigm dialogue. This process is regarded as a crucial moment of learning to re-

late to others (including research participants & audiences) through an attitude of fairness so that ways of developing research constructions do not become unduly impositional (eg, see Lather, Patti, 1993; & Romm, 1997). In this approach, paradigm dialogue points to the possibility of developing ethical practices through inquiries. These alternative epistemological orientations & their implications for the definition of dialogue are explored.

98S35825 / ISA / 1998 / 13066

Roquet, Pascal (Faculté sciences économiques & sociales CEREQ Lille, F-54655 France [tel/fax: 03-20-43-66-30; e-mail: Pascal.Roquet@univ-lille1.fr]), **Les Formations d'ingénieurs en France: à l'origine de la segmentation du groupe professionnel des ingénieurs** (The Training of Engineers in France: The Origins of the Segmentation of the Professional Group of Engineers). (FRE)

¶ 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 nouvelles formations d'ingénieurs (new engineer training) in the 1990s is described as the most recent attempt to produce 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.

98S35826 / ISA / 1998 / 13067

Rosado, Caleb (Rosado Consulting Change Human Systems, 1810 Heartwood Dr McKinleyville CA 95519 [tel/fax: 707-839-4004; e-mail: rosado@humboldt1.com]), **What Is Spirituality? Memetics and Quest for Interconnectedness with the Divine in Human Experience.**

¶ Current discussions of spirituality fail at a definition due to a "Flatlander," horizontal approach, which assumes that spirituality operates on one level of human existence; such is not the social reality. Utilizing the new biopsychosocial-spiritual theory of spiral dynamics, which emerges from two converging streams of thought—primarily, Clare W. Graves's value systems theory of levels of human existence, & secondarily, biologist Richard Dawkins's concept of "memes"—spiral dynamics explores the new science of memetics, the study of ideas & their transmission. Memes 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 issues, ideas, beliefs, & actions, or the little memes, that fragment or unify human groups—to the "why" & "how" of such beliefs—the big memes, or the vertical core value systems 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.

98S35827 / ISA / 1998 / 13068

Rose, Lawrence E. & Pettersen, Per Arnt (Dept Political Science U Oslo, N-0317 Norway [tel/fax: 47-22-85-5175/4411; e-mail: l.e.rose@stv.uio.no]), **The Legitimacy of Local Government: What Makes a Difference? The Norwegian Experience.**

¶ 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 (in contrast to their role as taxpayers or voters/citizens), & overall satisfaction with local government service provision is a principal factor in shaping citizen attitudes regarding local government legitimacy. Results suggest that, as long as local governments are able to satisfy resident expectations of service delivery, there is no genuine crisis of legitimacy, at least in the short run. However, local governments' position as a political arena in which important policy decisions are reached through democratic institutions may be weakened. Such a consequence represents what may constitute a more serious danger in the long run, especially in the event that local governments are not able to satisfy the resident demands.

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98S35828 / ISA / 1998 / 13069

Rosen, Rheta & Wilson, Sue (Ryerson Polytechnic U, Ontario M5B 2K3 (tel/fax: 979-5000/5204; e-mail: suwilson@acs.ryerson.ca)), **Undergraduate Students with Dependent Care Responsibilities.**

¶ 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.

98S35829 / ISA / 1998 / 13070

Roseuil, Sasha (U Leeds, LS2 9JT England (tel/fax: 44-113-233-4409/4415; e-mail: s.roseuil@leeds.ac.uk)), **Queering the Sociology of Social Movements: Towards a New Agenda for Social Movement Research.**

¶ 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 sexual lacunae in 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/postmodern 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.

98S35830 / ISA / 1998 / 13071

Rosenfeld, Rachel A. & Trappe, Heike (Dept Sociology U North Carolina, Chapel Hill (tel/fax: 919-962-1272/7568; e-mail: rachel_rosenfeld@unc.edu)), **How Do Children Matter? A Comparison of Family Formation and Labor Market Gender Inequality for Young Adults in the Former East Germany and the Former West Germany.**

¶ The former West & East Germany differed sharply in their family policies. The goal in the East was to encourage women to be both mothers & full-time workers, while in the West, it was more to enable women to be full-time mothers & perhaps part-time workers. Emphasis on 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.

98S35831 / ISA / 1998 / 13072

Rosenman, Linda S. (U Queensland, Saint Lucia 4072 Australia (tel/fax: 61-7-3365-7969/7489; e-mail: lrosenman@mailboxvq.edu.au)), **Family and Intergenerational Obligations in Women's and Men's Retirement Decisions.**

¶ Analyzes & compares factors underlying the decision of women & men, ages 50+, to retire from paid employment. It is argued that women's labor force participation is organized around family & parental responsibilities & perceived obligations to partners, & these considerations correspondingly more likely to be a determinant of their retirement decisions than for men. Bivariate & multivariate analyses of data obtained in an interview survey of 640 Australians confirm that women are more likely than men to give family- & spouse-related reasons for leaving

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.

98S35832 / ISA / 1998 / 13073

Rosenmund, Moritz (Pestalozzianum Zürich, Stampfenbachstr 121 CH-8035 Switzerland (tel/fax: 00411-368-26-33/12; e-mail: moritz.rosenmund@pestalozzianum.ch)), **The Ethnic Dimension in Swiss Educational Research: State of the Art and Evidence from Current Research.**

¶ Examines the research about ethnicity & minorities in Switzerland, which is essentially on reactions of the Swiss population to immigration. In the 1960s & 1970s, working immigrants arrived from the European south, & in the 1980s & 1990s, for more heterogeneous reasons, from the European east & the Third World. Initially, research dealt mainly with xenophobe movements, which forced several referenda aiming at the reduction of foreign population in Switzerland, & the discourse accompanying such initiatives. Later, issues of nationality & nationalism & their relationship to immigration & ethnic minorities, as well as the social construction of alterity, became more pertinent. A national research program, "Migration and Intercultural Relationships," & the establishment of a national documentation center for migration studies indicate a growing demand for systematic exploration of the field. A particularly high interest in the issue of ethnicity may be observed in the field of compulsory education. This becomes manifest in an intense elaboration of statistical materials to document the selectivity of the school system along the ethnic dimension, as well as in a shift of focus from an assimilationist (compensatory education) to an integration perspective. Education is also the field where the impact of research on politics & discourse can be best assessed. Data from a survey of members of local school boards are compared with recommendations by political actors on the federal level. Such effects are quite unevenly distributed between the federal, cantonal, & communal levels of the political system as well as between the linguistically differentiated parts of the country.

98S35833 / ISA / 1998 / 13074

Rosenthal, Gabriele (Faculty Social Work U Kassel, D-12053 Berlin Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-30-6234483)), **Women in Nazi-Germany. Denying Their Own Entanglement and Veiling the Past of Their Husbands.**

¶ Explores the role of women in the Third Reich's annihilation policy, in the Nazi careers of their husbands, & in the post-1945 policy of concealment within the family. Research to date has confined itself to the role of men as perpetrators, viewing women primarily as victims of these perpetrators. This view corresponds to public & family dialogue on National Socialism. This empirical study of German three-generation families shows clearly that if children & grandchildren consider the possible perpetration of crimes in their family, it is generally fathers or grandfathers who are under suspicion. They only rarely entertain a suspicion of the possible active participation of grandmothers in the persecution & annihilation policy. In the interviewed families, the grandmothers have a decisive influence on the grandfathers' not revealing their Nazi past. There are also indications that some of the grandmothers may have been implicated in National Socialist persecution policies themselves.

98S35834 / ISA / 1998 / 13075

Rosenthal, Gabriele (Faculty Social Work U Kassel, D-12053 Berlin Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-30-6234483; e-mail: firo0733@mailszrz.zrz.tu-berlin.de)), **Veiling and Denying the Family Past. Families of Holocaust Survivors and Families of Nazi Perpetrators.**

¶ 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

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

Rossie, Anthony J. (Sheffield Hallam U, S10 2BP England (tel/fax: 44-0-1142252-399/430; e-mail: A.J.Rossie@shu.ac.uk)), **Dialectics and Life History: A Contribution to Narrative Analysis.**

¶ Aspects of hermeneutic theory 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@ntt.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 learn whether there are common material & cultural 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: 516-482-7679/773-4980; e-mail: iri@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 centralized 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 (Faculdade Filosofia U São Paulo, CEP 01060-970 Brazil (tel/fax: 55-11-210-2217/818-3159; e-mail: flg@edu.usp.br)), **The Migratory Illusion or a Fulfilled Dream: International Migration from Brazil to Japan.**

¶ Since the Brazilian military dictatorship (1964), the outmigration of people from 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 so-

cial environment is discussed.

98S35839 / ISA / 1998 / 13080

Rostgaard, Tine (Danish National Instit Social Research, Herluf Trolles Gade 11 DK-1052 KBH K (tel/fax: 45-33480845/33480833; e-mail: tr@smsfi.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, Gwenaële (Centre sociologie organisations, 19 Rue Amelie F-75007 Paris France (tel/fax: 153219699/148782541; e-mail: gwen_rot@netmail.com)), **L'Émergence 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" category of workers 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, or immigrants—often as a 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 marginalization, presented 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 Autobiographies.**

¶ Russia & Finland are examples of cultures with both strong agricultural roots & early economic independence of women during industrialization. While there are many similarities between Russia & Finnish women, one big difference lies in the strength & content of motherhood. This difference is approached by looking at the relationship between daughters & mothers (& grandmothers & mothers-in-law) concerning sexual knowledge, the choice of future husband/wife, & the subsequent development of married life. The material consists of autobiographies about love and sexual life collected through autobiographical competitions organized in Finland (1993) & Saint Petersburg, Russia (1996). The biographical narratives are also compared with representative survey data about love & sexual life from Finland & Saint Petersburg. The influence of mothers in Russia seems to be relatively stronger than in Finland due

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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 & psychotherapeutic discourses (& practices) about youth rebellion & independence.

98S35843 / ISA / 1998 / 13084

Rotman, David G. & Titarenko, Larissa G. (Belarus State U, 220050 Minsk [tel/fax: 375-172-292879/260665]), **Social Portrait of Youth in Transitional Society: The Case of Belarus.**

¶ 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 changes 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@nefeli.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 serves 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@staps.univ-mrs.fr]), **Women Bodybuilders: Blossoming or Alienated.**

¶ Focuses on the process of marginalization experienced by the woman bodybuilder, who passionately entrusts 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, attraction to 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 & Arnau, 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'hébergement 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, Quebec, survey data reveal that these voluntary organizations carry different meanings.

98S35849 / ISA / 1998 / 13090

Royce, Terry (Teachers Coll Columbia U, 2-22-1 Yoyogi Shibuyouku Tokyo Japan 151 [tel/fax: 81-3-3372-3280; e-mail: columbia@gol.com]), **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 problematized, & an intersemiotic explanation 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@oliver.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 of parents, & use of alcohol. It is concluded that the 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 individuals.

als. What does a "break" (ie, a global societal change) in different aspects of human life mean? What kind of dependence is there between individuals & a "break" 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.

98S35852 / ISA / 1998 / 13093

Ruban, Larisa (Institut Sociopolitical Research Russian Academy Sciences, 32a Leninsky Prospekt Moscow 117334 (tel/fax: 7-095-290-27-75/202-51-44; e-mail: osipov@ipsun.ras.ru)), **The Forced Migration and Conflicts in Poly-Ethnic Regions.**

† Instability & long regional conflicts in North Caucasus promoted development of forced migration of indigenous & *ruskoyazitchnoye* populations to safe regions. Restrictive measures of the Krasnodar, Stavropol, & Rostov administrations directed migration to Astrakhan (its national composition grew from 62 to 105 nationalities). Conflicts developed as a result of the contradictions between the indigenous population & the migrants in the economic sphere. Much of the regional conflict is caused by the general social crisis in Russia, which is illustrated.

98S35853 / ISA / 1998 / 13094

Ruban, Larisa (Institut Sociopolitical Research Russian Academy Sciences, 32a Leninsky Prospekt Moscow 117334 (tel/fax: 7-095-290-27-75/202-51-44; e-mail: osipov@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 main 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 geopolitical system 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 confederation, & 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.

98S35854 / ISA / 1998 / 13095

Rubinstein Juan 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). (SPA)

† The informational society is one of the consequences of the emergence of new modes of production (post-Fordism) led mainly (but not only) by computers, ie, a complex network of personal computers, as mean introduced into the relations of production &, consequently, developing new qualitative forms of society. The other is its fracturation into the two thirds/one third society, phenomena such as the Brazilianization of advanced capitalism. Both consequences are entwined & form a threefold structure with the process of globalization. The former problem of center-periphery relations has become blurred by a new one. The world system is now upheld in a new axis: those included in the informational or post-Fordist societies, or those excluded from them. This feature could be the main screen of the future in the 21st century. If so, democracy as a way of life & the world society could enter under an umbral cone.

98S35855 / ISA / 1998 / 13096

Ruchkin, Boris A. (Institut Youth, 5/1 Youth St Moscow 111395 Russia (tel/fax: 374-57-20/78-78)), **The Youth as a Strategic Resource for the Development of Russia in the XXI Century.**

† Arguing that the concepts "youth" & "the future of Russia" are directly interrelated, explored is whether the postcommunist younger generation is in essence, prodevelopment. Youths more easily than older generations, adapt to new economic conditions; youths are a major source for forming new structures & strata of the private sector. Approximately 50% of young Russians are convinced that Russia should continue market reforms. However, because reforms resulted in poverty for the majority of youths, distrust prevails. Negative trends reduce the role of youths as a social force as well as their population, degrade health conditions, deepen youth marginalization, & reduce youth educational level. In an

unstable society, youths believe in the necessity for dictatorship more than a democracy. Thus, to assess the role of youths under new conditions, it is necessary to be aware that youths are not only the bearers of progressive reform, but are also an explosive factor of social instability. Effective youth policy is advocated.

98S35856 / ISA / 1998 / 13097

Ruddick, Sue (Dept Geography U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 (tel/fax: 416-978-1589/6729; e-mail: ruddick@cirque.geog.utoronto.ca)), **Leading a Most Provisional Life: Youth and Youthfulness in Globalizing Cities.**

† 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 intercepted & reshaped by local institutions, sometimes forming the bases of new imaginaries. Also investigated is how cultures of youthfulness are increasingly emerging around a new 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, often expelling adolescents from their midst even as qualities of youthfulness are celebrated.

98S35857 / ISA / 1998 / 13098

Rueschmeyer, Dietrich (Center Comparative Study Development Brown U, Providence RI 02912 (tel/fax: 401-863-2367/3700)), **On Cultural Explanation in Macrosociology.**

† 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 micropatterns & 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 macrostructures/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 possibly effective way of dealing with the dilemma is to look for a number of pragmatic "strategy rules" for analyzing cultural patterns & developments as causally relevant phenomena in macrosocial 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 socially relevant 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.

98S35858 / ISA / 1998 / 13099

Ruffier, Jean (CNRS-GLYSI MRASH, 14 ave Berthelot F-69363 Lyon Cedex 7 France (tel/fax: 33-4-72-72-64-13/80-00-08; e-mail: Jean.Ruffier@mrash.fr)), **L'INIDET-Le Réseau de chercheurs comme instrument de recherches sur la globalisation** (INIDET-A Network of Researchers as an Instrument of Research on Globalization). (FRE)

† Examines INIDET, a network composed of researchers from different scientific backgrounds & cultures who approach productive systems from a multicultural & -disciplinary viewpoint. It is posited that complexity is an obstacle to the scientific analysis of production, & a demonstration is attempted of how a network can come to grips with this complexity. Also described is how the INIDET network functions, highlighting some of the achievements of a process in which both instrument & subject have become a network. In conclusion, the problems of professional ethics that arise since the members are divided between their own national institutions & the network are discussed.

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98S35859 / ISA / 1998 / 13100

Rui, Sandrine (U Victor Segalen Bordeaux II INRETS, 2 ave Mallereet-Joinville F-94114 Arcueil 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.**

¶ 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 "TGV 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.

98S35860 / ISA / 1998 / 13101

Ruixiang, Guo (Center Integrated Agricultural Development Beijing Agricultural U, 100094 People's Republic China (tel/fax: 8610-62574098/68029447; e-mail: xiaoyun@public.bta.net.cn)), **Gender and Poverty. Microfinance for Rural Women in Yilong Country, Sichuan Province of China.**

¶ Examines gender issues in poverty alleviation through the extension of microfinance, focusing on the UNDP-Yilong model in the People's Republic of China. The formation of women's organizations & groups is the stepping stone toward success in the implementation of microfinance activities. Small loans strengthen rural women's economic role & empower them to expand their capabilities & engage in decision making in the household & the community, participate in public affairs, & involve themselves in the local market. Microfinance is a means to help the disadvantaged transform their subordinate position. However, loans under women's names do not mean that they are managed, & all decisions for their utilization made, by women. Extensive impact analyses on women's attitudes & behaviors, employment patterns, & changes in gender relations in households & the community are needed.

98S35861 / ISA / 1998 / 13102

Russell, Raymond & Hanneman, Robert (U California, Riverside 92521 (tel/fax: 909-787-5444/3330; e-mail: raymond.russell@ucr.edu)), **The Formation of New Enterprises in the Russian Economy.**

¶ Drawing on business registrations & telephone listings data in one Russian city, 1983-1996, both the formation of new enterprises & their choice of legal forms are analyzed. The number of new enterprises in each industry is influenced primarily by the number of preexisting enterprises in the industry, & secondarily by the declared priorities of the Soviet & Russian states. The distribution of specific legal forms, eg, the corporation & the partnership, is influenced internally as expected by firm size, but is also affected by external processes of legitimation centered in the state.

98S35862 / ISA / 1998 / 13103

Ruz Santorras, Monica (Calle Trafalgar 74 2a/1a, E-08010 Barcelona Spain), **Nouvelles Technologies et nouvelles activités artistiques: le cas du disc-jockey** (New Technologies and New Artistic Activities: The Case of the Disc Jockey). (FRE)

¶ An effort is made to reveal the particular features of new artistic professions linked to new technologies, looking specifically at the careers of disc jockeys (DJs). It is held that the profession of the DJ shows the trajectory of a social actor who has taken on a new role in the musical domain. Certain artistic identity traits in the profile of the DJ are identified. This research develops along three axes: a theoretical framework that considers certain sociological models for defining the artist in contemporary society, an analysis of press documents & articles from specialized newspapers, & in-depth interviews with DJs & other agents involved in these professional activities. The classification of the artistic profession into aspects linked to its material configuration & related with the context in which artistic activity is developed & defended, as well as by coincidences with certain profile characteristics & the professional dynamic typical of the artistic prototype, is addressed. It is concluded that the DJ abandons the role of mediator to acquire the role of an author capable of realizing his or her own creations.

98S35863 / ISA / 1998 / 13104

Růžicka, Richard (Dept Sociology Charles U, XR-11642 Prague 1 Czech Republic (tel/fax: 420-2-5818018; e-mail: Richard.Ruzicka@ff.cuni.cz)), **Teacher as a Citizen: A Problem of**

His/Her Social Education.

¶ 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 & reproduction 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' social 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.

98S35864 / ISA / 1998 / 13105

Růžicka, Richard (Dept Sociology Charles U, XR-11642 Prague 1 Czech Republic (tel/fax: 420-2-5818018; e-mail: Richard.Ruzicka@ff.cuni.cz)), **Teachers in Changing Social Stratification: Understanding of Own Status, Professional and Life Values and Strategies.**

¶ Judges the present—largely Czech—situation of the socioprofessional stratum of teachers as one of the most (quantitatively) important social segments, in fact, partially representing one of the "black boxes" in the middle class's reconstitution, discontinuity, & continuity. The stratum's situation is evaluated in terms of its inner changes, dispositions, & differences (ie, "subjective" correlates of status) significant for its real active role in the transition from the "society of the state employees." Examined are distinctions & tendencies in how educators understand both their own status & the nature of the whole social context of its forming, hypothesizing that this manner is tightly connected with the professional ability to mediate (transfer) a foreign social experience. Professional & life values, goals, & troubles (conflicts), as well as needs reflected (by in-service educators or students) as either social or personal interests, have come into focus first. Analyses are based on survey data.

98S35865 / ISA / 1998 / 13106

Růžicka, Richard (Dept Sociology Charles U, XR-11642 Prague 1 Czech Republic (tel/fax: 420-2-5818018; e-mail: Richard.Ruzicka@ff.cuni.cz)), **Changes and Inertial Forces of Ownership and Participational Action: Enterprise, School, and Housing Co-Operative in the Czech Republic.**

¶ Presents an empirical & theoretical analysis of the mutual dependence of the ownership & participational systems in transforming societies, describing how to be a private owner as well as an active, democratically behaving worker/employee/citizen. These notions are explored in a case study of the Czech Republic in terms of changes in ownership & participation in the realms of business enterprises, schools, & housing cooperatives, based on questionnaire surveys & case studies of institutions over the last 5 years. Analysis of agents in this structuralized process in terms of their economic/professional & life strategies reveals a lack of self-responsibility. Possible mechanisms of recultivating responsibility are crucial to successful privatization, which involves consideration of common social needs & interests. The so-called tunneling of firms, or actual expropriation under the flag of the cooperative ideology, is also discussed.

98S35866 / ISA / 1998 / 13107

Ruzza, Carlo (Dept Sociology U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England (tel/fax: 44-1206-873-747/410; e-mail: cruzza@essex.ac.uk)), **Sustainable Tourism Development and Supra-National Influences.**

¶ Identifies & analyses elements of the sociopolitical & institutional context that facilitate or hinder environmentally sustainable tourist development, giving particular attention to a comparison of the impact of European-level policy initiatives on national tourism policy in environmentally sensitive coastal areas of Italy, Greece, & Spain. Data drawn from interviews with tour operators, tourists, local business people, & reports on countries across different kinds of environment outcomes are used to consider (1) the extent to which national environmental policy & tourist sector programs are linked at the national & local levels; (2) program implementation at the local level; (3) local determinants of tourist development, eg, the impact of local cultures, developmental strategies of local business & large national investors, political corruption, & environmentalist movements; & (4) changing political opportunity structures at the national & local levels.

98S35867 / ISA / 1998 / 13108

Ruza, Carlo (Dept Sociology U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England [tel/fax: 0171-253-2721/0120-687-3410; e-mail: cruza@essex.ac.uk]), **Selection, Incorporation and the Institutionalisation Trajectory of Four Social Movements.**

¶ Observed on the basis of four case studies is how different types of movements institutionalize in different institutional environments & whether there are common factors in the institutionalization trajectory of a diverse set of movements. In the context of environmental, nationalist, & hippie movements, the following questions are considered: Has the constituency 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.

98S35868 / ISA / 1998 / 13109

Ryan, Barbara (Widener U, Chester PA 19013 [e-mail: Barbara.E.Ryan@Widener.edu]), **British and American Cultural Influences. Comparative Analysis of Social Movement Activities.**

¶ Parallels between women's suffrage movements in GB & the US are evident, especially in the militant activism of the Women's Social & Political Union (WSPU) & 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.

98S35869 / ISA / 1998 / 13110

Ryan, Desmond Peter (School Nursing & Midwifery U Dundee, Ninewells DD1 9SY Scotland [tel/fax: 1382-632304/641738; 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 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 idea systems. Some implications for the theory of professions are suggested.

98S35870 / ISA / 1998 / 13111

Ryan, Paul C. (Dept Sociology University Coll Dublin, Belfield 4 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 previously hidden history. Also drawn on are ideas of Michel Foucault & projects of modernity & postmodernization that parallel accounts of gay & lesbian formation.

98S35871 / ISA / 1998 / 13112

Ryzhenkov, Alexander V. (Instit Economics & Organisation Industrial Production Russian Academy Sciences-Siberia, Novosibirsk 630090 Russia [tel/fax: 7-3832-35-55-46/80; e-mail: Ryzhenko@ieie.nsc.ru]), **Feedback Control, Learning and Organisational Change in a System Dynamic Model of Cyclical Growth.**

¶ Interconnections between a 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 limit 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 lack of investment flexibility is detrimental for capital accumulation & 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 anticipating control that are presented in the extended version of the original model.

98S35872 / ISA / 1998 / 13113

Saaristo, Kimmo (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, 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 which concepts such as institution, profession, & science are related (though there are some movements that are at least semiprofessional-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 mass media (the rhetorics & factualization strategies)? (2) What 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?

98S35873 / ISA / 1998 / 13114

Saaristo, Kimmo (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, 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 then 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 technological & scientific rationalism, while its own activity is oriented toward a kind of value rationalism: ecological 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?

S

98S35874 / ISA / 1998 / 13115

Saarniit, Jüri (Tartu U, EE-2400 Estonia (tel/fax: 372-7-465926/465900; e-mail: jysr@psych.ut.ee)), **Current Trends of Post-Communist Value Shift in Estonia.**

Examines intergenerational changes in value consciousness of Estonian youth, 1992-1997, in terms of postcommunist value shifts, drawing on questionnaire data from graduates 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 & 10 vocational values on a 4-point scale. Factor analysis indicates that both blocks of indicators measure five generalized value orientations, ie, toward general self-development, professional self-development, social altruism, social position (status), & material welfare. Previous Estonian value studies have indicated that between the early 1980s & 1990s, intercohort value shift was extremely intensive & 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, but 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'hamed (Dept Sociology U Joensuu, FIN-80101 Finland (tel/fax: 358-13-251-232/2714; e-mail: Mhamed.Sabour@Joensuu.fi)), **The Brain Mobility and Sociocultural Competence in Mainstream Cultures: A Study of Highly-Educated Finns in France.**

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 those 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 & etiquette 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, Milène (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)**

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 coconstruction 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 and Subjectivity.**

Analyzes the Calcutta, India, of Anita Desai's second novel, *Voices in the City*, as the "monster city" & a "city of death" where even Mother-Goddess Kali (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

Sadovnik, Alan R. & Semel, Susan F. (Adelphi U, Garden City NY 11530), **The Wheaton College Experiment with Coeducation.**

Reports on ongoing research on the transition to coeducation at 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 Sociology Saint 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).**

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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 of different level objects: the world, Europe, 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 Sociology, 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.**

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, their 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 Sociology, 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".**

Discusses qualitative research based on open-ended questions, with substantiation made via the software, CAIR (Kanevsky, 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.

98S35882 / ISA / 1998 / 13123

Saganenko, Galina J. & Kanevsky, Eugene A. (Instit Sociology, Bolshaya Morskaya 47-1 Saint Petersburg 190000 Russia (tel/fax: 7812-3122534/3154359; e-mail: lena@gallup.spb.su)), **Comparative Text Analysis with Software "CAIR"**.

¶ Presents CAIR software, useful for managing qualitative research with evidential potential. CAIR can manage textual, numerical, & mixed information & can (1) store; (2) manipulate (with chunking, "sampling" of chunks, fields, records, & obtaining different dictionaries); (3) classify; (4) analyze; (5) compare textual sets within a single research project & between sets from different project; & (6) statistically process numerical & quantitative data. CAIR's core is its classification model providing optimal, evidential, comparative classification results. Its technological features include classification schemes for several textual arrays that can be iterated, checked, corrected, & transformed into optimal structure; & ability to search proper classes for chunks by formal comparisons & choose classes according to their sense in dialogue. Its applications are discussed.

98S35883 / ISA / 1998 / 13124

Saha, Lawrence J. (Dept Sociology Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601 (tel/fax: 62-2-6249-4521/0525; e-mail: lawrence.saha@and.edu.au)), **Education and Active Citizenship: A Critical Overview.**

¶ Reviews the theoretical & research literature on the relationship between education & active citizenship. Drawing on the work of Immanuel Kant, Émile Durkheim, & Marshall, the concept of active citizenship & how it is related to knowledge, attitudes, & behavior is discussed. The process by which individuals acquire the characteristics that lead to the practice of active citizenship is explored in reference to the literature on schooling & political socialization. Gaps in knowledge & understanding about the political learning process among young adults are identified, & a theoretical & research agenda is proposed, addressing policy implications for schooling, in particular school subjects on civics & citizenship.

98S35884 / ISA / 1998 / 13125

Saha, Suhrita (Dept Sociology Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), **Globalization and Hindu Nationalism: Impacts on Contemporary Social Process in India.**

¶ While globalization seeks to widen thought & action toward the free & liberal universalization of society & economy, the emerging trend of Hindu nationalism in India, apparently, seems to be a marginalized social & political process in this context. But its de facto impacts may lead to a strong Hindu nationalist feeling of strengthening the nation & society. In the long run, it may open a wider avenue toward the globe, global society, & the globalization process, because Hinduism is a liberal philosophy of a way of life, the essence of which lies in globalized harmony & brotherhood of mankind. There may be some negative aspects when it is considered from the secularistic point of view. This complex social process & its relation to contemporary India are examined.

98S35885 / ISA / 1998 / 13126

Sahlin, Ingrid (Dept Sociology Lund U, S-22100 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-46222-4748/4794; e-mail: Ingrid.Sahlin@soc.lu.se)), **Conflict Interaction and Crime. Some Outcomes of Contact-Prohibition Orders.**

¶ In Sweden, prosecutors may prohibit an individual from contacting a person whom he or she has previously harassed or abused. Violations of such contact prohibitions are crimes that may lead to arrest & imprisonment. The aim here is to highlight features in private, emotional relationships that are subjected to judgments & measures from the criminal justice system. It is argued that this situation affects the parties' real interaction, as well as their construction of their previous relationship. Within the framework of an evaluation of the current legislation, 12 in-depth interviews conducted with individuals involved in prohibition orders—most of them as applicants, some as targets—were transcribed & analyzed with qualitative methods, mainly within a symbolic interactionist frame of reference. Three related issues are discussed: (1) The parties start to act with an eye on how their acts will appear to, & be judged by, the criminal justice system. (2) They react to & interpret the other party's behavior in a different, sometimes paradoxical, way: new instances of harassment may even be welcomed, because they evidence the culpability of the other, while the other's silence & withdrawal are perceived as false & calculating. (3) The parties reconstruct their previous relationship as one imprinted by the other's criminal essence.

98S35886 / ISA / 1998 / 13127

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.**

¶ 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 particular.

98S35887 / ISA / 1998 / 13128

Saintive, Brigitte (Electricité France, 1 ave du Général de Gaulle F-92141 Clamart Cedex France (tel/fax: 33-1-47-65-39-77/57-00; e-mail: brigitte.saintive@edf.gdf.fr)), **L.U.C.A.S. Une Méthode rapprochant les concepteurs et les utilisateurs (L.U.C.A.S. A Method Bringing Together Designers and Users).** (FRE)

¶ In the context of task & product standardization, whereby a fragmented production process led to a deepening gap between user expectations & those perceived by designers, described is LUCAS (users & designers linkage) methodology, developed at Electricity of France. Based on active & iterative participation of users at the start of a new product design & introducing psychosociological & organizational factors to be accounted for at that stage, users & designers are brought together to reduce failures & underexploitation in product use, facilitate mastering of innovation by future users, & optimize the manufacturing process.

98S35888 / ISA / 1998 / 13129

Saks, Mike (Faculty Health & Community Studies De Montfort U, Leicester LE7 9SU England (tel/fax: 0116-2577706/892; e-mail: msaks@dmu.ac.uk)), **Alternative Medicine and the Health Care Division of Labour: Present Trends and Future Prospects.**

¶ Discusses from a neo-Weberian perspective the present influence of growing consumer interest in alternative medicine on the nature & form of the health care division of labor in Western societies, focusing on such trends as the increasing professionalization of alternative medicine & the growing incorporation of such therapies into orthodox medical delivery systems. Also considered is the possible future impact of rising public interest in therapies currently defined as alternative on the occupational structure in health care. Of particular interest is the extent to which such unorthodox practices challenge long-established patterns of biomedical dominance in the division of labor.

98S35889 / ISA / 1998 / 13130

Sakurai, Célia (Instit Estudos Econômicos/Sociais/Políticas, São Paulo Brazil (tel/fax: 55-11-8647500/2631606; e-mail: idesp@eu.ansp.br)), **Imigração japonesa no Brasil: um exemplo de imigração tutelada, 1908-1941 (Japanese Immigration to Brazil: An Example of "Tutored" Immigration 1908-1941).** (POR)

¶ Japanese immigration to Brazil, 1908-1941, exemplifies a form of immigration oriented as much to the country of origin as to the host country. During this period, the Japanese immigrants in Brazil received subsidies & other help from the Japanese government to help them succeed, explaining their rapid social ascent.

98S35890 / ISA / 1998 / 13131

Sala, Luc (Weesperstr 103, NL-1013 VN Amsterdam Netherlands (tel/fax: 3120-620-2970/625-3280; e-mail: sala@euronet.nl)), **The Paradox: Megabandwidth and Micromedia.**

¶ Explains how the increase in bandwidth in media like TV, cable, & the Internet not only leads to media-oligopoly, but to a whole new class of media, "micromedia," the low-budget, locally made, but sometimes globally interesting, productions for local TV/radio, public access, real-audio/video via the Internet, webcasting, or cd-roms. A whole new class of mediaentrepreneurs is emerging, using the latest digital technology but aiming at the tribal target-group level. Special interest, local democracy, cross-cultural exchange, the micromedia cosmos is just beginning to emerge, but will be a major force in the next millennium. The simplicity of this concept of micromedia, brought back to the level of true information, not merely data exchange, is in sharp contrast with the scenarios

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of even-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 is clarified & 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@chass.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 & child care when they telework, ie, give up dedicated space in a central office & work from home using telecommunications technology. Drawing on in-depth interview data from 21 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 co-workers, & 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 child care 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@ere.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 economy have had a major impact on the structure of the job 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 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 São Paulo SP Brazil 05620-000 (tel: 55-11-842-22-17; e-mail: tsales@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

Salles, Leila Maria Ferreira (Dept Educação UNESP IB Rio Claro, São 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, proctors, & pupils in four public schools in São Paulo State, Brazil, are used to 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

Salles, Maria do Rosario (Instit Estudos Econômicos/Sociais/Políticos, São Paulo Brazil (tel/fax: 55-11-8647500/2631606; e-mail: idesp@eu.ansp.br)), **Imigração estrangeira para o Brasil: os profissionais dentro da corrente migratória. O exemplo da experiência migratória dos médicos italianos em São Paulo no período de 1890 a 1930** (Immigration to Brazil: Professionals in the Immigration Current. The Example of the Immigration Experience of Italian Doctors in São Paulo in the Period from 1890 to 1930). (POR)

¶ Presents a historical analysis of the immigration experience of the Italian doctors who came to São 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. Their roles 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-00531 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, Anna-Katriina (Dept Social Sciences Sports U Jyväskylä, SF-40351 Finland (tel/fax: 358-14-602-038/031; e-mail: salmik@palo.jyu.fi)), **Involvement, Society and Sport.**

¶ There has been more 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 capability 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.

98S35898 / ISA / 1998 / 13139

Salmon, Claire & Rospabe, Sandrine (Centre étude & recherche développement international U Auvergne, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand France (tel/fax: 33-0-4-73-43-12-23/28; e-mail: C.Salmon@cerdi.u-clermont.fr)), **The Power of Trade Unions: Why Is the Experience of Developing Countries Interesting?**

¶ The emergence of trade unions is linked to Bangladesh's & South Africa's industrialization process, & the impact of unionization on wage determination & racial discrimination is considered. Econometric results tend to show that in South Africa, trade unions seem to have contributed to reduced wage inequalities & discrimination. It is in the nonunionized sector that the wage gap between white & black workers is the largest. Research on Bangladesh shows that trade unions play a part in public & private wage determination & in the improvement of working conditions.

98S35899 / ISA / 1998 / 13140

Samandi, Zeyner (Economics & Social Studies & Research Center, 23 rue d'Espagne 1000 Tunis Tunisia (tel/fax: 2161-244810/343237)), **Femme et pouvoir politique: le paradoxe démocratique** (Women and Political Power: The Democratic Paradox). (FRE)

¶ 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 fight for 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.

98S35900 / ISA / 1998 / 13141

Samuel, Nicole J. (Institut universitaire technologie U Paris V, Bourgnon-la-Reine F-75270 Cedex 06 France (tel: 33-1-47-01-35-34)), **Theatre in the Western World: Traditions, Interactions, Influences.**

¶ Examines the development of contemporary functions of theatrical traditions in the Chinese, Indian, & Western civilizations. Each is characterized by a specific mode of conceptualization: reciprocal mode of acting/interacting in the Chinese root/binaries yin/yang; a symbolic mode evident in the Indian preference for the embodiment of transcendental values represented symbolically; & an efficient mode evident in the Western preference for dichotomous distinctions that polarize subject vs object & self vs Other, with a humanistic concern for the value of the individual. Highlighted are the main trends common to Western theater throughout its history, showing specific characteristics that may have appeared in different Western places in different times & identifying influences from one area to another across time. At the same time, the understanding of Western area theatrical tradition is facilitated by seeking influences from parts of the world classified as landmarks along the Silk Road, ie, China & India. Evaluating whether Westerners' relationship to the theater is of a specific kind & can be identified by an emphasis on the individual & oppositions with the subject & self in the context of contemporary theater participation. Such signs of specificity in the history of Western theater are also noted here.

98S35901 / ISA / 1998 / 13142

Sanchez de Roldan, Karem (U Del Valle, Cali-Valle del Cauca Colombia (tel/fax: 554-24-60/70; e-mail: deroldan@chasqui.univalle.edu.co)), **Organizaciones empresariales y empleo en el valle del cauca. La década de los 90** (Organizations and Employment in Valle del Cauca Colombia. Decade of the 1990s). (SPA)

¶ 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 new technologies in both the industrial & service sectors & the increase in working people in the third sector are the most important variables in the unemployment rates, increasing the gap between labor supply & demand.

98S35902 / ISA / 1998 / 13143

Sanchez Diaz de Rivera, Maria Eugenia (Centro Reflexion & Promoción Social U Iberoamericana Golfo Centro, Atlixco 1436 Puebla 72430 Mexico (tel/fax: 22-31-07-94/44-80-98; e-mail: almsan@mail.giga.com)), **La Construcción d'un encadrement socio-historique pour l'éducation supérieure dans une université mexicaine** (Construction of a Sociohistorical Framework for Higher Education in a Mexican University). (FRE)

¶ Describes a 1997 research seminar implemented by 20 scholars with practice 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.

98S35903 / ISA / 1998 / 13144

Sánchez Súcar, Antonio (Iberia Airlines Spain, Velazquez 130 8a Blq VI E-28006 Madrid (tel/fax: 587-7059/7180; e-mail: ansanchez@servcoiaa.recol.es)), **The Environmental Balance and the Performance of Social Systems.**

¶ 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 enhanced 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 market is expected to regulate the process via prices. The role of public & 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. A vision of the problem from the perspective of the air transport sector is provided.

98S35904 / ISA / 1998 / 13145

Sanchez, Ximena, Villarroel, Gladys & Fernández, Francisco (U Playa Ancha Ciencias Educación, Valparaíso Chile (tel/fax: 56-32-28-1134/5041; e-mail: xsanchez@unplaced.upa.cl)), **Projections of Basil Bernstein's Thesis for the Study of the Communication Codes among Chilean Children.**

¶ 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 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 statements become a valuable tool to understand or explain the learning process, school achievement, & social inequality.

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98S35905 / ISA / 1998 / 13146

Sandall, Jane (City U, London E1 2EA England (tel/fax: 44-0171-505-5863/5866; e-mail: j.sandall@city.ac.uk)), **Midwifery Work and Family Life: A Study of Occupational Change in Britain.**

¶ Draws on a case study of three sites in GB chosen to represent variations in the organization & practice of innovative & traditional models of community-based maternity care & a random postal survey of 5% of the midwifery workforce in England to examine the impact of a changing occupational role on midwifery work & their personal family lives & the strategies they used to balance the two.

98S35906 / ISA / 1998 / 13147

Sandbaek, Mona (NOVA/Norwegian Social Research, Munthesgate 29 N-290260 Oslo (tel/fax: 22-541306/541201; e-mail: mona.sandbaek@isaf.no)), **Children as Clients.**

¶ Interview data from 24 children who had been in contact with child welfare services, school counseling, or a child psychiatric clinic are used to examine daily life where children could describe interests & achievements as well as problems & worries. Two findings are highlighted: (1) 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.

98S35907 / ISA / 1998 / 13148

Sandoval, Gerardo A., Mangahas, Mahar & Guerrero, Linda Luz (Social Weather Stations, PSSC Bldg Commonwealth Ave Diliman Quezon City Philippines 1101 (tel/fax: 63-2-924-4465/920-2181; e-mail: swstech@sws.org.PH)), **The Social Situation of Filipino Youth: A National Survey.**

¶ National survey gathered in 1996 are used to evaluate the attitudes, values, needs, aspirations, & problems of Filipino youth. Findings reveal that youths are proud to be Filipino & put great importance on marriage & family, friends, education, work, religion, society, & money, while not stressing recreation, hobbies, or politics. Comparative analysis with surveys of US youths indicates that Filipino youths have more self-confidence & satisfaction with life; get along better with parents & neighbours; get together with friends less often, but are as satisfied with these relationships as Americans are; & are more content with educational opportunities, standard of living, & jobs. However, Filipino youths get less exercise & are less exposed to TV & movies. Compared to adult Filipinos, youths consider the economy as the country's most pressing problem, but think that they can do little about it. They smoke & drink less, regard their health as good, feel happier, & are more optimistic. Yet, data show unexpectedly high incidences of youth involvement in criminality, illegal drug use, & illicit sex.

98S35908 / ISA / 1998 / 13149

Sanguineti, Gualtiero (Centro studi San Salvador Telecom Italia, San Marco 4826 I-30124 Venice (tel/fax: 39-41-521-3254/2742; e-mail: sanguineti@cstudi.telecomitalia.it)), **Will Time Stress Help the Diffusion of Teleservices in Italy?**

¶ Analyzes segments of the Italian population who feel under time stress with regard to their attitudes toward the new teleservices made available by progress in communication technology. An attempt is made to identify the discriminate characteristics that differentiate time-stressed people who either see the new teleservices as possibly alleviating their problem vs those who do not consider this possibility.

98S35909 / ISA / 1998 / 13150

Santos, Hilda D., Baonati, E., Trumper, E., Tropp, A., Sánchez, C. & Kaufman, C. (Instit Investigaciones U Buenos Aires, 1053 Argentina (tel/fax: 54-1-501-6241/432-0121)), **Knowledge of the Use of Birth-Control Methods.**

¶ Explores knowledge about contraception among 249 adult & 233 adolescent women participating in 96 sexual information discussion groups conducted 1995-1997 by the Adolescents Dept & the Family Planning Office as part of a research-action program using qualitative techniques. The analysis considers knowledge of ways of taking the pill, using condoms, taking injections, practicing coitus interruptus, observing fertile days, using intrauterine devices (IUDs), & alternatives. Results show that knowledge of contraception is based, in most cases, in personal experience & social environment. It is a practical knowledge, based on the at-

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 find out 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.

98S35910 / ISA / 1998 / 13151

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.**

¶ Discusses the notion that carnival loses utopian dimensions & the power of inverting established social classifications & hierarchies as it becomes spectacularized. Drawing on historical & empirical research on the practices of the samba schools of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, it is argued that, although these organizations have been deeply intertwined 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. Transvestitism, 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, enacted by black & 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.

98S35911 / ISA / 1998 / 13152

Santos, Roseli Rocha dos (Federal U Paraná, 80060-000 Curitiba PR Brazil (e-mail: roseli@humanas.utpr.br)), **La Cordination économique et les institutions. Des approches convergentes entre la sociologie et l'economie? (Economic Coordination and Institutions. Convergent Approaches between Sociology and Economics?). (FRE)**

¶ The use of the sociological concept of the institution by the new institutionalist branch of economics is discussed. It is argued that studying institutions has become expected of neoinstitutionalists, who are obligated 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 Émile Durkheim & Max Weber. The question of the coordination & rediscovery of institutions in economic theory is investigated, as are differences & similarities in economic & sociological methods.

98S35912 / ISA / 1998 / 13153

Sanz-Menendez, Luis (CSIC Instit Advanced Social Studies, E-28014 Madrid Spain (tel/fax: 34-1-521-9169/8103; e-mail: lsanz@iesam.csic.es)), **Policy Change and Institutional Reforms in Science and Technology Policy in Spain: Ideas, Interests and Institutions.**

¶ Explores the relevance of interest, ideas, & institutions for the policies & politics of science & technology & how they could help explain political outcomes. An empirical approach is presented, theoretically driven by neoinstitutionalism, to account for the institution reforms & for the changes in science, technology, & innovation policies in Spain. The approach taken aims to make sense both of innovations & the boundaries or limits to the changes in Spanish science, technology, & innovation policies; it is a historical account that is searching for the connections among policies over time & for the transformation of policy domains, through the study of links between ideas, political institutions, political actors, networks of experts, & social interest. Hence, how opportunities for innovation arise & the range of policy options available are examined. Ignoring any of the three main variables will result in an incomplete explanation of human actions & a lack of interesting questions about policy changes & innovations.

98S35913 / ISA / 1998 / 13154

Sarantakos, Sotirios (Charles Sturt U, Wagga Wagga New South

Wales 2678 Australia (tel/fax: 02-69-332260/332792; e-mail: ssarantakos@csu.edu.au), **Husband Abuse and Self-Defence.**

¶ To examine the thesis that husband abuse is a form of self-defence of wives fighting against their abusive husbands, interview data were obtained from 68 abused 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, Annamalai Nagar 608002 India (tel/fax: 04144-21136/23080)), **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 relationship between the generations are, by & large, more meaningful & stable when separate households are maintained.

98S35915 / ISA / 1998 / 13156

Sarget, Marie-Noëlle (25 Ave Bolviller, F-91800 Brunoy 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 Émile 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 part of the actor, more or less determined, by a strategic concept where the actor is viewed through his or her "acting concrete system," leading to a controversy about the status of the theory. Yves Bar-el's positions in "*Le Paradoxe et le système*" (The Paradox and the System) are also reviewed, focusing on its opposition to the common position about the place of the element in the system, & its paradoxical concept of the system & its reproduction. Considered in conclusion is Edgar Morin's concept of auto-geno-pheno-eco-reorganization, which permits the "living" character of social systems to be taken into account at the same time in their genesis & their environment, in a continual autoconstruction process. The revolutionary character of these approaches in helping break the previous freezing of sociology, especially in its relationship with other social science disciplines, is acknowledged.

98S35916 / ISA / 1998 / 13157

Saris, Willem E. (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 DL Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-20-525-2091/2086)), **The Strength of the Causal Relationship between Living Conditions and Satisfaction.**

¶ In social indicator research there are three quite contradictory theories concerning the relationship between living conditions & satisfaction. The livability theory suggests a strong causal relationship between the living conditions of people & their satisfaction level. The comparison theory & the multiple discrepancy theory do not expect strong causal relationships between the living conditions & satisfaction levels on the individual level because people make their judgments not on absolute levels of living conditions, but by comparison with other people & situations. There is sufficient evidence to support the last two theories, because it has been found

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, Mahua (Dept Sociology Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218 (tel/fax: 410-516-7626/7590; e-mail: moa@jhu.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 & traditionalism 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 coming 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.

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.es)), **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 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 10003-6608 (tel: 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 these developments: the city. Such a 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—and those who lack power but have today gained presence—disadvantaged people, eg, immigrants, refugees, & cultural minorities.

98S35920 / ISA / 1998 / 13161

Sassoon, Anne Showstack (School Social Science Kingston U, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2EE England (tel/fax: 44-0-181-547-2000/7388; e-mail: anne.s@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

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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, & empirical transforamtions, eg, the changed socioeconomic roles of 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.

98S35921 / ISA / 1998 / 13162

Sastre Guittierrez, 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.**

¶ Analyzes the workings of the Social Council of Salamanca, Spain, & the perceptions & attitudes of its partners. Social Councils are participatory organisms 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 legitimization 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 authenticity.

98S35922 / ISA / 1998 / 13163

Sastre, Cayo (Dept Sociology U Valladolid, E-47011 Spain (tel/fax: 34-83423378; e-mail: cayosas@eco.uva.es)), **The Political Transition in Spain: A Demobilized Society.**

¶ Spain's transition to democracy, which was underpinned by an agreement among elites with broad scope for negotiation, enhanced by the existence of a politically demobilized society, is examined via analysis of the nonconventional political participation of Spanish society, 1975-1978, as reported in the *El Pais* newspaper. An attempt is made to show that it was the demobilization of predemocratic society that enhanced the strategy of change designed by Spain's political elites. It is concluded that (1) Spanish citizens demanded the broadening of some political rights & improvement in quality of life as opposed to deep political & economic changes, & (2) Spanish society was not mobilized either in favor of democracy or to maintain the Francoist regime.

98S35923 / ISA / 1998 / 13164

Sauer, Birgit (Institut Political Science U Vienna, A-1090 Austria (tel/fax: 0043-1-40480-684/683; e-mail: birgit.sauer@univie.ac.at)), **Democratisation within or against the State? Theoretical Concepts of the State and Institutions within Feminist Dialogue.**

¶ Outlines, in connection with Ernst Bloch's diagnosis of feminist politics at the beginning of the century, a concept for the analysis of institutionalization as a feminist democratization strategy. Equal opportunity politics in the Federal Republic of Germany is a good example of how (feminist) movements successfully "invented" new institutions in state administration. The example, however, shows the problematic aspects of the paradoxical institutionalization of feminist politics & aims. This paradoxical institutionalization gets even worse in times of state transformation & deregulation (lean state). An analytic framework is posited to understand the blockades of feminist collective action through & in equal opportunity state institutions in Germany, combining analysis of state bureaucracy inspired by a Weberian but gender-sensible approach & a reconceptualized neo-Gramscian state concept in a feminist perspective. Equal opportunity politics then can be examined as a "position for negotiation" in the state & feminist movements as a locus of critique in the state setting.

98S35924 / ISA / 1998 / 13165

Sauli, Hannele (Statistics Finland, SF-00022 Finland (tel/fax: 358-9-17343497/1734356; e-mail: hannele.sauli@stat.fi)), **Personal Consumption of a Household Member vs His/Her Cost at the Household Level.**

¶ 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.

98S35925 / ISA / 1998 / 13166

Sausmikat, Nora (Freie U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-30-627-17-33; e-mail: sausmi@zedat.fu-berlin.de)), **Different Kinds of Resistance in Retrospective Accounts of Women Who Participated in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (People's Republic of China).**

¶ Analyzes different sources such as recently published women's autobiographies, narrative interviews, scientific papers, & popular literature on the topic of the *Zhiqing* (urban educated youth who were sent to the countryside during & after the revolution) in the People's Republic of China, to look at this mass movement as a historical event that had a formative influence on the conscious & collective identity of a whole generation. Examined is the social transition caused by these historical events by investigating the relationship between today's collective & individual reflection. Focus is on the different kinds of resistance against being stigmatized as a group of victims or being functionalized into socialist heroes as reflected in women's retrospective accounts. Against a backdrop of different stereotypical lifestyles, individual ways in which women relate their lives are considered, drawing on Gabriele Rosenthal's method & theory.

98S35926 / ISA / 1998 / 13167

Sautu, Ruth (Institut Gino Germani U Buenos Aires, 1426 Argentina (tel/fax: 541-555-3257/962-9942; e-mail: postmast@mmdv.fsoc.uba.ar)), **The Effect of the Marketization of the Argentine Economy on the Labor Market: Shifts in the Demand for University Trained Professionals.**

¶ In Argentina, the transition from a highly statized to an open market economy has taken place simultaneously with its integration into Mercosur. Examined here are the effects of technological change & transnationalization on the shifts in the demand for labor by age, gender, & education; & changes in the patterns of employment & unemployment among professionals & other groups, 1991-1997. Data are drawn from four household surveys carried out in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area & cover the measurement of the initial effects of privatization & anti-inflationary policies, a date of high unemployment, & what may be considered the last stage of transition.

98S35927 / ISA / 1998 / 13168

Sautu, Ruth (Institut Gino Germani U Buenos Aires, 1426 Argentina (tel/fax: 541-555-3257/962-9942; e-mail: postmast@mmdv.fsoc.uba.ar)), **The Effects of Family Background and Type of School on Children's Grade Repetition and Achievement.**

¶ Evaluates the association between family standard of living, type of school, & school achievement among seventh-grade elementary school students in metropolitan Buenos Aires, Argentina. School achievement is measured by children's grade repetition & test scores in language & mathematics, & the independent variables by type of school (public-private), teaching facilities, teacher's training & attitudes, children's family standard of living, & parents' education. Survey data obtained from teachers, headmasters, & children are subjected to individual-level analysis & compared to aggregate measures of repetition rates & dropouts. Policy implications are addressed.

98S35928 / ISA / 1998 / 13169

Savitch, Hank V. (Urban Studies Instit U Louisville, KY 40208 (tel/fax: 502-852-7929/4558; e-mail: HVSAVI01@ULKYVM.louisville.edu)), **Ten Cities, Thirty Years: A Study of Transition.**

¶ Explores how 10 cities in North America & Western Europe, chosen by virtue of highly differentiated patterns of development, accommodated urban pressures since the 1960s. Examined is how strategic development in these cities dealt with pressures of urban transformation, ie, deindustrialization, suburbanization, & globalization. Different develop-

ment outcomes in these cities are attributed largely to structural factors that refract market conditions & political factors. Comparison of these factors leads to a development typology, which explains why & how cities follow various strategic paths & how those paths can determine differential outcomes.

98S35929 / ISA / 1998 / 13170

Sawyer, Peter R. (CETL U Albany, NY 12222 (tel/fax: 518-442-5333/4567)), **Socialization to Civil Society.**

¶ Civil society 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.

98S35930 / ISA / 1998 / 13171

Saxena, Pradeep K. (Dept Public Administration U Rajasthan, Jaipur 302004 India (tel/fax: 0091-141-313260/362018)), **Regulation and the Market: A Study of Primary Capital Market and the SEBI in India.**

¶ 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 trust. Efforts 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 economies. Such a regulatory system is unable to understand corporate governance.

98S35931 / ISA / 1998 / 13172

Saxena, R. K. (Dept Sociology Durgar 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 the participation of local nongovernmental organizations has typically been confined to carrying out assigned tasks (eg, training for rural youth), infrastructure in both these areas has, over the long term, been strengthened & has benefited all concerned. However, this has been at the price of a sense of dependence that shows up clearly in terms of peoples' expectations of government to provide roads, power, water, education, health facilities, communication networks, & job opportunities. Further, the development process has not succeeded in wiping out traditional economic & social practices, eg, distillation, the flesh trade, "irrational" expenditures on life cycle-events, & customary relations of domination. While local government has defended its willingness & capacity to solve all sorts of problems, it has been ineffective in challenging the traditional power structure.

98S35932 / ISA / 1998 / 13173

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 Jürgen Habermas terms the colonization of lifeworld by system—in turn reflected by a shift from questions of validity to questions of behavior. It is argued that this divorce needs to be challenged by an approach to cultural economy that spans formal & domestic economic activities & looks at moral economy as herein defined.

98S35933 / ISA / 1998 / 13174

Sayre, Nathan F. (Dept Anthropology U Chicago, IL 60637 (tel: 520-908-9631; e-mail: sayre@cicero.spc.uchicago.edu)), **Producing a State of Nature: The Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge and Henri Lefebvre's 'State Mode of Production'.**

¶ Transformed from a ranch after purchase by the US Fish & Wildlife Service in 1985, the Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge in southern AZ provides an empirical case for examining three key concepts taken or derived from Henri Lefebvre: the production of space, the production of nature, & the state mode of production. Drawing on anthropological fieldwork & archival research, the spatial practices of wildlife management & outdoor recreation are examined, particularly in contrast to those of ranching. The refuge, understood as an expression of the state mode of production, defies the oppositions—public/private, state/economy—that structure its self-representations & reception among local citizens. The production of nature—in this case the restoration of a previously degraded ecosystem—simultaneously legitimates the state & ratifies the logic of the "free" market. Nevertheless, the density & complexity of "superimposed & interpenetrating social spaces" on & around the refuge, most of them regulated by a state agency, testify to the ecological limits intrinsic to state-capitalist production.

98S35934 / ISA / 1998 / 13175

Scatamburlo, Valerie L. (Dept Sociology York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 (tel: 1-415-222-0514; 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 displaced by the "fragmentation of the subject," & several postmodernist 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 due, in part, to the postmodern proclivity 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.

98S35935 / ISA / 1998 / 13176

Schechter, Stephen B. (U Montréal, Québec H3C 3J8 (tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4638; e-mail: r11140@er.uqam.ca)), **Classics, Canons, Postmodernity and Phenomenology.**

¶ 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 postmodernity. This debate can also be viewed as the contemporary reformulation of the debate among the founding fathers (Karl Marx, Max Weber, Émile 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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98S35936 / ISA / 1998 / 13177

Schienstock, Gerd (Work Research Centre U Tampere, SF-331010 Finland [tel: 32157202; fax: 32157265; e-mail: ytgesc@uta.fi]), **Universities as Key Actors in Regional Innovation Systems.**

¶ 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 for innovation activities 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 socioeconomic area of coordinating innovation activities, because it represents genuine communities of economic interests & 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.

98S35937 / ISA / 1998 / 13178

Schittenhelm, Karin (Institut 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.**

¶ 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 youth cultures & lifestyles, the effects of social inequalities on attaining vocational qualifications or entering the labor market cannot be overlooked. Different types of diversity are discussed in relation to distinct types of social inequality, linked with gender, ethnic origin, or involvement in the transformation of a postcommunist system. A theoretical assumption is that the pathways between school & the labor market are influenced by resources & strategies provided by intergenerational transmission & by the development of new orientations & values through peer group networks. Data collected through group discussions & life-story interviews reveal distinct social inequalities & cultural diversities are interrelated as a result of different social backgrounds & their influence on the process of transition.

98S35938 / ISA / 1998 / 13179

Schmeiser, Martin (Institut Soziologie U Bern, CH-3012 Switzerland [tel/fax: 41-31-631-48-15/17; e-mail: martin.schmeiser@soz.unibe.ch]), **Max Weber's Concept of Honour and His Search for Professional Ethics.**

¶ In 1907, German university professors managed, against considerable opposition, to establish a professional organization. Max Weber, one of its few active members, contributed both 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 experiences in one of the student associations of the German Empire constituted by group distinction, & Weber's concept of honor linked to a status group functioned as an equivalent to a professional ethics that was, at that time, virtually nonexistent.

98S35939 / ISA / 1998 / 13180

Schmidt, Peter (ZUMA, B2 1 68072 Mannheim D-122155 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-0621-1246-153/100; e-mail: schmidt@zuma-mannheim.de]), **Empirical Testing of Rational Choice Models: State of the Art.**

¶ Discusses current approaches to test empirically rational choice models, comparing direct & indirect approaches for modeling. The concept of bridge assumptions are addressed, differentiating between different types. Included is an analysis of the statistical models used. The issue on micro-macro relations & modeling the dynamics of social actions by adequate tools is considered.

98S35940 / ISA / 1998 / 13181

Schmitt, Sylvia Maria (Political Science Institut U Marburg, D-35032 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-6421-284363/288991; e-mail: schmitts@mail.uni-marburg.de]), **A Fatalistic Apathetic Mass? Political Participation of the Urban Poor in Ivory Coast.**

¶ In the context of the Ivory Coast's shift from a one-party to a multipar-

ty 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 & economic background & means of action of individuals living in squatter camps. On the other, the former one-party system has created a political culture that still influences & limits options for political action & participation. Examination of conflict situations, eg, evacuation of the squatter camps, illustrates political action strategies used by single actors as well as the whole squatter camp population. Analysis of cleavages between the urban poor & the state clearly shows the continuity of a dominant 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.

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Schmuck, Hanna (Institut Social Anthropology Free U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-30-838-3508/6728; e-mail: schmuck@zedat.fu-berlin.de]), **Floods in Bangladesh: Disaster or Part of the Lifeworld? European Engineers' Perception, Knowledge and Techniques in Comparison to Local and Indigenous Knowledge and Strategies.**

¶ 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 catastrophe-ridden 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

Schnaninger, Markus, Are Organizations Simply Too Complex to Be Understood?—The Simplicity of Complexity.

¶ Argues that understanding complex systems in 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.**

¶ 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 as 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

work early, abandon their problematic families, get married, & have children without experiencing their own youth. It is argued that young women's poverty is connected with an anticipated adult responsibility, where missing one's 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?**

¶ Explores 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. (Dept Sociology Stetson 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.**

¶ 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-1090 Austria (tel/fax: 43-1-31336-4402/732; e-mail: Michael.Schreiber@wu.edu)), **Simple Roots of Complex Judgement: Prototypes for Participation in Fractal Neighbourhoods.**

¶ What 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 neighborhood among categories & entities. Current prototypes 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

Schuchter, W. (Technische U Berlin, D-10623 Federal Republic Germany), **Sustainable Development and the Human Future—The Challenge of a Globalized Concept.**

¶ 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 give up 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

Schuerkens, Ulrike (10 rue Jonquoy, F-75014 Paris France), **La Globalisation du système du travail en Côte D'Ivoire et au Ghana** (The Globalization of the Work System in the Ivory Coast and Ghana). (FRE)

¶ 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.**

¶ Applies theoretical tools 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 network that cuts across borders & connects individuals, groups, & organizations engaged in a multiplicity of diverse resistance efforts. What is a strategic necessity for the Zapatistas' survival vis-à-vis overwhelming 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.**

¶ In recent years, informal care has emerged as an issue in public policy, & countries have responded with a variety of measures such as cash benefits (payments for care) &/or service-based forms of carer support. These policies have significant implications for the position of informal

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carers toward the cared-for person, the boundaries of their responsibility, & their economic & social security. Described here are variations in recent developments & trends in policy responses to informal care, describing & comparing 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.

98S35951 / ISA / 1998 / 13192

Schütte, Georg (U-Gesamthochschule Siegen, D-57068 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-271-740-4934/4943; e-mail: schuette@SF6240.uni-siegen.de]), **Information Shift: From Television Journalism to Multimedia Journalism.**

¶ 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 northwestern 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 individualized & interactive modes of information usage. This shift implies 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 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 multimedia organizations in the two countries. These data were collected during an 8-year research project financed by the German Research Foundation.

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Schutte, Gerhard (Dept Sociology U Wisconsin Parkside, Kenosha 53141-2000 [tel/fax: 414-595-2538/2183; e-mail: schutte@uwp.edu]), **Being African in South Africa: The Dynamics of Exclusion and Inclusion.**

¶ 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 keep cropping up. Both sides address the question of membership from either a value-rational (cultural) or instrumentally 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 harbor the possibility of economic marginalization & that of the second, the polarization of rich & poor or the Brazilianization of South Africa.

98S35953 / ISA / 1998 / 13194

Schwartz, Alex F. (Milano Graduate School Management & Urban Policy New School Social Research, New York NY 10011 [tel/fax: 212-229-5888/5404; e-mail: Schwartz@Newschool.edu]), **If Other Cities Were like New York: Lessons from New York City's \$5 Billion, 10-Year Capital Budget Housing Plan.**

¶ In 1986, New York City launched a 10-year plan to use its capital budget to support construction & renovation of low- & middle-income housing &, by 1997, had invested more than \$4 billion on 150,000+ housing units. New York has spent more of its own resources on housing than the 50 next largest cities combined. Here, the impact of this housing investment is examined from several perspectives. (1) Unpublished programmatic data from the city's housing department & land-use data from the city planning department are drawn on to look at how New York's housing programs affected housing construction & land-use trends, including

the reduction of vacant land & buildings. (2) How the city's housing programs have affected community-based organizations, many of whose 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 & occupancy of housing built with city funds. Unpublished employment data, interviews, & 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.

98S35954 / ISA / 1998 / 13195

Schwarz, Eric (U Neuchâtel, CH-2000 Switzerland [tel/fax: 41-32-718-1190/1391; e-mail: Eric.Schwarz@admin.unine.ch]), **A Topology of Values: A Systemic Search for the Foundations of Human Values.**

¶ 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 idiosyncrasies, but the manifestation of deep requisites for the viability of any system.

98S35955 / ISA / 1998 / 13196

Schyns, Peggy (Faculty Social Sciences Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands [tel/fax: 31-10-4088649/4525870; e-mail: schyns@soc.fsw.eur.nl]), **Wealth, Welfare-State, Culture and Life-Satisfaction: A Multi-Level Analysis across Nations.**

¶ At the level of nations, there is a positive correlation between economic prosperity & life satisfaction—on average, the wealthier a country is, the more satisfied its citizens. While a positive relation is also found at the individual level, it is very weak. Two theories attempt to connect objective living conditions & subjective evaluations of life: (1) According to need theory, living conditions & life satisfaction are positively related because national prosperity & personal income facilitate the satisfaction of needs, & hence, subjective well-being. (2) Comparison theory states that there is only a very weak relation, if any, between economic prosperity & life satisfaction because peoples' evaluation standards are relative & flexible. Explored here are questions regarding (A) how the nation & individual levels are connected; (B) whether these theories reflect different levels; (C) interaction effects, eg, whether there is a stronger correlation between income & life satisfaction if countries are poor; & (D) whether the presence of a welfare state influences the relationship at the individual level.

98S35956 / ISA / 1998 / 13197

Sciortino, Giuseppe (U Trieste, I-38100 Trento Italy [tel/fax: 39-461-210331/10; e-mail: sciorti@itc.it]), **Our Things Were Foreign to Us, We Were Alien to Each Other: The Northern League and the Discursive Construction of a Secessionist Claim.**

¶ The sociology of nationalism has often seen nationalist discourses either as sheet propaganda or as a set of territorial grievances to be evaluated according to truthful criteria. Such an approach implies an inadequate understanding of the role of discursive formations in the establishment of a nationalist claim. It is maintained that national discourses are a distinctive subset of discursive practices directed to transform, through the drawing of a boundary, a given audience into a solitary community, characterized by an internal socially constructed similarity & by an external socially constructed difference. As such, nationalist rhetoric should be considered a crucial sociological matter. Paying attention to the cultural structures of nationalist discourses would help to overcome the current stalemate between the historical realist & constructivist approaches in the sociology of nationalism. Here, analyzed is a sample of articles in the main Italian newspapers concerning the first secessionist campaign of the Northern League, a political movement active in northern Italy, published between the Apr 1996 public adoption of a secessionist platform & the mass secessionist oath ceremony held in mid-Sept 1996. Results highlight the plurality of discursive strategies employed by social actors to advocate or oppose a nationalist claim & the plurality of differentiated- & sometimes conflicting-symbolic arenas activated by the attempt to construct a "Padanian" nationalism.

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Sciortino, Giuseppe (U Studi Trieste, Gorizia Italy (tel/fax: 39-51-222607/262959; e-mail: sciortino@pug.univ.trieste.it)), **From Immigration Policy to Immigration Policy-Making: A Theoretical Argument and an Empirical Case Study.**

¶ 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 & 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.

98S35958 / ISA / 1998 / 13199

Scott, Alan (School Economic & Social Studies U East Anglia, Norwich NR4 6LZ England (e-mail: a.scott1@uea.ac.uk)), **Sociological Theory as Institutional Design.**

¶ Focusing mainly on Max 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.

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Scott, Bernard Charles Edward (Center Educational Technology & Development De Montfort U, Leicester LE1 9BH England (tel/fax: 0016-257-7662/2500-6101; e-mail: bscott@helios.dmu.ac.uk)), **The Role of Higher Education in Understanding and Achieving Sustainable Development: Lessons from Sociocybernetics.**

¶ Addresses the role of higher education institutions in the context of transitioning educational, 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 & “gradateness” to the social & political goals of sustainable development; & problems of performance & measurement. It is argued that there are particular problems associated with multidisciplinary working & there is a particularly constructive role for the transdisciplines (systems 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.

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Scott, Bernard Charles Edward (Center Educational Technology & Development De Montfort U, Leicester LE1 9BH England (tel/fax: 0116-257-7662/2500-6101; e-mail: bscott@helios.dmu.ac.uk)), **Simplifying the Complex: The Case for Cybernetics.**

¶ 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.” Referred to are Scott’s (1998 (see abstract in this supplement)) cybernetic models of information, control, & self-organizations as applied in the context of the role of higher education institutions in understanding & achieving sustainable development. Addi-

tional models include system emergency, organizational closure, & conversation.

98S35961 / ISA / 1998 / 13202

Scott, Sue, Jackson, Stevi, Backett-Milburn, Kathryn & Harden, Jeni (U Stirling, FK9 4LA Scotland (tel/fax: 1786-467-691/689; e-mail: sjsl@stir.ac.uk)), **Risk Anxiety and the Social Construction of Childhood.**

¶ Risk anxiety is addressed in relation to public concerns about children & childhood, focusing on the sexualization of risk. Contemporary constructions of childhood & sexuality give rise to very particular anxieties whenever the sexual “innocence” of children is thought to be endangered. Children are regarded as a special category of people, while sexuality is constructed as a special aspect of social life (uniquely pleasurable but also dangerous, quintessentially part of private life yet hotly contested in public arenas). These two sets of discourses intersect in the construction of the innocent child; not only is sexuality thought inimical to the well-being of children, it is also perceived as a threat to childhood itself as both institution & experience. These issues are explored in relation to some key antinomies that have emerged in relation to children & childhood in late modernity: tensions between children’s autonomy & child protection & between perceptions of children as “at risk” & as potentially threatening. It is argued that the concept of risk anxiety provides a useful means of analysing contemporary fears about children & childhood & may thus be conceptualized as contributing to the ongoing social construction of childhood. Risk anxiety must be located with the context of gendered & generational power relations, in which children’s lives are bounded by adult surveillance. Furthermore, risk anxiety may have material consequences for children’s daily lives, undermining autonomy & legitimizing increased adult surveillance.

98S35962 / ISA / 1998 / 13203

Scott-Hoy, Karen M. (U South Australia, Adelaide 5001 (tel/fax: 61-8-85630102; e-mail: eyebus@terra.net.au)), **When Seeing Isn’t Believing: Cultural Factors in an Eye Health Intervention Programme in Vanuatu.**

¶ Personal experience working in Vanuatu as an optometric assistant, revealed that people had not followed the advice of eye health professionals regarding wearing sunglasses, which, literally & metaphorically, provided a lens into aspects of the local culture. Emphasized is the importance of understanding the cultural framework of health & illness when designing & implementing health intervention programs. With increasing emphasis on regional health programs & shared health professional training, it is important to remember that importing a successful program even from within a region, does not ensure success. Local health professionals must be encouraged to critically assess & implement programs that take into account their unique perceptions of health & illness.

98S35963 / ISA / 1998 / 13204

Scribano, Adrián O. (U Nacional Catamarca, Argentina CP 4700 (tel/fax: 54-833-30373/30225; e-mail: ascriban@catam.unca.edu.ar)), **Realism and Metaphor.**

¶ Shows the importance of becoming explicit about, & analyzing the place of, metaphor in the constitution of “images of the world” involved in social science theories. In the context of a more general research project, basic theoretical features involved in understanding the role of metaphor are demonstrated. From a realist point of view, special reference is made to the utilization of metaphor as analogy, proceeding in the following ways: (1) synthesizing the fundamental research findings on images of the world; (2) summarizing the realist approach to metaphor & analogy, from Mary Hesse to Roy Bhaskar; & (3) exposing some provisional conclusions with respect to the contribution of realism to the analysis of metaphor as constitutive elements in the images of the world in social science theories.

98S35964 / ISA / 1998 / 13205

Scribano, Adrián Oscar (U Nacional Catamarca, Argentina CP 4700 (tel/fax: 54-833-30373/30225; e-mail: ascriban@catam.unca.edu.ar)), **New Forms of Protests and Collective Action in Argentina: “Route Cuts” and the Meaning of New Collective Actors.**

¶ Since 1991, Argentina has experienced a series of social protests that—beyond their direction, content, & efficiency—have garnered the attention of authorities & journalists by their form; such protests are designated as “route cuts.” Given demonstrators’ claims & the attitudes of regional & national rulers, the cuts were connected from the beginning

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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 adjustment 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.

98S35965 / ISA / 1998 / 13206

Scribano, Adrián O. & Bollada de la Cueva, Cecilia (U Nacional Catamarca, Argentina CP 4700 [tel/fax: 54-833-30373/30225; e-mail: ascriban@catam.unca.edu.ar]), **Collective Action's Impact of the 70's: The Catamarca View from the Actors.**

¶ Presents results of an investigation of collective action in Catamarca, Argentina, in terms of the people's fights of the 1970s. Analysis of protest actors in terms of historical impact includes their self-perception regarding inclusion in or exclusion from 1970s & later conflicts.

98S35966 / ISA / 1998 / 13207

Secondulfo, Domenico (Istit sociologia, I-43100 Parma Italy), **Consumption, Material Culture and Social Relations. How Objects Interact and Are Used inside Social Relations.**

¶ Material culture & consumption can be analyzed starting from the process of reification, analyzing the need for human culture to be translated into things. This comes from Karl Marx's concept of reification & fetishism of goods, & is linked to the process of alienation. Fetishism affects not only the social relations between producer & buyer, but also the weight that goods have in the consumer's life. If it is agreed that capitalism builds not only goods for consumers, but also consumers for goods, 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 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 Mike Featherstone. The paradox of repression & control inside buying areas as a "permissive repression" is identified, & linked to Herbert Marcuse's reflections.

98S35967 / ISA / 1998 / 13208

Segal, David R. & Babin, Nehama E. (Dept Sociology U Maryland, College Park 20742), **Institutional Change in Armed Forces at the Dawning of the Twenty-First Century.**

¶ Describes the transformation of the military organization & civil-military relations at the forefront of the 21st century. The decline of the mass armed forces of WWII & the Korean War to the post-Cold War smaller professional military is traced. The end of the Cold War in Europe & a worldwide democratic revolution have required nations to reconsider the structure, roles, & missions of their armed forces. Simultaneously, the field of military sociology, which had originally been largely dominated by US scholars & researchers focusing on the concerns of the Cold War, has shifted focus to ongoing globalization. In each decade & each region of the world, the position of the military in society has shifted & had a variety of influences on civilian society, including the economy, the political system, development, & modernization. In the contemporary post-Cold War era throughout many regions of the world, the military organization is experiencing an organizational identity crisis. Many nations are, for the first time in generations, living in a "warless" society. Within such a context, the role & mission of the military & its position within the state is at question. Movement toward a post-Cold War military is utilized as a developmental construct to describe the institutional changes that have taken place in military organization & in civil-military relations.

98S35968 / ISA / 1998 / 13209

Segal, David R. & Booth, Bradford (U Maryland, College Park 20742-1315 [tel/fax: 301-405-6439/314-6892; e-mail: segal@bss1.umd.edu]), **Are Post-Cold War Militaries Postmodern?**

¶ Military sociologists have begun to apply the theoretical perspective of postmodernism to the forms of post-Cold War military organization emerging in Europe. While it is well documented that Western militaries are experiencing substantial changes in missions, size, & organizational structure, it is less clear that these changes can be accurately character-

ized as postmodern. An attempt is made here to frame the discussion about the so-called postmodern military by considering some of the recent changes in military forces in terms of postmodern social theory. It is argued that, though some of the more fundamental changes being experienced by the military (eg, its social marginalization & the decreasing likelihood that nation-states will represent the primary actors in future conflicts) are perhaps indicative of a coming era of postmodernity, most of the changing dimensions of military organization being discussed in the sociological literature are still rooted in a modern context, even though the Cold War is over.

98S35969 / ISA / 1998 / 13210

Segal, David R. & Reed, Brian J. (U Maryland, College Park 20742-1315 [tel/fax: 301-405-6439/314-6892; e-mail: segal@bss1.umd.edu]), **Combat Soldiers' Attitudes toward Peacekeeping.**

¶ With the publication of *The Professional Soldier*, Morris Janowitz introduced the constabulary concept. He predicted a trend toward a military force of career professionals composed of highly trained personnel, ready for immediate operations, & sensitive to the political & social impact of military actions on international relations. Janowitz also predicted that soldiers would resist such missions. In this decade, the 10th Mountain Division (Light) has been one of the most frequently deployed units in the US Army & has borne the brunt of the increased number of peacekeeping & humanitarian assistance missions for which the Army has been called. The effects of rank, military occupational specialty, & career orientation on peacekeeping attitudes are examined, based on a survey of soldiers from the 10th Mountain Division who deployed to one or more of the following peace operations: Operation Hurricane Andrew in southern FL, Operation Restore Hope in Somalia, & Operation Uphold Democracy in Haiti. Focus is on four categories of peacekeeping attitudes toward (1) impartiality & the use of force; (2) appropriateness of alternative personnel resources; (3) unit appropriateness & career enhancement of peacekeeping assignments; & (4) provision of humanitarian relief. Findings provide insight into how attitudes are affected by a soldiers' rank, specialty, & intentions to make the military a career.

98S35970 / ISA / 1998 / 13211

Segal, Mady Wechsler, Bell, D. Bruce & Rice, Rose E. (Dept Sociology U Maryland, College Park 20742-1315 [tel/fax: 301-405-6433/314-6892; e-mail: msegal@bss1.umd.edu]), **Family Issues for Reservists on Peacekeeping Duty.**

¶ Following the 1979 Treaty of Peace, the US agreed to provide soldiers to the newly created Multinational Force & Observers for peacekeeping duties in the Sinai Desert. The group's mission was to observe & report violations of the treaty to the two former belligerents, Egypt & Israel. The 28th 6-month US rotation of Multinational Force & Observers peacekeepers was an experiment to test the feasibility of having reserve component soldiers participating in peacekeeping missions. Examined here are family impacts of the deployment of reserve soldiers drawn from 31 states & the Army system of support for the families. Analyses focus on differences in family characteristics, experiences, & outcomes for married reserve soldiers who lived in the home area of the reserve division that provided most of the soldiers vs those who lived in one of the outlying states. The two groups were similar at the start of the deployment in terms of soldier rank, attitudes, characteristics of their marriages, support networks for families, & problems experienced through the midpoint of the deployment. Eight differences emerged between the two groups. Soldiers from the outlying states were more educated & more likely to own a home; more worried about their families' health, safety, & ability to get needed household/automotive repairs; less likely to have attended the predeployment family orientations; & less likely to get help from other Army spouses or receive National Guard flyers through the mail. Soldier marriages did not change through the midpoint of the deployment. However, the soldier's perception of the spouse's support for the mission declined; 18 months after the deployment, attitudes became more positive. The unit's & National Guard's systems for helping soldiers & their families were quite good. Recommendations for improvement include more specific & timely support material, easier & cheaper soldier-spouse communications, & more available services for spouses in outlying states, especially from other spouses.

98S35971 / ISA / 1998 / 13212

Segrave, Jeffrey O. & McDowell, Katie (Dept Physical Education & Dance Skidmore Coll, Saratoga Springs NY 12866 [tel/fax: 518-580-5388/581-7421; e-mail: jsegrave@skidmore.edu]), **Language, Gen-**

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 ideology & actuality 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 sociocultural order. Sexism in the language of sport appears in naming, masculine generics, gender marking, semantic polarization, verbal descriptors, ambivalent & negative narratives, subcultural argot, the metaphorical 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.

98S35972 / ISA / 1998 / 13213

Segrestin, Denis (CRISTO Domaine U, F-38040 Grenoble Cedex 9 France [tel/fax: 04-76-82-55-35/58-43]), **L'Entreprise-institution dans l'économie mondialisée** (The Business Institution in a Globalized Economy). (FRE)

¶ 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 impact 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

Seippel, 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 handier 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

Sekgobela, Elijah (ABET Instit 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 context in which ABET is located are explored, since this manner of organizing does not always fit easily 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 deemphasize the power relations 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

Sekher, T. V. (Instit Social & Economic Change, Nagarabavi Bangalore 560072 India [tel/fax: 91-080-3355468/3387008; e-mail: tvsekher@isec.kar.nic.in]), **'Status Consciousness' and '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 new-found 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: 44-0-1242-543313/543273; e-mail: pselman@chelt.ac.uk]), **Actor Networks, Consensus and Policy Integration in Rural Sustainability Planning.**

¶ Actor-network theory supposes 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 projects concerned with multiple 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 Toegepaste Economische 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 so-called Trend Study (Huys, R., et al, 1995) in Belgium are drawn on to

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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 organizational 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.

98S35978 / ISA / 1998 / 13219

Selznick, Philip (U California, Berkeley 94720-2150 [tel/fax: 510-653-5031/642-2951; e-mail: selznick@uclink2.berkeley.edu]), **Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft: Beyond the Dichotomy.**

¶ 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, interdependencies, & potentially enlarged resources for moral & institutional well-being.

98S35979 / ISA / 1998 / 13220

Semashko, Lev Mihailovich (Juridical Instit, 149-1-27 Engels Saint Petersburg 194358 Russia [tel: 7-812-599-9827]), **Spheral Macrosociology: From Monism to Pluralism and Synthesis.**

¶ Spheral macrosociological theory views society as a mutual inclusion system of four equivalent, but nonbalanced, subsystems (spheres of social reproduction): (1) humanitarian 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, finances, & 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. Spheral sociology draws on Talcott Parsons, A. Toffler, Pierre Bourdieu, early Karl Marx, & Pitirim Sorokin. Spheral sociology is metaparadigmatic, pluralistic, & tetralistic, combining four monistic paradigms on equal rights: idealism, materialism, organism, & existentialism. Monistic paradigms are argued to be insufficient, yet they produce the material to create integral, pluralistic, metaparadigmatic sociologies. Spheral 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, economical, financial, ecological, etc, stability in any country or region to be valued. Further, spheral sociology helps root out the sources of social partnership, international collaboration; regional integration; & solutions to social, national, & international conflicts.

98S35980 / ISA / 1998 / 13221

Semenova, Victoria V. (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 Moscow 117259 [tel/fax: 95-128-79-07/719-07-40; e-mail: victoria@rodes.msk.ru]), **Family History as Cultural Resource for Constructing Identity in Time of Crisis.**

¶ 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. Yadov). 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

Serajzadeh, Hossein (Dept Sociology U Essex, Wivenhoe 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.**

¶ 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.

98S35982 / ISA / 1998 / 13223

Sergey, Aleshonok (Research Centre Youth Instit, Younosti 5/1 Moscow 111393 Russia [tel/fax: 7-095-374-5930/6132]), **Russian Youth: Searching New Channels of Influence in Society.**

¶ 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, & 21.6% 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

Servel, Laurence (LSCI-IRESO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France), **L'Apprentissage du temps, révélateur d'une socialisation continue** (The Lessons of Time, Revealer of continuing Socialization). (FRE)

¶ Acknowledgment of a strong &, in many instances, direct relation between primary & secondary socialization enhances understanding of modes of action in organizations. Drawing on Peter Berger & Thomas Luckmann's (1992) approach to socialization & on work orientation forms analysis, this issue is considered from the perspective of young, newly hired employees of the transportation system in Paris, France. The aim is to understand how time frames are learned in this employment sector for which the temporal dimension is of such significance. Initial results show that the hiring process must include a means to ascertain how the employee will learn new time practices. In many cases, this learning is facilitated by the youths' previous experience or their parents' lifestyle. Their modes of action & relations with colleagues & superiors can also enhance young employees' adaptation to their new work environment.

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.**

¶ 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.

98S35985 / ISA / 1998 / 13226

Séigny, Odile & Racine, Guylaine (Centre recherche services communautaires U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 (tel/fax: 418-656-2311/7787; e-mail: weber@sympatico.ca)), **L'Alliance entre la recherche et la pratique: un continuum difficile mais créateur** (The Alliance between Research and Practice: A Difficult but Creative Continuum). (FRE)

† Experience over 2 years of conducting a study in collaboration with caseworkers at a Montreal (Quebec) shelter for homeless women is drawn on to document how practitioner-researcher relationships evolve. The road to joint production of new knowledge demands continual discussion of the research process. Presented here are negotiations regarding the choice of qualitative data collection methods. The initial data collected using a board game created by the caseworkers revealed the strategies of the shelter clientele in dealing with their difficulties, but told little of how they actually perceive their problems. This realization gave the opportunity to reflect on research priorities & underlined the importance of working together to discover ways to go beyond that limit. Although the researchers were occasionally tempted to fall back on proven data collection methods, they were determined to include the caseworkers in the creation of new collection tools. This experience is presented in the context of the main aspects of the clinical approach in sociology.

98S35986 / ISA / 1998 / 13227

Sevigny, Robert (Dept Sociology U Montreal, H3C 3J7 Quebec (tel/fax: 514-731-1386/4143; e-mail: sevignyr@ere.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 "clinic" 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 among other organizational "partners" & the notion of "partnership" itself; the possibilities & limitations of a clinical sociological approach in such a context; & the impact of the larger social system on research activities.

98S35987 / ISA / 1998 / 13228

Sezal, Ihsan (Graduate School Baskent U, Ankara Turkey (tel/fax: 312-215-13-36/29-62)), **A Cracked Mirror: Conflicts and Convergences in a Globalized Culture.**

† 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.

98S35988 / ISA / 1998 / 13229

Shahida (National Coll & HKDB Project, Haftagumbaj Gulbarga 585104 Karnataka India (tel/fax: 8472-29943/20874)), **Empowerment of Rural Women: A Myth or Reality.**

† 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 women are mere proxies to male family members, as they are novices to different dimensions of administration & the majority are illiterate & economically dependent. A socially & economically disadvantaged wom-

an, if politically empowered, will have to face a staunch patriarchal atmosphere. Measures of applied significance are suggested.

98S35989 / ISA / 1998 / 13230

Shahidian, Hammed (U Illinois, Springfield 62794-9243 (tel/fax: 217-786-7582/7188; e-mail: shahidia@uis.edu)), **Double Agents and Tensional Loyalties.**

† Speaking as both an Iranian & a Western-educated sociologist investigating gender, social movements, & exilic life, the author reflects on the tensional experience of living between/through cultures. As an Iranian academician investigating "native" issues, especially among immigrants & refugees, the author is an insider who performs an outside role, ie, academic research; the topics investigated make the author an insider. This interaction involves critical appraisal of the native culture, making sociology not only a scientific field of investigation, but also a critical tool in the making of culture. It also places sociological investigation amidst diverse, even conflicting, relationships with the academic community, Iranian activists inside & outside Iran, & the ruling political structure in Iran.

98S35990 / ISA / 1998 / 13231

Shakir-zadeh, Addin (Dept Sociology Instit Philosophy & Law Azerbaijan Academy Sciences, Prospect Djavid 31 370143 Baku (tel: 99412-383436)), **Role of Sociology in Social Life of Azerbaijan in Soviet Period.**

† In Azerbaijan during the Soviet period, sociological surveys examined processes of cultural building, immediate participation of people in development of culture, & characteristic peculiarities of people's mode of life. The emergence & development of sociology as a science & as a method of study of public opinion took place in Azerbaijan in the 1970s & 1980s. In 1971, the Dept of Concrete Sociological Researches was established as a provincial center of the All-Union Academic Instit. Efforts were also directed at establishing Azerbaijanian branches of the Soviet Sociological Assoc. During this period, Azerbaijanian sociologists studied in Moscow. Simultaneously, philosophers, historians, economists, psychologists, & representatives of other sciences devoted themselves to sociology & conducted sociological surveys on problems of labor, culture, mode of life, leisure, & public opinion. These researchers defended dissertations & published monographs, books, & scientific articles in Azerbaijan. Results of this research were also reported in conferences in Azerbaijan, as well as in the All-Union & international arena. Sociology faculty & chair are now present at Baku State U in Azerbaijan. A council for defense & awarding of doctoral degrees for sociology is found at the Baku Social Management & Politology Instit. Leading Azerbaijanian sociologists (eg, Rufat Kuliyeu, Rafik Abdikeyev, Adil Ragimov, Gamid Imanov, Djamil Akhmedly) are working in these universities. Further, the Azerbaijanian Sociological Assoc is now functioning. Work on theoretical & applied sociology, & on techniques, methods, & methodology of sociological research is now addressing problems of social life of the young independent state.

98S35991 / ISA / 1998 / 13232

Shamov, Vladimir V. (Ave 100 Bldg 60 Tryokhgornaya St, 680054 Khabarovsk Russia (tel/fax: 74212-227575/085; e-mail: shamov@ivep.khabarovsk.su)), **About a Physicalistic Concept of Sustainability of Geographical Systems.**

† As a developing system methodology field, the physicalistic concept of natural & social-natural systems' sustainability is offered for discussion. This concept follows from generalization of the theoretical propositions of nonclassical physics on phenomena traditionally researched within the framework of biology (ecology), geography, & economy. It is supposed that any natural or social-natural system has, on the one hand, top limit value of intensity of changes that are defined by the system's genesis (analogous to light velocity in the special theory of relativity). On the other hand, for each concrete system, there is a bottom limit of intensity of changes behind which the movement of this system becomes indiscernible (analogous to the movement speed of a particle on a stationary orbit caused by existence of minimal—not zero—quantum of action). The first proposition obviously allows the estimation of a measure of a system's sustainability, the second one, measure of its variability, the opposite side of sustainability. Both can be considered as a display of the system's whole: in one case, concerning its inclusion in a supersystem, in the second case, in the relation of subsystem's inclusion in it.

98S35992 / ISA / 1998 / 13233

Sharma, Alka (Banasthali Vidyapith Women's U, Rajasthan 304022

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India), **Half a Century of Efforts for Improving the Status of Indian Women.**

¶ During 50 years of independence, the Indian government has made varied 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.

98S35993 / ISA / 1998 / 13234

Sharma, Satish K. (Dept Sociology Himachal Pradesh U, Shimla 171005 India [tel: 01770230935; fax: 01770230775; e-mail: hp.university@X400.nicgw.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 does this deterioration 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 distributive injustice, imbalances in urban development, & concomitant environmental problems & community division.

98S35994 / ISA / 1998 / 13235

Sharpe, Mary Josephine (Ontario Instit Studies Education U Toronto, M5S 1V6 [tel/fax: 416-922-4004/5157]), **Exploring Legislated Ontario Midwifery: Texts, Ruling Relations and Ideological Practices.** 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

¶ Attempts to relate Dorothy Smith's (1995) discourse on the conceptual practices of power to personal experience as a midwife in Ontario, using Smith's methodology to examine how "texts," "ruling relations," & "ideological practices" connect to early days as a lay midwife, current practice as a registered midwife, & recent participation in the birth of a grandchild as her daughter's midwife. Smith's methodology is deemed helpful in reconciling contradictions between the practice that arose out of initial impulses to become midwives & current midwifery practice, which has been profoundly changed by recent legislation. Midwives are learning new texts & engaging in new rulings, fixing them gradually into new relationships & ways of acting & being. Explored is how the midwife herself is implicated in how these texts & rulings interface with the lived experience of the client & how they may detract from or support woman-centered care.

98S35995 / ISA / 1998 / 13236

Shaw, Ian (U Nottingham, NG7 2RD England [tel/fax: 115-9515409/232; 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 definition. Emerging research data will be utilized to examine the processes of general practitioner referral to specialist mental health services & the impact of lay beliefs.

98S35996 / ISA / 1998 / 13237

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 pathways. 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—as 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.

98S35997 / ISA / 1998 / 13238

Sheehan, Grania Rachel & Funder, Kathleen (Australian Instit Family Studies, 300 Queen St Melbourne Victoria 3000 [tel/fax: 61-3-9214-7865/7839; e-mail: grancias@aifs.org.au]), **Testing a Theory of Distributive Justice in Matrimonial Property Division.**

¶ It is hypothesized that definitions of equitable & just in matrimonial 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.

98S35998 / ISA / 1998 / 13239

Sherif, Bahira (Dept Individual & Family Studies U Delaware, Newark 19716-3301), **Gender Roles in Conflict: Negotiating Belief Systems and Social Change in Contemporary Cairo.**

¶ Explores the dialectic of maintaining belief systems in the face of rapid social change through an interdisciplinary examination of the role of family & the development of gender roles among middle-class Muslim Egyptians, drawing on 16 months of fieldwork in Cairo among families in which women work outside the home; extensive historical research is also included. Focus is on how contemporary middle- & upper-middle-class Egyptian Muslim families are responding to the dilemmas & conflicts posed by economic pressures & the rising tide of fundamentalism. Increasingly & fervently, contemporary Islamic fundamentalists are calling for men & women to assume traditional roles to restore a sense of authenticity & religiosity in daily life. Nonetheless, these calls are in direct conflict with everyday economic realities that force women to work outside the home & be partial providers of the family income. In Cairo, gender identities are not being produced exclusively according to either local or fundamentalist knowledge & tradition, but in the context of ever-widening communications & changes in the global economy. Among many middle- & upper-middle-class families, men's & women's cultural understandings of what it means to be male or female are becoming increasingly blurred, varied, & problematic. Simultaneously, the form that Islam is taking varies as men & women selectively adapt or neglect certain traditions & practices; both are increasingly finding Islamic solutions to the pressures brought on by the contemporary situation.

98S35999 / ISA / 1998 / 13240

Sherkat, Darren E. (Dept Sociology Vanderbilt U, Nashville TN 37235 [tel/fax: 615-322-7515/7505; e-mail: sherkat@ctr.vanderbilt.edu]), **What's in a Frame? Making Sense of the New Social Psychology of Social Movements.**

¶ To better understand frame analysis of social movement processes, proposed is an integration of structuration & rational choice theory to help (1) provide an understanding of the logic of ideology; (2) situate & ex-

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 sources of motivation. 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.

98S36000 / ISA / 1998 / 13241

Sherkat, Darren E. (Dept Sociology Vanderbilt U, Nashville TN 37235 [tel/fax: 615-322-7515/7505; e-mail: sherkat@ctrux.vanderbilt.edu]), **"That They Be Keepers of the Home": Examining the Effect of Conservative Religion on Early and Late Transitions to Housewifery.**

¶ 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: 607-773-0802; e-mail: ba05105@binghamton.edu]), **The Clash of Civilizations and Multiculturalism.**

¶ Samuel Huntington argues that the current world of nation-states is being superseded by the emergence 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 older antisystemic movements claimed to be the bearers 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 antisystemic movements.

98S36002 / ISA / 1998 / 13243

Sherwood, Steven (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90095-1551 [tel/fax: 310-825-1313/206-9838; 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 (satire of dependence). The subject is Diana Spencer, Princess of Wales, & her representation in the media prior to & immediately following 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 predicted on the theoretical work of Talcott Parsons, but grounded in 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.

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 make use of leisure.

98S36004 / ISA / 1998 / 13245

Sheykhi, Mohammad Taghi (Dept Social Sciences Al-Zahra U, Tehran 19834 Iran [tel: 009821-6058898]), **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

Sheykhi, Mohammad Taghi (Dept Social Sciences Al-Zahra U, Tehran 13918 Iran [tel: 009821-6058898]), **Modernization and Divorce—A Sociological Appraisal.**

¶ The causes & consequences of divorce, the destiny of children, & remarriages are discussed, drawing on data from document & 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 as forms 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

Sheykhi, Mohammad Taghi (Dept Social Sciences Al-Zahra U, Tehran 19834 Iran [tel: 009821-6058898]), **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 & the 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 Iranian society 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

Shields, John M. & Evans, B. Mitchell (Dept Politics Ryerson Polytechnic U, Toronto Ontario M5B 2K3 [tel/fax: 416-979-5000/5289; e-mail: jshields@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

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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 downloading former 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 revive voluntarism & a more participatory civic culture, & in the process, transfer many social support functions to the nongovernment voluntaristic sector, speaks to its desire to disinvest responsibilities for various citizenship rights in the social & economic spheres, & 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 Azerbaijanian Sociological Assoc, Prospect Stroitel quartel 581 house 9 apt 3 370065 Baku (tel/fax: 99412-924421/385692; e-mail: bahar@beic.baku.az)), **Social Conflicts and Refugees.**

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

¶ 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+ Azerbaijanian 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. (Institut Sociology Russian Academy Science, Leninsky Prospekt 14 117901 Moscow (tel/fax: 719-0940/0740)), **Influence of Russians on the Population Stress Level.**

¶ 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, groups with high stress levels were distinguished, with old people, women, 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 indices 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). Dissimilarities 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

Shilova, Ljudmila S. (Institut Sociology Russian Academy Science, Leninsky Prospekt 14 117901 Moscow (tel/fax: 719-0940/0740)), **Difference of Male and Female Model of Health Behaviour.**

¶ Draws on 1985-1996 screening & questionnaire data from 2,465 respondents (Rs) in Moscow, Russia, to define the risk group of chronic diseases & models of self-health reservation behavior, based on Rs seeing a doctor, health self-estimation, stress level, the place of health in struc-

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 socioeconomic crisis & development 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, Khonodai 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.**

¶ Explores 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 because of the impact of international economic dynamics, eg, globalization.

98S36013 / ISA / 1998 / 13254

Shiose, Yuki (U Sherbrooke, Quebec J1K 2R1 (tel/fax: 418-651-7375/3548; e-mail: zyl@total.net)), **I Am because of You, or I Am, in Spite of You: Two Models of Boundary Construction in the Classrooms of Japan and Quebec.**

¶ Goffmanian ethnographic observation of several elementary school classrooms is used to contrast strategies taken by primary school teachers to instill 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 (Faculté théologie/éthique/philosophie U Sherbrooke, Quebec J1K 2R1 (tel/fax: 819-821-8000/7677; e-mail: y.shiose@courrier.usherb.ca)), **What's Going On? A Comparative Research of the Social Topology of Elementary School Classrooms in Japan and in Quebec.**

¶ Presents ongoing ethnographic research on the interactions taken by the social actors in primary school classrooms in Quebec & Japan. Both societies are modern & capitalistic & 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 relationships; (2) inter-pupil communication; (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

Shirahase, 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 considered, 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 chances of intergenerational class mobility.

98S36016 / ISA / 1998 / 13257

Shkurkin, Anatolii Michailovich (Compl Analys Region Probl Inst, 23a-27 Dicolpoltseva 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. 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 the object had deflected 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 of the society that was 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 extracting resources out of the environment & spontaneous adaptation 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 & is in chaos. 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 network developed by crime 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

Shterin, Marat (State Library Moscow, Russia (e-mail: 10161.2501@compuserve.com)), The Russian Orthodox Church: Tradition and Disruptions.

¶ Examines the impact of the dramatic events of the 20th century on the Russian Orthodox Church & its current social & political location. It is argued that the present situation cannot be regarded as merely a continuation (or restoration) of the traditional role of the Church in Russian society. Both the Church & society have changed dramatically, & the Church is now in a unique position historically, socially, & politically. Special attention is paid to recent changes in laws concerning religion in Russia & how these were brought about.

98S36019 / ISA / 1998 / 13260

Shulman, Lorenz Helene (Saint Lawrence U, Canton NY 13617 (tel/fax: 315-229-5991/5989; e-mail: Helene.Lorenz@ccmailink.stlawu.edu)), Simple Connective Strategies: Autopoietic Systems and Individual and Community Healing.

¶ Autopoietic 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 or regeneration & others to dissolution of social networks. Could knowing the code lend 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 autopoietic 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

Shoval, Judith T. (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel (tel/fax: 972-2-566-0429; e-mail: mshoval@pluto.mscc.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 allocations 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 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

Shoval, Judith T. (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel (tel/fax: 972-2-566-0429; e-mail: mshoval@pluto.mscc.huji.ac.il)), Continuity and Change in the Structure of Health Occupations in Postmodern Societies.

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msshuval@pluto.mscc.huji.ac.il)), **Diaspora Migration: A Comparative Analysis of Germany and Israel.**

¶ Postmodern migration is distinguished by its extreme diversification in terms of immigrant types. Among 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, & implications. Diaspora migration is based on the "natural right" to return to a historic homeland. In this type of migration an ascriptive, 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 parallels in the social processes taking place in the two societies seem to be greater than their differences.

98S36022 / ISA / 1998 / 13263

Shyam, Nath (U Mauritius, Reduit (tel/fax: 230-454-1041/465-6184; e-mail: vnab@dove.uom.ac.mu)), **Social Implications of Urbanisation in Small Island Countries: A Study of the Mauritian Experience.**

¶ Typically, urbanization in developing nations has created poverty, destitution, & deprivation, & is characterized by migration-led population & 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 necessitates attempts to determine optimum tourist population for very small islands with a view of maintaining sociocultural balance. A clear-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.

98S36023 / ISA / 1998 / 13264

Shye, Diana, Freeborn, Donald K. & Mullooly, John P. (Kaiser Permanente Center Health Research, 3800 North Kaiser Center Dr Portland OR 97227 (tel/fax: 503-335-6748/2424; e-mail: shyedi@chr.mts.kpnw.org)), **Primary Care of Depression in an HMO: Age and Gender Effects.**

¶ Examines how age, gender, & self-reported depressive symptoms interact to affect health maintenance organization (HMO) members' progress in the pathway to outpatient care for depression. Data were drawn from 1990-1992 survey questionnaires & medical charts for an age- & sex-stratified sample of 7,844 members, ages 25+, supplemented by automated utilization databases. Data were collected during a baseline & follow-up year to measure (1) use of outpatient primary medical care, (2) depression-related chart notations, & (3) use of specialty mental health care. Results show that HMO primary care clinicians play the major role in caring for depression & appear to be quite sensitive to its manifestations. Moreover, their diagnosis, treatment, & referral appear to be generally appropriate responses to levels of depressive symptoms & past history of depression rather than to less clinically relevant patient characteristics. However, female gender appears to prompt recognition & treatment of depression independently of symptom levels & other factors—especially among younger women. There were also significant interaction effects between age & gender, & among age, gender, & level of depressive symptoms. Having an identified personal primary care clinician significantly increases the chance of diagnosis, prescription, referral, & specialty mental health care—especially when that clinician was a family practitioner.

98S36024 / ISA / 1998 / 13265

Sidney, Mara S. (Dept Political Science U Colorado, Boulder 80309 (tel/fax: 303-499-8620/492-0978; e-mail: sidney@colorado.edu)), **Competing Stories about Segregation in U.S. Communities: The Role of Narrative in Policy Development.**

¶ 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 reveals two factors that prevent it from advancing policy & generating political concern: fragmented study of causal factors & failure to address the changing context of segregated housing. An unrecognized result has been the limited development of politically salient narratives built on research about segregation.

98S36025 / ISA / 1998 / 13266

Sieben, Inge & De Graaf, Paul M. (Dept Sociology Nijmegen U, NL-6500 HE Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-24-36123-21/99; e-mail: l.sieben@maw.kun.nl)), **Trends in the Total Family Impact on Educational Attainment and Occupational Status in Seven Countries: A Sibling Analysis.**

¶ Following the Blau & Duncans status attainment model, the impact of the family of origin on educational & occupational attainments is operationalized as the effect of educational attainment & occupational status of the parents. However, the total impact of the family is larger than can be measured by these traditional indicators of social class. Other family characteristics, eg, genetic factors & reciprocal influences of siblings, are often difficult to measure. By using sibling analysis, the total impact of the family can be estimated without needing much information. Another advantage of sibling analysis is that the effect of educational attainment on occupational status 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, & conflict theory. The data are from national representative samples of Australia, England, Hungary, the Netherlands, Scotland, Spain, & the US. Trends in time are studied by making birth cohorts. To test the three theories, macrovariables for modernization & political context are included in the analysis.

98S36026 / ISA / 1998 / 13267

Siebert, Rudolf J. (Western Michigan U, Kalamazoo 49008-5013 (tel/fax: 616-387-4391/3999; e-mail: Gwen.west@wmich.edu)), **The Dialectical Sociology of Religion: Alternative Future.**

¶ The critical theory of religion/dialectical sociology of religion is an integral part of the critical theory of subject, society, culture, & history of the Frankfurt school. The critical theory of society belongs to the philosophy of praxis as one of the three theories of modernity; the other two theories are neoconservatism & deconstructionism. Emphasized here is the difference between the critical theory of society as an integral part of the praxis philosophy on one hand & deconstructionism on the other, because in recent years critical theorists, eg, Walter Benjamin & Theodor S. Adorno, have incorrectly been claimed by deconstructionists. The dialectical sociology of religion consists of three critical theories of religion: (1) Max Horkheimer's & Adorno's Schopenhauerian theory of religion, (2) Benjamin's & Adorno's mystical & historical-materialist theory of religion, (3) Jürgen Habermas's communicative theory of religion. Dialectical sociology of religion stresses the three, more or less possible, probable, or desirable alternative futures of religion: (A) return to the religion of the fathers, (B) disappearance of religion in the totally secularized society, (C) a reconciliation of religion & the modern enlightenment movements. Critical theory of religion negates the desirability of a return to traditional religions (which are seen as obsolete) or a totally profane society; instead, the critical theory of religion intends to reconcile religion & enlightenment by rescuing religious contents considered necessary to resist modern tendencies of "rebarbarization." However, this rescue is to take place in a secular rather than religious form.

98S36027 / ISA / 1998 / 13268

Siegenthaler, Jürg K. & Brooks, Robert (American U, Washington DC 20016-8072 (tel/fax: 202-885-2485/2477; e-mail: jsieg@american.edu)), **Emerging Technologies at Work: A Multi-Disciplinary Review of Applied Science.**

¶ Examines the impact of new technologies on workers of different ages at several historical stages of technological innovation. Social-scientific studies from a broad range of disciplines have tried to assess the impact of new production processes on organizations & workers. An attempt is made to map these studies along different dimensions & over time. It is found that the research is helped by (1) a classification model largely drawn from sociology, & (2) a consideration of the "unity of science" hypothesis. The model & early findings are presented, which indicate that the various scientific disciplines have not come up with clear-cut theories

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.

98S36028 / ISA / 1998 / 13269

Siemienska, Renata (Instytut Socjologii 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 parliamentaries in Poland, as well data collected in other countries in the region. The changes of the two types of elites are examined from the point of view of their congruency 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 the ladder 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.

98S36029 / ISA / 1998 / 13270

Signorelli, Adriana (Dept sociologia U Roma 1, I-00198 Italy (tel/fax: 00396-8611363/8552631; 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 evidenced both in division of labor & in career paths. The institutional model of science that distinguishes the administrative from the scientific-professional 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 (Moss Kanter) & 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 omiphily, choices about mentoring or networking, & leadership.

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Siisiäinen, Martti (Dept Social Studies U Lapland, SF-96101 Rovaniemi Finland (tel/fax: 358-16-324-673/600; e-mail: msiisiai@uova.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 & their general function 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 subsystems can deal with them, i.e. to the "languages" 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, e.g. 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.

98S36031 / ISA / 1998 / 13272

Silva, Carlos Nunes (Centro Estudo Geográficos Alameda U, P-1699 Lisbon Portugal (tel/fax: 351-1-794-02-18/796-00-63; e-mail: carlos.silva@fc.ul.pt)), **Local Government Growth and Retrenchment in Portugal.**

¶ Democratic local government was a major change introduced by the

1974 political transition. Indeed, with the end of the long-lasting authoritarian regime, local government increased its overall level of services, although without any major change in relative terms, as central government also increased its overall level of intervention associated with the creation of a welfare-state. With only 7% of public expenditure at local government level, Portugal is one of the most centralized countries in Europe. Major changes are in preparation to reinforce a tendency already well defined for an increase in the overall responsibilities of local government, but more as an enabler than as a provider. This means an increase in local government budgets but with increasing transference of production & delivering of services to the private sector via a series of innovations. Questionnaire data from Lisbon highlight these ongoing processes.

98S36032 / ISA / 1998 / 13273

Silva, Wânia R. & Alencar, Edgard (Paraná State U Maringá, Colombo 87020-900 PR Brazil (tel/fax: 55-44-261-4288/263-6500; e-mail: fgdvieira@wnet.com.br)), **From Discourse to Mattock: 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 capitalization during the last 30 years, & the action of the Catholic Church. Qualitative research, e.g. 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.

98S36033 / ISA / 1998 / 13274

Silva, 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: fgdvieira@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, e.g. 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 legitimizing sociology as an area of knowledge & a practice.

98S36034 / ISA / 1998 / 13275

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 capital in the late 19th century, the Fordist period of the Cold War era, & 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 then linked to shifts in the bargaining power & militancy of workers' movements. The interrelationship between structural transformations & labor movement strategy are explored.

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98S36035 / ISA / 1998 / 13276

Silverstein, Merrill & Bengtson, Vern L. (Andrus Gerontology Center U Southern California, Los Angeles 90089 [tel/fax: 213-740-8242/4060; e-mail: bengtson@rcf.usc.edu]), **Intergenerational Family Solidarity over the Adult Life Course: The Influences of Aging, Socio-Historical Change, and Family Resemblance.**

Investigates how cohesion in adult child-parent & grandchild-grandparent relationships changes in accordance with biographical, historical, & generational time, using data from the Longitudinal Study of Generations, in which 350 four-generation families were surveyed 1971-1997. Intergenerational cohesion is measured using the six items of Bengtson's affectual solidarity scale. Separate analyses are conducted for children's relations with mothers & fathers, & for grandchildren's relations with grandmothers & grandfathers. Hierarchical linear modeling procedures identify effects at four levels of analysis: (1) Intergenerational affection is dynamically mapped against the age of each child/grandchild as within-subject growth curves associated with aging. (2) Time of measurement is treated as a contextual factor in which subjects are embedded, thereby yielding estimates of period effects on intergenerational affection. (3) Considered are the effects of birth cohort by examining average lifetime levels of intergenerational affection for successive 10-year cohorts. (4) Within-lineage resemblance is modeled as the variance among biologically linked dyads in levels of affection across successive generational pairs. This analysis introduces time-varying covariates that might explain any observed period effects, eg, divorce of parents/grandparents, & norms of familism expressed by the child/grandchild. This analysis will provide a nuanced portrayal of the complex interplay of personal, social, & historical forces that have shaped the contours of the contemporary intergenerational family.

98S36036 / ISA / 1998 / 13277

Simoes do Carmo, Maristela (FEAGRI U Estadual Campinas, 13081-970 São Paulo Brazil), **Rural Settlements and Sustainable Agriculture.**

Discusses how the rural settlements in Brazil offer responses to new proposals of an agriculture based on sustainability.

98S36037 / 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.**

Investigates whether a modeling approach to certain aspects of Niklas Luhmann's theory empire improve the understanding of the "Luhmann complex" & help it estimate consistency of the network of concepts. Modeling methodology should not be considered too narrowly as a completely formalized endeavor in dealing with concepts & relationships. Formalization requires (1) a certain stage of theory development that has not yet been reached in Luhmann's system theory, & (2) too many important facets & characteristics would be suppressed, & only rather trivial results might be created. Another approach is that of modeling parts of the theory so as to ascertain integration of formal as well as of more intuitive concepts, yielding more richness in problem orientation, material involved, & results produced. Several different modeling methods are applicable for this that have one step in common, ie, the definition of system diagrams representing the structures involved. When explicating expected benefits, structural coupling is taken as an example. As structural coupling is that location in the theory where the interconnectedness of otherwise autonomous working autopoietical systems is guaranteed, it is of special importance.

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Simonyi, Agnes (Loránd Eötvös U, H-1088 Budapest Hungary [tel/fax: 36-1-266-10-08; e-mail: arcosimonyi@mail.matav.hu]), **Social Workers as New Professional Figures in Hungary and the Use of Information Technology in Their Professional Organizations.**

Social workers became recognized professional figures in Hungary during the 1990s. Due to a policy of developing social infrastructure, most of them are well-equipped with information technology to handle databases & to assure access to national information networks. Presented here are different cases of using information technology in social work organizations in Hungary, & how social workers live with new technologies & advantages they find for their professional work in using them is examined.

98S36039 / ISA / 1998 / 13280

Sing, Ming (Dept Public & Social Administration City U Hong Kong, Kowloon [tel/fax: 852-2788-9651/8926; e-mail: sasing@cityu.edu.hk]), **Comparing Democratic Transitions in East Asia: The Cases of Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea.**

Explores why South Korea & Taiwan gathered greater momentum for democratization since the late 1980s than Hong Kong, despite the latter's consistently higher level of socioeconomic development. According to modernization theory, countries with a medium to high level of socioeconomic development are likely to have democratic systems. Thus, the democratization of Taiwan & South Korea has been attributed to their spectacular socioeconomic development, at least as a long-term factor. However, the socioeconomic development of Hong Kong was no less impressive, even better in terms of gross national product & life expectancy. Variations in democratization of the three East Asian societies are compared along five dimensions: (1) influence of external factors; (2) power of prodemocracy civil society; (3) public commitment to democracy; (4) bourgeoisie opposition toward democracy; & (5) level of civil liberties enjoyed by their people before transitions. It is found that, besides the much stronger external opposition (ie, from the People's Republic of China), Hong Kong has also encountered greater resistance than the other two East Asian societies in terms of the other four dimensions, which, when taken as a whole, can more adequately account for their differences in democratization.

98S36040 / ISA / 1998 / 13281

Singh, Harnek (Dept Economics & Sociology Punjab Agricultural U, Ludhiana 141004 India [tel/fax: 161-401960/400945]), **Aging and Family Relations—A Sociological Perspective.**

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 Indian society, the aged continue to enjoy respect & power. Here, their relations with other family members are explored, drawing on data from a random sampling of 120 respondents in Ludhiana, a highly developed state in terms of education & industry. The proportion of the aged population is increasing & is estimated to be 7.70% by 2001. Respondents reported very cordial relations with spouse, daughter, & grandchildren, in order of preference. Males were more cordial to spouses, whereas females were more cordial to their daughter. Grandchildren were considered cordial at the second instance by both genders. Compared to males, females had more cordial relations with their sons because of emotional attachment, despite some wrongs done by them. Visits of children were infrequent, & arbitration had to be initiated in certain matters. In the case of illness, caretaking responsibility fell first to the spouse. The aged continually try to adjust themselves to the changing family environment. Their relations were viewed as social assets.

98S36041 / ISA / 1998 / 13282

Singh, Lakshman 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.**

The introduction of TV in India reached an accelerated phase of development with satellite communication & introduction of large numbers of low-power TV transmitters. The concept of cable TV is catching on fast & has drastically changed recreation patterns. Leisure time has been rescheduled to provide enough time for TV viewing. In the 1980s, visiting movie theaters was the most important leisure time activity of both rural & urban people in developing countries like India. But in the 1990s, TV, particularly cable viewing, has become the primary leisure pursuit. Reported here are data from a stratified sample of 300 households of industrial workers who have had TV in their homes for a mean period of 5.63 years & cable TV for 1.6 years. Respondents view TV for a mean period of 40 minutes on weekdays & 2.5 hours on holidays, cable TV for a mean period of 1 hour 37 minutes on weekdays & 3 hours 17 minutes on holidays. The level of satisfaction about the availability of time to view TV is 59% & 46.4% for cable TV. Specific ways that cable TV has affected respondents at both the personal & social levels are detailed.

98S36042 / ISA / 1998 / 13283

Singh, Lakshman 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 Tanneries and Hosiery Industries in Tamil Nadu, India.**

¶ With 13% of the world's livestock population, India is a leading leather-producing country, but tanneries result in air & water pollution. Hosiery is another important export-oriented industry in India, but dyeing & 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, & nearby residents 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.

98S36043 / ISA / 1998 / 13284

Singh, Sarup (G.R. School Planning Guru Nanak Dev U, Amritsar Punjab India 143005 (tel/fax: 0183-258802/258820)), **Status of Slums and Their Governance in Amritsar City.**

¶ A field study of existing slums indicates that approximately 20% of Amritsar's (India) population live in slums. This situation is analyzed, focusing on measuring the problems of slums & the efforts made for their governance, based on physiosocioeconomic data collected through a field survey. A strategy for improving the infrastructure of slums & making sufficient developed land & housing available to the increasing influx of potential slum dwellers is suggested. The strategy may act as a catalyst for checking the growth of slums in Punjab State.

98S36044 / ISA / 1998 / 13285

Singh, Simboonath (Ryerson Polytechnic U, Toronto Ontario M5B 2K3 (tel: 416-921-9781; e-mail: S3Singh@acs.ryerson.ca)), **Challenging Racial Hegemony in the Caribbean: The Use and Manipulation of Cultural Symbols in the Black Power and Rastafarian Movements.**

¶ The Black Power & Rastafarian movements were particularly influential not only in creating anticolonial & imperialist consciousness among the black masses, but also in injecting race consciousness & spurring ethnic activism to a level unparalleled in the history of revolutionary struggles in the Caribbean. With clear ethnic & political aims, these movements were instrumental in challenging prevailing racial hegemony & negative cultural depictions of blackness by reframing, redefining, & recreating a more positive image of black ethnicity. One goal was to cast off negative stereotypes about blackness by reinventing ethnic & racial social meanings & self-definitions, & embracing ethnic pride—black ethnic pride. To change the meaning of black ethnicity, employed were a number of cultural symbols that were largely Afrocentric in content, which created an empowering image of black people in the diaspora & fueled ideological struggles. Focus here is on cultural symbols such as ganja, dreadlocks, negritude, pan-Africanism, reggae, & Jahdom that were used by ethnic activists in protest strategies. Analysis is located in a theoretical framework that emphasizes the dynamic nature of ethnicity; ie, ethnicity & ethnic identity are socially, politically, & culturally constructed phenomena & can be manipulated to dramatize injustice & animate grievances.

98S36045 / ISA / 1998 / 13286

Singharoy, Debal Kumar (Sociology Faculty Indira Gandhi National Open U, Ignou New Delhi 110068 India (tel: 91-011-6961845)), **Grass Roots Mobilisation and Sustainable Social Transformation for Gender Equity.**

¶ Examines the roles of grassroots mobilization in agrarian transformation, in general, & social transformation of the marginalized sections of Scheduled Castes, tribes, & women, in particular, in rural West Bengal, India. Analysis reveals that radical forms of grassroots mobilization provided enormous space for gender equity & empowerment as these mobilizations challenged the legitimacy of women's social, economic, & cultural subordination. Contemporary institutionalized mobilization, in contrast, has provided women with a very limited space for their empowerment, as these have reinforced the preexisting social, cultural, & political institutions that have caused women's subordination. However, persisting grassroots mobilizations have sustained the process of social transformation in rural West Bengal. Even in this limited social & political space, a leadership has emerged among women in rural areas, & various reformative actions in the areas of women's employment, health, education, & political rights have been initiated. These actions have paved the way for a sustainable gender equity for the future society of rural India.

The limitations of & prospects for women's empowerment in institution & mobilization are considered.

98S36046 / ISA / 1998 / 13287

Singleton, Judy L. (Dept Sociology U Cincinnati, OH 45221-0378 (tel/fax: 513-793-7326; e-mail: judysing@sprynet.com)), **Chronic Care in the United States: Financing Community-Based Care.**

¶ 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 financing care of chronic conditions of the elderly at home vs institutional care is addressed.

98S36047 / ISA / 1998 / 13288

Sinha, Ramesh P. (Dept Sociology A.N. Sinha Instit Social Studies, Patna 800001 India (tel/fax: 0612-221395/226226)), **Class Character and Leisure Activities: An Exploratory Study among College Students in an Indian City.**

¶ Leisure & education are inexorably interrelated, particularly among college students in the Indian subcontinent. Though schools encourage & promote leisure activities, taking advantage of them is contingent on socioeconomic & class correlates of students. "Whiling away" time is one example of leisure among the lower rung of students & *aaram* (taking rest leisurely) is another. Here, data from 500 students are drawn on to ascertain the effect of socioeconomic correlates (class, caste, sex, religion) & educational variables (year of study, academic performance, & faculty in terms of arts & science streams) on leisure participation. Results demonstrate that students belonging to the science stream, from high-income bracket, from upper castes, from higher-educated families, & those who are females & higher performers tend to spend less time in leisure activities.

98S36048 / ISA / 1998 / 13289

Sintonen, Teppo M. (Dept Social Sciences & Philosophy U Jyväskylä, SF-40351 Finland (tel/fax: 358-14-602-924/921; e-mail: temisi@dodo.jyu.fi)), **Two Life-Stories. A Narrative Approach to the Ethnic Identity Construction of Finns in Toronto, Canada.**

¶ Presents ideas on how to examine ethnic identity discursively & narratively. The discursive manners in which the Canadian Finns in Toronto, Ontario, construct their collective ethnic identity are analyzed. In general, identities are constructed & articulated in variable types of narratives. As Emile Benveniste has argued, discourse & narrative provide a speaker with the capacity to posit her/himself as a subject. This enables her/him to identify with certain attributes & characters &, thus, define her/his identity. Besides allowing us to "tell ourselves" into the stories &, thus, define ourselves, narratives open many perspectives on the world. Through narratives, we negotiate & locate ourselves in the world. Thus, we can say that narrativity is an ontological condition of our being in the world. We do not just tell & listen to stories; we live in a world of stories. Two different life stories are analyzed: one with strong religious influence, & one with left-wing political influence. This religious-political distinction reflects the social situation of the Canadian Finns during the 20th century.

98S36049 / ISA / 1998 / 13290

Sirota, Regine (Institut national recherche pedagogique U Paris V, F-75006 France (tel/fax: 33-1-46-34-90-00/43-54-32-01)), **Birthday, a Modern Childhood Ritual of Socialization.**

¶ Considering the birthday a modern ritual of socialization & representation of contemporary childhood, the birthday party is studied via ethnographic data from participant observations, photographic reports, video, & interviews, mainly in Paris, France. Findings indicate how civility rules are set to work in the situation, & it is hypothesized that a modern handbook on childhood civility is written at the intersection of different spheres (market, media, cultural, scientific, scholar, family, & peer groups). How civility rules are edicted implicitly or explicitly is mapped, & how they are set to work in the situation is compared. At stake is the place of children in the emergence of new forms of sociability, solidarity, & integration in social networks.

98S36050 / ISA / 1998 / 13291

Sisjord, Mari-Kristin (Norwegian U Sport & Physical Education, N-0806 Oslo (tel/fax: 47-22-18-56-48/57-18; e-mail: mari.kristin.sisjord@uisi.no)), **Physical Education and the Construction of Gender Identity.**

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Mariks@brage.idrettsns.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 majority 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 intensity 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 reshaped & how new marginalities are coming into voice & action.

98S36052 / ISA / 1998 / 13293

Sitas, Ari (U Natal, Dalbridge 4014 South Africa [tel/fax: 27-31-260-2439/2372]), **Co-Decisions in the Management of Adversity in South African Industry.**

¶ 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 globalism & 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 postwar liberal order & 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 stimulus 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 electoral politics as an arena, have played a very important role in establishing the broader social conditions supporting this kind of globalization 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 Centre U Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram 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 & underdevelopment. Statistical data are presented on the distribution of the age-65+ population & the elderly dependency ratio in both countries, with projections through 2020. Both provide a large number of social security/welfare fund assistance, & institutional services are on the increase. The sociology of health care of the aged is a growing discipline in providing adequate data for the continuum of 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) prevention & treatment of mental & neurological disorders & 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, & 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: 472-285-5216/5253; e-mail: sigurd.skirbekk@sosiologi.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@cerfnet.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 humanistic 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

Skirboll, Esther & Taylor, Rhoda (Slippery Rock U, PA 16057 [tel/fax: 724-738-2424; e-mail: esther.skirboll@sru.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 from 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 employers & 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.

98S36058 / ISA / 1998 / 13299

Sklaire, Leslie (London School Economics & Political Science, Houghton St WC2A 2AE England [tel/fax: 44017-955-7299/7405; e-mail: L.Sklaire@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

¶ Argues that the greatest confusion in the globalization literature results from inadequate attention to the distinctiveness of the "global" as a concept. Four competing conceptions of globalization are identified: world systems, global culture, global society, & capitalist global systems. Each places varying emphases on globalization, with some barely distinguishing the global from the international (labeled transnationalist). Implications are illustrated with reference to the transformation of multinational to transnational-global corporations, & to the creation of an emerging transnational capitalist class.

98S36059 / ISA / 1998 / 13300

Skrbis, Zlatko (Queensland U Technology, Brisbane 4001 Australia [tel/fax: 07-38644756/38644995; e-mail: z.skrbis@qut.edu.au]), **Ethno-Nationalism and Diasporas: Purity, Danger and the Politics of Representation.**

¶ Focuses on how 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 Croats tend to perceive the Other as being represented through individual & well-defined ethnonational categories.

98S36060 / ISA / 1998 / 13301

Slagsvold, Britt (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, Munchesgate 29 N-0260 Oslo [tel/fax: 22-541-258/201; e-mail: Britt.Slagsvold@isaf.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 measures on quality revealed no differences 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.

98S36061 / ISA / 1998 / 13302

Slapak, Sara, Sautu, Ruth, Mendoza, M. Di Virgilio, Luzzi, A. & Martinez, R. (Centro Estudios Avanzados, Uriburu 950 lo Piso 1114 Buenos Aires Argentina [tel/fax: 541-963-6960/6962; e-mail: ceadir@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, truancy & 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-

ment, stability/instability of family ties, violent experiences at home, & adults' education, are assessed. Implications for teacher education & policy making are considered.

98S36062 / ISA / 1998 / 13303

Slepickova, Irena (Faculty Physical Education & Sport Charles U, XR-16252 Prague 1 Czech Republic [e-mail: slepickova@ftvs.cuni.cz]), **The Life of Top Level Athletes after Their Sports Career.**

¶ For top-level athletes, sport represents a long & specific part of their life. Periods of preparation, top performance achievements, & retirement from the sports career involve more responsibility & demands for these athletes than for those who do not reach elite levels. The adaptation problems of top-level athletes after their sports career ended was the subject of an international European project called "Eurathlon." The intention was to follow Olympians after their careers were over. Focus here is on former Olympians in the Czech Republic, which has gone through several social/economic changes in this century, investigating their postcareer social adaptation via interviews with 22 of 83 Olympians, asking, in particular, their opinions on the contribution of sports to their social life & professional life. Results show that the athletes did not have serious problems with the transition period into their new social environment, ie, into "normal" life. In most cases, the sport period was considered a positive one.

98S36063 / ISA / 1998 / 13304

Smaling, Adri (U Humanistic Studies, NL-3512 VS Utrecht Netherlands [tel/fax: 30-2390-100/170; e-mail: a.smaling@uvh.nl]), **The Paradigm-Dialogue: What Kind of a Dialogue Should It Be?**

¶ To have successful conversations, participants of a paradigm-dialogue must have some awareness of their own paradigmatical inclinations, which implies acknowledgment that a paradigm is also a disciplinary matrix. Acknowledgement of the arational aspects of paradigmatical differences means that dialogue participants should not define their conversation as a debate or a persuasion dialogue, which can be won on a purely logical basis, but should try to clarify their own paradigmatical orientation & try to understand those of others. The quality of a dialogue aimed at self-clarification & understanding depends on the degree to which the following communicative requirements are fulfilled: interactivity, specific symmetry, mutual trust & respect, openness, & charity. The quality of an argumentative (but not necessarily competitive or persuasive) paradigm dialogue also depends on deep insight into different paradigmatical approaches. One may think of empirical-analytical, hermeneutical-interpretative, & critical approaches, but also of more recent approaches, eg, constructivism, postmodernism, & neorealism.

98S36064 / ISA / 1998 / 13305

Smerecky, Jozef (Air Force Academy, Rampova 7 XO-04121 Kosice Slovakia [tel/fax: 42-19565-12152/19563-35192]), **Transformation of Morale in the Armed Forces of Slovakia.**

¶ The armed forces of the Slovak Republic have existed for only 5 years. From the beginning, state authorities & the Dept of Defense have paid constant attention to the morale of the military staff & to morale combat attributes, aware of the fact that most of the commanding staff had been educated to a morale badly shaped by the ideology of directiveness, in the spirit of class-enmity terms. The current transformation of Slovak society is bringing about a transformation of the former morale model into a new pluralism-based model, following the principles of autonomy & responsibilities of every individual, as well as state institutions. The old morale model has failed, but a new one has yet to be established. Here, within the armed forces as a social organization, morale is considered as a sum of social standards & rules of behavior applicable in military organizations or within certain social groups.

98S36065 / ISA / 1998 / 13306

Smit, Ria (Rand Afrikaans U, Johannesburg South Africa 2006 [tel/fax: 27-11-489-2319/2879; e-mail: rsm@lw.rau.ac.za]), **The Husband's Perception of His Changing Role in the Dual Earner Family: The South African Experience.**

¶ Interest in the role of husband-father, especially in the 1990s, has been facilitated by significant trends & changes in South Africa & has affected family life extensively, particularly as more married women have entered the labor market, bringing the need for spouses' participation in household & child care responsibilities. Both qualitative & quantitative research findings from Gauteng Province are drawn on to explore the husband-father's own experience of his perception of his role as spouse

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& father in the dual-earner family. Results indicate inter alia that husband-fathers who are more involved in family & household activities, & also perform emotion work in the marital relationship, tend to experience higher levels of marital quality.

98S36066 / ISA / 1998 / 13307

Smith, Chris & Meiksins, Peter (Aston Business School Aston U, Birmingham B4 7ET England [tel/fax: 44-0-121-359-3611/6389; e-mail: smith@aston.ac.uk]), **Engineers and the Future of Technical Works: A Comparative Perspective.**

¶ Engineers are central to the development of industrial capitalism. Despite this, little attention has been paid by social scientists to the engineer's place in social structure. On the contrary, social scientists have generally been content to generalize about engineers on the basis of their knowledge of a single country, treating them as if they were all alike, both within & across national boundaries. It is argued that comparative analysis of engineers is badly needed to correct the misconceptions that inevitably result from this kind of generalization. Comparative analysis of engineers reveals wide differences in how they are trained, employed, & rewarded in different countries; their place in the enterprise & social structure also varies nationally. Understanding these differences is of great value to those interested in analyzing different national experiences with technology & industrial relations & in exploring the future of industrial capitalism at both the national & global levels. Studies of engineers in a variety of industrial capitalist countries are reviewed, & their implications for understanding the social position of engineers are summarized, using an analytical model developed in *Engineering Labour* (Smith & Meiksins). It is argued that differences in the role & social position of the engineer continue to affect the evolution of capitalism, even in the era of global capitalism & "best practice" management strategies. To illustrate this argument, several examples are reviewed that show how different constructions of the engineer can affect prospects for democratized workplaces, favor or limit certain kinds of technological development, & shape the reception of best practice managerial strategies in particular national contexts.

98S36067 / ISA / 1998 / 13308

Smith, David (Dept Sociology U Kansas, Lawrence 66045 [tel: 913-864-4111; e-mail: emerald@lark.cc.ukans.edu]), **Willing Executioners? Antisemitism, Authoritarianism, and the Sociology of the Holocaust.**

¶ Contents that Daniel Goldhagen's argument in *Hitler's Willing Executioners* (1996) that Nazi anti-Semitism was the product of two characterological tendencies, both of which were endemic to the German public—an anti-Jewish delusionality & a deep-seated disposition to cruelty & violence—is deeply flawed. He is right to focus attention on issues of anti-Semitism & authoritarianism, which had been virtually banished from most recent discussions of the Holocaust (on the postmodern or functionalist ground that the Holocaust can be traced, not to genocidal tendencies among Germans, but exclusively to science, the hubris of modernity, Enlightenment rationality, or polyarchic bureaucracy). But Goldhagen is wrong about almost everything else. His scholarship is weak, his evidence limited, & his analysis banal. The latter point is significant, because Goldhagen fails, above all, to clarify why & how anti-Semitism & authoritarianism tend to interact in potentially genocidal ways.

98S36068 / ISA / 1998 / 13309

Smith, David (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 [e-mail: rdsmith@utoronto.ca]), **Status Crystallisation and the Sociology/Psychology Nexus.**

¶ Status crystallization—an attribute of an individual that cannot be defined without reference to a social context—has been explicitly debated, researched, condemned, & praised for 60+ years in the sociological literature. It is argued here that the concept's troubles have been related largely, if not exclusively, to the methodological & theoretical sophistication it demands & not to any intrinsic flaw in the theoretical formulation itself. Status crystallization is a quintessentially social-psychological concept in that it cannot be meaningfully reduced to either a pure social-structural or a pure psychological construct. Properly understanding status crystallization allows theorists & researchers to see divisions such as sociology, psychology, & social psychology more as useful heuristics than anything else. Among other implications, it is proposed that the concept of structure may need to be revisited.

98S36069 / ISA / 1998 / 13310

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: rd.smith@utoronto.ca]), **Societal-Level Theorising: Snare, Delusion or Rosetta Stone?**

¶ Attempts at societal-level theorizing have been derided as excursions into overgeneralized "grand theories," or reifications or 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/fax: 312-996-2151/413-2314; e-mail: janets@uic.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 & database development, & the benefits of mapping 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 criss-

crossing articulation of global & local, forging social relations that operate outside & within the boundaries of contemporary urban centers. These networks link 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 constructions of immigration, global investment, nation, locality, & globalization are fought out.

98S36074 / ISA / 1998 / 13315

Smith, R. David (Dept Sociology/Anthropology U Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown C1A 4P3 [tel: 402-566-0433; e-mail: rd.smith@utoronto.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@arts.adelaide.edu.au]), **The Nation-State and Linguistic Diversity on the Bumpy Road from Homogenisation to Pluralism.**

¶ Examines the culturally homogenizing effects of the nation-state, especially its drive to eradicate all languages other than one chosen as official by the governing elite. The Philippines is taken as an Asian example of the way the hegemonic imposition of the European-derived nation-state, initially by Spain & later by the US, led to the subordination of all indigenous languages. The ideological legacy of the nation-state provided the legitimization for the independent Philippines to single out one indigenous language as national & impose it on the multilingual country. Similarities & differences between the language policies of Australia & the Philippines are traced by examining the changes taking place in Australia as it gradually moves away from the assumption of a nation-state based on the Anglo Saxon & later the Anglo Celtic dominant group. This represents a departure from the former imaginary conceptualization of Australia as an extension of the British nation, in disregard of its indigenous inheritance & of settlers & their descendants from throughout the world. Australia's move toward the ideal of a multicultural nation as the best solution for a multiethnic state that practices both political & cultural democracy is examined.

98S36076 / ISA / 1998 / 13317

Smolicz, Jerzy J. (Centre Intercultural Studies U Adelaide, South Australia 5005 [tel/fax: 61-8-830-75831/34397; e-mail: jsmolicz@arts.adelaide.edu.au]), **Nation-State Dominance and Local Cultures in the Age of Globalism.**

¶ Explores the effect of globalism on a nation-state in a culturally pluralistic setting. A distinction is made between state & nation to highlight the limitation of the concept of nation-state, with reference to frequent instances of a dominant nation using the state for its own convenience. The resulting process of homogenization has eroded, inferiorized, & even destroyed subordinated cultures, whether in the state's own territory or in its colonial dependencies. The fading charisma of nation-state under the impact of globalism demonstrates both its negative impact on local cultures & the impracticality of its monocultural formulation. Contrary to the Eurocentric perspective, which has argued the case for the European nation-state's ability to minimize nationalism as opposed to escalating ethnic conflict in the East, it is argued here that there is a need to distinguish between the ethnic/popular & civic/state nationalism, pointing to the prevalence of ethnic conflict in the supposedly quiescent nation-states of Western Europe, & elsewhere. Attention is drawn to the negative effects of the persistence of monolingualistic-cultural approaches in post-colonial independent states that have attempted to emulate the European nation-state formula. The answer to the decline of the monistic nation-state is seen to lie in the provision of nation-states with a culturally pluralist base. Australia demonstrates the sometimes fluctuating attempts

to transform an Anglo Saxon nation-state into an embryonic, culturally pluralist society. Examples of other formerly centralist & monistic nation-states, eg, Spain, show that a culturally pluralist solution is possible & even desirable in light of economic & cultural globalization. In view of the growing incapacity of the traditional nation-state to control the less desirable forces of globalization, only a concentrated effort of local cultural forces, culturally pluralist nation-states, & supranational organizations is likely to safeguard the environment or prevent the impoverishment of those sections of the population left out of rapid social & cultural changes.

98S36077 / ISA / 1998 / 13318

Smolicz, Jerzy J. (Centre Intercultural Studies U Adelaide, South Australia 5005 [tel/fax: 61-8-830-35831/34397; e-mail: jsmolicz@arts.adelaide.edu.au]), **The Mirage of Tradition: Change and Diversity in a Pluralist Setting.**

¶ 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 as providing incommensurate assessments & expectations of both the present & the future, on the part of respective/varying ethno-cultural 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 reviewed with reference to the current 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.

98S36078 / ISA / 1998 / 13319

Smolicz, Jerzy J. & Illuminado, Nical (Centre Intercultural Studies U Adelaide, South Australia 5005 [tel/fax: 61-8-830-75831/34397; e-mail: jsmolicz@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 seven 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 in its respective linguistic community would favor the introduction of 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 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.

98S36079 / ISA / 1998 / 13320

Smoreda, Zbigniew & Licoppe, Christian (CNET/UST, Moulinaux Cedex 9 France [tel/fax: 33-1-45-29-64-95/01-06; e-mail:

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zbigniew.smoreda@cnet.francetelecom.fr)), **Gender Specific Use of the Telephone: The Impact of Sociability Networks and Status Mediated Interactions.**

¶ Compares 1996 telephone billing with interview data from 310 homes in Paris, Lille, & Toulouse, France (N = 77,000 calls) to explore the correlation between observed phone call duration & the gender & status of callers & receivers. Findings indicate that use of the telephone by women is more intensive, & analysis of telephone sociability networks shows that subjects are more prone to call persons of the same gender, especially in the case of women. This tendency is stable over standard sociological categories & nature of correspondents, whether family or friends. Data also show the gender-of-receiver-dependent duration of phone calls. When a man calls a woman, the call lasts almost as long as when a woman calls a woman. In both cases, it lasts much longer than when a man calls a man or a woman calls a man, two combinations that also have similar lengths. This remains true in family or friendship networks alike, which suggests a form of gendered civility in which the call receiver manages the overall duration of the call. That idea is explored in relation to age or status differences between callers & receivers.

98S36080 / ISA / 1998 / 13321

Smyth, Jim & Ellison, Graham (Dept Sociology Queen's U Belfast, BT7 1NN Northern Ireland (tel/fax: 44-1232-335988/320668; e-mail: jp.smyth@qub.ac.uk)), **Social Movements, Identity and Ethnicity: The Civil Rights Movement in Northern Ireland.**

¶ The fate of the civil rights movement in Northern Ireland serves as a case study of the problems facing social movements in divided societies & of how ethnic divisions affect the formation & trajectory of such movements by closing specific discourses. In divided societies, attempts to pursue universalistic & democratic objectives necessarily challenge the position of the dominant group. When this group controls the state apparatus, the problem is intensified. An underresearched area in the study of social movements concerns how the state deals with social protest. The actions of security forces can significantly influence the nature & course of social movements. In Northern Ireland, the suppression of the civil rights movement in the 1960s-1970s encouraged direct military conflict with the state. Until recently, it was possible to treat ethnonationalist conflicts as distinct phenomena empirically distinct from normal social movements. Ethnic, territorial, & cultural conflicts are no longer confined to a few dysfunctional societies, but are becoming a significant feature of the global situation. An analysis of the Irish situation can throw light on an important aspect of collective action.

98S36081 / ISA / 1998 / 13322

Snall, Darryn, **The Organizers of 'Globalized' Production?: TNCs and the Organization of Australian Livestock Production and Export Meat Processing.**

¶ Draws on fieldwork carried out in Australia to (1) examine the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in the recent organizational changes in livestock production & export meat processing & (2) explore the degree to which the empirical evidence supports the strong or skeptical version of globalization. Issues considered include (1) the history & depth of TNCs' involvement in the industry; (2) the impact of TNCs on the farm management practices of Australian beef farmers & the work practices in the nation's abattoirs; (3) TNCs' formal authority over the production process, national policy making, & production controls of beef farmers & export meat processing workers; (4) international technological transfer & diffusion of employment & work practices; (5) the degree to which TNCs have established international networks of coordinated production; & (6) how TNCs' actions & interests have shaped the flow, form, & location of investment, the conduct of trade, & the development of technologies. How corporate structures of production interact with systems of national power & authority, as well as producers' farm management decisions & abattoir workers' control in the workplace, is considered.

98S36082 / ISA / 1998 / 13323

Snijders, Tom A. B. (U Groningen, NL-9712 TS Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-50-363-6188/6304; e-mail: t.a.b.snijders@ppsw.rug.nl)), **Analysis of Repeated Observations on Social Networks.**

¶ For analysis of repeated observations on social networks, represented by digraphs, actor-oriented models provide a good & flexible approach. These models assume that, between the observation moments, 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 & a random component. Such models can be straightforwardly implemented as computer simulation models. Snijders (1996) & Van Duijn & Snijders (1997) have proposed simulation-based algorithms for parameter estimation for actor-oriented models, focusing on the case of only two repeated observations. This approach is extended here to the case of multiple observations. Example data sets of friendship development among university students are used to explore the advantages that can be reaped from having more than two observation moments: (1) improved convergence properties of the algorithm, (2) increased power, (3) better possibilities for checking model adequacy, & (4) better possibilities for distinguishing between effects with similar consequences.

98S36083 / ISA / 1998 / 13324

Snodgrass, Angelina (U California, Berkeley 94720 (tel/fax: 510-655-6348/642-0659; e-mail: asnodgra@uclink4.berkeley.edu)), **"Our Right Is the Right to Be Killed": Making Rights Real on the Streets of Guatemala City.**

¶ Explores how street children in Guatemala City are empowered or disempowered to defend their basic right on the street & in the courts, drawing on in-depth interviews with street youths & those who work with them to examine the process by which street children decide to file *denuncias*, the first step in opening a legal case seeking justice for abuses suffered. It is argued that the decision to take legal action is not based on concrete expectations of legal redress so much as belief in basic human rights principles. The likelihood that individual children will perceive human rights rhetoric as relevant has less to do with their lived experience of the legal system & more to do with their perceived connectedness to mainstream society & its institutions. The more marginalized children perceive themselves to be, the more likely they are to eschew conventional attempts to convince them of their right to be defended; in social spaces of truly extreme marginality, legal rights become meaningless.

98S36084 / ISA / 1998 / 13325

Snowden, Lynne L. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology U North Carolina, Wilmington 28403 (tel: 910-962-2828; Snowdenl@uncwil.edu)), **Analyzing Immigration Control Methods: An Application of Criminological Theory.**

¶ Immigration control is a hot topic in Western Europe & the US, fueled by 10+ million Third World immigrants in the European Union & large numbers of undocumented Mexican laborers in the US. The public discourse is focused on both increases & changes in methods of control; eg, apprehension of 1,271,390 illegal immigrants in 1995 on US borders has provoked coercive controls such as larger border patrols, refugee detention centers, government hot lines, & international computer networks. Suggested here is a sociological framework to guide policymakers in their selection of immigration control strategies. Categories developed from Sutherland & Cressy's (1966) critique of social policy are the bases of this analytical model, which is used to evaluate three immigration control methods used currently in Western Europe & the US: employer sanctions, refugee detention, & border interdiction.

98S36085 / ISA / 1998 / 13326

Soar, Matthew A. (U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003-4815 (tel/fax: 413-545-1311/6399; e-mail: soar@comm.umass.edu)), **The Worst of Art Directors and the Best of Bees: Ideas, Advertising Creatives and Cultural Economy.**

¶ Matthew McAllister (1996 (see abstract 9614221)) has recently commented on an explosion in the number of book-length studies of advertising. His review of five examples of this trend, however, also stands as testament to the consistent lack of scholarship on advertising production: four were concerned with advertising images, per se, & the fifth with the global structure of the industry. McAllister has rightly noted the seminal influence of Judith Williamson's *Decoding Advertisements* (1978). However, Williamson's contribution is unhelpful in claiming 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 each other's 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 & contradiction. A critical assessment is presented of the possibilities & limitations of the concept of cultural economy.

98S36086 / ISA / 1998 / 13327

Soares, Angelo (CINBIOSE U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 (tel/fax: 514-376-0239/987-6183; e-mail: soares.angelo@sympatico.ca)), **Télétravail à domicile dans les années 90: la cyber pomme de Blanche Neige** (Telehomework in the 90s: The New Snow White's Cyber Apple). (FRE)

¶ Telework is defined as a new form of flexible work organization mediated by computers & telecommunications in which work is carried on outside a firm's central office. Here, qualitative data are presented on telehomeworkers in Canadian Federal Offices in Montreal, Quebec, to describe their experiences of this new form of work organization, highlighting the (in)visible reasons they give for accepting such work & its effects on the share of domestic work. Analysis reveals that deteriorated working conditions & social relations at the workplace may play a determinant role in choosing to telehomework, is perceived by almost all workers as a new & positive experience. Teleworkers feel that their new work arrangements have improved their relationships at home with their partners & children, & promoted a reorganization in the sharing of domestic work. Family commitment is one of the main reasons for which women turn to telehomework, though most telehomeworking mothers have maintained the child care arrangements they had when working at the office. The fairy tale of Snow White & the poisoned apple is presented as a metaphor: outwardly, the apple seems delicious & everyone would want to bite into it, but it being half-poisoned, the challenge is to know where to bite so as to maximize the positive effects for workers of this new form of work organization.

98S36087 / ISA / 1998 / 13328

Soares, Angelo (CINBIOSE U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 (tel/fax: 514-376-0239/987-6183; e-mail: soares.angelo@sympatico.ca)), **Violence against Supermarket Cashiers: Intersections of Gender, Class and Race/Ethnicity**.

¶ Analyzes different forms of violence against supermarket cashiers in terms of gender, race/ethnicity, & class in their encounters with customers, drawing on qualitative interview data from 106 cashiers & 36 managers in Brazil (São Paulo) & Canada (Québec & Montréal) in 20 different supermarkets. Elements from the sociology of emotions & of work are linked to describe the perpetual & multiform struggles produced in the daily working lives of supermarket cashiers, going from rebellion to domination & back in perpetual agitation. Customers are not only a source of satisfaction, incentive, & social interaction, but of violence & suffering for cashiers. Such violence is expressed in several ways, ranging from verbal abuses to physical violence. In both Brazil & Canada cashiers reported more cases of violence in supermarkets located in rich areas. Violence can also take the shape of racism & sexual harassment. Strategies used by cashiers to face violence in their daily working life are identified.

98S36088 / ISA / 1998 / 13329

Sobel, Michael E. (Dept Sociology U Arizona, Tucson 85721 (fax: 520-621-9875; e-mail: sobel@U.Arizona.EDU)), **Causal Inference in Statistical Models of the Process of Socioeconomic Achievement: A Case Study**.

¶ In quantitative sociological research, one or more dependent variables are typically modeled as a function of independent variables that are viewed as causes, & the estimates of certain model parameters are endowed with a causal interpretation. Only occasionally are the data used from an experimental study. The usual approach to causal inference in sociological research is compared with an alternative approach that builds explicitly on a counterfactual account of causation. The comparison is relevant because sociologists typically interpret (incorrectly) the estimates obtained using the first approach as supporting causal statements that are counterfactual in nature. To make matters concrete, reconsidered is a simple attainment model of Featherman & Hauser (1976), who are interested in comparing the effects of family background on achievement, using sex & time as covariates. The dependent variables considered here are the respondent's educational attainment & occupational status, & analysis suggests that the coefficients reported by Featherman & Hauser should not be interpreted as effects. However, because children's sex is determined without regard for their subsequent

achievements, it would be reasonable to treat this variable as if it were randomly assigned, which would justify treating sex as the cause & the background variables as the covariates. Unfortunately, how the data were collected precludes such a treatment.

98S36089 / ISA / 1998 / 13330

Sobhana, J. Teresa (Saint Jude's Coll, Thuthoor Kannyakumari 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. E-mail: socio@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 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 that, 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@ieie.nsc.ru)), **New Inmigrational Processes of Siberia**.

¶ Significant changes in the socioeconomic situation of the former Soviet republics have resulted in changes in the migration system. The new mode of migrational relationships & flows in Russia is characterized chiefly by their change from partially controllable to uncontrollable, 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 Brasília, 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 among institutions & regions, a trend that is homogeneous or hegemonic 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.

98S36092 / ISA / 1998 / 13333

Soeters, Joseph L. & Moelker, René (Royal Netherlands Military Academy, NL-4800 RG Breda (tel/fax: 31-76-527-3315/3322; e-mail: j.soeters@kma.nl)), **Societal Influences on Morale in Netherlands Army Troops**.

¶ As the performance of Western armed forces receives more public (largely media) attention, unit morale will largely depend on the degree of societal agreement & legitimacy attributed to their actions. Correspondingly, military morale is both psychological & sociological, & cannot be understood without clear knowledge of the strategic issues relating to core business & competencies. It is clear from recent Dutch experi-

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ences that disapproval of key stakeholders (opinion leaders, politicians, general public) toward Dutch performance in Sebnica has negatively impacted the morale of all Netherlands Army troops, creating anger & hesitation in their role & core business. Dilemmas following from these developments are discussed.

98S36093 / ISA / 1998 / 13334

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?**

¶ At the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) Defense Coll in Rome, Italy, 250 participants (representing 16 NATO nationalities & 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 multinational classroom produces convergence, divergence, or no change in the items measured. Implications for the military sector & beyond are discussed.

98S36094 / ISA / 1998 / 13335

Sofield, Trevor H. B. & Robertson, Robert W. (School Social Sciences 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.**

¶ Analyzes the position of tourism in the knowledge revolution & its potential to assume the role of a key initiator in accessing the knowledge revolution, drawing on a recent World Bank study of several South Pacific island countries. The World Bank model of a national knowledge system is based on six fundamental functions: (1) motivation for engaging in knowledge-based activities; (2) creation of knowledge; (3) physical means to access knowledge; (4) the capacity for assimilation, selection, & understanding of knowledge; (5) the diffusion of knowledge to those who can make use of it; & (6) the capacity to use it for both economic & social benefit. The tourism sector may be regarded as "a sentinel industry" in this regard. Its global nature is part of the postmodern challenge to the very notion of the nation-state as the unit of measure of viability in a society. Supranational economic & political unions are becoming powerful & important, eg, the multinational alliances between former national airlines as global megacarriers. Increasingly, some sectors of tourism may find compelling reasons to join or access the knowledge 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.

98S36095 / ISA / 1998 / 13336

Soga, Matsuo (Nagoya U Foreign Studies, Aichi-ken 470-0131 Japan [tel/fax: 05617-4-111/5-1739; e-mail: soga@nufs.nakanishi.ac.jp]), **Trends of Loan Words in Japan.**

¶ Most Western loan words have come into Japan along with modernization or Westernization since the late 19th century. This basic trend has not changed, but the recent technological & economic advancements, fueled by the force of commercialism or by mere convenience, have further increased the number of loan words that reflect the new social, economic, & psychological conditions of the Japanese. English is most popular among the loan words, but French, German, & Italian are also popular. Also many Japanese-English words (or words created from English in Japan), which may be incomprehensible to native English speakers, have been created. Such cases occur because the Japanese apply their own phonological, grammatical, & semantic operations to the English words so that they will fit in the system of Japanese language. In fact, they are Japanese words derived from English just like we feel that words such as "tea" & "noodle" are English derived from Chinese & German, respectively. Many Japanese are not happy about these changing language patterns, but the trend is likely to continue in the foreseeable future.

98S36096 / ISA / 1998 / 13337

Sokolova, Galina N. & Alexeichenko, Yuri A. (Instit Sociology Belarusian Academy Sciences, Minsk 220072 [tel/fax: 0172-394865/271330; e-mail: info@ehy.minsk.by]), **Social Mechanisms of Labour Mobility in Transitional Society.**

¶ Transformations in postsocialist countries are accompanied by deep institutional reforms, rapid reduction of gross domestic product, drop in real incomes, redistribution of labor resources between branches, & out-

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 undermined from the outset 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 branch/sector 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.

98S36097 / ISA / 1998 / 13338

Solá, Donald F. (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14850 [tel/fax: 607-257-8663/5226; e-mail: dfs8@cornell.edu]), **Models, Mechanisms, and Materials: The Instrumentation of International Professional Communication.**

¶ Addresses concerns raised by International Sociological Assoc President Immanuel Wallerstein regarding conceptual, institutional, & practical obstacles to & possibilities for fruitful communication among social scientists on a global scale. His concerns resonate for sociolinguists & language teachers who have been involved in research & action programs with policy implications for institutions, governments, & international organizations. Issues raised by the experience of the Programa Interamericano de Lingüística y Enseñanza de Idiomas (PILEI) & the InterLex Lab design for developing writing-assistant software in diverse languages related to organizational & sociolinguistic theory, scientific communications & publications, software, & language teaching are considered.

98S36098 / ISA / 1998 / 13339

Solanki, 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.**

● 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 main 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.

98S36099 / ISA / 1998 / 13340

Soliman, Ahmed M. (Architecture Dept Alexandria U, Egypt [tel/fax: 0020-40-330-761/320; e-mail: solimanahmed@usa.net]), **The Mechanisms of Land Delivery Systems for Housing the Urban Poor: The Egyptian Experience.**

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¶ Land is considered the main component of the enabling approach to sheltering the urban poor, the success of which will depend on the ability 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

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.

98S36100 / ISA / 1998 / 13341

Soliman, Isabel (Dept Education Studies U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia [tel/fax: 61-02-67-73-3158/3350; e-mail: isoliman@metz.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: 47-55-58-97-76/13; 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 Denmark. A 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 disability role & 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 (Instit Alternative Development Research, PO Box 870 Sentrum 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 (1) the frustration of unemployment; (2) neomarket economic competitiveness; & (3) efforts for totalitarian welfare. As a consequence, conflicts have emerged between the traditional & emerging modernized values. These converging & conflicting behavioral trends of the social dynamism of youth in West Bengal are analyzed.

98S36103 / ISA / 1998 / 13344

Somers, Margaret R. (Dept Sociology U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109 [tel/fax: 313-213-0015/764-6324; e-mail: peggs@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 UN 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 politics 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 had to focus on specific conditions; ie, how is the particular combination of economy, society, & politics constituted in different historical moments & structural situations? The influence of this approach was first seen in the 1969 Congress of the Latin American Assoc of Sociology in Mexico, although concrete notions of dependency varied across nations, eg, Venezuela, Brazil, & Chile. Dependency was soon conceived as founding a theory, a kind of substitution or complement or underdeveloped version of the theory of imperialism in its Leninist, Luxemburgist, or Hilferdingist formulation, implying that dependency became a rather narrow concept, ironically, quite similar to that of the ECLA doctrine, incapable of differentiating particular sociohistorical situations. There was an intensive debate between the two schools of dependency, ultimately paralyzing fruitful discussion, & much theoretical, historical, & empirical research. During the late 1970s & 1980s, both the dependency approach & dependency theory (as well as the ECLA doctrine) were beaten by the ideological offensive of neoliberalism (a mixture of neo-classicism in economics & neoconservatism in politics). New discussion has emerged in Latin America during the 1990s. ECLA once more took the initiative, renewing discussion of neostructuralism. In this context, the dependency approach is once more accepted, & presented here are its contemporary implications, recognizing that dependency theory does not fit into the analysis of the tendencies of the actual world-system in transition.

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Sorli, Amrit (Centro D'Ompio, Pratolungo I-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 an inevitable result. Good health is related to a translucence of the filter, & a direct dynamic in the interaction with the environment, with corresponding clarity of perception of perception.

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Sosunowa, Irena (Institut Social & Political Studies Russian Academy Sciences, 121069 Moscow (tel/fax: 095-2905098/9151042; e-mail: itc@refiamsu.ru)), **The Socioecological Problems of Contemporary Russia.**

¶ 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 & multitudinous links between the ecological situation & the key social interests & 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.

98S36107 / ISA / 1998 / 13348

Soto, Hélène (UPRES U Marseille, F-13288 Cedex 9 France (tel/fax: 33-4-91-17-04-44/48)), **Uses of the Body in a Working-Class Town.**

¶ In a working-class suburb of Marseille, France, one feels the "weight" of stares. Movements & activities are everywhere scrutinized, for intruders & residents alike. Behaviors are modulated 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, eg, approach 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 microcommunity. The body is a phenomenal reality that gives an account of the experience of that interaction.

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Suoninen, Marja (Dept Sociology U Turku, SF-20014 Finland (tel/fax: 358-2-333-5382/5080; e-mail: marja.suoninen@utu.fi)), **Defining a Finnish Rock Festival in Public Discourse: Ruisrock from 1970 to 1997.**

¶ 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 Shiach'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.

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Southerton, Dale & Shove, Elizabeth (U Lancaster, LA1 4HY England (tel/fax: 01524-593493/5934256; e-mail: d.southerton@lancaster.ac.uk)), **Frozen in Time: Convenience and the Environment.**

¶ 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.

98S36110 / ISA / 1998 / 13351

Sowards, Kathryn A. (Washington State U, Vancouver 98686-9601 (tel/fax: 360-546-9747/9038; e-mail: sowardsk@vancouver.wsu)), **Narratives of Modern Caregiving: Medical Work in the Intensive Care Nursery.**

¶ Draws on an ethnographic study of medical caregiving in intensive care nurseries that embrace family-centered models of patient care to examine physician accounts of the ways in which they manage the depersonalizing pressures of technology in intensive care while attending to parental needs. It is argued that the need to respond to & mediate demands from radically different social realities—the world of scientific & bureaucratic medicine & the everyday lifeworld of parents—constitutes a pervasive & unique source of strain inherent in this kind of modern medical work. "Compartmentalized" caregiving styles, resembling the Parsonian model of "affective neutrality" are clearly aspired to by some physicians, but an alternative model emphasizing emotional empathy, self-presence, & expressive caring is found to be more comfortable by others. Such dramatic variability in styles suggests that more attention should be given to understanding how physician caregiving style affects quality of care, quality of staff-parent communication, or physician adaptability to stress in neonatal intensive care units.

98S36111 / ISA / 1998 / 13352

Spaargaren, Gert & Van Vliet, Bas (Dept Sociology Wageningen U, 6706 KN Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-317-483874/483990; e-mail: gert.spaargaren@alg.swg.wau.nl)), **Sustainable Lifestyles and the Ecological Modernization of Domestic Consumption.**

¶ Within environmental sociology, lifestyle studies can be regarded as the successors of the attitude-behavior studies that long dominated the field. The lifestyle concept, when properly conceptualized, offers a more promising perspective for studying human behavior in several respects, illustrated here with regard to domestic consumption, focusing on routine social practices (from cooking & washing to cleansing & gardening) that together constitute the distinctive lifestyles of particular groups of households. Domestic social practices are embedded in & made possible by a range of expert systems encompassing modern households. When it comes to reorganizing (or "greening") domestic consumption patterns with regard to the use of water, heat, light, information, waste services, etc, sociomaterial collective systems seem to play a crucial role. The introduction of new, more sustainable technological & organizational domestic devices should be analyzed by taking into account the interrelationship between households & the public-private sociomaterial collective systems or "systems of provisions" involved in processes of major change that characterize the public utility sectors, at least in Europe. Liberalization, third-party access, privatization, & commercialization are the catchwords that cover certain aspects of the complex changes in the institutions surrounding domestic consumption in modern societies. In developing a theory of environment-induced changes in Western lifestyles & patterns of domestic consumption, an attempt is made to correct ecological modernization theory for its focus on the sphere of production, thereby contributing to the further development of a sociology of consumption.

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Speltin, Elke (Dept Political & Social Science U Antwerp, B-2610 Wilrijk Belgium (tel/fax: 03-820-28-79/83; e-mail: speltin@uia.ac.be)), **Focus on Flemish Children and Their Households: A Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Analysis of Their Living Conditions.**

¶ Uses the 1992-1997 Panel Study of Belgian Households for cross-sectional statistical & longitudinal analyses of the living conditions of children, ages 0-11, & their households in Flanders, emphasizing formal & informal child care. The panel study database originally consists of four subdatabases: household-level register & questionnaire & individual-level adult & child questionnaires. Information on children's households & on their mother & their father as characteristic variables for the sample children were linked into a new database. Changing patterns (number & kind of successive transitions) in children's living conditions were examined.

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Sperberg, Jaime & Kersting, Norbert (U Marburg, D-35032 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-6421-285619/288991; e-mail: sperberg@mail.uni-marburg.de)), **Urban Poor, Civil Society and Local Government in Chile and Brazil.**

¶ Examines the political activities of the urban poor & the strategies of local political authorities concerning the problem of poverty in Chile & Brazil. Political behavior of urban poor in Latin America depends on their specific values, resources, & political expectations, & on the political-institutional background of each country. The concept of civil society is very useful to understand the political & social activities of urban poor in a context of democratization in Chile & Brazil. There are two premises related to the concept of civil society: (1) Civil society is characterized by a part-autonomy from the political sphere. (2) There is a normative implication that relates civil society to the fundamental values of democracy. The intention is to prove that civil society of the urban poor is not a political, but rather, at times, oriented to local politics. The constraints of an extension of democracy at the local level are shown by taking into account the political culture of poverty & the political-institutional deficiencies of the system.

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Spirou, Costas S. (Social Science Dept National-Louis U, Evanston IL 60201 (tel: 847-475-1100; fax: 312-621-1205; e-mail: cspi@evanl.nlu.edu)), **Sports-Driven Urban Redevelopment in Chicago.**

¶ In response to recent structural shifts, cities across the US have engaged in culturally oriented urban redevelopment projects as a means of regenerating neighborhoods & creating a new urban image. Sport enterprises have become part of this emerging policy agenda, resulting in extensive public support & enormous capital investments. Within this framework, cities compete with each other for professional teams & offer to renovate existing stadiums or build new ones in order to retain/entice professional sports franchises. A number of issues surface regarding the nature & effect of these public policies: (1) What is the role of the state in these processes? (2) What are the neighborhood impacts? (3) What role does race & class play when considering the short & long-term implications of these stadium-centered urban developments? (4) Is sports-driven urban development a form of cultural capital, leading to a redefinition of the urban center & the production of urban image? Analytical insights are offered into these issues, drawing on the experience of recent Chicago (IL) stadium development projects. In the process, a connection between urban policy & community effect is revealed.

98S36115 / ISA / 1998 / 13356

Spurk, Jan (U Evry, F-91025 Cedex France (tel/fax: 33-169-477-096)), **Le Sociologue, l'Intellectuel et l'Expert** (The Sociologist, the Intellectual and the Expert). (FRE)

¶ The development of the concepts of the expert & intellectual based on the foundation of professional experience is discussed, as are the distinguishing characteristics of these categories. A typology of sociologists as actors in public space is constructed, & the possible roles of sociologists of the future are considered. A comparison between the intellectual & the expert is undertaken, focusing on the specificities of the sociologist that emerge through this exercise. Immanuel Kant's ideas of "publicity" & Jürgen Habermas's notions of "public space" are addressed, & it is concluded that sociologists may adopt several different postures: serious, adventurous, playful, or revolted.

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Srinivasan, Amrit (Indian Instit Technology, New Delhi 110016 (tel/fax: 91-11-6855227/6862037; e-mail: amritsn@hss.iitd.ernet.in)), **Swadeshi Science: The Global Implications of Gandhi's Legacy.**

¶ Gandhi's experiments with technologies of food, cloth, & sex are explored to arrive at a definition of swadashi science, in which the relation between scientist, worker, & consumer is not destroyed. Nonviolent in its cosmology, swadashi seeks neither to torture nor to seduce nature. The search for truth begins with ones' 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 environment (human & nonhuman), leaving to others the task of imitating or adapting what is done according to their own needs. The exemplary truth of this "little" science is still available globally through the living evidence of community crafts of the Indian subcontinent—weaving, cooking, metal & leather work, carpentry, masonry, etc. Gandhi's scientific experiments both presumed & built on this local social reality. A re-

examination of the largely ignored artisan technologies of India, rural & urban, brings out their conservationist, not merely conservative, theory & practice.

98S36117 / ISA / 1998 / 13358

St. Clair, Robert N. (Dept English U Louisville, KY 40292 (tel: 502-852-6770; e-mail: rstcl@earthlink.net)), **Language, Metaphor, and the Legitimation of Reality Construction.**

¶ There are two models of human communication based on different metaphors of human interaction: (1) The metaphor of language as form underlies the epistemological framework of Western cultures. (2) The metaphor of communication as resonance is characteristic of many non-Western nations (Native Americans, Polynesians, Asians, etc). Both of these models coexist in every society, but one is always foregrounded & legitimated over the other. It is suggested that the biological reasons for these different communicative styles have to do with brain laterality. Oral & literate societies appear to differ in these cognitive styles. The implication of this inquiry leads one to advocate the social legitimation of these biocognitive models of language planning & language education. An example of these changes can be found among Native American tribes that move from oral to print cultures. It is important to note that each of these frameworks has its limitations. Language as form favors the imparting of knowledge, while the phenomenon of resonance is sensitive to life as an experience. Resonance is also concomitant with the existential quest for a new model of understanding the process of being-in-the-world.

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Staeheli, Lynn A. (Instit Behavioral Science U Colorado, Boulder 80309-0487 (tel/fax: 303-492-8877/3609; e-mail: Lynner@spot.colorado.edu)), **Mobilizing Women, Mobilizing Gender: Is It Mobilizing Difference?**

¶ Examines prevailing assumptions that (1) women's activism differs from that of men, either because women's structural position is different or because women have different goals & styles of activism, & (2) gender ideologies play a role in shaping these differences. Survey & in-depth interview data from activists in four US cities are used to examine the issues that led activists to become involved in community & political activism; forms of activism in which they engage; & influences of household, employment, & gender on their activism. Preliminary analysis suggests that there is little difference in the kinds of issues & forms of activism in which women & men are engaged, but there are strong differences in the roles of household, employment, & gender identities in mobilizing them. While difference is involved in the mobilization of women, it is argued that difference is not an outcome of mobilization.

98S36119 / ISA / 1998 / 13360

Stallings, Robert A. (U Southern California, Los Angeles 90089-0041 (tel/fax: 213-740-6841/0001; e-mail: rstallin@usc.edu)), **Switzerland's 'Holocaust Assets' Crisis: Its Relevance for a Theory of Social Order and Disasters.**

¶ The Swiss "Holocaust assets" crisis is examined to explore its similarities to & differences from natural disasters. A theory of social order centered on the process of routinization is used to organize this comparative analysis. The routines under threat, the nature of the threat, & the exception routines employed to deal with the threat are examined. While the Swiss crisis has several characteristics like those of slow-onset catastrophes, the overall conclusion is that it more closely resembles unprecedented crises such as that produced by the US Three Mile Island nuclear reactor accident.

98S36120 / ISA / 1998 / 13361

Stamatel, Janet P. (12249 Moran, Detroit MI 48212 (tel: 313-893-7155; e-mail: jpstamat@aol.com)), **Incorporating Post-Socialist Countries into Comparative Criminology: Rethinking the Relationship between Social Change and Crime.**

¶ Quantitative studies in comparative criminology have often neglected socialist societies or, when such countries were included, have failed to problematize the systemic differences of socialist vs market societies in their analyses. The new availability of data from the postsocialist countries of the former Soviet bloc offers an opportunity to explore these systemic differences and examine the effects of a new process of social change on crime patterns. Data from the UN World Crime Survey, Interpol, & country statistical yearbooks are drawn on to examine the impact of crime analyses in postsocialist countries on the field of comparative criminology. Focus is on the relationship of social change & crime.

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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 1990s force one to reconsider how we operationalize 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 transformations 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 & Stanek, Oleg (U Łódź, PL-90214 Poland [fax: 48-42-35-53-09; e-mail: socwim@krysia.uni.lodz.pl]), **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 changes 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 sustained development, in contrast to the earlier placement of economy in opposition to ecology. Today, after several years of implementing the radical changes, 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 European countries? (3) 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 is 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-François (Service sociologie général & famille U Liège, B-4000 Belgium), **Conflicts around Citizen Participation between Excluded and Integrated Groups.**

¶ Questioning the relationships 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.

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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.**

¶ Test arguments that volunteering, particularly career volunteering, is a form of leisure, drawing on open-ended 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 conception 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.

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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.**

¶ 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 & Itamar Simonson (1992). In computer experiments, subjects are confronted with multiattribute choice tasks that allow comparison of different models' predictive & descriptive accuracy.

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Stehlik, Daniela Anna (Central Queensland U, Rockhampton 4702 Australia [tel/fax: 61-7-49309405/49306402; e-mail: d.stehlik@cqu.edu.au]), **Ageing Mothers & Ageing Daughters: Life-Long Caring and Intellectual Disability.**

¶ 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@gkss.de]), **From Class- to Knowledge-Based Inequality.**

¶ 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 are 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.

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Stein, Paul (Warner Graduate School Education U Rochester, NY 14627-0425 [tel/fax: 716-275-8300/473-7598; e-mail: pstn@troi.cc.rochester.edu]), **Sensual Imagination and the Resacralization of Performance.**

¶ The millennial vendue of knowledge, an eros of autistic transference that seduces imagination into the bondage 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 "imagineer" rapture. 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 indeterminant intercourse of corporeal society. The transgressive & transformative experiences of resacralized sensuality are aspects of an emergent social movement that negates that introjection of dreamed ideas & affirms performative, participatory magic.

98S36128 / ISA / 1998 / 13369

Stenson, Kevin (Buckinghamshire University Coll, HP11 2JZ England [tel: 01-494-605076; e-mail: kstenson01@buckscol.ac.uk]), **Youth, Fear and Public Space.**

¶ 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 postmodern 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.

98S36129 / ISA / 1998 / 13370

Stevenson, Chris (U New Brunswick, Fredericton E3B 2R5 (tel/fax: 506-453-5063/3511; e-mail: cls@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

Stevenson, Thomas B. (Dept Anthropology Ohio U, Zanesville 43701 (tel/fax: 740-453-0762/0706; e-mail: tstevens@ee.net)), **Football Matches and the Transmission of Symbolic Messages: National Identity Formation in the Republic of Yemen.**

¶ 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 preunion constituencies. Cognizant of these concerns & aware that they might undermine support for the joint administration, the government attempted to assuage 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

Steierink, Nardi (Dept Psycho-Gerontology U Nijmegen, NL-6500 HE Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-24-361-2653/5726; e-mail: steierink@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 to-

ward 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 to delay orientation toward institutional care. Formal care 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

Steierink, Nardi, Lindenberg, Siegwart & Ormel, Johan (Dept Psycho-Gerontology U Nijmegen, NL-6500 HE Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-24-361-2653/5726; e-mail: steierink@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 explicated, & 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- & macrolevels of theorizing on aging.

98S36134 / ISA / 1998 / 13375

Stewart, Fiona (Faculty Arts Deakin U, Victoria 3127 Australia (tel/fax: 03-5227-2205/2301; e-mail: fistew@deakin.edu.au)), **Together, Apart: Women's Embodiment and Identity as Relationships Come and Go.**

¶ In recent work, Turner & Riggs (1996) have reported the aging body to represent a significant disjunction of self. While many older people do not feel the physical age that comes to be reflected in their bodies & resent 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 postmodernity.

98S36135 / ISA / 1998 / 13376

Stewart, Thomas J., Swadi, Harith & Townsend, Anthony (Faculty Medicine United Arab Emirates U, Al Ain (tel/fax: 971-3-5039437/672995; e-mail: tstewart@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.

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Stilz, 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-

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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 patents & 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-have created uncertainties in some global markets for substitute products. The lessons of the Montreal Protocol process, which in North-South terms is a highly unequal partnership, have not been lost on the actors in ongoing climate change negotiations.

98S36137 / ISA / 1998 / 13378

Stoelting, Erhard (Wirtschafts & Sozialwissenschaftliche U Potsdam, D-14415 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 331-977-3383/3308]), **Religiosity in the Fundamental Political Changes of Eastern Europe.**

¶ Discussions of charismatic aspects of political leadership have tended to concentrate on totalitarian movements & charismatic political leadership. It is argued here that nondenominational religiosity 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 deceptions 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]), **Bolstering and 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 with access 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

Stolcke, Verena (Dept Antropología Social & Prehistoria U Autónoma 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 nation-states, states ascribe membership, using a mix of *jus sanguinis* & *jus 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 (Insttit Superior Ciências Trabalho Empresa, Ave das Forças Armadas P-1600 Lisbon Portugal [tel/fax: 351-1-79-35000/64710; 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 democratization 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

Stone, Clarence N. (U Maryland, College Park 20742 [tel: 301-405-4147; e-mail: cstone@bss2.umd.edu]), **Power and Regime.**

¶ In terms of research on urban regimes & power, asking who governs gives way to a consideration of facilitative connections; ie, a regime approach shifts research from issues of domination & resistance to questions about why some forms of cooperation enjoy advantages 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

Stoyanov, Ivan Stefanov, Stoyanova, Aglika & Stoyanova, Albena (U Plovdiv "P. Hilendarski", BG-4000 Bulgaria [tel/fax: 359-32-225385/235049]), **Change in Value System of Students Caused by Falling Down of Communism in Bulgaria.**

¶ 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 change more quickly in students vs their parents; (3) fast 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.

98S36144 / ISA / 1998 / 13385

Strandell, Harriet (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland

(tel/fax: 358-9-191-7769/7764; e-mail: harriet.strandell@helsinki.fi), **Processes of Defining the Child-Experiences from a Research Project.**

¶ 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 & integrated into defining contexts that do not stem from the research itself.

98S36145 / ISA / 1998 / 13386

Stratton, Terry D., Hunt, Scott A. & Gallagher, Eugene B. (Dept Behavioral Science U Kentucky, Lexington 40536-0086 (tel/fax: 606-257-4039/323-5350; e-mail: tdstro00@ukcc.uky.edu)), **A Genomic Self: Is Genetics Compatible with a "Sociological" Social Psychology?**

¶ Examines 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 human behavior, must allow for the inclusion of both sociological (eg, self) & psychological (eg, personality) phenomena. Discussed 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 & biological theory/research. 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.

98S36146 / ISA / 1998 / 13387

Straus, Murray A. (Family Research Laboratory U New Hampshire, Durham 03824 (tel/fax: 603-862-2594/1122; e-mail: mas2@christa.unh.edu)), **Research on Corporal Punishment of Children: Methodological Problems and Suggestions.**

¶ Statistics, 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 & analyzing data on social norms concerning when & 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.

98S36147 / ISA / 1998 / 13388

Straus, Murray A. & Mouradian, Vera E. (Family Research Laboratory U New Hampshire, Durham 03824 (tel/fax: 603-862-2594/1122; e-mail: mas2@christa.unh.edu)), **Impulsive Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Antisocial Behavior and Impulsiveness of Children.**

● 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

¶ 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, drawing 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 hold 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 impulsively, 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 behaved 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.

98S36148 / ISA / 1998 / 13389

Straus, Murray A. & Paschall, Mallie J. (Family Research Laboratory U New Hampshire, Durham 03824 (tel/fax: 603-862-2594/1122; e-mail: mas2@christa.unh.edu)), **Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Intelligence of Children: A Longitudinal Study.**

¶ 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 interaction will enhance the child's cognitive development-IQ or 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 & by whether the mother was 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.

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Straus, Murray A. & Stewart, Julie H. (Family Research Laboratory U New Hampshire, Durham 03824 (tel/fax: 603-862-2594/1122; e-mail: mas2@christa.unh.edu)), **Corporal Punishment of American Children: National Data on Prevalence, Trends, and Relationship to Child and Family Characteristics.**

¶ Interviews with a nationally representative sample of US parents (N = 1,000) in 1995 show that 90+% 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 fathers, probably because of greater time spent with children. Young age, low socioeconomic status, being African American, & living in the South distinguish parents who use corporal punishment the most. Although the prevalence of corporal punishment of toddlers has declined very little, three other aspects of corporal punishment show steady decreases: chronicity, severity, & duration (the median age to which corporal punishment continues). Implications are discussed in light of findings from recent prospective studies of the long-term effects of corporal punishment.

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Straussfogel, Debra L. (Dept Geography U New Hampshire, Durham 03824-3589 (tel/fax: 603-862-1930/2649; e-mail: debbras@christa.unh.edu)), **Bioregions as Systems of Study: Connections between People and Their Places.**

¶ The integration of community & environment is the banner of the bioregional perspective, which holds that local cultures & societies flourish best within the context of natural, environmentally defined boundaries, rather than more arbitrary, politically defined ones. Bioregions are defined first by uniformities of climate, physiography, & indigenous vegetation & fauna. The goal of bioregional analysis is "reinhabitation," ie, "evolving social behavior that will enrich the life of that place, restore its life supporting systems, & establish an ecologically & socially sustainable pattern of existence within it" (Berg, 1978). The call for a theoretic-

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cal reconnection of human systems with the environmental systems on which they ultimately depend is crucial if anything approaching sustainable relations are to be achieved (Straussfogel & Becker, 1996). Geographer Donald McTaggart (1993) has done a cogent job of creating a stylized way of thinking about the connections that occur within & between bioregions. Here, his conceptual model of bioregions is used as a starting point from which to construct a more dynamic systems framework within which to put these expanded notions of ecosystem health into practice. The Upper Saint John River Valley where it forms the international boundary between ME in the US & New Brunswick in Canada is used as a test case.

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Strom, Elizabeth A. (Rutgers U, Newark NJ 07102 (tel/fax: 973-353-5988/5103; e-mail: estrom@andromeda.rutgers.edu)), **The Global and the Vernacular: Architecture, History and Urban Development in the New Berlin.**

¶ Examines postreunification central city development in Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, with attention to the influence of global & local forces. Absent the geopolitical circumstances that left both halves of divided Berlin removed from the global market, the city now begins to take on many of the social, political, & spatial characteristics found in other industrialized cities, suggesting a high degree of policy convergence. Nonetheless, Berlin retains a number of singular features that cannot be entirely explained with globalization models. The peculiar imperatives of capital building add a unique dimension to Berlin's policy arena. The discourse surrounding urban development also stands apart, as architects compete to interpret the city's history & define its new aesthetic in ways that are unique to the city. In conclusion, the redevelopment of Berlin's center emerges from the tensions between the global & the local. Global economic & financial forces condition the city's path, but indigenous interests continue to shape specific outcomes.

98S36152 / ISA / 1998 / 13393

Strüder, Inge (Dept Political Sciences U Münster, D-48151 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-251-846212/8324372; e-mail: struder@uni-muenster.de)), **Housing and Social Contacts of the Elderly: What Planners Can Do.**

¶ 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.

98S36153 / ISA / 1998 / 13394

Strüder, Inge (Dept Political Sciences U Münster, D-48151 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0049-251-846212/8324372; e-mail: struder@uni-muenster.de)), **The Individual Social Regions of Elderly Women in Germany.**

¶ Based on aspects of structuration theory (Giddens, Anthony, 1988) & gender research, categories were constructed to understand individual social regions (Werlen, B., 1995) of elderly women, ages 60+, in the former West & East Germany. The categories & their theoretical assumptions concerning space, time, age, gender, & class are presented. Case studies show how these theoretical concepts shed light on the individual social regions of elderly women, ie, how they refer in their actions to the material & immaterial environment to organize their everyday activities outside of their houses. Differences result, for example, from belonging to different social classes & having led a life in different political systems that had a severe influence on their biography & the actual material living environment. It can be shown that being an elderly woman is the result of many processes of structuration in the years before & is still produced in several ways by elderly women & others.

98S36154 / ISA / 1998 / 13395

Su, Tie-ting (61 rue Princess, Canton de Magog Quebec J1X 3W4 (tel: 819-868-0615)), **From 1928 to 1938: Order and Chaos of the Global Socio-Economic Systems.**

¶ In the late 1920s & 1930s, the world system under the British free trade regime was disintegrating. From the perspective of historical hindsight, the world system was in transition to 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-system momentum could be indicated by relatively open trade networks led by major trading powers, the imperial autarkic prototypes can be indicated by merchantist trade networks led by major trading power. While regional trading networks can indicate emerging regional socio-economic prototypes, prototypes of cultural alliance can be indicated by trading networks based on traditional cultural ties. The exact configuration of the world system & prototypes of other systems are examined here by employing global trade networks as an indicator.

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Su, Tieting (State U New York Coll, Plattsburgh 12901-2697 (tel/fax: 518-564-3309/3333; e-mail: sut@splava.cc.plattsburgh.edu)), **Cycles of Global Trade Networks?.**

¶ Explores the global trade structure from a historical perspective, using global trade networks as indicators of the structure. It is contended that such complex network structures as trade structures are largely based on the combination of four basic network elements: the star set, the clique set, the dyadic set, & the null set. It is further argued that a major cyclical trend tends to characterize global networks in this century.

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Subhash, Manju (Maitreyi Coll U Delhi, New Delhi 110003 India (tel/fax: 91-11-4615382/3717454; e-mail: subhash@irc.unv.ernet.in)), **The Browning of Canada: Images and Perspectives.**

¶ Immigration is slowly but certainly altering the face of Canadian society. Visible minorities from Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, & Latin America are affecting virtually every domain of civil & political life. The restructuring of the global economy, demographic change, resurgent nationalism, ethnic & political conflict, environmental degradation, expanding communication & transportation networks, & emergence of communities that facilitate integration of migrants lead to tension & social change. Ethnic, cultural, religious, & social diversity of migrating populations, & their higher expectations, awareness about rights, & ability to access the social & economic capital all lead the receiving community to accuse them of racism. Though racism has been a part of Canada, fresh additions of migrants are changing the host population attitudes, adversely affecting immigrants' ability to integrate & find employment, housing, social networks, education, & other vital services. The effect of immigration on social tolerance, race relations, & the values of the host population is discussed, focusing on how Canadians can act powerfully & positively to correct what they know is unjust.

98S36157 / ISA / 1998 / 13398

Sucharczuk, Gregory, On the "Flexibility" of Social Movements.

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¶ While conventional forms of voluntary associations can usually rely on popular support due to long-standing traditions, ideological ties, & availability of selective incentives, support for social movements is more problematic, particularly in periods of a turbulent social environment that require adaptation. The notion of the "flexibility" of a social movement is explored here, ie, the degree to which a given social movement can introduce significant changes to its ideology, programs, or strategy & still carry the bulk of its supporters. It is suggested that social movements can be located on a continuum from flexible (eg, totalitarian movements, cults) to rigid (certain single-issue movements, peace movements, etc). The conditions leading to flexibility or rigidity are examined on the basis of three case studies: (1) the Solidarity movement in Poland (1980/81), (2) peace movements in the West, & (3) ethnic political movements in the West. It is suggested that (A) charismatic or personalized leadership would lead to "flexibility," because the ties between the leadership & rank & file are not only rational, but also emotional; (B) the "sophisticated" frame would lead to flexibility while the "restricted" frame would lead to rigidity; (C) the centralized, formalized, & bureaucratized structure of a movement would lead to flexibility (to the extent that it innovates), while the opposite type of structure, although conducive to tactical innovations, cannot impose on a whole movement. In terms of the social base of a movement, a heterogeneous, well-educated, professional, & socially well-integrated membership will make the movement more rigid. It is possible that other factors also play a role in determining whether a movement will be able to simultaneously perform the tasks, often contradictory, of innovation & preservation of its support.

98S36158 / ISA / 1998 / 13399

Sudakov, Volodymyr & Sakada, Mykola (Instytut Sociologii National Academy Sciences, 12 Shovkovichna str Kiev 252021 Ukraine (fax: 380-44-291-56-96)), **Globalization of Unemployment: Ukraine and the Contemporary World Situation.**

¶ Unemployment in Ukraine is not the result of scientific, technical progress & technical innovations, 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.

98S36159 / ISA / 1998 / 13400

Sugur, Nadir (Eskisehir Anadolu U, Turkey (tel/fax: 90-222-335-0581/3616)), **Privatisation and Changing Patterns of Employment Relations in Turkey: The Case of Sub-Contract Workers in the Cement Industry.**

¶ Examines the effects of privatization on employment relations in Turkey, drawing largely on data from a survey of 196 employees in two privatized cement companies, who expressed their views of (1) the principle of privatization, (2) differences between the public & private sector, (3) the general effects of privatization on employment relations, & (4) the impacts of privatization on their own company. The four categories of employees are distinguished: managers & engineers, clerks, manual workers, & subcontract workers, focusing on the last group, who are excluded from unionization & collective bargaining rights. Following privatization, the new management has pursued a new employment strategy to increase flexible working practices through the use of subcontract workers. These workers have been recruited at less than minimum wage, usually with no social security contributions paid by the employer, on short-term contracts, quite often on an informal rather than formal basis, & with no effective legal protection. The use of subcontract workers has been instrumental for the new employer in deunionization of the workforce & reducing the cost of labor. As subcontract workers are predominantly employed on unskilled & semiskilled jobs, their number can easily be increased & reduced in accordance with changes in demand. In comparison with the preprivatization period, the increasing use of subcontract workers in privatized companies has substantially changed the structure of employment relations with respect to unionization, job security, health & safety, job satisfaction, wages, working conditions, & decision making.

98S36160 / ISA / 1998 / 13401

Sugur, Serap & Sugur, Nadir (Eskisehir Anadolu U, Turkey (tel/fax: 90-222-335-0581/3616)), **Intersection of Gender and Class in Turkey: The Case of School Teachers.**

¶ Discusses the intersection of gender & social class, drawing on case study data from 200 primary & high school teachers in Turkey. Analysis suggests that teachers' class position is cross-cut by gender relations, & the intersection of class & gender is such that it effects an accommodation of teachers in Turkish society that could be understood neither from their former identification with the project of modernization, nor from their widespread dissatisfaction with their declining pay & status. The findings raise problems for studies that try to integrate women into theories of class alongside men without considering gender differences. The study clarifies the problem of the relationship between class & gender from two aspects: (1) It supports the view that, despite having involvement in paid work as a gender group, women teachers' class position (in terms of life chances) has been predominantly determined with their husbands' occupation. (2) Women teachers' class position can also be considered as a distinct group in the class analysis since gender composition plays an important role in determining teachers' market situation in respect to entry into the teaching profession, dealing with occupational matters, & attitudes toward unionization. As a result, the increasing number of women in teaching profession in Turkey has meant a considerable decline in the status & socioeconomic conditions of the profession in recent decades.

98S36161 / ISA / 1998 / 13402

Suhomlinova, Olga O. & Spenner, Kenneth I. (Dept Sociology Duke U, Durham NC 27708 (tel/fax: 919-660-5614/5623; e-mail: olga@soc.duke.edu)), **Learning the Ropes: Change among Bulgarian State-Owned Enterprises during Market Transition.**

¶ Explores whether organizations created under the old regime of central planning can successfully adjust to an emerging market environment & learn the rules of the new market game just as these rules are being established in the context of peaking uncertainty. The dynamics of interaction between organizational strategy & performance in state-owned enterprises during market transition are examined, focusing on the performance outcomes of strategic changes & the influence of prior performance on strategic change. The extent to which strategic changes are guided by the feedback provided by performance signals, or reflect a relatively random search unaffected by organizational learning, is investigated using longitudinal data from a representative sample of Bulgarian state-owned enterprises for the period from 1989, the last year under communism, to 1996, 5 years after major macroeconomic shifts. Findings show that the influence of strategic changes on performance varies depending on the type of change, but the most radical changes have negative effects on performance, in line with ecological arguments that core changes are deleterious. Results, however, also indicate that strategies change in response to performance signals, thus suggesting that organizational learning takes place even under the conditions of high uncertainty.

98S36162 / ISA / 1998 / 13403

Suhonen, Pertti (Dept Journalism & Mass Communication U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland (tel/fax: 358-03-2156263/2156248; e-mail: tipsu@uta.fi)), **The Role of Opinion Polls in Working of Political Parties, Social Movements and Pressure Groups. The Case of Finland.**

¶ Discusses the role of opinion polls in the working of political parties, social movements, & pressure groups, drawing on the case of Finland to illustrate. Because of erosion of social structures & the mass nature of (post)modern societies, the representative ability of parties & other organizations of civil society has grown weaker. Since participation by citizens in political parties & pressure groups has diminished, & new social movements mobilize only a minimal part of the population, opinion polls have become significant means for constructing & presenting the people's will. The increase in the number & significance of opinion polls has made them a social institution that has an established role in the functioning of other institutions. When media continually commission & publish opinion polls, they carry out part of the function of public representation that used to belong to political parties & pressure groups. Also, the relationship between those organizations & their membership is often conveyed through opinion polls instead of member's active participation.

98S36163 / ISA / 1998 / 13404

Sulek, Antoni (Instytut Sociologii U Warsaw, PL-00325 Poland (fax: 48-22-826-77-37; e-mail: sulekan@uw.edu.pl)), **The Varied and Changing Functions of the Polish Sociological Association.**

¶ The Polish Sociological Assoc (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 has 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 was then 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.

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98S36164 / ISA / 1998 / 13405

Sullivan, Robert B. & Belanger, Jean-Pierre (U Wisconsin, Madison 53716 (tel/fax: 608-222-0536/5049; e-mail: rbs@total.net)), **The Use of Social Indicators in Evaluating the Relationship between Government Decentralization and Levels of Social Capital.**

¶ 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.

98S36165 / ISA / 1998 / 13406

Sümer, Sevil (Center Social Research U Bergen, N-5007 Norway (tel/fax: 47-55-589778/711; e-mail: sevil.sumer@sos.uib.no)), **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 1998, will be completed in 2000.

98S36166 / ISA / 1998 / 13407

Sundaram, D. (Dept Sociology U Madras, Chennai 600041 India (tel/fax: 91-44-419339/496316)), **Legislative History and Policy on Migrants in Host Country—A Case Study of Indian Migrants in South Africa and France: Two Comparative Situations.**

¶ Compares 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 began with segregation & ended in integration, & 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.

98S36167 / ISA / 1998 / 13408

Sundaram, D. & Barik, B. C. (Swami RTM U, India), **Water-Commodification in Agriculture: Evidence from Two Indian States.**

¶ The recent commoditization of water has shifted its status from public to private good or commodity vis-à-vis the nature of social participation in the management of water; ie, the greater the commoditization of water in peasant agriculture activities, the greater the deconstruction of traditions leading to a vacuum in the process of development. Examined here are the water systems from Tamilnadu & Maharashtra, India, discussing

(1) sociotechnical issues on the management of water; (2) social construction of water systems; (3) ownership & trading of water; (4) trend analysis of land-, labor-, & crop-use patterns; & (5) impact of this process on production relations.

98S36168 / ISA / 1998 / 13409

Sung, Won-Cheol & Nakazawa, Hideo (Lab Sociology U Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku 113 Japan (tel/fax: 81-3-3812-2111/3815-6672; e-mail: sungwc@za2.so-net.or.jp)), **The Reinvention of Democracy from Below: Local Referendum as a New Protest Strategy in Japan.**

¶ 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 prefectural referendum on reduction of the US military base & the referendum on siting a facility for industrial wastes in Mitake, 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 are defined as 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.

98S36169 / ISA / 1998 / 13410

Sünker, Heinz (Wuppertal U, D-42097 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 0202-439-2295/2431; e-mail: suenker@uni-wuppertal.de)), **Social Policy, Pedagogy and Children.**

¶ Argues that the basic problem in conceptualizing social policy for children is the question about children's right to specific patterns of life that would remove naturalistic conceptions of a deficiency of children as children in contrast to the status of adults. On the one hand, this implies the right of sharing in social services. On the other hand, subjectivity—ie, the constitution of the subject—is made topical. The question of subjectivity is a pedagogical one, thus, mediation between social policy & pedagogy is considered.

98S36170 / ISA / 1998 / 13411

Surčulija, Zivko (Dept Social Sciences, Karnegigewa 4 11000 Belgrade Yugoslavia (fax: 381-11-3370387)), **The Creation of New European States (Former Yugoslavia).**

¶ Various connotations of nationalism, nation, nation-state, & national state in the East European modern reality are analyzed. The heightened nationalism in the disintegration of former Yugoslavia is explained in light of the paradox of simultaneous European integration & unification. The characteristics & role of antimodern, totalitarian nationalism in the slow transition of postcommunist societies to liberal democracies is focused on.

98S36171 / ISA / 1998 / 13412

Sváček, Maruzka (U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands), **Religious Practice in a Multi-Cultural Context. The Construction of Cultural Unity and Diversity by Orthodox Czechs and Catholic Germans.**

¶ 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 Sudetenland), throws light on one of the paradoxes of multiculturalism: the simultaneous experience of unity & diversity.

98S36172 / ISA / 1998 / 13413

Svampa, Maristella N. & Martuccelli, Danilo D. (U Nacional General Sarmiento, 1663 Buenos Aires Argentina (tel/fax: 54-1-8548669/4514578; e-mail: mtlla@unisar.edu.ar)), **Las transformaciones políticas en Argentina: el caso del Peronismo** (Political Transformations in Argentina: The Case of Peronism). (SPA)

¶ In the context of the collapse of Argentina's national-popular model, Peronism is studied: its history is tied both to the launching & the dis-

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 Justicialista 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 & 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 "Raid on the Community" where 112 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 anticultists in generating government intervention against the group. In the face of continued harassment by anticultists, the legal team strives to approach government entities with accurate information, while hoping to find an effective means to make anticult 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: 813-844-5990/7332; e-mail: swatos@microd.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 notion 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 stand the test of scholarly inquiry is partly 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 & objectivity. 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: 361-262-5769/260-9732; e-mail: jszabo@zmne.hu)), **Report on the Changes concerning Living Conditions of Children and Young People in Hungary.**

¶ An analysis of living conditions of youth in Hungary in 1996, focusing on demography & the labor market, including changes in the economic activity of young people, 1980-1996; changes in the employment structures of young active wage-earners, 1980-1996; changes in the status of young people in the labor market, 1992-1996; the role of young people's qualifications in the labor market in 1996; mobility of young people concerning employment, 1992-1996; & labor market measures utilized by young people in 1996 incomes. Facts about living conditions of young

people, including housing conditions & youth-based/-related organizations are presented & juvenile delinquency is analyzed.

98S36177 / ISA / 1998 / 13418

Szabó, János (National Defence U, 12 Budapest Hungary (tel/fax: 361-262-5769/260-9732; e-mail: jszabo@zmne.hu)), **Facts about Children and Young People in Hungary.**

¶ Examines the demographic patterns related to children & young people in Hungary, emphasizing dramatic changes occurring in the context of the baby boom in the 1970s. Changes in the economic activity of young people, 1980-1996, are analyzed, drawing comparisons between labor market activity in 1990 & 1996, & with European Union nations. Changes in the status of young people in the labor market 1992-1996 are noted, & reasons for the high rate of unemployment in the 15-24 age group are explored. Also discussed are employment mobility of young people, 1992-1996; living conditions of young people; & youth-based & related organizations.

98S36178 / ISA / 1998 / 13419

Szabó, Máté (U Eltefac State & Law, H-1364 Budapest Hungary (tel/fax: 361266-9503/5198; e-mail: matedoc@ludus.elte.hu)), **From 'Catacomb' to 'Civic' Activism: Transformation of Civil Right 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 "catacomb" 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, & documentation, eg, press reports, in an attempt to analyze the specific problems of immigrant & civil rights protection in a postcommunist democracy.

98S36179 / ISA / 1998 / 13420

Szaflarski, Magdalena (U Cincinnati, OH 45221-0378 (tel/fax: 513-556-4706/0057; e-mail: szaflam@ucbeh.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 General Social Survey. Health status depends 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 & self-reported health via multiple regression. Predictors include, socioeconomic 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 Instit 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 evaporated, leading to a constant 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

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system to achieve harmony between contribution payments & the benefits attainable; this proposal also aimed to make the system financially sound while accumulating substantial reserves over a period of a few decades. (2) The pension reform proposed by the Ministries of Finance & Welfare aimed at creating a mixed pension system; this reform would entail a compulsory private insurance (a certain type of funded pension) & the remaining contribution would be paid into a modified pay-as-you-go system. The economic & social costs of the radical reform for the 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.

98S36181 / ISA / 1998 / 13422

Szinovacz, Maximiliane E. (Dept Sociology Old Dominion U, Norfolk VA 23529 [tel/fax: 757-855-7467/853-4736; e-mail: maxres@visi.net]), **Effects of Parental Caregiving on Adolescents.**

¶ 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' children. Among the negative effects are decreases & interruptions 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. Viewing the situation as a learning experience & enhanced communication with a relative they did not know well prevail among positive comments.

98S36182 / ISA / 1998 / 13423

Sztompka, Piotr (Jagiellonian U, PL-31143 Cracow Poland [tel/fax: 48-12-4116769/4222129; e-mail: @]), **The Vicissitudes of the Moral Bond in Contemporary Society.**

¶ 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 "anomie" theme has pinpointed the normative & valuational 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, & solidarities, 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: world-wide professional communities, invisible colleges, & virtual communities on the Internet. There is a growing popular revulsion against most vicious crimes, as manifested in the massive marches of protest, mobilized vigilantism, & spontaneous grassroots initiatives against delinquency.

98S36183 / ISA / 1998 / 13424

Szucs, Stefan & Stromberg, Lars (Dept Political Science Goteborg U, S-4024 Sweden [tel/fax: 4631-773-1200/1871; e-mail: Stefan.Szucs@haga.gu.se]), **Interaction between the Individual Leaders and the Local Community's Structures of Democratic Orientations across Nations.**

¶ Research has shown that 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 belief system structures of individual leaders clustered into their community, controlling for national & political system affiliation? Drawing on 1991-1993 interview data from municipal community officials, politicians, & civic leaders in countries with varying levels of experience with democracy, it is argued that structures of democratic orientations at the leader level involve an effect of local elite interaction at the community level, & that the strength of this effect depends on the nation's experience

with democracy.

98S36184 / ISA / 1998 / 13425

Tabuns, Aivar (Inst Philosophy & Sociology, Akadenijas Park 1 LV-1540 Riga Latvia [tel/fax: 371-7-227110/210806; e-mail: atabuns@ac.lza.lv]), **Transformation Risks: Experience of Disintegrated Societies.**

¶ During the period of post-Soviet transformation, Latvia has enjoyed a fairly stable social & political situation & rapid level of changes, despite a number 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.

98S36185 / ISA / 1998 / 13426

Tacq, Jacques J. A. (Dept Sociology Catholic U Brussels, B-1080 Belgium [tel/fax: 32-2-412-4215/4200; e-mail: Jacques.Tacq@KUBrussel.ac.be]), **Have We Transcended Belhamel David Hume?**

¶ Belhamel is a Flemish word, which cannot be translated but is explained. According to 18th-century belhamel David Hume, such concepts as production, energy, & power belong to an obscure philosophy that serves as a shelter for superstition & as a cloak for covering foolishness & errors. According to Bertrand Russell, David Hume's skepticism inaugurated the bankruptcy of 18th-century philosophy. Many causal theories have, however, been formulated since Hume: among others those by Immanuel Kant, John Stuart Mill, Karl Popper, Carl Gustav Hempel, Mario Bunge, Patrick Suppes, & John Mackie. The most brilliant is Mackie's INUS-causation theory, which builds on counterfactuals & possible worlds: One no longer speaks of the cause, but of a causal factor, which is an "I"nsufficient but "N"ecessary part of a set of factors, where the set is "U"nnecessary but "S"ufficient, ie, an INUS-condition in a causal field. The question is, however, whether this notion goes any farther than that of David Hume. Hume was right that the Aristotelian notion of production is the kernel of the causal connection, but not the production, as such, but only the results of it, are observable. The causal statements refer to a journey on a, thus far unboardable, cause-effect train, resulting in a need to rely on well-organized observations at different stations. This is the tragic position of the researcher now & in the 21st century.

98S36186 / ISA / 1998 / 13427

Taiwo, Olu & Wood, John (Flat B 9 Northlands St, Camberwell London SE5 9PL England), **Optimising Feelings of Uncertainty to Enhance Public Performance.**

¶ Considers uncertainty in public performance as a way to challenge popular assumptions about complexity & simplicity, taking African traditions of music & dance as a reference point from which to examine performative conventions in Western theater. Reference is made to practical experiments with the "return beat" (Taiwo, O., & Wood, J., 1997; Taiwo, 1998) in which nonexperts are asked to cooperate with others by clapping at a common tempo while trying to visualize the rhythm in their own way. These "joint actions" (Shotter, J., 1993) are analyzed using a reflexive model of perception (Velmans, M., 1990, 1998), & "absorption" (Fried, M., 1987) to examine the interplay between singular & collective action (Nancy, Jean-Luc, 1996). It is shown how an experienced actor or dancer can regulate the complexity of theatrical illusion by focusing the audience's attention onto—or away from—scripted aspects of performance. Although unscripted improvisation can enliven a well-known repertoire, it jeopardizes its perceived simplicity. Any additional complexity increases the possibility of failure, & therefore must be regulated. Performers should "surrender themselves" to feelings of nervousness so that they can fully experience the complexity of their feelings, out of which a renewed illusion of simplicity can be shared.

98S36187 / ISA / 1998 / 13428

Takahara, Kumiko (U Colorado, Boulder 80309 [tel/fax: 303-492-6472/7272; e-mail: takahara@spot.colorado.edu]), **Methods of Borrowing in Japanese.**

¶ Explores the evolution of methods of lexical borrowing in Japanese, which are divided into four categories: assimilation, direct borrowing, loan base creation, & hybridization. At the earliest stage of borrowing of mainly Chinese-origin words, the Japanese attempted to assimilate



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. As the Japanese 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 converted 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.

98S36188 / ISA / 1998 / 13429

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 function primacy into various fields of social life. In the 1980s, however, skepticism about modernity increased markedly & fluctuation of modernity resulted. This situation is discussed from the viewpoint of a self-organization system, which represents the features of a system that changes its structure by itself. The reality of self-organization consists in fluctuation & self-reference. The sociological concept equivalent to fluctuation is "differing through dedifferentiation" from the established functional differentiation. Also, self-reference corresponds to self-reflection. Therefore, it is said that the social theory based on self-organization theory 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 autocatalytic mechanism. 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.

98S36189 / ISA / 1998 / 13430

Takeuti, Norma Missae (Dept Ciencias Sociais U Federal Rio Grande Norte, 59079-000 Natal NR Brazil (tel/fax: 55-84-215-3556; e-mail: normat@digicom.br)), **Jeunesse, exclusion et violence** (Youth, Exclusion and Violence). (FRE)

¶ An investigation is conducted of Brazilian street children involved in delinquency (drugs, prostitution, vandalism, etc), who are stigmatized, relegated, & excluded from society. Juvenile delinquency is constructed as a Freudian taboo object & a meaningful imaginary reference for Brazilians. At the same time, street youths participate actively in their own process of exclusion, adopting a social discourse & attitude through which they invalidate their own identity &, in so doing, reinforce their marginality. The hatred they develop toward the "sane" elements of society reveals profoundly significant aspects of contemporary society: the failure of the civilizing process, & the failure of the politics of modern life. A sociological analysis of these youths' identification crises & a psychological analysis of their nonintegration are presented, based on data obtained through workshops on theater & sports. Results show how their situation leads to the possible emergence of a social identity of delinquency, perhaps as a gang member involved in collective aggression & juvenile delinquency.

98S36190 / ISA / 1998 / 13431

Talahite, Fatima (Laboratoire CLERSE Centre national recherche scientifique, F-75794 Paris CEDEX 16 France (tel: 03-20-33-60-53; e-mail: f.talahite@ifresi.univ-lille.fr)), **Algérie: les femmes encore une fois...** (Algeria: Women Once Again...). (FRE)

¶ Analyzes the apparent body-centered discourses articulated in recent work written by & about Algerian women's changing identities & roles in the current civil crisis. Various images of women, identified with ideological, political, legal, & normative aspects of the conflict, have emerged: women as victims, soldiers, martyrs, alibis, or as the Trojan Horse of Western intervention. It is found that the nature & forms of the conflict imply women in a regression, as seen through the gradual deconstructing of discourse & language. In the words of Pierre Legendre, "The massacre is triumphant wherever human speech is no longer tolerated."

98S36191 / ISA / 1998 / 13432

Talin, Kristoff (Institut études politiques CIDSP, 1030 ave centrale BP 45F-38402 Saint Martin D'Hères Cedex France (tel/fax: 76-54-58-18/82-60-50; e-mail: talin@cidsp.upmf-grenoble.fr)), **Value Change and Modernity in France: A Comparative Study of Angers and Grenoble.**

¶ To explore changes in belief systems & values in a modern context, survey data from Isère & Maine et Loire, France, are drawn on to show the impact of secularization on the values of young professionals ages 22-42. If religious values are secularized along the lines of secular humanism, traditional values like the family are given unanimous support. Beyond consensus & homogeneity at a global level, regional or local differences emerge; eg, in Angers, a city less secularized than Grenoble, professionals appear more conformist than those in Grenoble, who seem more inclined toward individualism & change. These intranational variations in value change are analyzed along sociodemographic lines.

98S36192 / ISA / 1998 / 13433

Talmud, Ilan & Yanovitsky, Itshak (U Haifa, Mount Carmel IL-31905 Israel (tel/fax: 972-4-8240-992/819; e-mail: talmud@soc.haifa.ac.il)), **Socially Embedded Business Strategy: Strategic Change and Firm's Performance.**

¶ A three-dimensional framework is suggested for the study of changes in firms. It is argued that a firm's performance is affected by its location of three aspects of social embeddedness: political, structural, & cultural-cognitive. Hence, transformations of a firm's embeddedness modify its performance. The case of the Israeli military industry, Ta'as, is examined. A comparison of various performance parameters (efficiency & effectiveness) in two periods reveals that the differences in the performance of Ta'as are systematically related to modification in its political embeddedness, its structural embeddedness of business transaction, & the changing role of its cultural-cognitive embeddedness. Additionally, it was found that state intervention entails contradictions between different aspects of a firm's social embeddedness, thus severely harming its performance.

98S36193 / ISA / 1998 / 13434

Talts, Leida (Tallinn Pedagogical U, EE-0026 Estonia), **The Role and Values of Young Teachers in the Changing Estonian Society.**

¶ Results are reported of a 1996 questionnaire survey of 720 Estonian elementary school teachers exploring what they value in their professional work & the main sources of stress, as well as factors influencing their self-esteem, job attachment, & attitudes. Teachers are now leaving their profession for several reasons: low pay; deteriorating health; problem children; poor teaching aids, materials, & facilities; pupils' low motivation; & problems with discipline. Factors that make some teachers stay include pupils' positive attitudes toward teachers; long holidays; relationship with colleagues & management; coping with work; parent support; & favorable attitudes regarding professional development at school. Most teachers who had left reported that higher wages would bring them back. Other policies that could improve this situation are also discussed.

98S36194 / ISA / 1998 / 13435

Tam, May, Frenkel, Steve & Korczynski, Marek (CCC/AGSM U New South Wales, Sydney Australia 2052 (tel/fax: 61-2-99319504/96634672; e-mail: May@agsm.unsw.edu.au)), **The Use and Impact of Information Technology in Frontline Service Workplaces.**

¶ Empirically assesses diverse claims about the impact of information technology (IT) on two major areas of working life: changes in work skills & knowledge & management-employee relations. Three views regarding the effect of IT's ability to informate & automate (Zuboff, 1988) are compared: the optimistic, pessimistic, & contingent. The optimistic view alleges that IT will enrich the content of work, enhance job autonomy, & lead to relaxation of supervisory control &, thereby, greater work satisfaction. The pessimistic view posits a downgrading of quality of working life as workers are deskilled, work is made monotonous, supervision becomes tighter, & workers lose their autonomy. The contingent view argues that the impacts of IT vary between different aspects of working life. Hypotheses based on these three views are tested using ethnographic fieldwork & survey data collected from five companies in Australia, the US, & Japan. Analysis shows that, instead of the level, it is the nature of requisite skills & knowledge that IT has transformed. The authority relations between management & workers are heavily influenced by the informing ability of IT. Ouchi's concept regarding forms of organizational control is drawn on to discuss authority relations. It is argued that measurability of output, observability of behavior, & management's knowledge of the labor process mediate the effects of IT on work skills & knowledge, as well as management-worker relations.



98S36195 / ISA / 1998 / 13436

Tam, Tony (Academia Sinica Instit European & American Studies, Nankang Taipei 11529 Taiwan (tel/fax: 886-2-2789-9390/2785-1787; e-mail: tam@sinica.edu.tw)), **Getting Ahead in the Labor Market: The Positional Capital Approach.**

Formulates the positional capital approach as an alternative to the human capital & structuralist approaches to labor market inequality; it synthesizes the positional logic of the structuralist approach & the capital logic of the human capital approach. Central is the concept of positional capital: the returns-generating resources rendered by the portfolio or combination of positions ever occupied by an actor in any domain (social organizational, political, cultural, etc). An autonomous network position is, for example, likely a high-return, high-capital position. This approach accommodates both sociological insights—eg, positional rents, job competition models, & career lines—and economic insights—eg, investment costs, differential returns, & the role of market coordination. By emphasizing positional capital as the focus of strategic behavior & optimization, the approach suggests new theoretical questions & offers new explanatory mechanisms for labor market inequality. To illustrate the logic of the positional capital approach, some of the most notable gender inequalities in the labor market are examined. Human capital, discrimination, & positional capital approaches are compared & contrasted.

98S36196 / ISA / 1998 / 13437

Tamarit, José (U Nacional Luján, 6700 Buenos Aires Argentina (tel/fax: 54-1-323-23171/25795; e-mail: postmaster@mail.unlu.edu.ar)), **Educación, conciencia práctica y ciudadanía** (Education, Practical Conscience and Citizenship). (SPA)

Before studying the incidence or the contribution of institutional education in the constitution of the "practical conscience" of the citizen-subjects, it is essential to clarify this expression, which has different meanings in different discursive fields: eg, it has been used in the field of "order" (Anthony Giddens) & in the critical (Williams). In the latter perspective, the concept remits to the problematic of the hegemony, & is related to the concepts of Gramscian "common sense" & "nucleus of the good sense," Valoshinov's "behavioural ideology," & Freirian "concrete context." The constitution of "practical consciences" is part of the process of hegemony &, consequently, is strongly involved in the relationships of power among classes, gender, & races. The question is, then, what is the role of the school in the conformation of the practical consciences?

98S36197 / ISA / 1998 / 13438

Tanaka, Atsushi (Bunkyo U, Chigasaki-City Kanagawa 253 Japan (tel/fax: 0467-53-2111/54-3721; e-mail: tanaka@shoman.bunkyo.ac.jp)), **Countermeasures for Disabilities under Severe Earthquake.**

Describes the problems the disabled faced with the Great Hanshin-Awaji earthquake in Japan & discusses a system of countermeasures. The disabled suffered four types of damages by this disaster: threats to their lives, information & mobility limitations, & social & economic handicaps. 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.

98S36198 / ISA / 1998 / 13439

Tancred, Peta (Dept Sociology McGill U, Montreal Quebec 3A 2T7 (tel/fax: 514-398-6868/3403; e-mail: cypt@musica.mcgill.ca)), **Recreating the Professions: Women Transform Traditional Structures.**

Studies the entry of women into male-dominated occupations, & suggests that the problem of their integration is that the original "container" is so profoundly masculinist that only those women who most resemble men are incorporated. Examined are female & male engineers who registered from professional associations through a methodology termed "entering by the exit" & from extensive open-ended interviews. It is found that women (& some men) are not leaving the profession, but are using their qualifications to extend the professional domain. They sometimes remain in the same positions during & after their association membership, because official professional status is becoming less important for many of these posts. But, more frequently, they "recreate" new professional positions that would not be recognized by professional associations, but nevertheless require their professional expertise. It is suggested that it would be an advantage for many of the professions to recognize new professional parameters for the 20th century but, more importantly, to recognize women's contribution to their professional practice.

98S36199 / ISA / 1998 / 13440

Tang, Kwong-Leung (Coll Arts/Social/Health Sciences U Northern British Columbia, Prince George V2N 4Z9 (tel/fax: 250-960-6521/5536; e-mail: tangk@unbc.ca)), **Measuring Poverty in Six Asian Countries: An International Comparison.**

In the last 20 years, policy analysts & researchers have become increasingly attentive to the economic sorrow of the weaker segments of society. Although East Asia has experienced one of the faster rates of growth in the world, many countries in the region are plagued with serious poverty. Here, official approaches to the measurement of poverty in 6 Asian countries (China, Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, & South Korea) are examined & compared to those employed by industrialized countries & international organizations, eg, World Bank, etc. Policy implications relating to the findings will be also discussed.

98S36200 / ISA / 1998 / 13441

Tang, Ning (Dept Sociology U Aberdeen, AB24 30Y Scotland (tel/fax: 44-1224-273429/273442; e-mail: n.tang@abd.ac.uk)), **Half of Heaven in China: The Impact of the Women's Movement on Chinese Women's Public and Private Roles.**

Examines how the old, monolithic images of traditional Chinese women have been crumbled & the extent to which the new images of Chinese women indicate their gender position & social autonomy. The concepts of the public & private are clarified to provide a conceptual framework. By examining the effects of the women's movement since the beginning of the 20th century, it is argued that the movement, along with the political, economic, & social movements in the People's Republic of China, have brought about great changes in women's lives, specifically in their gender roles in both the public & private spheres, although it is often directed in male or official discourse. However, sexual division of labor still remains in the workplace & the household; & Chinese women are still undertaking the gender roles of virtuous wife & kind mother in the private sphere, while participating in & contributing to the public work. In spite of the conflicts between the dual work, they pursue the public roles with an effort in fitting their reproductive activities into the broad social production, which has distinguished them from many women in other societies.

98S36201 / ISA / 1998 / 13442

Tanguy, Corine (4 montée de Guise Apt 213, F-21001 Dijon France (tel: 33-3-80-43-67-95; e-mail: Corine.tanguy@wanadoo.fr)), **La Capacité d'apprentissage et d'innovation des firmes: le rôle de l'environnement institutionnel** (Firms' Capacity for Learning and Innovation: The Role of the Institutional Environment). (FRE)

The role of institutional environment in supporting the dynamic innovation of firms appears as a recurrent theme in economic literature. 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 national system of innovation, in which technological creation & development take place. One of the difficulties for economists in understanding these processes is the lack of theoretical concepts to illustrate the embeddedness of behaviors involved in a collective dynamic.

98S36202 / ISA / 1998 / 13443

Tanguy, Lucie (U Paris X, F-9200 Nanterre France (tel/fax: 1-40-97-71-33/35)), **L'Inadéquation d'une pensée adéquationniste en matière d'éducation et de formation. Le Cas de la France** (The Unsuitability of Suitable Thought regarding Education and Formation. 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. This 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, ie, the supposed continuum between education, training, qualification, & employment. Different application fields are chosen to illustrate the political process of adjustment between education & jobs: the introduction of the professional baccalaureate, the codification of education & formal training in terms of professional competencies, & the recently institutionalized cooperation between education settings & firms, which has not

been sufficiently analyzed. Finally, it is shown that the formula of education-employment links as it has been nominalized by political actors can be interpreted, following Karl Mannheim, as one of the ideological forms of our times given that it accomplishes various functions, ie, social integration & legitimation of the social order.

98S36203 / ISA / 1998 / 13444

Taniguchi, Yoshimitsu (Akita Prefectural Coll Agriculture, Ogata-Mura 010-04 Japan), **One Global Standard of Organic Foods?: Japanese Farmers' Responses to Global Harmonization.**

¶ Examines how Japanese organic farmers are responding to the global standardization of organic foods. 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.

98S36204 / ISA / 1998 / 13445

Tanner, Julian, Cockerill, Rhonda, Barnsley, Jan & Williams, A. Paul (U Toronto, Scarborough Ontario M1C 1A4 (tel/fax: 416-287-7293/7283; e-mail: julian.tanner@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, & resegregation. 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 male or female flight from pharmacy. Findings are discussed in light of arguments about a job & gender queue in the labor market.

98S36205 / ISA / 1998 / 13446

Tanwani, D. (Dept Architecture B.I.T. Mesra, Dutta Villa Compound Morabadi Ranchi 834008 India (tel/fax: 91-651-204230/220015)), **Role of Jagriti Vihar in the Displacement of Tribals for Coal Mining, K. D. Hesalong Project.**

¶ 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, Andhra Pradesh, & 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 mines require large areas of land. Population growth, particularly in India, makes it increasingly difficult for subsidiary 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.

98S36206 / ISA / 1998 / 13447

Tapie-Grime, Muriel (CEDACT U Paris-Nord, F-93430 Villeneuve France (tel/fax: 331-49-40-32-27/33-47)), **De l'apprentissage dans les débats publics** (Learning by Experience in the Public Debates). (FRE)

¶ 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 debate is 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. Discussed is whether public debate produces exchanges & interaction leading to a common problem-setting of the project.

98S36207 / ISA / 1998 / 13448

Taracena, Elvia (Psychology Dept U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 Mexico DF (tel/fax: 525-379-2581; e-mail: bertarr@servidor.unam.mx)), **La Vie des jeunes de la rue au Mexique. Socialisation différente ou exclusion?** (The Life of Street Youth in Mexico. Different Socialization or Exclusion?). (FRE)

¶ The life of street youth in Mexico was explored via interviews with the youths, street workers, & relatives. Also described are social networks, survival strategies, informal economy, & use of space. Secondary focus is on the social issue of exclusion. Are those young people facing economic & political exclusion as well as desocialization or resocialization?

98S36208 / ISA / 1998 / 13449

Tarr, Zoltán (134 West 93rd St #5B, New York NY 10025 (tel/fax: 212-865-2270; e-mail: budapestar@aol.com)), **Social Discourses in Vienna and Budapest on Ethnicity and Nationalism.**

¶ Ethnic conflicts in the successor states of the Hapsburg Empire dominate the news; the problem of reconciliation of nationalities is serious. Leading intellectuals of the multiethnic Austro-Hungarian Empire either were working toward the preservation of the status quo or opted for the independence of their respective ethnic groups as separate states. Discussed here are the theories of Adolph Fischhoff, Otto Bauer, Georg Lukács, & Oscar Jászi. Fischhoff, a Viennese Jew & a medical doctor turned political scientist, envisioned in 1869 a multinational & -cultural confederation in which several nationalities could coexist & flourish. His design is contrasted with that of Bauer, chief theorist of nationalities of Austro-Marxism. Lukács was not famous for his interest in the problem of nationalism, but when a Hungarian sociological journal organized a discussion on nationalism led by Jászi, Lukács wrote a still untranslated essay, "Contribution to the Debate on the Question of Nationalities" (1918), a Hegelian-Weberian attempt at a philosophical analysis of the problem. The contemporary relevance of the four theories is assessed.

98S36209 / ISA / 1998 / 13450

Taschner, Gisela Black (Faculdade Arquitetura & Urbanismo U São Paulo, 05508-900 SP Brazil (tel/fax: 55-11-8814935; e-mail: gtaschner@easpe.fgvsp.br)), **Leisure and Consumption: The Pursuit of Happiness?**

¶ Traditional studies have shown that there are some "grey zones" where leisure & work activities mingle (eg, activities involving family life), thus disclosing other dimensions of leisure: a pleasant way of experiencing activities. In more recent approaches, however, where the focus is consumption & no longer production, the emphasis has shifted; It is the "pleasurification" of consuming—the dimension of leisure present in consumption—that becomes salient. The type of contributions brought by this latter perspective are described.

98S36210 / ISA / 1998 / 13451

Taschner, Suzana Pasternak (Faculdade Arquitetura & Urbanismo U São Paulo, 05508-900 SP Brazil (fax: 55-11-815-6661; e-mail: suzana@informatel.com.br)), **Portuguese title not provided** (Recent Trends in Brazilian Squatter's Policy). (POR)

¶ The growth rate of Brazilian squatter homes has increased in proportion to population growth in the 1980s. Of squatter homes, 54% were located in São Paulo & Rio de Janeiro. The importance of intervention in such cities is obvious. At the moment, these municipalities are developing different programs to upgrade squatter settlements. In São Paulo, emphasis has been on the "Projeto Cingapura," which consists of building verticalized units in the invaded places. These apartments are sold to the squatters, highly subsidized. There is no popular participation, neither regarding the definition of the architectural & urbanistic project nor in the management & construction, provided by the private sector. However, in Rio de Janeiro, the present policy has favored the comprehensive upgrading approach, where the goal is to integrate the favela in the neighborhood & to avoid undermining the built stock & counting on popular participation.

98S36211 / ISA / 1998 / 13452

Taschner, Suzana Pasternak & Rabinovich, Elaine Pedreira (Faculdade Arquitetura & Urbanismo U São Paulo, 05508-900 SP Brazil (fax: 55-11-815-6661; e-mail: suzana@informatel.com.br)), **Urban Nomads.**

¶ Uses photographic documentation & oral history to investigate homeless "handcart dwellers" in São Paulo, Brazil, who live on their handcarts, describing them as urban nomads & medieval traders. For them, the traditional separation between workplace & home—a product of the



industrial revolution—disappears, but not in the same way it happened to Virilio's modern sedentary worker, who can be at home almost anywhere by virtue of technology; handcart dwellers are not home anywhere. Focus is on the notion of space & time for handcart dwellers, their ways of occupying the city, & their spatial arrangements.

98S36212 / ISA / 1998 / 13453

Tasheva, Gallina (Institut Sociologie U Bielefeld, D-33615 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 521-10-02-73/106-2988; e-mail: gallina.tasheva@post.uni-bielefeld.de]), **The Response that the "I" Is.**
 ¶ Beyond the classical idea of subjectivity where the subject is subjectum, substantia, & substratum (hypokeimon) constituted, posited in & for itself as an absolute origin, an autonomy of the ego, presence to self of consciousness, & free identity & will, & in counterpoint to the subject's postmodern dismissal, an attempt is made to restore & rewrite 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 leads to relativizing the self, the Other, & the world. Through reinterpretation of theories of G. H. Mead, M. Merleau-Ponty, & E. Levinas from a phenomenological point of view, new horizons for reinscribing the subject in social theory become possible, not simply as a "decentered subject" that has never been an author, but as a subject, being interpolated 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 subjected before the law. A discourse thus restricted can try to situate the subject in a discourse, responsive in itself, which answers to the most pressing concerns of modern societies: crime, genetic engineering, euthanasia, reproductive sciences, & organ transplantation.

98S36213 / ISA / 1998 / 13454

Tastsoglou, Evangelia & Noivo, Edite (Dépt Sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel/fax: 514-343-7120/5722; e-mail: noivo@ere.umontreal.ca]), **Racialized Womanhood and the Politics of Mating: A Theoretical Reappraisal with Reference to Black Canadian Women.**
 ¶ Deconstructs the sexual politics of racism by examining how current constructions of black Canadian womanhood & the "black male shortage" restrain the dating & marital choices of racialized, heterosexual women. Understanding interracial discrimination in mate selection requires an integrated theoretical framework linking the politics of racial/ethnic identity with colorism, class discrimination, & sexism. Critiques of gender bias in perspectives of cultural racism, essentialist conceptions of "women" portrayed by white feminism, & mainstream classless analyses of "women of color" are incorporated. A conceptual framework that explains black Canadian women's social location in the marriage market requires contextualizing black feminist theorizing—highly based on Afro-American women—to the Canadian case. Based on available literature, discussed are the concerns of lower-class black women to establish racial endogamy, the effects of sexual racism on relationships between women, & issues of social & ethnic reproduction confronting black Canadian women today. Further, how the so-called "marital squeeze" impacts these women's (inter)personal politics & their racial/ethnic consciousness & leads many to alter their physical &/or cultural traits are considered.

98S36214 / ISA / 1998 / 13455

Tavares dos Santos, José Vicente (Dept Sociologia U Federal Rio Grande do Sul, 90046-900 Porto Alegre RS Brazil [tel/fax: 051-316-6890/319-1400; e-mail: jvicente@portoweb.com.br]), **Rural and Urban Violence in Brazil: Social Patterns of a Peripheral Democracy in South America.**
 ¶ Presents a sociological analysis of rural & urban violence as a social process in contemporary Brazilian society, drawing on cartographical, crime rate, & other data from Porto Alegre & rural areas of southern & western Brazil. Reviewed concepts are social processes, reproduction & transformation, & the notion of social relations & social agents. Considered are social status, gender, ethnicity, class differences, professional categories, & social groups. Also considered is that they are organized into social forces & are involved in social struggles for conservation & social order transformation. The violence in social relations between ruling classes & dominated people in the agrarian space expresses a power technology whose political rationality consists of the submission of the rural population to guarantee broad reproduction of the relations of domination & of the exploration of the agrarian social space. The spread of urban violence, on the contrary, means a socially fragmented space

where different social norms & opposite views of sociability can be found to represent plural conceptions of social relationships.

98S36215 / ISA / 1998 / 13456

Tavassoli-Gholam, Abbas (Dept Sociology U Tehran, 14174 Iran [tel/fax: 98-21-2232055/8012524]), **Beyond Orientalism and Occidentalism. Iranian Scholars' and Social Scientists' Point of Views.**
 ¶ "Alternatives discourses" in the social sciences has a long history. If the endless battle between Marxism & positivism in Western tradition is renounced, alternatives such as universalism/particularism, globalism/regionalism, institutionalism/individualism, & internationalism/nationalism may be considered. Asian & Islamic societies are witnesses of other concepts, eg, decolonization of social sciences, Islamization of knowledge, indigenization, etc. Several thinkers have struggled with the idea of an indigenous sociology reflecting Iranian sociocultural values, norms, & worldview. Islamization of knowledge may be considered a postrevolution concept in Iran put forward by fundamentalists who wanted to encourage the application of moral rather than social criteria for evaluating various social phenomena. Here, the theoretical framework on the state of the social sciences in Iran is examined, along with argumentation on alternative social sciences.

98S36216 / ISA / 1998 / 13457

Tavera, Ligia (Facultad Latinoamericana ciencias sociales, Camino al Ajusco #377 Col Heroes de Padierna 10740 Mexico DF [tel/fax: 525-6317016/6316609; e-mail: ligia@flacso.flacso.edu.mx]), **Social Movements and Civil Society: Rebirth or Embeddedness?**
 ¶ Critically evaluates the consequences of the state-civil society opposition for the study of Latin American social movements. It is argued that such an oppositional framework has led to a one-sided & romanticized vision, in which movements appear as autonomous, spontaneous, & democratizing events that signal the rebirth of civil society. Based on the case study of the 1985 earthquake victim's movement in Mexico City, examined is the process by which social movements can contribute to the expansion of the civil sphere, seeking to uncover mechanisms by which movements can reshape civil society. It is contended that, if social movements are framed by the media in a way that challenges the symbolic code of civil society (Alexander, 1992) on which citizenship or membership in the community is awarded, social movements can contribute to the reconstruction of civil society.

98S36217 / ISA / 1998 / 13458

Taylor, Charles (McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T5), **Social Change and Collective Action within Late Modernity.**
 ¶ Describes challenges to democratic polities in the coming decades. Democracy is a form of government that requires a high degree of mutual trust, & therefore cannot do without relatively strong solidarity between compatriots. However, the need for trust & solidarity can generate certain reactions of exclusion, where diversity is read as a threat. Since most modern societies are diversifying, these reactions may become stronger & more prevalent. This danger can only be met by innovation in how democratic societies are conceived. The increased penetration of global markets can call forth very different responses from societies: (1) those who welcome this development & can successfully become part of an international economy & society, linking the prosperous classes in great 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 forms of belonging, including membership in the democratic polity. Here again, innovation is needed in conceptions of society.

98S36218 / ISA / 1998 / 13459

Teicher, Julian & Svensen, Stuart (National Key Centre Industrial Relations Monash U, Melbourne 3000 Australia [tel/fax: 61-3-9903-8700/8710; e-mail: Julian.Teicher@BusEco.monash.edu.au]), **Privatisation, Convergence and Competition Policy in Australia.**
 ¶ Australia has a federal system comprising a central federal government & eight state/territory governments that have each pursued distinctive policies toward state restructuring. As such, the objective, content, & consequences of privatization programs have been divergent. The liberal government of Victoria has pursued an active privatization agenda from its election in 1992. It has sold the state's electricity industry & is proceeding with the sale of the gas & public transport systems. In New South Wales, the premier & treasurer of the Labour-governed state are,

despite the opposition of unions & their own party conference, continuing to seek support for a plan to privatize the state's electricity industry. This apparent convergence in privatization policies between the two major political groupings in Australia, & the role of the 1995 National Competition Policy agreement between the federal labor government & the states & territories in producing this convergence, is analyzed.

98S36219 / ISA / 1998 / 13460

Teixeira, Ana (U Alberta, P-1250 Lisbon Portugal (tel/fax: 351-1-3972334; e-mail: cemri@univ-ab.pt)), **Immigrant Entrepreneurship and Business Innovation: A Case Study of Chinese Entrepreneurs in Portugal.**

¶ Presents the findings of 1995 empirical research on the business strategies & performances employed by Chinese entrepreneurs in Portugal. Immigrant entrepreneurs are approached as active social agents developing their own creative strategies & performances inside the host society, thus offering positive contributions to the host economy. Qualitative data concerning the business strategies were gathered through in-depth interviews with the entrepreneurs & other qualified social informants, while data relating to the geographic & sectoral distribution of the firms were based on documentary sources. The identified strategies of business implantation comprise geographic diversification, sectoral diversification, & the firms' resources to go international due to the networks based on the migratory flows. Three key ideas are emphasized: (1) A double propensity for risk & social innovation is carried by migrant entrepreneurs, because they are involved in two highly risk-oriented social processes: migration & the entry into an independent business activity. (2) Migratory processes allow the convergence of different business cultures in a given geographic market. (3) Cohabitation of different business strategies constitutes a drive & source for business innovation in the host market.

98S36220 / ISA / 1998 / 13461

Teixeira, Joao Gabriel (U Brasilia, 70910-900 DF Brazil), **National Identity in Brazilian Popular Music.**

¶ Explores academic artistic issues involved in the process of preparation of a musical performance about the ethics of the *malandragem* (a Brazilian version of flaneurism) as conveyed by the lyrics of the sambas that constitute the core of the so-called "treasure of Brazilian nationhood" that is its popular music. Analysis is concentrated on the words of 13 of these songs from the 1930s-1950s (the so-called "golden times" of Brazilian popular music) as expressions of Brazilian social thought, showing how these issues are related to the ongoing discussion regarding the development of a sense of cultural/national identity. It is also shown how 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.

98S36221 / ISA / 1998 / 13462

Tejerina, Benjamin (Dept Sociology U Basque Country, E-48080 Bilbao Spain (tel/fax: 34-4-464-77-00/82-99; e-mail: cjpemob@lg.ej.es)), **Power of Symbols and Symbols of Power. The Case of Basque Ethno-Linguistic Movement.**

¶ 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-but unanimous 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 on which the actors base their reality & the 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 one society from another, thus separating its linguistic connotations from its communicative role to become the object of social evaluations & role modeling. When, then, did this process begin, & what has its historical evolution been? The relationship between language (evolution) & collective Basque nationalism (definitions) is explored from the points of view of both Basque nationalist sectors & one of the most active agents in the recuperation of the language: the ethno-linguistic movement. This process has passed through at least four stages: (1) Francisco Franco's repression, (2) a stage of development & effervescence, (3) radicalization & conflict, & (4) progressive institutionalization.

98S36222 / ISA / 1998 / 13463

Temkina, Anna (Kamenostrovsky 1115, Saint Petersburg 197198 Russia (tel: 812-237-09-05; e-mail: anna@gallup.spb.su)), **Scripts of Women's Political Participation in Post-Soviet Transition.**

¶ Examines scripts of women's political participation in the post-Soviet transition, drawing on biographical interviews with women candidates to the City Assembly in St. Petersburg, Russia, & participants of the women's movement. The concept of script is applied to the analysis of the social construction of women's political biographies, which both reflect & produce gender culture. Aggregated personal scripts express (gender) cultural scripts (instructions embedded in the cultural narratives). Two ways were distinguished in the political participation: professional & political. The latter includes a nongendered political way & a political career in the women's movement. Three political scripts are described to analyze how & which gender ideas became significant for political biographies: (1) political women of the perestroika period; (2) activist of the political women's movement; & (3) feminist.

98S36223 / ISA / 1998 / 13464

Tenga, Titus (Norwegian U Sport & Physical Education, N-0806 Oslo (e-mail: Titust@brage.idrettshs.no)), **Olympic Games and Tanzania's Ideology of 'Ujamaa': Interplay between the Global and the Local Culture.**

¶ Explores the interplay between Tanzania's ideology of "Ujamaa" & the Olympic Games, & uses Taylor's three-tier structural model—"a national scale of ideology, a local scale of experience, & a global scale of reality" (1993)—in an attempt to confirm or refute the argument that this ideology limits the development of Olympic sport in Tanzania. Ujamaa ideology advocates the development of Tanzanian society, & Africa in general, on the basis of the traditional patterns of African social life. According to Nyerere (1968), the main architect of the Ujamaa ideology & the first President of Tanzania, the ideas & values of this ideology come from the traditional Tanzanian society & are inspired by the prevailing societal realities at the time of the country's independence. At the same time, it is fair to suggest that the development of Olympic ideals in Tanzania started in 1968, when the country officially joined the Olympic movement, & such ideals are being constantly perpetuated in the society through Tanzania's participation in the Olympic Games.

98S36224 / ISA / 1998 / 13465

Teodoro, Antonio (U Lusofona Humanidades & Tecnologias, P-1700 Lisbon Portugal (tel/fax: 351-1-7510160/1006; e-mail: anteo@mail.telepac.pt)), **The Construction of Mass Schooling in the European Semiperiphery: The Case of Portugal.**

¶ Yasemin N. Soysal & David Strang (1989 (see abstract 90V2310)) appoint the Portuguese process of mass schooling as a rhetorical construction of education, because conflict & competition over education were absent, causing a gap between political discourse & slow enrollment expansion. This path to the construction of mass schooling has resulted in both a generous precocity in laws & a long delay in allotting necessary resources to increase education. This rhetorical characteristic is confirmed, drawing on empirical data from a continuous sequence of state educational expenses, with reference to gross domestic product, 1851-1994. Analysis indicates that Portugal presents a chronic underinvestment in state expenses for education. The construction of modernity in Portugal shows a constant subaltern condition of the state educational investment with reference to traditional policies of public works encouragement, even during major economic growth. It is argued that Portugal's semiperipheral condition began in the 16th-/17th-century transition & consolidated during the 17th & 18th centuries & was the reason why the state has been almost the sole agent of schooling since the Pombal reforms (1759-1772), without significant pressure from autonomous social organizations to increase school expansion or create alternative schools. Secure borders & an economy removed from the competitive central & colonial states resulted in the state's disinterest in increasing productivity through education & training.

98S36225 / ISA / 1998 / 13466

Teratani, Hiromi (Aoyama Gakuin U, Shibuyaku Tokyo Japan 150 (tel/fax: 42363-6947; e-mail: teratani@busi.aoyama.ac.jp)), **Corruption and Mafia in Japan and Russia.**

¶ Corruption has emerged as a major problem in Japan & Russia. In Japan, corrupt politicians, government officials & business executives have strong ties with members of criminal organization, called *Yakuzas*. There are 2,400 crime syndicates in Japan. Many *Yakuzas* have diversified into *Sokaiya* (corporate extortionists) & strengthened their finan-



cial activities, eg, money laundering & loan sharking. In Russia, after the collapse of the USSR, which revealed extensive corruption, the transition from communism to capitalism provided opportunities for more corruption, putting privatized business in contact with mafias. There are 7,000+ syndicates in Russia, ranging from the traditional Blatnoi to modern gangsters from many foreign countries. Their economic activities amount to 40+% of the gross domestic product, in comparison with 6%-7% in Japan. Similarities & differences between Japanese *Yakuzas* & Russian mafias in the social context of both countries are discussed.

98S36226 / ISA / 1998 / 13467

Terborg, Roland (CELE U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 Mexico DF [tel/fax: 52-5-622-06-80/550-30-08; e-mail: rterborg@servidor.unam.mx]), **Languages in Contact, Languages Shift and Speakers' Disadvantage.**

¶ Languages in contact generally cause dramatic changes for speakers of at least one language. Some groups have more power than 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, & Skutnabb-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 Yucatán, Mexico, illustrates that power is related to pressure that emerges with the interest in communicating with the powerful group.

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Terpstra, Michael G. (Terpstra Professional Services, 13291 SE Oatfield Milwaukee OR 97222 [tel/fax: 503-786-1632/2021; e-mail: mgterpstra@cryogen.com]), **The Illusion of Theoretical Purity.**

¶ Sociocybernetics is a field slowly emerging into its own. The challenge is to set the stage for critical analysis & theoretical advancement. Occasionally theorists appropriate selected segments of existing theories, which are then tailored to fit into a proposed theory. When this happens, the appropriated segments are no longer consistent with the original theory from which they were excised. Tinkering with a parent theory in this fashion has been termed creative misreadings (How, A., 1985). Two questions are addressed: How closely does the model adhere to the letter of the theory? How far can the model deviate from the theory? Creative misreading might also uncover contradictory elements in the borrower's own work. According to How, creative misreadings distort the reality of ideas in a particular way for the specific purpose of furthering one's own project. Changes occur through the perception of the difference between the theory one reads & any model deemed appropriate; ie, the degree of integrity depends on the difference between the theory & the model developed for application. Recognizing the tendency to creatively misread is a step toward bridging the gap between theory & practical application.

98S36228 / ISA / 1998 / 13469

Terrett, Thierry (U Claude Bernard Lyon I, F-69622 Villeurbanne Cedex France [tel/fax: 33-4-72-43-10-92/44-80-27; e-mail: terrett@univ-lyon1.fr]), **French Rugby and Masculinity at the Beginning of the Century.**

¶ Considers the relationships between different models of masculinity in French society at the beginning of the 20th century, the models of rugby play preferred by men, & how the choices of such models participated in the making of masculinities. The diversity of definitions of "man" given by men, & the contrasts between the rugby played by students, educators, countrymen, or urbanites from the southwest of France are examined. Results show that rugby players tried to assert the signs of their existence through an opposition: to parents for the bourgeois youth coming from the Parisian & Bordelaise high schools; to Parisians for provincials; to foreigners for French people; to clericals for republicans; to sportsmen for educators, etc. The quality of a "man" was more a function of resistance than virility at a time when the integrity of the various groups was challenged—there were crises for the Church, the "race," & masculinity for the bourgeoisie at the end of the 19th century, & for the rural world, a bit later. The assertion of masculine identity then joined regionalist & nationalist identities.

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Tezanos Tortajada, Jose Felix (U Nacional Educacion Distancia, E-28040 Madrid Spain [tel/fax: 91-398-7039/7653; e-mail: jtezanos@sr.uned.es]), **Tendencias en desigualdad y estratificación social en las sociedades tecnológicas avanzadas: hacia un nuevo**

paradigma de la estratificación social (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.

98S36230 / ISA / 1998 / 13471

Thanizholi, Percival (M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation Taramani Institutional Area, Madras 600113 India [tel/fax: 91-44-235-1698/1229]), **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 Irular 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.

98S36231 / ISA / 1998 / 13472

Theodoraki, Eleni (Dept Physical Education Loughborough U Technology, Leicester LE11 3TU England [tel/fax: 44-1509-22-8456/3971; e-mail: E.Theodoraki@lboro.ac.uk]), **Researching the Making of the British Academy of Sport: Strategic Decisions and Government Policies.**

¶ 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.

98S36232 / ISA / 1998 / 13473

Thériault, Barbara (Max-Weber-Kolleg U Erfurt, D-99084 Federal Republic Germany [e-mail: BTheria205@aol.com]), **Religious Values, Secular Environment.**

¶ 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



had major repercussions on churches & their charitable welfare associations in the East. The extension of the basic law to the new *Länder* ensured 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, after unification, their legal rights & privileged position, & to evaluate their actual institutional presence in the new *Länder*.

98S36233 / ISA / 1998 / 13474

Theriault, J.-Yvon (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 (tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5109; e-mail: jtheriau@uottawa.ca)), **Citoyenneté et culture politique: Canada, Québec** (Citizenship and Political Culture: Canada, Québec). (FRE)

¶ A new conception of citizenship was born with the insertion of a charter of rights & liberties into the Canadian Constitution in 1982. This new citizenship broke with traditional Canadian cultural politics & led—across various processes of judicialization, individualization, & fragmentation—to the Americanization of Canadian political life. How Québec was saved from this influence is examined, noting that it may have caused a greater rift between Québec & English-speaking Canada. An investigation of the tension between the individualist (universalist) pole & the social (particularist) pole of modern democracy reveals that, far from becoming more distant, the Canadian & Québécois political cultures simply respond differently to the same imperatives of hypermodernity.

98S36234 / ISA / 1998 / 13475

Thiers, Paul (U Oregon, Eugene 97403), **From Non-Governmental Movement to State Coordinated Market Strategy: The Transformation of Organic Agriculture in China**.

¶ Examines the emergence of state-sponsored organic marketing & certification 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 environmentally 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 state as regulator & producer may erode the consumer trust on which organic markets rely. Strong state coordination may also forestall farmer innovation & community empowerment, frequently cited components of a sustainable agricultural system. The case of organic agriculture in China points out the need for caution when applying universalist economic theories about environmental problems to diverse political economies. This has important implications for international environmental regimes as well as the globalization of ecoconsumerism or ecolabeling strategies.

98S36235 / ISA / 1998 / 13476

Thiesse, Anne-Marie (CSA-EHESS, 105 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France), **Écriture sociologique et littéraire** (Sociological Writing and Literature). (FRE)

¶ To affirm their scientific identity, the founding fathers of sociology developed a specific style of writing based on asceticism, the rejection of aesthetic seduction, & the overshadowing of subjectivity. Today's anthropologists & sociologists, however, are straying from this style of writing because scientific rhetoric seems improper for expressing their methods of research, since the linear discourse of sociological writing forbids both dialogism & autodialogism. Various trends in modern sociological writing are discussed, including the revalorization of literary writing as a possible model & the denunciation of efforts of self-censure. It is premature to speak of a paradigm shift in sociological writing, since a literary 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 distinction.

98S36236 / ISA / 1998 / 13477

Thoemmes, Jens & De Terssac, Gilbert (CERTOP-CNRS, F-31058 Toulouse France (tel/fax: 05-61-50-36-50/69-93; e-mail: thoemmes@cict.fr)), **The Exchange between Work-Time and Employ-**

ment: Process of Solidarity or Time of Subsistence?

¶ Investigates 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 combining references, practice, & 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 agreements on work time are analyzed, & the concept of a "time of subsistence" is described.

98S36237 / ISA / 1998 / 13478

Tholen, Jochen (Dept Knowledge Transfer U Bremen, D-28334 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-0-421-2183286/2183680; e-mail: jtholen@uni-bremen.de)), **Impacts of Modernisation and Global Competition: Industrial Relations in European Core Countries (France, Germany, United Kingdom and Italy) between Europeanization and Decentralization**.

¶ In the context of the (re)discovery of human resource management in Europe, industrial actors (management & staff) & their relations with each other play an increasingly important role in international competition. The process of European integration, which should lead to an improved position in the international competition for markets, will bring different national laws on labor & industrial relations into line. At the same time, a process of decentralization will be triggered by technical changes & changes in the organization of labor (lean production, teamwork), which will dissolve individual & nationally characterized labor & industrial relations in Europe from below. This bipolar development is the general framework in which the development process of company laws in the core states of the European Union (France, Federal Republic of Germany, the UK, & Italy) is embedded. The principal point of reference is the process of political, economic, & social integration in the European Union & its implementation in companies. This all takes place in the context of globalization processes & international competition, especially between Europe, the US, & Southeast Asia (the so-called Triade).

98S36238 / ISA / 1998 / 13479

Thomas, Bamat (Comissao Pastoral Terra Centro Sao Bento, Avenida Gen Osorio S/A Centro Jodo Pessoa Brazil (tel/fax: 55-83-221-6115)), **Life in the Agrarian Reform Settlements of Paraíba, Brazil**.

¶ In one of Brazil's poorest states, Paraíba, land reform has been occurring at a swifter pace than in most others. What has been unclear is just what kind of life the formerly landless settlers have been able to eke out, & how they perceive life on the land they've won. Furthermore, many observers have wondered why women seem so prominent in the struggles to win title to the land, but so invisible once the settlements (*assentamentos*) are established. Results are presented here of a unique multidisciplinary study carried out in 12 of Paraíba's *assentamentos* during 1997. Despite finding a median monthly family income that is still under \$300 US, adult illiteracy rates of 56%, & an infant mortality rate of 82 per 1,000 live births, the research revealed considerable satisfaction among the vast majority of the settlers; substantial degrees of group unity; optimism vis-à-vis the future; an intriguing collection of personal & collective "dreams," & signs that—despite the power of tradition—a new day may be dawning in rural gender relations. Emerging local initiatives & possible avenues for public policy, support by nongovernmental organizations, & action by settlers themselves that could improve their quality of life & strengthen what has been a very slow & piecemeal process of change are discussed.

98S36239 / ISA / 1998 / 13480

Thomese, Fleur (Vrije U Amsterdam, NL-1081 HV Netherlands (tel: 31-0-20-444-6810; e-mail: gcf.thomese@scw.vu.nl)), **Neighborhood Networks of Older Adults and Social Support: Does Urbanization Matter?**

¶ Examines differences between urban & rural elderly in size & supportiveness of their neighboring networks. Data are drawn from a survey of 2,900 independently living people, ages 55-89, in the Netherlands to test three hypotheses: (1) Neighborhood networks in rural neighborhoods are larger than in urban neighborhoods. (2) Exchanges of instrumental support in larger neighborhood networks are more supportive & less balanced than in smaller ones. (3) The effect of larger neighborhood networks is strongest in rural areas, compared to urban areas, where more alternative sources of support exchange are available. Controlling for



background characteristics, results of hierarchical linear regression analyses support the first hypothesis, with the addition that older city dwellers have relatively more network members living in an hour's distance. The second hypothesis is rejected; it is found that network members tend to give less instrumental support when the network is larger, probably in accordance with the older person's need for support. The third hypothesis gets some support in finding that, for older people living in rural areas, exchanges are less balanced in larger neighborhood networks. This effect is not found in urban areas. The availability of professional resources might partly account for this. Even in a rather uniformly dense, populated, high-standard welfare state like the Netherlands, differences between city & countryside thus appear to remain a source of differentiation or even stratification, through the distribution of formal & informal resources.

98S36240 / ISA / 1998 / 13481

Thompson, Kenneth (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA Buckinghamshire England (tel: 01908-654457)), **Moral Regulation from Comte to Foucault and Beyond.**

¶ The problems of moral regulation in modern society were a central focus for Auguste Comte's vision of sociology & its task. Émile 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 revived interest in processes of moral regulation. Suggestions are offered for theorizing processes of moral regulation, & illustrated with reference to the mass media.

98S36241 / ISA / 1998 / 13482

Thompson, Paul (Dept Sociology U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England (tel/fax: 1865-510-840/132)), **The Pyrrhic Victory of Gentlemenly Capitalism: The Financial Elite of the City of London 1945-1995.**

¶ The recovery of the City of London (England) after 1945, which reached its climax with "Big Bang" deregularization & 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 & Warburs, 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.

98S36242 / ISA / 1998 / 13483

Thompson, Paul (Dept Sociology U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England (tel/fax: 1865-510-840/132)), **How Former Stepchildren Reflect on Their Pasts and Futures.**

¶ 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 moving. Focus is 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.

98S36243 / ISA / 1998 / 13484

Thompson, Shona M. (U Auckland, 1 New Zealand (tel/fax: 64-9-373-7599/7043; e-mail: sm.thompson@auckland.ac.nz)), **Sport: Something to Laugh About.**

¶ 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 & agency when 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, ie, 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.

98S36244 / ISA / 1998 / 13485

Thomson, Kate (Centre Russian & East European Studies U Birmingham, B15 2TT England (tel/fax: 121-414-6346/3423; e-mail: kate_thomson@mailexcite.com)), **Russia: Public, Voluntary Sector and Community Responses to Disability.**

¶ 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 materials collected in one administrative region. While state resources 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, eg, 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.

98S36245 / ISA / 1998 / 13486

Thorne, Barrie, Orellana, Marjorie F., Chee, Anna-Eunhee & Lam, Wan Shun Eva (Dept Sociology U California, Berkeley 94720 (tel/fax: 510-643-1073/642-0659; e-mail: bthorne@socrates.berkeley.edu)), **Transnational Childhoods: The Deployment, Development, and Participation of Children in Processes of Family Migration.**

¶ 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 movements & sustain 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 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, unaccompanied, 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 & reconfigures 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; e-mail: d.thorns@soci.canterbury.ac.nz)), **Social Housing Provision in Transition: New Zealand Housing Reforms of the 1990s. The Role of the State, Market and Not-for-Profit Organizations.**

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

¶ Explores economic, political, & social processes that have cultivated reform in the social housing sector in New Zealand, outlines key elements of the reforms, & identifies impacts on the housing sector (access, costs, shape of provisions, housing-related poverty). The emergence of new locally based initiatives by the local authorities (councils) & not-for-profit groups is leading to redefinition of state-market relationships & creating a greater diversity in provisions & outcomes than was the case in the past when policy & provision was the responsibility of the national state & its agencies.

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.**

¶ Shows how houses & homes are socially constructed in a continual & changing process in which houses as material objects & homes as symbolic entities are shaped & reshaped by owners & tenants over time in response to life-course & social context changes. To explore the home's present diversity & factors shaping this diversity, preliminary research from New Zealand is drawn on.

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Thorns, David C. & Perkins, Harvey C. (Dept Sociology U Canterbury, Christchurch 1 New Zealand (tel/fax: 64-03-364-2168/2977; e-mail: d.thorns@soci.canterbury.ac.nz)), **Gazing or Performing? Characterizing the Contemporary Tourist Experience.**

¶ Aspects of the "tourist gaze" are critiqued through an analysis of contemporary New Zealand tourist experiences, arguing that the metaphorical basis of the "gaze" seems to lie in the experiences of certain classes of tourists in Europe, where tourists spend a considerable amount of time looking at historical landscapes & related interpretive sites/sights. By contrast, both international & domestic tourists in countries such as New Zealand participate in active forms of touristic recreation, in which "gazing" is only one component. A better metaphorical approach is to talk about "tourist performance," which incorporates ideas of physical activity & bodily involvement as well as "gazing."

98S36249 / ISA / 1998 / 13490

Thurner, Paul W. & Eymann, Angelika (Centre European Soc Research U Mannheim, D-68131 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-621-292-1724/1784; e-mail: paul.thurner@mzes.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, 1973). 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 as it (1) considers simultaneously the choice of $N > 2$ parties & the abstention option & (2) differentiates between policy-specific effects of alienation & indifference. The suggested decision structure is estimated with nested multiattributive discrete choice models theoretically founded on random utility theory.

98S36250 / ISA / 1998 / 13491

Tickell, Adam (Dept Geography U Southampton, SO17 1BJ England (tel/fax: 01703-595496/3295; e-mail: A.Tickell@soton.ac.uk)), **Glo-**

balization, Urban Competition, and the Culture of Finance.

¶ Argues that regulatory competition between key centers of the global financial system—particularly London, England; New York City; & Tokyo, Japan—has contributed to the transformation of the pervasive culture of finance, maintaining that, central in this has been the globalization of US individualist mores. Contending that the realms of discourse & social practice do influence the behavior of individuals &, in key examples, the risk inherent in the system, explored is the intermeshing of the global & local through a focus on events symbolizing a cultural transformation characterized by changing moral codes that reward individualism. Logical outcomes are considered: growing complacency toward systemic risk, transformation in supervisory cultures & regulations, & pervasive attempts to scapegoat & demonize individuals.

98S36251 / ISA / 1998 / 13492

Tillie, J. & Fennema, Meindert (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 WX Netherlands (fax: 31-20-525-2086; e-mail: Tillie@psc.w.uva.nl)), **The Turkish Community in Amsterdam: A Network Analysis.**

¶ Examines the relation between the structure of migrant societies in Amsterdam, Netherlands, & local public policy regarding those communities, focusing on the so-called self-organizations of migrant communities. A large part of social life takes place through organizations. People meet in sports clubs, religious organizations, social-cultural organizations, etc. The structure of the community is significant in terms of how these groups relate to Dutch society; eg, a very inward-looking community will maintain a greater distance from Dutch society than will a strongly outward-looking group, which maintains relations with other organizations in Dutch society. An attempt is made to explain this structure through the local public policy concerning the community & also through the community's choices. The argument is illustrated by the case of a Turkish migrant community in Amsterdam.

98S36252 / ISA / 1998 / 13493

Timmermans, Desire & Veenhoven, Ruut (Dept Sociology Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-10-4082059/4525870)), **Women-Emancipation and Happiness in Nations.**

¶ Proponents of women's emancipation claim that gender equality will make society more livable, due to greater happiness for a greater number of people, particularly women. Here the merit of such a belief is explored both theoretically & empirically. Theoretically, the belief is consistent with some memories (eg, economic welfare), but not others (eg, sociology). Drawing on an early 1990s empirical investigation in 35 nations, partial support is found for the claim that women emancipation improves the happiness of all citizens. Analysis of the correlation between emancipation (as measured by the Gender Empowerment Index) & a survey measure of average happiness reveals that males profit as much as females.

98S36253 / ISA / 1998 / 13494

Tiourina, Irina Olegovna (Inst Sociology Republic Center Humanitarian Education, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 B5 117259 Moscow Russia (tel/fax: 7-095-450-14-30; e-mail: irtiour@cityline.ru)), **Women in the Moscow Labour Market.**

¶ Examines women's position in the Moscow (Russia) labor market to compare the efficiency of different ways of finding jobs under the conditions of market economy (eg, state labor exchanges, private recruiting agencies, self-recruitment). Data are drawn from secondary sociological sources, state & local documents, instructions, statistical information, & content analyses of newspaper "job opportunity" advertisements. According to data from the Committee of Labour & Employment, in 1996, 66% of all jobless Muscovites were women. Analysis of the newspaper ads allows the supposition that the current situation in female segment of the labor market is complicated by the discrimination of women on the bases of age, position, & wage rates. Such discrimination can be explained by (1) an excessively high level of women participation in public production; (2) structure of female employment, characterized by feminization of the least competitive professions; & (3) protectionist politics of the state, securing women with the significant family advantages, which makes female labor less profitable for the enterprises. So, one of the main problems is to find effective ways of employing women. Micro-census data analysis reveals that the most preferable ways of finding women employees are through personal connections, newspapers advertisements, recruiting agencies, & labor exchanges. Presently all of these approaches can be characterized as low efficient. Marginalization of female labor, feminization of poverty & unemployment, & limited possibilities to find satisfying jobs require the development of a new modern public solution to the "female problem." Sociological & social economic research has to become the basis for the development of this conception.



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Tiryakian, Edward A. (Dept Sociology Duke U, Durham NC 27708-0088 (tel/fax: 919-660-5632/5623; e-mail: Durkhm@soc.duke.edu)), **Time to Change the Calendar? Sacred and Secular Problems of Y2K.**

¶ The turning of the millennium raises the problematic of continuing or restructuring global time dating of the calendar, which is under siege from religious & secular sources. At the secular level, the turn to 2000 (Y2K) is generating problems for the computer age, & non-Christians are also challenging the continuation of the use of AD in a pluralistic world that does not recognize Christian hegemony; eg, some seek to substitute CE (common era) for AD & BCE (before the common era) for BC, but others argue this still retains a Western bias. The age of modernity in terms of time reckoning began with the aborted calendar of the French Revolution making a new start with the Year I in place of 1792, & Auguste Comte, the progenitor of sociology, proposed his own multicultural positivistic calendar. After reviewing these contestations & alternatives, it is suggested that, in keeping with the emergent global age, universal adoption of a postmodern new start, GYI, should be considered.

98S36255 / ISA / 1998 / 13496

Tiryakian, Edward A. (Dept Sociology Duke U, Durham NC 27708-0088 (tel/fax: 919-660-5632/5623; e-mail: Durkhm@soc.duke.edu)), **Survival Strategies of Small Nation-States: The Case of Armenia and Israel.**

¶ 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 nations' populations have experienced 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.

98S36256 / ISA / 1998 / 13497

Titarenko, Larissa G. (State U Belarus, Minsk 220050), **Dynamics of Change in the Sphere of Work in East-European Countries.**

¶ The countries of the former USSR must confront radical changes in the fabric of their social order, associated with the transition to a market economy, primarily in the sphere of work, including (1) the rise of unemployment & subsequent problems, (2) social inequality, (3) homelessness, (4) poverty & social exclusion, & (5) changes in the meaning of work for individuals. Under socialism, sociologists of work discussed the problem of how work could become meaningful for the large majority of workers, & work was seen as a source of satisfaction. For workers today, work has mainly become a source of income; to have a job gives satisfaction in itself, as many employment opportunities have disappeared. Contemporary sociologists of work in Eastern Europe must place these changes in the wider context of radical social changes.

98S36257 / ISA / 1998 / 13498

Todd, Graham R. (York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 (e-mail: gtodd@yorku.ca)), **New Forms of Urban Governance and the Legacy of Fordist Geography.**

¶ Considers the emergence of new institutions & networks of governance at the local level that have been identified in a number of recent publications. These new forms of municipal organization are situated in the context of the urban space that they attempt to regulate & manage. Focus is on examples drawn from the recent restructuring of local government in Toronto, Ontario, highlighting the limitations imposed on administrative change by the historical legacy of the Fordist landscape. While the delivery & regulation of such goods & services as water & land use planning is subject to change & restructuring, the existing infrastructure & Fordist geography of urban space have significantly shaped the development of the post-Fordist city.

98S36258 / ISA / 1998 / 13499

Todeva, Emanuela (South Bank U, London SE1 0AA England (tel/fax: 0044-171-815-8296/7793; e-mail: todevae@sbu.ac.uk)), **Business Networks and Co-Operative Strategies Based on Interorganizational Dependencies.**

¶ Network analysis has recently attracted attention in the international business literature. Comparisons of social & business networks worldwide require a review of the research agenda. The aim here is to look at a wide range of organizational, management, strategy, & economic theo-

ries 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—& business strategy.

98S36259 / ISA / 1998 / 13500

Todosijevic, Bojan (Nationalism Dept Central European U, H-1051 Budapest Hungary (e-mail: N97Tod25@student.ceu.hu)), **Measurement and Conceptual Status of Alienation.**

¶ A 20-item, Likert-form scale was devised as an operationalization of 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.

98S36260 / ISA / 1998 / 13501

Todosijevic, Bojan (Nationalism Dept Central European U, H-1051 Budapest Hungary (e-mail: N97Tod25@student.ceu.hu)), **Authoritarianism as a Predictor of Anti-Semitism and Anti-Gypsy Attitudes: The Case of Hungary.**

¶ Analyzes the relationships between anti-Semitic & anti-Gypsy attitudes & authoritarianism, drawing on scale data from a representative 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.

98S36261 / ISA / 1998 / 13502

Todosijevic, Bojan, Vasic, Aleksandar, Trogrlic, Aleksandra & Mitrovic, Dusanka (Nationalism Dept Central European U, H-1051 Budapest Hungary (e-mail: N97Tod25@student.ceu.hu)), **Structure of Social Attitudes in Yugoslavia: Test of Eysenck's Two-Dimensional Model.**

¶ 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=92s two-dimensional model of the structure of social attitudes. A four-factor solution supports Wilson=92s (1973) four-component model of conservatism.

98S36262 / ISA / 1998 / 13503

Toelke, Angelika (German Youth Instit, Nockherstr 2 D-81541 Munich (tel/fax: 089-62306-273/162; e-mail: toelke@dji.de)), **Gender-Specific Relationship between Private Life Patterns and Success at Work.**

¶ The relationship between family development & job history is a major topic in family research on both men's & 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 Germans reveal relationships between the two life domains. Marriage has a positive effect on careers for both men & women. Having children makes little difference for men's jobs. Part-time work for women is disadvantageous.

98S36263 / ISA / 1998 / 13504

Toews, David (Dept Philosophy U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England (e-mail: pyrey@mail.csv.warwick.ac.uk)), **Contemporary Radi-**



cal Process Theories and Institutional Politics: Toward a Rebirth of the Classical Sociological Project?

¶ Today's demand for institutional change is problematized by certain Western actors by replacing reflection 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 continual institution of a postidentitarian, &, in this sense, postliberal political sphere.

98S36264 / ISA / 1998 / 13505

Togonu-Bickersteth, Funmi & Akinyele, O. S. (Obafemi Awolowo U, Ile-Ife Oyo State Nigeria [tel/fax: 234-36-230-333/232-822; e-mail: togonub@oauife.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 influenced 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: 358-2-333-6571/5080; e-mail: toivonen@abo.fi]), **War and the Change of Social Structure.**

¶ Finland experienced a rapid 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 Lappi & the Karelian Isthmus), & 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.

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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: Further Exploration 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 external 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 championship are compared with changes in parallel sets of data from peer institutions, 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 (Dipt sociologia & ricerca sociale U Trento, I-38100 Italy [tel/fax: 0461-881-429/348; e-mail: ltomasi@gelso.unitn.it]), **Values and Religion among the Young People of Northern Italy: The Trentino Case.**

¶ Interviews with approximately 1,400 respondents in Trent, Italy (carried out in 1990 as part of a larger survey by the European Values Systems 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 (Dipt sociologia & ricerca sociale U Trento, I-38100 Italy [tel/fax: 0461-881-429/348; e-mail: ltomasi@gelso.unitn.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. Sociology in Cambodia is a young science whose roots lie in the desire for rebirth, the will to understand the endemic 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 new 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 regular courses.

98S36269 / ISA / 1998 / 13510

Tomasi, Lydio F. (Center Migration Studies New York, 209 Flag PI Staten Island 10304-1199 [tel/fax: 718-351-8800/667-4898; e-mail: cmslft@aol.com]), **Immigrant Integration in the United States. Still a Model for Emulation?**

¶ How pertinent is US incorporation of immigrants to European integration questions & vice versa? Four topics relevant to transatlantic comparisons of immigrant integration & their implications for public policy are discussed: (1) It is contended that the extension of residency & employment rights to foreign workers & their dependents in Europe, 1970-1990, narrowed transatlantic differences. (2) Recent developments in US immigration law & policy that have tended to erode the liberal status afforded resident aliens, which demarcated the US system of legal immigration from European guestworker policies, are summarized. (3) It is contended that recent legal & policy changes in the US have not fundamentally altered its model of immigrant incorporation; in certain respects, the recent changes are consistent with a historical pattern of governmental "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 immigrant 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

Torrabadella, Laura & Tejero, Elisabet (U Autònoma Barcelona, E-08193 Bellaterra Spain [tel/fax: 34-3-581-13-83/28-27; e-mail: icsc2@cc.uab.es]), **Potentialities of the Biographical Analysis for the Revision 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 context of the restructuring of welfare states. Focus is on changes in family organization in terms of new kinds of gender & intergenerational negotiations. 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,



incorporating kinship networks that are permanently operating & being reactivated in biographical movements of risk, in the context of social-economic transformation. Family support 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 social risk by enabling new forms of social integration & consequently impeding exclusion. Nevertheless, it is argued that this situation is fostering a precarious & conflictual integration based on new gender & generational inequalities.

98S36271 / ISA / 1998 / 13512

Tosi, Michelina (High School Social Work U Roma "La Sapienza", I-00185 Italy (tel/fax: 39-6-35497191/39753095; e-mail: mtosi@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 uneasiness 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.

98S36272 / ISA / 1998 / 13513

Tota, 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 consumer conditions of a theatrical performance in pre-determining the processes of construction of the meanings. During a performance, different spectators construct different mental artifacts corresponding to a particular "material object" (Mukarovsky). 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 the knowledge necessary to define something as theater (or art) is inscribed in the design of the spaces socially destined for its exhibition & in the practices traditionally codified for its aesthetic reception.

98S36273 / ISA / 1998 / 13514

Tóth, 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 industry by 1993. Analysis is based on 1997 research involving a survey of union members & first union leaders in all unionized clothing firms. Case studies involving semistructured interviews with managers, supervisors, & union activists were also conducted in privatized & unionized firms. Interviews were conducted with national union leaders, & data from the Clothing Workers Union archive were analyzed. Results are presented from case studies in four Hungarian & foreign-owned clothing firms. It is argued that, although the management-union relationship can be characterized as microcorporatism, a major shift in the nature of cooperation has occurred from incorporation of ancien régime to detente between increasingly assertive management & marginalized workplace-level unions. While the bargaining power of local unions severely decreased, the Clothing Union did not manage to establish a complementary sectoral-level social regulation of terms & condition of employment. Unions

have suffered a major setback, despite the increased importance of clothing employment in local communities.

98S36274 / ISA / 1998 / 13515

Touraine, Alain (CADIS/Ecole hautes études sciences sociales, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-01-49-54-24-57/42-84-05-91; e-mail: touraine@ehess.fr)), **The Changing Nature of Sociological Knowledge.**

¶ Examines the changing nature of sociology. The main transformation is that the study 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.

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Touraine, Alain (CADIS/Ecole hautes études sciences sociales, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France (tel/fax: 33-01-49-54-24-57/42-84-05-91; 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 culture-loaded & "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 in social sciences should be recognized as centrally important 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.

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Touraine, 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: touraine@ehess.fr)), **Social Movements.**

¶ Collective action has generally linked the defense of specific interests with an attack against a clearly defined adversary who holds power or exerts 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 posthistorical 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 legitimization 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, want different categories to be recognized as equal, when, formerly, differences were always identified with superiority or inferiority. This deep transformation of collective action entails a change in methods of action & forms of organization.



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Touraine, 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: touraine@ehess.fr)), **From Production to Work.**

¶ 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, more than by the study of work & workers defined as social actors. 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 industrial society 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 communitarianism; 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 & work & liberate themselves from communities & markets is termed subjectivation. Without a direct reference to work, competence, & socially recognized activity, we cannot escape from the absolute power of communitarian leaders. Our society gives a more central importance than industrial society to work as a central factor in a personality- & freedom-building process.

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Touraine, 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: touraine@ehess.fr)), **Democracy: Problems and Possibilities.**

¶ The downfall of many authoritarian regimes does not mean by itself the triumph of democracy. Only the end of a monopolistic access to power can lead to an oligopolistic access that is not linked with a real control of state power, the representativeness of political leaders, & the consciousness of citizenship, which are the three basic elements of a democracy. Democracy is much more than a relatively competitive political market. In Western countries, for example, a crisis of representativeness & 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 economy & identity politics 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.

98S36279 / ISA / 1998 / 13520

Toussaint, Jean-Yves & Zimmerman, Monique (Equipe développement urbain Institut national sciences appliquées Lyon, 20 ave Albert Einstein F-69621 Villeurbanne Cedex France (tel/fax: 33-4-72-43-84-71/87-96; e-mail: gcudu@insa.insa-lyon.fr)), **La Conception d'un artefact et la science en pratique** (The Conception of an Artifact and Science in Practice). (FRE)

¶ Presents problems derived from a study of the technical services of a large French city observing the production of an artifact—ie, software—when it meets its addressees (the city's civil servants). Reactions of different users bring into question what service is actually performed by computer software & whether it is interesting only to managing engineers, bookkeepers, & fieldworkers. Conceiving of such a kind of artifact concerns the organization, job, & relationships between organization members. Thus, the artifact is not only an object, it is a project too. Focus is on the artifact as a mobilizing agent & a project in the orga-

nization. In fact, the artifact generates questions about the role & importance of techniques & sciences in social practice, ie, production practice. Thus, it is suggested that the legitimacy & necessity of science & contemporary techniques would be questioned daily.

98S36280 / ISA / 1998 / 13521

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 and Its Social Constraints.**

¶ Today, sport cannot as easily be considered a meritocratic model of fair competition between equals as in the early 1990s. The purpose here is to identify factors challenging this ideal model. The escalation of financial stakes, commercialization, & doping, & the introduction of new technologies are explored. Benefiting from one of these factors has a price. The costs are outlined for the high performance athlete, on one hand, & for the sport spectacle, on the other. Focus is on the consequences of the introduction of technological innovations for the training of high-performance athletes. By studying the interactions between the promoters of innovations & the sports world, it is possible to identify the resistance of athletes & coaches to new technologies. Adopting new equipment sometimes means accepting that new forms of rationality, such as scientific reason (& the notions of proof & logic it implies) or argumentation, take precedence over bodily sensations. Also discussed are the other renunciations imposed by commercialization & doping. But these factors also compel sport to reconsider its justifications. If it wants to continue praising individual merit, the sport spectacle needs to renew how it both stages & condemns injustices. The reaction of spectators to these circumstances is discussed as well.

98S36281 / ISA / 1998 / 13522

Train, Kelly Amanda (5 Gatehead Rd, Willowdale Ontario M2J 2P4 (tel: 416-225-9392)), **Feminist Alien Nation? The Exclusion of Jewish Women of Colour within the Jewish Feminist Community and Feminist Communities of Colour.**

¶ Proposes to destabilize traditional notions of race as exclusive & contained entities that provide the basis & framework for membership & political agendas for the Jewish feminist community & feminist communities of color. Belonging in the Jewish feminist community, & claiming a Jewish woman's identity, necessitates the (im)possibility of membership & identity as a woman of color. Thus, racialized identity is taken up as oppositional & binary, & in this process, Jewish women of color are marginalized from both the Jewish feminist community & feminist communities of color. Concepts of alienation & authenticity are interrogated, specifically in the way that authenticity operates as a basis of exclusion & alienation from community membership & belonging. In this sense, authenticity & authentic identity operate as a means of regulating & policing community identity.

98S36282 / ISA / 1998 / 13523

Travers, Max (Dept Human Sciences Buckinghamshire Chilterns University Coll, Bucks HP11 2JZ England (tel/fax: 01494-522141/461704; e-mail: max.travers@buckscol.ac.uk)), **Recognising the Refugee: An Analysis of Judicial Decision-Making in the British Immigration Courts.**

¶ From 1991 to 1996, 208,000 people claimed political asylum in GB under the 1951 European Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. Since 1994, an average of 40% each year have been recognized as refugees (& a further 16% have been granted "Exceptional Leave to Remain"). Here, an ethnomethodological approach is used to examine the decisions made by adjudicators, the judicial officials who determine the outcome of most applications for asylum, based on 1996 ethnographic study of the British immigration courts. Focus is on two grounds that adjudicators used in refusing appeals: (1) There were no objective risks of persecution in a particular country, as interpreted from reports & documents supplied by the appellant & the British government, including previous case law. (2) The appellant's evidence was lacking in "credibility" because of discrepancies between accounts supplied in court & earlier interviews, & by contradictions or implausible features in testimony.

98S36283 / ISA / 1998 / 13524

Treffers-Daller, Jeanine (Faculty Languages & European Studies U West England, BS16 1QY Bristol (tel/fax: 00-44-117-9656261/9763843; e-mail: j-treffersdaller@wpg.uwe.ac.uk)), **Borrowing and Shift-Induced Interference: Contrasting Patterns in French-Germanic Contact in Brussels and Strasbourg.**

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¶ An attempt is made to test hypotheses derived from the model for contact-induced language change as formulated by Sarah Grey Thomason & Terrence Kaufman (1988). The framework can be shown to correctly predict 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 & Schwelling, Birgit (Dept Sociology 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.**

¶ Attempts to analyze the underlying dynamics of biographical processes of severe suffering in a female migrant worker's narrative. In terms of method, the autobiographical narrative is submitted to a sequential analysis of units of presentation & of processes of the rendering of autobiographical experience in narrative, description, & argumentation. Although the informant, on the surface of her line of presentation, is loyal to her family of origin, the sequential analysis clearly points to her family's responsibility for her biographical suffering. The family sacrifices their daughter as a provider of financial means, while the daughter imagines herself as an actively contributing agent in a temporally extended social contract. When comparing narrative with reflexive parts in the interview, it appears that reflexive activity occurs mainly in the presentation of second-degree activities & rarely in the main story line. Only in those subordinated lines of presentation are allusive mentions of the family's contribution to the informant's suffering made. The surface structure of her interview thus indicates that her reflexive command of her biography is clearly lagging behind her autobiographical experience. On the other hand, the myth of an intact family background in her country of origin serves as a cultural topos, which keeps her functioning under clearly inhuman working conditions in a foreign environment.

98S36285 / ISA / 1998 / 13526

Tremblay, André (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 (tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5906; e-mail: atrembla@uottawa.ca)), **Changement d'identité chez les soldats à l'ère des missions de paix: perspectives théoriques** (Changes in Soldiers' Identities in the Era of Peacekeeping Missions: Theoretical Perspectives). (FRE)

¶ Develops a theoretical model for wartime identities in peacekeeping missions. In a hierarchical, totalizing organization such as the army, competing models for adult identities are accentuated. After discussing the contemporary changes in the nature of primary socialization caused by emerging educational, community, social, & global standards, the image of identities as portrayed by the mass media is considered. Despite the multiplicity of peacekeeping missions, the Canadian Army continues to develop identity based on the traditional wartime role of the soldier.

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Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (Télé-U, CP 670 Station C Montreal Quebec H2L 4L5 (tel/fax: 514-522-3540/3608; e-mail: dgtrembl@telu.quebec.ca)), **Innovation et capital socio-territorial: pistes de recherche dans l'agglomération de Montréal** (Innovation and Socioterritorial Capital: Research in the Montreal Agglomeration). (FRE)

¶ After reviewing the concept of innovation, results from ongoing research are discussed, & theoretical elements that appear pertinent to an evolutionary perspective on innovation, particularly as related to territory, are considered. The role of collective actors in the development of an innovative milieu is highlighted, drawing attention to the organizational learning process & logic behind the theoretical concepts of "innovative

milieu" & "industrial districts." The concept of socioterritorial capital is developed to explain the innovative capacity found in some territories & not in others. Concrete illustrations of these ideas are drawn from ongoing research aimed at identifying whether community involvement leads to different results. Case studies are presented to illustrate community economic development corporations & technopolies trying to activate their socioterritorial capital to spur innovation & foster economic development in specific territories. Discussed in conclusion is the capacity of territories or localities for changing the course of events & innovating through the activation of collective actors.

98S36287 / ISA / 1998 / 13528

Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (Télé-U, CP 670 Station C Montreal Quebec H2L 4L5 (tel/fax: 514-522-3540/3608; e-mail: dgtrembl@telu.quebec.ca)), **Working Time and Women in Canada: Perspectives on Work-Family Conciliation and Working Time.**

¶ Examines Canadian data on whether people, particularly women, in industrial societies have gained or lost free time over recent decades. Also examined are data on forms of employment & work schedules, eg, day-time hours that often cause a burden in terms of child care for women. Some working time arrangements that favor a better conciliation of work & family are discussed. Also addressed are (1) how different findings concerning working time reality & aspirations can be reconciled, (2) whether the question of the changing distribution of time & "time pressure" in industrial societies can be answered with any certainty, & (3) whether all groups in a society are exposed to the same type of situation.

98S36288 / ISA / 1998 / 13529

Tremblay, Gaëtan (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3P8 (tel/fax: 514-987-3000/4164; e-mail: Tremblay.gaetan@uqam.ca)), **Scenarios which Face Public Television in Canada.**

¶ Increasing diversification & related audience fragmentation & the decreasing importance of public TV have been dominant trends in TV evolution during the last two decades. Considered here is the future of public generalist TV, with attention to the economic, social, & political foundations that support the development of generalist TV in general & public TV in particular. Special attention is given to advertising needs, & the dialectic relations between social integration & diversification, & between cultural identity & diversity. Also addressed is the notion of public service. Finally, in light of recent market, legislative, & regulative evolution, possible scenarios that face the Canadian Broadcasting Corp are examined.

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Tremblay, Pierre-André (Dept sciences humaines U Québec, Chicoutimi G7H 2B1 (tel/fax: 418-545-5011/5012; e-mail: pierre-andre.tremblay@sympatico.ca)), **Organizational Strategy and the Production of Community: Reflections from the Québec Case.**

¶ Social movements in Quebec are being deeply affected by the coming of post-Fordism. They are moving from a political & oppositional emphasis to strategies based on partnerships with state institutions & other civil society organizations. They are also trying to constitute webs & networks that could contribute to lessening their isolation. Since they are chiefly preoccupied with self-help, they are now called "community organizations." Researchers, seeing this move as only a step back from an era of political demands, have underestimated the positive dimensions of these organizations. It is suggested here that their actions should partly be understood as an effort to maintain & sometimes recreate community bonds badly eroded by the domination of the market currently promoted by state development policies. These efforts show that the relationships between state & civil society inherited from Fordism should be reconsidered; the production of social life should be seen not as a preordained given, but as the effect of social action. Data were obtained using qualitative methodologies & in-depth interviews with organizers & users of community groups in a midsized town.

98S36290 / ISA / 1998 / 13531

Tretter, Felix (District Mental Hospital, Haar/Munich Federal Republic Germany (tel: 0049-89-4562-3708)), **Towards Increasing the Performance of a Public Hospital—A Technique of Graphical Mapping of Management of Complex Dynamics and Its Relevance for Staff Education.**

¶ In the Federal Republic of Germany, health economics is determining discussion on the function of the health care system, but introducing economic thinking to hospital staff evokes problems. To integrate medical & economic guidance for hospital staff, the systemic analysis of problem

environment 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 show the interdependence of any action with 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, & 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 & Spurlock, 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 Influences 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 actors 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

Triandafyllidou, Anna (Instit Psychology Italian National Research Council, Viale Marx 15 I-00137 Rome Italy [tel/fax: 39-6-860-90220/24737]), **The Role of Otherness in Discourses of Nationhood: A Comparative Analysis.**

¶ 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 investigate the role played by Serbs in the emergency & shaping of a Croatian national identity & the impact on Turks on the crystallization & development of the Greek nation. Focus is on the discourses of nationhood in Croatia & Greece in the early 20th century.

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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 Southern 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 ethnonationalist 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.

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Tritter, Jonathan Q. (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [tel/fax: 011-44-1203-523120/497; e-mail: sysbh@ile.csv.warwick.ac.uk]), **'Getting to Know Myself': Changing Needs and Gaining 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 diagnosed with a wide range of different types of cancer in a number of urban & suburban areas in GB. Patients experience different "cancer journeys," with variations in treatment & support. Some of these variations are clearly related to the particularities of the health care contexts in which patients are treated & the clinicians providing their care. Other variations are related to demographic & socioeconomic factors. Suggested is a range of stages that patients may proceed through & how they are related to changes in expressed needs, & patient understanding & are a product of time from initial concerns & diagnosis. While many cancer patients claim that their illness has transformed their lives, the nature of this transformation, its trajectory, & its endpoint vary in systematic ways.

98S36295 / ISA / 1998 / 13536

Trompette, Pascale (CRISTO-UPMF, BP 47X F-38040 Grenoble Cedex 9 France [tel/fax: 04-76-82-55-37/58-43; e-mail: Pascale.Trompette@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 employs them could be assessed through measures of gift, honor, social status, solidarity, professional identity, out-of-work identity, etc. Then, one 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, Québec G1K 7P4 [tel/fax: 418-656-2131/3071; e-mail: Claude.Trottier@fse.ulaval.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 constraints & opportunities that 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 precise or 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 had graduated is presented, & bachelor's, master's, & doctoral students are compared.

98S36297 / ISA / 1998 / 13538

Truchot, Claude (U Franche-Comté, F-25000 Besançon 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.

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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) probed the limits, potentials, & anatomy of emancipatory social research.

98S36299 / ISA / 1998 / 13540

Trushkova, Yulia (RCEL Institute Linguistics Russian Academy Sciences, Bol. Kislavskij Per. 1/12 103009 Moscow (tel/fax: 095-2905268/28; e-mail: socio@iling.msk.su)), **Terms for National/State Languages in Russian Federation.**

¶ 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: 410-529-5468; e-mail: vtsamis@ubmail.ubalt.edu)), **Should Sociologists Be Concerned with Developmental Epidemiology? The Epidemiological Outlook of Impaired Attention/Encoding Abilities and the Connection to Environment and Memory/Metamemory Processes.**

¶ Considers the possible disadvantages created by the interaction of biological & sociological variables, & how their embedment 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, retarding attention/encoding abilities & the quality of memory & metamemory 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

Tsay, Ruey-Ming (Dept Sociology Tunghai U, 407 Taiwan (tel: 886-4-3590121; e-mail: rmtsai@s867.thu.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 as 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

Tse, Thomas (Dept Sociology Chinese U Hong Kong, Shatin New Territories (tel/fax: 852-2609-6630/2603-5213; e-mail: kctse@cuhk.edu.hk)), **Mission Impossible: A Reconsideration of Democratic Education in Schools.**

¶ Argues 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

Tuck, Jason (School Business King Alfred's U Coll, Hampshire SO22 4NR England (tel/fax: 44-01-962-827498/512; e-mail: J.Tuck@wkac.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/them identities, can both reflect & reinforce these affiliations through their portrayal of sport.

98S36304 / ISA / 1998 / 13545

Tucker, Clyde (US Bureau Labor Statistics, 2 Massachusetts Ave NE Washington DC 20212 (e-mail: Tucker_C@BLS.Gov)), **The Proof Is in the Pudding: Measuring Micro-Level Measurement Error.**

¶ Some 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 conceptual foundation for measuring 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, Thorbjørn (Ostfold Coll, Halden Norway (tel/fax: 69-18-54-00/63-41)), **Ideas**



of Political Leadership among Local Full-Time Politicians in Swedish and Norwegian Municipalities.

¶ 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 professionalization, 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-presentations according to different situations. 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-Noël (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 Modèle de la compétence dans l'industrie sidérurgique française** (Competence Model in France's Steel Industry). (FRE)

¶ 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 compétence* 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, Emmanuelle & Mooney, Elizabeth (Dept Social Sciences Glasgow Caledonian U, G4 0BA Scotland [tel/fax: 44-141-331-3330/3439; e-mail: e.tulle-winton@cal.ac.uk]), **The Government of Old Age: Can Foucault Help Us Theorise Old Age?**

¶ Attempts to test new ways of understanding & theorizing old age by drawing, partly, on Foucauldian 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, & new forms of morality provide the backdrop for the experience of becoming & being old in fin-de-siècle 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 on 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. 1/12 103009 Moscow [tel/fax: 07095-290-52-68/

05-28; e-mail: @iling.msk.su)), **Sociolinguistic Factors for the Same-Type Changes in the Ethnic Languages of the Former Soviet Union.**

¶ 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 the independent states in 1991. These new linguistic elements cannot be treated as a result of the spontaneous immanent development of the ethnic languages, as they emerged simultaneously in typologically & structurally different languages. Their emergence was caused by the spread of Russian as a means of interethnic communication & by the formation of the common fund of neologisms on the basis of the Russian language, accepted by all languages. The latter was necessitated by the need to reflect societal, economic, & political changes in Soviet society. Together with borrowings from the Russian vocabulary, some phonemes & elements of Russian syntax noncharacteristic of the ethnic languages have penetrated them. Thus, same-type linguistic changes in different-system languages are the result of the influence of the extralinguistic factors.

98S36309 / ISA / 1998 / 13550

Tuñón, Esperanza (Colegio Frontera Sur-Unidad Tabasco, CP 866180 Mexico [tel/fax: 52-93-51-50-74/08-93; e-mail: esptunon@nexus.net.mx]), **Population and Birth Control: From "Problem" to "Resource" and the Adolescent Pregnancy Situation in Mexico.**

¶ Analyzes the relationship between the 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

Turcotte, Paul-André G. (Faculté sciences sociales & économiques, 21 rue D'Assas F-75270 Paris Cedex 06 France [tel/fax: 33-1-44-39-52-89/86]), **Sacré, utopie et compromis chez Engels** (Sacred, Utopia and Compromise in Engels). (FRE)

¶ 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 argumentation 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.**

¶ 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



(tel/fax: 61-52-272805/272301)), **Towards a Heideggerian Sociology of the Body.**

¶ 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 sociological (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.

98S36313 / ISA / 1998 / 13554

Turner, Terisa E. & Brownhill, Leigh (Dept Sociology/Anthropology/Political Studies U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1 (tel/fax: 519-824-4120/837-9561; e-mail: terisatu@uoguelph.ca)), **Gendered Class Analysis and Social Movements in Africa.**

¶ Argues that there is a specific gendered relationship characterizing ecology social movements in Africa, which is elaborated as a kind of class relationship. Drawing on case studies of Nigeria & Kenya based on 1980s-1990s fieldwork, it is suggested that women take the lead, a set of men support the women, & this supportive group breaks with the majority of local men who continue to remain in some form of deal or alliance with capital & its national representatives. The Kenya focus is on the refusal of women in smallholder agriculture to produce export crops & their insistence (with some success) in producing food & locally traded crops under their own control. The Nigerian case focuses on the Ogoni struggle against Shell & shows some surprising initiatives by women, especially old women, in forging a functional resistance movement.

98S36314 / ISA / 1998 / 13555

Turpin, Pierre (Laboratoire travail mobilités URA CNRS U Paris X, F-92001 Nanterre Cedex France (tel/fax: 33-1-40-97-59-15/71-35; e-mail: Pierre.Turpin@u-paris10.fr)), **Printemps 1968-Hiver 1986, deux mouvements internationaux des jeunes scolarisées** (Spring 1968-Winter 1986, Two International Movements of Educated Youth). (FRE)

¶ 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. From the viewpoint 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 subdiscipline of sociology—the sociology of destabilization.

98S36315 / ISA / 1998 / 13556

Turuntsev, Evgeny (Institut Socioeconomic Studies Population Russian Academy Sciences, Leninsky Prospekt 14 117901 Moscow (e-mail: isepp@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 prevalence 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.

98S36316 / ISA / 1998 / 13557

Tvetkova, Galina (Russian Academy State Administration, Prospekt Vernadskogo 84 Moscow (tel/fax: 95-436-0409/434-5700)), **Globalization: Regions, Meso-Regions, and the World System.**

¶ Explores the process of Russian transition, which has many problems in the construction of global-local 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 global-local relations.

98S36317 / ISA / 1998 / 13558

Twigg, Julia (Dept Social & Public Policy U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NZ England (tel/fax: 001604-1-250-7216499/01227-824014; 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.

98S36318 / ISA / 1998 / 13559

Tyyskä, Vappu (Ryerson Polytechnic U, Toronto Ontario M5B 2K3 (tel/fax: 416-979-5000/5273; e-mail: vtyyska@acs.ryerson.ca)), **Émigré 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 "émigre," "transnational," & "nomadic" feminisms, discussed here are some of the challenges & contradictions posed to the category "Western feminism" in light of materialist vs ideological schools of feminist theory.

98S36319 / ISA / 1998 / 13560

Udry, J. Richard (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27516 (tel/fax: 919-966-2829/6638)), **Biosocial Foundations of Gendered Behavior.**

¶ 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 the classical bipolar roots of these concepts. The currently overwhelmingly dominant & politically fashionable conceptualization of masculinity & femininity as orthogonal is abandoned.

98S36320 / ISA / 1998 / 13561

Uhalde, M. (LSCI Centre national recherche scientifique, F-75017 Paris France (tel: 33-1-40-25-10-87)), **Les Dimensions sociales de l'internationalisation des entreprises** (The Social Dimensions of the Internationalization of Firms). (FRE)

¶ 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 raises 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 local 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.

98S36321 / ISA / 1998 / 13562

Uhlemann, Thomas (Institut Medical Sociology U Hamburg, D-20246 13 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-40-4717-3397/4947; e-mail: Uhlemann@Uke.uni-hamburg.de]), **Genome Analysis and Insurances.**

¶ 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 imminent 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.

98S36322 / ISA / 1998 / 13563

Ungerson, Clare E. (U Southhampton, SO17 1BJ England [tel/fax: 1703-594808/593859; e-mail: ceu@soton.ac.uk]), **The Production of Marketised Intimacy: Getting Cash for Care.**

¶ The analysis of care 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; ie, 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 "marketization of intimacy" will become an important element in care relationships & in the future of paid & unpaid work.

98S36323 / ISA / 1998 / 13564

Upadhyay, Vrajindra (Dept Humanities & Social Sciences Indian Instit Technology, Delhi 110016 [tel: 68-61-977; fax: 91-11-6862037; e-mail: upadhyay@hss.uitd.ernet.in]), **The Role of NGOs in Enhancing Women's Involvement in Natural Resource Planning in India.**

¶ While it is widely acknowledged that women's participation is crucial for the success of schemes designed for the protection of the environment, traditionally, women have been excluded from the decision-making process. However, in the last few decades, women's involvement in both decision making & implementation of schemes has increased significantly. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have made a special contribution in this regard. Their intervention is particularly meaningful, whereas state efforts have not been very successful. Here, the role of two major NGOs in enhancing women's involvement in decision making regarding environmental protection & unsustainable use of natural resources in India is explored.

98S36324 / ISA / 1998 / 13565

Urano, Masaki (Dept Sociology Waseda U, Shinjuku-ku Tokyo 162-0052 Japan [tel/fax: 81-3-5286-3662/3203-7718; e-mail: VZG01657@niftyserve.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 Japan. Evacuation processes & 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 rou-

tines. Permanent housing developments for the poor are discussed for future housing policy formation.

98S36325 / ISA / 1998 / 13566

Ure, George (California Pacific U, Seattle WA 98107 [fax: 001-206-782-4336; e-mail: gune@nwlink.com]), **Periodicity of Phenomena related to Longwaves. When Do Coincident Factors Become Proof of Existence?**

¶ Are Kondratieff long waves an economic phenomena, 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.

98S36326 / ISA / 1998 / 13567

Uriely, Nathan (Ben Gurion U Negev, Beersheva IL-84105 Israel [fax: 972-7-6472920]), **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 = 388) 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 grasped 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 than the latter.

98S36327 / ISA / 1998 / 13568

Urquidí, Vivian Grace Fernández-Dávila (Dept Sociology U São Paulo, 05508-900 SP Brazil [tel/fax: 5511-8183331/2112096; e-mail: vuquidi@hotmail.com]), **Narcotráfico y reinserción social en América Latina** (Drug Traffic and Social Reinsertion in Latin America). (SPA)

¶ Analyzes drug traffic as a response of social reinsertion 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 social segmentation, differentiated markets, & the exclusion of many people from formal alternatives to work, who then must find a means of social reinsertion. 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.

98S36328 / ISA / 1998 / 13569

Urry, John (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, LA1 4YL England [tel/fax: 44-1524-594179/594256; e-mail: j.urry@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."

98S36329 / ISA / 1998 / 13570

Urry, John (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, LA1 4YL England [tel/fax: 44-1524-594179/594256; e-mail: j.urry@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Citizenship and Globalization.**

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jurry@lancaster.ac.uk)), **Citizenship and the Global-Local.**

¶ 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.

98S36330 / ISA / 1998 / 13571

Urze, Paula, Brandão Moniz, António & Osório, A. Luís (UNINOVA-CRI, Portugal (e-mail: pcu@uninova.pt)), **Toward the Virtual Enterprise Paradigm: A Cultural and Technological Information Network.**

¶ 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, Sainseaulieu) & 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.

98S36331 / ISA / 1998 / 13572

Uslenghi, Juan Pablo (USAL-CONICET-IDICSO, CP 1086 H. Yrigoyen 2441 Buenos Aires Argentina (tel/fax: 54-1-8239596/8233347; e-mail: rquelen@mail.retina.ar)), **Globalización y gobernanabilidad. La participación como atributo de gobierno** (Globalization and Governability. Participation as an Attribute of Governance). (SPA)

¶ 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.

98S36332 / ISA / 1998 / 13573

Utasi, Agnes (Institut Political Science Hungarian Academy Sciences, Benczún u 33 H-1068 Budapest (tel/fax: 361-3214-830/3221-843; e-mail: utasi@mtapti.hu)), **The Stratum-Differences of Divorce and Cohabitation.**

¶ ISSP (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 larger degree of freedom in lifestyle choice has increased the divorce rate. However, unhappy married couples often stay together because of the disadvantages of divorce.

98S36333 / 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-infoparis5.fr)), **With a Job or Not: Mirrors Play into Sarial Society.**

¶ 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 history. 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.

98S36334 / ISA / 1998 / 13575

Uzumi, Yuka (National Museum Ethnology, Osaka 565 Japan), **A By-Product of the Far-Off Rice Crop: An Arche-Type of Sushi Found in a Present Village of Middle Area of Japan.**

¶ 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.

98S36335 / ISA / 1998 / 13576

Vaa, Mariken (Nordic Africa Instit, PO Box 1703 SE-75147 Uppsala Sweden (tel/fax: 46-18-56-22-00/69-56-29; e-mail: Marikan.Vaa@nai.uu.se)), **Housing Policy after Political Transition: The Case of Bamako, Mali.**

¶ 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 & housing; a revised master plan for the city of Bamako was adopted in 1995. Large, unbuild 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.

98S36336 / ISA / 1998 / 13577

Vaggione, Juan M. (U National Córdoba, 5000 Argentina (tel: 54-51-33-2059; e-mail: VaggiJ01@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".**

¶ Analyzes a paradox in municipal politics in the Province of Córdoba, Argentina. On the one hand, a strong legal 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 expressing 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.

98S36337 / ISA / 1998 / 13578

Vaillancourt Rosenau, Pauline (Health Policy Instit U Texas, Houston 77225 (tel/fax: 713-500-9491/9493; e-mail: prosenau@utsph.sph.uth.tmc.edu)), **Organising Technology Assessment in Health Care: The Cases of Quebec, France, and the U.S..**

¶ Health technology assessment, diffusion, adoption, & utilization practices can be organized to save scarce medical technology resources & assure access of the un- & underinsured 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 di-

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.

98S36338 / ISA / 1998 / 13579

Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy & Perron, Bertrad (Dept sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (e-mail: vaillje@ere.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 = 23). Leaders of 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.

98S36339 / ISA / 1998 / 13580

Vaitkus, Mark A. (Dept Behavioral Sciences & Leadership US Military Academy, West Point NY 10996 (tel/fax: 914-938-5642/2236; e-mail: lm6306@exmail.usma.edu)), **Estimating Individual and Unit Morale in the United States Army.**

¶ Large-scale surveys conducted by the Walter Reed Army Inst 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 personal morale means higher than those for the company measure & 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 better linked to the company measure. 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.

98S36340 / ISA / 1998 / 13581

Vajda, Júlia & Kovacs, Eva Judit (Instit Sociology ELTE U, H-1446 Budapest Hungary (tel/fax: 36-1-266-5222/3860; e-mail: H13073VAJ@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 survival 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.

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Valdiviezo-Sandoval, René (U Autónoma Tlaxcala, 90070 Mexico (tel: 22-84-66-04; fax: 246-2-73-80; e-mail: ciisder@noc.pue.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 options of regional development, exemplifying a situation that is being generalized to various regions in the country.

98S36342 / ISA / 1998 / 13583

Valdmanis, Janis (U Latvia, Riga LV-1050 (tel/fax: 371-7-227696; e-mail: latv@ac.lza.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, fall into a majority-minority relationship. The case of Latvian 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.

98S36343 / ISA / 1998 / 13584

Valença, Márcio Moraes (Dept Geografia UFRN Lagoa Nova, Natal RN 59-072-970 Brazil (tel/fax: 00-44-1273-682478; e-mail: mvalenca@cchla.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 Melo, the elected president, & the allocation of housing investments during his government. This correlation & its political influences are examined.

98S36344 / ISA / 1998 / 13585

Valencia, Judith (U Central Venezuela, Caracas (tel/fax: 258-9630454/2636080; 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 illegality, tempting governments to associate in a politics of fait accompli. Transnationals 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.

98S36345 / ISA / 1998 / 13586

Valenzuela, Eugenia (Dept Sociology Saint Thomas More Coll U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon S7N 0W6 (tel/fax: 306-966-8947/8904)), **Religion y desarrollo: las iglesias pentecostales en México (Religion and Development: Pentecostal Churches in Mexico). (SPA)**

¶ A critical evaluation of the most predominant theoretical models in the study of Latin American Pentecostalism, with focus on the neoliberal argument of David Martin & the modernistic approach of Jean-Pierre Bastian. 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 theoretical 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.

98S36346 / ISA / 1998 / 13587

Valladarej, Licia (Instit U Pesquisas Rio de Janeiro, 22260-100 RJ Brazil (tel/fax: 55-21-5378020/2867146; e-mail: vallada@ibm.net)), **The Favela 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 on 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, & new trends of interpretation are considered, 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.

98S36347 / ISA / 1998 / 13588

Valtonen, 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 & the welfare system are clearly priorities. Yet, in the interest of sustainable & long-term integration, immigrants must achieve a position of negotiation with equity-promoting & policy-making institutions. Also, they must establish a stake in the mainstream society.

98S36348 / ISA / 1998 / 13589

Van Bockstaele, Jacques, Van Bockstaele, Maria & Godard-Plasman, Martine (Centre socioanalyse, 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 Research Hypotheses on Cognition/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 the agents, which are organized into a hierarchy determined by the risk 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 socioanalytical 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 elements, 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 & politically, etc. The confrontation between categories generates opinions; approaches to categorical relations; management of power relations; & treatment of technical items; knowledge, & experience, thus developing the dynamics of imagination & memory relevant to action.

98S36349 / ISA / 1998 / 13590

Van Bockstaele, Jacques, Van Bockstaele, Maria & Godard-Plasman, Martine (Centre socioanalyse, 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 in situ (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 the social sciences 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 relationships 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 reactions characteristic of a specific level 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, reproduce a collective intentionality of the social system, which arises when intergroup relations have been established. Organized as such, the coupled system enables each entity to explore & analyze its position on the progress of action during clinical simulation, ie, social analysis.

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Van de Gorr, Anne Geerte (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3524 CK Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-302534748/302534405; e-mail: A.vandeGoor@fsw.ruu.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 30-80, 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 acquired 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. Possession & usage of appliances are obviously influenced by factors other than individual skills. Following consumer behavior theory, income & time budgets & social factors are incorporated in the model.

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Van de Werfhorst, Herman G., De Graaf, Nan Dirk & Kraaykamp, Gerbert (Dept Sociology Nijmegen U, NL-6500 HE Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-24-36123-21/99; e-mail: H.vandeWerfhorst@maw.kun.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 & loglinear 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.



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Van den Broek, Andries (Social & Cultural Planning Office, PO Box 37 NL-2280 AA Rijswijk Netherlands (tel/fax: 31703-198780/963000; e-mail: andries.van.den.broek@scp.nl)), **From Professionals to Amateur? Despecialization in Daily Life.**

¶ In the course of a process generally depicted in terms of functional differentiation or specialization, certain activities or tasks became characteristic of certain social roles. Child care, eg, was the domain of housewives, & men & women of high culture were not involved in common leisure pursuits. While this process may still proceed in the domains of science & economics, the reverse appears to hold for day-to-day life. People more often combine professional work & child care, while a night on the town may involve both an opera & dancing. Borrowing from an anthropologist's perspective (Linton, 1937), an attempt is made to analyze the extent to which activities constitute roles. Using a longitudinal approach, it is assessed whether such roles stand their ground or disintegrate.

98S36353 / ISA / 1998 / 13594

Van den Hoonaard, Deborah K. (Gerontology Program Saint Thomas U, Fredericton New Brunswick E3B 5G3 (tel/fax: 506-452-0486/0547; e-mail: DKVDH@StThomasU.ca)), **Moving from the Couples' World: Widows' Strategies That Express the Social Meaning of Widowhood.**

¶ Explores the social meaning of widowhood for older Canadian women from their perspective, drawing on in-depth interview data from 29 women, ages 53-87, who lost their husbands in the previous 5 years & observation of a 6-week workshop for widows. It is found that one of the most challenging aspects of life for widows is relationships. Widows' characterization of the social world as a "couples' world" indicates the extent of this challenge, particularly in three areas: (1) Women find they are "dropped" by many of their friends. This is at least partially explained by the absence of norms surrounding what behavior widows can expect from their friends. (2) Relationships with adult children are affected by unclear expectations. (3) Widows need to find new ways to interact with men regardless of whether they want to remarry. Focus is on the strategies women use to move from a couple identity that had seemed effortless & natural to being single, which requires conscious effort on the part of the widow & those who interact with her.

98S36354 / ISA / 1998 / 13595

Van der Heijden, Hein-Anton (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 DL Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-20-525-4501/2006; e-mail: vanderheijden@pscw.uva.nl)), **Environmental Movements, Ecological Modernisation and Political Opportunity Structures.**

¶ 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, however, persist in articulating their struggle against environmental degradation with resistance against oppressing social structures. An integration of northern & southern strategies could be found in the conceptualization of ecological modernization as a locally determined cultural politics, the content & success of which are heavily dependent on the specific political opportunity structure in an individual country. These ideas are elaborated & operationalized by applying them to empirical research results from a number of First, Second, & Third World countries.

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Van der Loo, Hans & Mante-Meijer, Enid A. (Centre Policy & Management Utrecht U, Netherlands (tel: 31-30-538101; e-mail: h.vanderloo@pobox.ruu.nl)), **Rethinking Daily Consumption of ICT. Cyberconsumers across Generations and Cultures.**

¶ Semistructured mail survey data from members of a European research network, their partners, & children (total N = 36) indicate that attitudes toward technology in general are strongly related to the so-called "spirit of the time." Dividing consumers that are active in today's marketplace into three broad cohorts of "matures" (born 1909-1945), "boomers" (born 1946-1964), & "X-ers" (born post-1965), contradicts the view that the delimitation can be made between older & younger persons—the latter being the most enthusiastic users of information & communication technologies (ICTs). People ages 40+ are much more inclined to own devices like fax & e-mail & use services like call waiting, call answering, telebanking, & teleshopping. The notion that cohorts who

matured in the 1960s & 1970s are suspicious of modern technologies is confirmed. As with most things, boomers have looked at technology as a character in a morality play, seeing bad- & good-technologies; they strive to avoid the bad & embrace the good. When it comes to the actual use of ICTs in the domestic sphere, boomers cannot only be labeled as early adopters, but also as heavy users. Having grown up in a period in which technology has become part of the fabric of everyday life, the youngest cohorts have a mixed & pragmatic attitude toward technology. They are not extremely technologically minded, but neither are they very negative about technological developments; technology is more or less taken for granted. X-ers seem to be much more selective in consuming new technologies than often is assumed.

98S36356 / ISA / 1998 / 13597

Van der Veen, Romke (U Twente, NL-7500 AE Enschede Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-53-4893914/4894734; e-mail: r.j.vanderveen@bsk.utwente.nl)), **Social Security, Solidarity and Social Cohesion. The Social Consequences of the Managed Liberalization of the Dutch Welfare State.**

¶ Analyzes important changes in the Dutch welfare state in the last 15 years as a process of "managed liberalization," in which the state intensifies its grip on social & economic processes by sharpening legal rules, administrative procedures, & organization in the sphere of social policy, & at the same time, risks are partially privatized & incentives are introduced for the administration & citizens. This process can have unanticipated consequences, ie, the risk of exclusion & of market corporatism; how & to what extent these manifest themselves are explored. Concentrating on social security policy, the changes that have taken place are analyzed from the perspective of social solidarity & social cohesion, highlighting the causes for & the consequences of managed liberalization. Theoretically & empirically, it is shown that changes in social security policy can have negative as well as positive consequences for solidarity & cohesion; factors that determine these consequences are explored.

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Van der Zouwen, Johannes & Van Dijkum, Cor (Free U Amsterdam, NL-1081 HV Netherlands (e-mail: zouwen@scw.vu.nl)), **Towards a Methodology for the Empirical Testing of Complex Social (Cybernetic) Models.**

¶ The application of cybernetics for the description of social systems is a great opportunity for the social sciences to comprehend the complexity of the ever-evolving, time-dependent character of social phenomena. Cybernetic concepts such as system, feedback, & nonlinear relations between variables are, in principle, very helpful in analyzing the dynamic character of those systems, & many promising models can be found in the literature. The empirical foundation & validation of such models of social systems is, however, still problematic. One of the reasons for this is that social science methodology is not yet ready to give clear answers to the complicated question of how the empirical validation of complex models can be done in a scientifically acceptable way. Another reason is that the creators of complex sociocybernetic models value theories to infer sociocybernetics models more so than they care about the empirical validation & falsification of their models. Explored here are (1) How can the concepts & explanations of modern cybernetics be translated to sound reasoning in the logic of model building & incorporated in transparent complex models of social phenomena? (2) What problems & solutions can sociocybernetics & social scientists share when they both try to validate complex models in a scientifically acceptable way? & (3) How can those complex models be made plausible, & empirically testable, in a methodologically adequate way?

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Van der Zouwen, Johannes & Van Tilburg, Theo (Dept Social Research Methodology Vrije U, NL-1081 HV Amsterdam Netherlands (tel/fax: 3120-444-6871/6810; e-mail: zouwen@scw.vu.nl)), **Testing Causal Hypotheses with Data Collected in Standardized Panel Interviews.**

¶ Testing causal hypotheses using true or quasi-experimental designs requires successive measurements of the same subjects (Ss) with the same instruments; only then can differences between successive responses given by the same S be safely interpreted as changes with respect to the variables concerned. However, the procedure of standardized repeated measurement may hamper the quality of the data because of the observed reactivity of survey interviewing on Ss' opinions & attitudes, especially the occurrence of Socratic, fatigue, & memory effects on responses given in



subsequent interviews. When Ss are interviewed in subsequent panel-waves by different interviewers (which often cannot be avoided in practice), differential interviewer characteristics & interviewing strategies may distort the validity of the estimations of change. These threats on data quality are studied using data from a large longitudinal study of 2, 096 older adults in the Netherlands. Suggestions are formulated to prevent or correct for misestimating of actual change in Ss over time.

98S36359 / ISA / 1998 / 13600

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.**

¶ Explores education systems in industrial societies. Optimists argue that citizens have good personal reasons to demand education for their children. In modern societies, there is room for one's self-development, & optimists 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 demand for education is an autonomous phenomenon. Because of the complexity 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 complexity of the development of the educational system. Analysis supports the pessimistic perspective.

98S36360 / ISA / 1998 / 13601

Van Dijkum, Cor, Lam, Niek & Ganzeboom, 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.**

¶ 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 developed. The model has population, educational, choice, & macro submodels & feedback loops: the output of the educational submodel feeds the population submodel, which, in turn, is connected to the educational submodel. The rate of feedback is determined by the choice submodel. With this model, the consisting rise of the level of popular education can be reconstructed in a plausible way. However, since a reconstruction can never equal a sound explanation, a second objective is to experiment with the computer simulation to get a better understanding of the dynamics & limits of the simulation.

98S36361 / ISA / 1998 / 13602

Van Eijck, Koen & Van Rees, Kees (Faculty Arts Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands (tel: 31-13-466-2652; e-mail: c.j.m.vEijck@kub.nl)), **Reading Matters: Testing the Omnivore-Univore Thesis for Dutch Readers 1975-1995.**

¶ 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 discussed of how to use cultural classifications without begging the question of their definition & without claiming to have an Archimedean point permitting the classification of cultural goods. Latent class analysis of time-budget 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 & Simkus's (1992) omnivore-univore thesis with respect to actual reading behavior. The main questions are whether present-day Dutch society is composed of clearly distinguishable categories: nonreaders, reading omnivores, & 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.

98S36362 / ISA / 1998 / 13603

Van Gijsegem, Veerle (Faculteit Rechtsgeleerdheid Vrije U Brussel, B-1050 Belgium (tel/fax: 32-2-629-24-40/26-37; e-mail: secrscri@vnet3.vub.ad.be)), **Law and Inequality.**

¶ Formulates some considerations concerning inequalities between victims of crimes acting as 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 investigation & 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 possibilities to have the crime-related damages repaired through the system.

98S36363 / ISA / 1998 / 13604

Van Huyssteen, Elsa Fransina (Dept Sociology U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 2050 South Africa (tel/fax: 27-11-716-3420/339-8163; e-mail: 029elsa@muse.arts.wits.ac.za)), **"Rampant Populists" and Other "Charlatans": Constitutionalism, Power and Civil Society in South Africa.**

¶ The new South African Constitution introduced an era of constitutionalism that resulted in a profound shift in the distribution of power, particularly 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 crucial for the consolidation of democracy & the creation of a new patriotism that the Constitution, constitutionalism, & the Constitutional Court achieve sustainable legitimacy among the majority of South Africans. Several challenges to this process have, however, emerged, including 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 & reconciliation, & 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 constitutionalism, focusing on strategies to legitimize constitutionalism & its implications, 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.

98S36364 / ISA / 1998 / 13605

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)), **The 'Stolen Generations': On the Removal of Australian Indigenous Children from Their Families and Its Implications for the Sociology of Childhood.**

¶ Outlines the results of a study of the development of the policy of Aboriginal child removal in Australia, its antecedents, its surrounding philosophy & politics, & the emergence of a more critical understanding of it in recent years. Implications of this history for the sociology of childhood are considered.

98S36365 / ISA / 1998 / 13606

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?**

¶ The members of modern Western cultures see their identities & forms of social relations as historically unique, both in everyday, commonsense understandings of what it means to be a person in contemporary societies, & in social-scientific studies of Western culture & society, especially in history & sociology. However, there are arguments against an overemphasis 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 epochs & non-Western cultures, & for a greater sensitivity to the continuities 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.

98S36366 / ISA / 1998 / 13607

Van Leeuwen, Marco H. D. & Maas, Ineke (Netherlands' Economic Historical Archives, Cruquiusweg 31 NL-1019 AT Amsterdam (fax: 31-20-6160401; e-mail: MLE@iisg.nl)), **Ascription and Achievement in 18th-Century France.**

¶ 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 & individual 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 Logchem-Pasman, Maja (Social Research Methodology Documentation Centre Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-10-408-2195/452-9510; e-mail: hoogenboom@srm.eur.nl)), **Documentation and Cyberspace: Information Services in Transformation.**

¶ For 30 years, a database of references to literature on social research methodology, statistical analysis procedures, & computer software has been built at Erasmus U in Rotterdam (Netherlands). Books, articles, & catalogs are screened & selected by scientific information specialists of the SRM (Social Research Methodology) Documentation Centre. Relevant literature is abstracted & indexed with the help of a "Thesaurus of Social Research Methodology." In the beginning, the database was published several times a year in "Bibliographies" & "Abstract Bulletins." Extensions of computer applications in the social sciences also provided opportunities for computer-mediated documentation. Technical problems with online connections led to the production of a CD-ROM in co-operation with Sage Publishers. Developments in information dissemination through the Internet have initiated the establishment of the SRM-Site, which provides pointers to electronic information sources on social research methodology & statistics. Searching facilities for the literature database are now being developed on the Internet to provide the possibility of consultation by anyone, at any time, worldwide. Potentials & limitations of information superhighways for documentation are discussed.

98S36368 / ISA / 1998 / 13609

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)), **New Technologies in Sociological Research, Documentation, Publishing and Teaching.**

¶ Describes a special session of the ISA (International Sociological Assoc) World Congress of Sociology, with representatives from the US, Canada, GB, Germany, the Netherlands, & France who have been instrumental in setting up some of the first professional sociological web sites (the ISA, the American Sociological Assoc), electronic journals (*Sociological Research Online*, *Solaris*, *Bulletin de méthodologie sociologique*), & extensive sociological research resources (the Dutch Social Research Methodology Documentation Centre, the British Question Bank, the German Social Science Information Center, the Canadian "Wired Suburb" Project, the French BMS-RC33 Listserv).

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 Questionnaire.**

¶ The quarterly scientific journal, the *Bulletin de méthodologie sociologique* (BMS), founded in 1983, soon started working closely with the International Sociological Assoc (ISA) Research Committee "Logic & Methodology" (RC33), & began publishing the "RC33 Newsletter" twice a year. Since its creation, the BMS has used e-mail as a means of communication between editors, authors, & readers, which includes the sending of entire research articles. Besides its use to assist scientific publication, e-mail has been used as an RC33 organizational tool, particularly for preparing conferences & prospecting for new members. In 1994, RC33 published *Internet Culture and Its Three Levels* at the same time as the BMS & RC33 were moving from level 1—use of e-mail—to level 2—use of systematic information exchange by Listserv, FTP, & other procedures. In early 1995, the ISA e-mail survey questionnaire was developed, results of which are presented here for the first time. BMS experience & the ISA e-mail survey reveal the existence of an astonishing computer literacy gap, that is only now being addressed. This gap continues to exist, & other surveys show that it now extends into level 3 of Internet culture—use of the World Wide Web—where passive browsers contrast with active movers.

98S36370 / ISA / 1998 / 13611

Van Nieuwenhuijze, Otto (Govert Flinckstr 144, NL-1072 EN Amsterdam Netherlands (tel: 3120-6733654; e-mail: 100517.1411@compuserve.com)), **The Simplicity of Complexity.**

¶ There are many models that show that complexity is but a form of sim-

plicity. Here, some of the many models available are described, focusing on their relevance in social systems. It is argued that the transcendental nature of such models makes them so valuable in interdisciplinary settings & in environments separated by differences in paradigm. This makes clear why they are rarely fully understood & so difficult to accept. That they are very relevant is shown by a specific model, ie, the human body, which serves not only as a blueprint for system integrity (in the way the cells & DNA are always attuned to the whole), but also, inversely, for the way humans have a place in society.

98S36371 / ISA / 1998 / 13612

Van Oorschot, Wim & Halman, Loek (Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-13-4662794/4662370; e-mail: w.j.h.voorschot@kub.nl)), **The Poor, Are They to Blame or to Pity? An International Comparison of Popular Explanations of Poverty.**

¶ The readiness to help others in need depends strongly on the degree to which people believe that neediness is beyond needy peoples' personal control. An important question for understanding welfare state solidarities is, therefore, the explanations that people have for the existence of poverty, ie, whether they emphasize internal (blame) or external (pity) factors. International comparative data from the 1990 European & World Values Survey, for various European Union & Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development countries reveal that differences between countries in the degree to which the public think that the poor are to blame or to pity are related to differences in prevailing cultural (religious, individualism vs collectivism, materialism vs postmaterialism), political (Left-Right), & structural (incidence of poverty) characteristics, as well as to type of welfare state.

98S36372 / ISA / 1998 / 13613

Van Otterlee, Anneke (Dept Sociology U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands), **Paradise Won or Lost? Technology and the Transformation of the Edible Nature in the 20th Century: Actors, Ideals and Interdependencies.**

¶ In the 20th twentieth century, food in Western industrialized countries has fundamentally changed, as compared to earlier periods. Good food for everybody, measured by quantitative & qualitative standards, has been utopic. In the 20th century, the Land of Cockaigne has become a reality, as a result of the efforts of several groups of actors, foremost of whom are entrepreneurs, technologists, & scientists. However, at the dawn of the new century, the other side of the coin has become manifest. Technological processing & preservation (of a mechanical, chemophysical, & biotechnological nature) have resulted in a supermarket supply that is remote from the formerly well-known, because close, surrounding edible nature. Eating technological food has become an ambivalent thing. Here, the ideals of the different groups of actors involved in this development are exposed, & the outcome of their plans in the 20th century is attributed to their interdependencies. Varied historical sources are used & implications drawn for the next century.

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) mucen@pi.net)), **Social-Culture Developments and Mobility in the Netherlands.**

¶ Examines whether emancipation, population aging, shrinking household sizes, & extension of one's duties or responsibilities affect mobility in the Netherlands, drawing on data from five diary-based time-use studies conducted 1975-1995. Analyses show that mobility has increased since 1975, in particular, the number of car movements. Important differences are found between cohorts (or generations) greater than those over the time span. Every new generation has a higher mobility demand than the preceding generation. This is an important aspect of the aging of the population because the next generation to reach pensionable age (born after WWII) will have a higher mobility demand than the present generation. The effect of the extension of one's duties is declining. Single people or people who are living together (without children) have higher mobility. Emancipation has a positive effect. In particular, women with part-time jobs make more trips. They often have to combine working & household (or care) activities. The consequences of these findings for future developments are discussed.

98S36374 / ISA / 1998 / 13615

Van Steenberg, 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 Cul-**



ture.

¶ New options for a global culture are developed & existing options criticized. In exploring the type of global culture that may be expected, clusters of oppositional answers with a certain elective affinity can be distinguished: homogeneity-heterogeneity, unity-diversity, integration-fragmentation, & convergence-divergence. Also considered are how such processes take place &, especially, whether & to what extent there is a center (or even a hegemon) from which that new culture is disseminated. The (related) dichotomies here are center-periphery, centralization-decentralization, & top down-bottom up. Based on this, a matrix with four options can be constructed: Where I = center x homogeneity/unity, II = center x diversity, III = no center x homogeneity, & IV = no center x diversity. The present discussion on a global culture is dominated by the controversy between options I & IV. Option I represents the notion of a global culture based on a hegemon (mostly the US & sometimes Western civilization) that imposes its values & norms on the rest of the world. Postmodernists seem to show affinity with option IV, a highly fragmented global culture. Here, the one-sidedness of this discussion is criticized & options II & III are explored. Option II is based on the notion that Westernization does not necessarily lead to homogeneity & dominance; on the contrary, room for diversity & pluriformity is an inherent aspect of Western culture. Option III represents the idea of more or less spontaneous (bottom-up) global development toward more unity in the cultural realm. Empirical evidence in the form of emerging institutions is presented to support these two options. Moreover, the debate between the oppositional options II & III is argued to be more interesting & fruitful than the present (dominant) debate between options I & IV, because it leads to less polarization & to a more peaceful integration.

98S36375 / ISA / 1998 / 13616

Van Tatenhove, Jan P. M. & Arts, Bas J. M. (Dept Environmental Policy Sciences, PO Box 9108 NL-6500 HK Nijmegen Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-24-361-5654/1841; e-mail: J.vantatenhove@BW.KUN.NL)), **Environmental Policy Arrangements in the Global Age.**

¶ The agenda of environmental problems is set on different levels, eg, the UN, the European Union, & nation-states, & also in interregional coalitions. To understand new directions in environmental politics, one must look at processes of policy making that exceed the nation-state model, eg, globalization. Focus is on the multiplicity of environmental policy arrangements in contemporary environmental politics, arguing that there is a shift from more rule-directed arrangements to a combination of rule-directed & -altering arrangements. The former are made in the context of the nation-state model, & the latter in new coalitions between governments, nongovernmental organizations, & business, in which actors have the possibility to define the rules of policy making, while power relations have changed. The multiplicity of environmental policy arrangements & the different sites of power are illustrated on the basis of four case studies: (1) agroenvironmental policy, (2) infrastructural projects, (3) climate change policy, & (4) biodiversity policy. The analysis leads to an evaluation of possibilities of public participation & governance in environmental politics.

98S36376 / ISA / 1998 / 13617

Van Willenswaard, Hans (IN/I Foundation, PO Box 11514 NL-1001 GM Amsterdam Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-20-62-58294/40503; e-mail: ini@antenna.nl)), **Green Livelihood in the Middle East: A New Approach to Agrarian Development.**

¶ Middle Eastern countries have been making an effort to adopt the European model of making & consuming food. This approach has contributed to problems that derive from overuse of artificial fertilizers, desertification, & alienation of both food producers & consumers. It is argued here that an alternative model of food production is possible in the Middle East. Characteristics of the proposed model include development of food self-sufficiency in local areas & the production & utilization of organic fertilizers produced locally, as well as education for restraining consumerism trends. The discussion is supported by reports on concrete examples of green livelihood from several countries.

98S36377 / ISA / 1998 / 13618

Vanclay, Frank (Charles Sturt U, Bathurst New South Wales 2795 Australia), **Farming Styles in Australian Agriculture.**

¶ Examines the extent to which farming styles exist as a heuristic device but are not very useful in actually classifying farmers. Extension discourse proves to be hegemonic, at least in Australian farming communities, & social desirability & other factors mean that there are difficulties

in identifying styles. Styles that are identified are more likely to be local cultural mythology rather than local praxis or habitus; still, diversity in agriculture exists & must be explainable. Case studies with farmers offer insight into explanations for this diversity.

98S36378 / ISA / 1998 / 13619

Vandelac, Louise (Dépt sociologie U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 (tel/fax: 987-3000/4638; e-mail: vandelac.louise@uqam.ca)), **Ingenierie et mutations de l'Être et de l'espèce. Menaces environnementales à la fertilité, production techniciée de vivant et faillité 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, & genetic engineering, human beings are progressively reduced to their biological expression & breeding. How this impacts the definition of species & even the conception of humanity is discussed, along with the relative failure of democratic debates & certain evaluative & social plans & the insignificance of ethical plans. The suspected effects of endocrine impostors associated with certain contaminants on animal life & human health & the explosion of reproductive technology are addressed. It is argued that research on reproductive technology & ethical plans calls into question the technical capturing of life & its effects of symbolic disintegration. If this research emphasizes the need for adequate plans of evaluation & critical analyses of technology's reductive & mechanistic representations, it also highlights the demands of a new epistemology of breeding.

98S36379 / ISA / 1998 / 13620

Vandenbergh, Frederic (Dept Human Sciences Brunel U, Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 3PH England (tel/fax: 44-1895-274000/203018)), **A Metacritical Reading of Theories of Reification.**

¶ The concept of reification is shown to be the central concept of German sociology, from Karl Marx to Jürgen Habermas. Reification is not a simple concept, however, but a "paired" one, in which the Marxist & Kantian conceptions of critique enter into a dialectical tension. If the concept is used in the Weberian-Marxist tradition to refer to the alienating autonomization of social structures, it is used in the neo-Kantian tradition to criticize the hypostasis of concepts & the naturalization of the social world. It is contended that a metatheoretical reading of the theories of reification that critically analyzes their ontological & epistemological presuppositions allows one to adequately formulate the criteria that a realist & hermeneutically sensitive critical theory should satisfy: it should be able to take into account the autonomization of social structures without hypostasizing its concepts.

98S36380 / ISA / 1998 / 13621

Vander Straeten, Raf (Utrecht U, NL-3508 TC Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-30-253-3910/7731; e-mail: r.vanderstraeten@fsw.ruu.nl)), **Sociocybernetics, Socialization, Education.**

¶ The concept of "socialization" is used to analyze relationships between individual & society. This concept & that of education indicate that individuals have to interiorize the values, norms, & knowledge forms on which the continuance of society depends. This classic meaning is questioned here, tracing the consequences of a hypothesis formulated by Heinz von Foerster: the more an element of a system acts "trivially" (ie, predictably), the weaker its influence on the global behavior of the system. As von Foerster stated it metaphorically, individuals who act trivially will feel more alienated, because they will not recognize themselves in their group's activities. Inversely, individuals have a greater impact on the group, & are less alienated, the more they act nontrivially, in the sense of nondeterministically. Perspectives for a reconsideration of the concepts of socialization & education are outlined by elaborating on two consequences of this hypothesis. (1) Relations between the values that guide an individual's activities & the social values that socialization & education are expected to transmit to assure individual & social well-being do not have to be simple & rigid; differences in this regard account for processes of social evolution. (2) The particular lay-out of classrooms (one teacher, several pupils) with their apparatus of tests seems to provoke a trivialization of individuals; but one might also suspect that this constellation invites deviant activities of pupils who oppose the processes of trivialization (youth cultures). Intentional socialization creates its own side-effects.



98S36381 / ISA / 1998 / 13622

Vander Velden, Lee & Chalip, Laurence (Dept Kinesiology U Maryland, College Park 20742 (tel/fax: 301-405-2493/314-9167; e-mail: lv3@umail.umd.edu)), **Audience Reaction to the Olympic Games: Winter 1992 through Winter 1998.**

¶ Examines consumer behavior regarding the Olympic Games, Winter 1992-Winter 1998, via five separate studies. Separate questionnaires were designed for the Summer & Winter Games to ascertain overall interest in the Olympic Games as compared to other major sporting events, specific interest in the Summer & Winter Games, & attention to individual events. Demographic characteristics identified those who watched the Games, how often they watched, what events they followed, & their motivations for following specific events &/or the Games in general. The patterns of consumption investigated include identification of the media sources used, time spent watching the Games on TV, & whether viewers made special arrangements to watch. Finally, respondents answered several questions pertaining to the structure of the Olympic Games & their media presentation. Focus is on results pertaining to the motivations for following the Olympic Games, including differences between viewer motives for the Winter & Summer Games as well as the overall trends among US viewers since the end of the Cold War.

98S36382 / ISA / 1998 / 13623

Vannier, Patricia (Maison recherche UTM CERS, F-31058 Toulouse France (tel: 33-06-81-55-77-87; e-mail: recd@mail.cick.fr)), **Structures et réseaux de sociabilité dans la sociologie française de l'après guerre (1946-1968)** (Structures and Networks of Sociability in Postwar French Sociology (1946-1968)). (FRE)

¶ An analysis of the first laboratory of sociology production in France—the Sociological Studies Center—shows that postwar sociology was reconstructed mainly with the thematic of labor work through two large fields: the sociology of knowledge with Georges Gurwitsch & the sociology of work with Georges Friedmann. The Center, created in 1946, has allowed the transition from a traditional sociology, sometimes considered as a speculative or philosophical sociology, to a modern sociology, inspired by US empirical sociology & its use of quantitative methods. Data obtained via analysis of 393 articles published by Center researchers, 1946-1968, & 55 biographical interviews are drawn on to explore relations between sociological production & structures of sociability, eg, the resistance movement, the Communist Party, political & religious movements, editorial committees of journals, & study trips in the US.

98S36383 / ISA / 1998 / 13624

Vanreusel, Bart & Taks, Marijke (Faculty Physical Education & Physical Therapy Katholieke U Leuven, B-3001 Belgium (tel/fax: 32-16-32-90-00/31-16-32-91-96; e-mail: bart.vanreusel@Dok.kuleuven.ac.be)), **Sport for All? A Critical Appraisal of 25 Years of Active Sport Democratization.**

¶ Examines the active development by public authorities of large-scale programs for the enhancement of physical activity & sport, commonly labeled "sport for all," using system theory as a theoretical framework. Developed is a model of sport-for-all conceptions that distinguishes explicit, idealized sport-for-all conceptions, eg, enhancement of individual health & well-being, from implicit, neglected conceptions, eg, impact on civil society. It is argued that the sport-for-all ideology has overemphasized & idealized the explicit conceptions that commonly support such programs; however, the impact of implicit conceptions has been underestimated. Outcomes of these implicit conceptions often contradict the basic aims of the sport-for-all movement. Empirical data on sport for all development is used to support this argument. It is concluded that the sport-for-all concept needs to be tuned to its original aims. Updated sport-for-all conceptions are proposed.

98S36384 / ISA / 1998 / 13625

Vanstapel, Maryse (Ringlaan 22, B-3900 Overpelt Belgium (tel/fax: 32-11-64-23-45)), **Hemp: Pros and Cons.**

¶ A discussion of the pros & cons of hemp shows that the rejection & forced alienation of hemp users is an injustice. Examined are (1) the origin 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, oil for lamps, material for construction, to fight diseases, etc; (4) its legality; & (5) its racism-associated prohibition. Although researchers say that moderate use of excellent cannabis is not dangerous, the black market of bad cannabis causes tremendous damage. Reliable information must be distributed.

98S36385 / ISA / 1998 / 13626

Vargas Sanchez, Gustavo (U Nacional Autónoma México, CDA de Claveles N 4 Bis Col Torres de Potrero 01840 DF (tel: 585-17-23; e-mail: gvargas@economia01.economia.unam.mx)), **Effects of NAFTA on the Small and Company Medians in Mexico.**

¶ Qualitatively analyzes the effects of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on the small & company medians in Mexico. The structure of exports to Canada, emphasizing the transformation of this sector in 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.

98S36386 / ISA / 1998 / 13627

Vargas, Julio & Tortajada, Iolanda (Centre Research Adult Education U Barcelona, E-08035 Spain (tel/fax: 34-3-4035099/4035171; e-mail: crea@asub.es)), **CEG. Gypsy Studies Center.**

¶ Discusses the Gypsy Studies Center (CEG) & its attempts to (1) scientifically identify the real situation of gypsy culture & their needs, (2) define a concrete line of action against prominent social stereotypes & unfair education & labor practices, & (3) develop the equal recognition of the gypsy culture. It is suggested that research trends in gypsy cultural studies should be done from a communicative & participative approach, & key issues have to be approached from gypsies' perspectives & in a transformative way. The focus of cultural studies should be on school absenteeism, women's roles, interrelations between the majority & gypsy cultures, their access to sports or leisure activities, or how to face new challenges produced by the information society & how gypsies can develop their traditional jobs within it.

98S36387 / ISA / 1998 / 13628

Vargas-Hernández, Jose & González-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 Potentialities upon NAFTA.**

● 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

¶ Suggests that the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) offers opportunities for cooperation, mutual knowledge, & understanding between Mexico & Canada. Both suffer from strong economic dependency on the US, which is increasing under NAFTA. It is argued that, at some point, Canada & Mexico will realize the range of possibilities they face & will be able to consolidate an economic project, which was formally initiated in 1994. Thus, NAFTA has been a determinant factor of intensification of economic, social, cultural & environmental relations between the two nations. It is concluded that the bilateral relation under NAFTA will be beneficial to both partners, despite the evident asymmetries & dysfunctions between the two. For Mexico, NAFTA provides an instrument for achieving the goals of development, which have been interrupted for the last 2 decades.

98S36388 / ISA / 1998 / 13629

Varsa, Hannele E. (STAKES National Research & Development Centre Welfare & Health, FIN-00531 Helsinki Finland (tel/fax: 358-9-3967-2111/2201; e-mail: hannele.varsa@stakes.fi)), **Art in Development Work on Workplaces—Experiences from the Project "Combining Work and Family Life".**

¶ A 4-year research & development project in Finland called Combining Work & Family Life has produced a video & printed material & done some experimental work in the workplace. Three projects are described: (1) working with the Dept of Film & Television at the U of Art & Design in Helsinki to produce a video on fatherhood; (2) working with a graphic artist on a logo & other material useful in identifying the project; & (3) experimenting with & developing new means for practical development work with an actress & a consultant, based on results of a questionnaire. The researcher presents graphics on the results (ie, at an intellectual level) & the actress presents parts of a play that deals with different situations in the workplace (ie, at an emotional level).



98S36389 / ISA / 1998 / 13630

Vasilyev, Vyacheslav Pavlovich (Moscow State Social U, 107150 Russia (tel/fax: 095-169-9790/8132; e-mail: is@gw.mgsu.msk.su)), **The Russian Society: System and Information Approach.**

¶ Information is explored as a type of connection between the components of a system, between the components & the system as a whole, & between the system & the environment. Information accumulated by the mass media not only reflects reality—rightly or wrongly—but also has an effect on it. Here, this “reflection-management” symbiosis is analyzed for the case of contemporary Russia, considering (1) how the social order can be conformed to the private interests of the market information subjects & (2) why the ethics of journalism are not realized in practice where the principle of freedom of speech is announced.

98S36390 / ISA / 1998 / 13631

Vásquez, María & Rodríguez, Isabel (Escuela sociología U Zulia, Maracaibo Venezuela), **Modernization and Organizational Culture: The Challenges of Globalization in Public Administration in Venezuela.**

¶ Presents preliminary results of a case study on a modernization project in public organizations in Venezuela. How modernization has been developed & shared in artifacts, values, & assumptions is measured by using Schein's organizational culture definition. Culture is the clue to creating internal integration & to share assumptions & values to bring about a sense of direction & competencies in surviving to globalization strategy. The findings point out that most of the modernization's dimensions in public organizations—eg, commitment, participation, leadership, competitiveness, productivity, quality processes, technology—are threatened by organizational culture itself, because modernization issues are driven by cultural forces in which assumptions about reality, time, truth, & human nature are different from those that claimed modernization. Only artifacts have been taken: technology, structures, & buildings. To be successful, the modernization agenda in public organizations should be redefined including how its dimensions are culturally measured. These findings are important to introduce alternative public management models, which include those critical issues, to promote change processes.

98S36391 / ISA / 1998 / 13632

Vayrynen, Kari (U Oulu, SF-90571 Finland (e-mail: kari.vayrynen@oulu.fi)), **Styles of Environmental Thinking and Environmental Economy.**

¶ Environmental problems are fundamentally disturbances in the material cooperation between humankind & nature. Consequently, environmental economy must play a central role in the analysis of environmental questions. As the economy no longer works in a sustainable way in the ecological context, it needs to be organized differently, which requires fundamental philosophical reflection about the ecological, social, & ethical possibilities inherent in various modes of environmental & economical thinking. Four fundamental styles of environmental thinking that are presented in environmental economy & policy debate are outlined: (1) scientific technological dominion over nature, (2) romantic criticism of civilization, (3) institutional criticism, & (4) educational optimism. As it is, 1 & 3 are already existing paradigms within environmental economy, while the other two, with their strong economic implications, represent powerful lines of discussion in environmental policy. The four are evaluated with the thought of turning the economy in a more ecologically sustainable direction. Fundamental changes are needed because traditional ways of thinking merely consider the symptoms of the environmental crisis, though its roots are deeply embedded in our social & cultural approach to nature, which is why we must become conscious of our actual system of virtues & their inherent environmentally sound possibilities.

98S36392 / ISA / 1998 / 13633

Veenhoven, Ruut (Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands (tel/fax: 31104082102/525870; e-mail: veenhoven@soc.fsw.eur.nl)), **Quality of Life in Individualistic Society. A Comparison of 43 Nations in the Early 1990's.**

¶ 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 life is poor in individualized society, based on a comparison of 43 nations in the early 1990s. Individualization is measured by three aspects: (1) moral appreciation of individualism, (2) opportunity to choose, & (3) capability to choose. Overall individualization is measured by means of expert estimates, & quality of life is measured by citizens' subjective appreciation of life as assessed in representative surveys. The find-

ings 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 among the most knowledgeable & prosperous nations. Results suggest that the misgivings about individualization apply more to the past than to the future.

98S36393 / ISA / 1998 / 13634

Veenstra, D. René (ICS U Groningen, NL-9712 TG Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-50-3636261/3636226; e-mail: d.r.veenstra@ppsw.rug.nl)), **Within Private Schools. The Effect of the Religiousness of Students on Their Scholastic Achievement in Secondary Education.**

¶ Discusses the importance of the religiousness of students for their scholastic achievement in high school, drawing on longitudinal data on 7,500 students at 150 schools in the Netherlands to address the following questions: (1) To what extent do schools differ in the religiousness of students? (2) Does a functional community exert influence on the achievement of students? It is expected that a functional community is beneficial for students who are religious & actively involved in the community. Further, it is hypothesized that a functional community is harmful for students who are actively involved in the community, but who are not religious. It is concluded that the differences in the private sector are large. Only 9 of the 150 schools are part of a functional community. A functional community exerts a strong positive influence on the achievement of religious, actively involved students. There is a negative effect on non-religious students who are actively involved in the religious community.

98S36394 / ISA / 1998 / 13635

Vega-López, María Guadalupe & González-Pérez, Guillermo J. (U Guadalajara, Jalisco Mexico CP 44450 (tel/fax: 52-3-6411119; e-mail: ggonzal@udgserv.cencar.udg.mx)), **Desarrollo psicomotor: el diálogo oculto entre madres e hijos (Psychomotor Development: The Hidden Dialogue between Mothers and Their Children).** (SPA)

¶ Explored how interfamily interactions govern the psychomotor development of children under age 5, drawing on in-depth interviews with mothers of 8 households in San Martín de las Flores, an urban marginal zone in Mexico, & observation records of psychomotor behavior of children inside & outside of their dwelling. Analysis indicated that between mother & child, a “system of signs” is established through which the child manifests its motor needs, & the mother assumes movement-stimulating behavior. Even when the mother is primiparous, the skill to respond to the child's needs is evident. According to the mother, this skill is developed only in contact with the child. Further, the perception of signs is influenced by what the social group understands as a sign; ie, an early motor sign may not be fully responded to if the group considers it inadequate. If the child does not send signals, the mother does not foresee stimulating motor development: thus, retarded development is observed at a later stage.

98S36395 / ISA / 1998 / 13636

Velasco Ocampo, María Guadalupe & Lopez Perez, H. Antonio (Instit Nacional Estadística Geografía & Informática, Aguascalientes CP 20270 Mexico (tel/fax: 49-18-14-33/15-38-88)), **Population and Rural-Urban Development in Mexico.**

¶ Urbanization took place in Mexico since the 1950s, for years a primarily rural country. Here, population proportions in rural & urban areas are discussed. Six of 10 Mexicans live in localities of 15,000+ inhabitants as distinct from cities with one million inhabitants. During the past 15 years, there has also been growth in medium &/or secondary cities, with 100,000-500,000 inhabitants. Growth has also occurred in towns between 1 & 2,499 inhabitants, suggesting the polarization of localities.

98S36396 / ISA / 1998 / 13637

Vellema, Sietze (Wageningen Agricultural U, NL-6700 HB Netherlands), **Control and Technology in Philippine Contract Farming.**

¶ Examines control in the contractual production of asparagus for a division of Dole Philippines, focusing on how engineer control—in a technical & managerial sense—has difficulties materializing in the farm labor process. Discussing the logic of entering into this particular arrangement with small-scale farmers in Mindanao, it is noted that contract farming is not specifically designed to command farming & labor practices. De-



spite managers' & 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 company 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 asparagus growing will allow this to become a likely scenario.

98S36397 / ISA / 1998 / 13638

Venanzi, Augusto de (Central U Venezuela, Caracas 1051 [e-mail: augdeven@telcel.net.ve]), **The Concept of Poverty in Sociological Research: The Case of Latin America.**

¶ 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 major 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 debt) brought with it important changes in the study of poverty. These tendencies gave rise to a specialized sociology of poverty, whose highly descriptive & quantitative character makes it difficult to put forth effective policies to combat poverty.

98S36398 / ISA / 1998 / 13639

Veneziano, Alicia (Facultad Ciencias Sociales U República Oriental Uruguay, 1385 Montevideo [tel: 059-2-4098168; fax: 05-2-4006218; e-mail: alicia@cpolit.edu.uy]), **La descentralización en el marco de la reforma política** (Decentralization in the Frame of Political Reform). (SPA)

¶ 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.

98S36399 / ISA / 1998 / 13640

Verduzco, Gustavo (Colegio México, Mexico DF CP 01000 [e-mail: gverduz@colmex.mx]), **Some Lessons from Mexican Migrations to the United States: Modern Traits versus Traditional Approaches.**

¶ 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 flows in the 20th century 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.

98S36400 / ISA / 1998 / 13641

Verma, Neena (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1R6 [tel/fax: 416-978-8718/3963; e-mail: nverma@chass.utoronto.ca]), **Organized Religion and Ethnonationalism: The Resurgence of Hinduism in Trinidad. A Case Study.**

¶ Examines the current resurgence of Hinduism in Trinidad & the ways in which it is fueling the larger East Indian ethnonational 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.

98S36401 / ISA / 1998 / 13642

Veroff, Susie, Etok, Lydia & Hunter, Jennifer ([e-mail: sveroff@minet.ca]), **Sharing of Knowledge (Issuma), Connection and Support: Inuit Women Building Community while Away at School and at Home.**

¶ Explores 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.

98S36402 / ISA / 1998 / 13643

Verpraet, Gilles (CNRS CADIS EHESS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France [tel/fax: 33-1-42-52-22-60/84-05-91]), **Three Ages of Urban Planning in France (1975/1995). Public Intervention, Urban Governance, Territorial Democracy.**

¶ Urban planning, as action & policy, 1975-1995, has been submitted to economic restructuring, differentiation of social spaces, & institutional decentralization. The conception of public interventionism has been re-framed between local, public, & urbanistic actions. A sociohistorical approach of planning actions & their thematics of reference & legitimacy distinguish three leading references: (1) Rationalistic planning is associated with economic modernization & direct state intervention. (2) Mediation planning is associated with planning decentralization (1982), but also with the social construction of demand by territorial groups & community actions, ie, territorial politics. (3) Differentiation planning is linked to territorial politics, economic segmentation & competition, & governance by great projects. This sociohistorical framing of planning intervention permits an explanation of some policy configurations: eg, how the successful decentralization policy & territorial politics have been challenged by the market differentiation of urban spaces. The new structuration of metropolitan governance combines differentiation planning & the new rationalization processes of networking.

98S36403 / ISA / 1998 / 13644

Vidal, Gregorio & Correa, Eugenia (Social Science Division U Autónoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa, Mexico [e-mail: gvb@xanum.uam.mx]), **Capital Structures Changes in Mexican Corporations.**

¶ 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 interest & their economic references 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 & organisms, but also with the enterprises' participation who create images & presence in politics work.

98S36404 / ISA / 1998 / 13645

Vidal, Javier & Mora, José-Ginés (Dept Applied Economics U Valencia, E-46022 Spain [tel/fax: 34-6-3828416/3828415; e-mail: ginesj@uv.es]), **Quality Assessment and Accountability in Spanish Universities: Breezes of Change.**

¶ 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.

98S36405 / ISA / 1998 / 13646

Vieira de Carvalho, Mario (Dept Musicology U Nova Lisboa, P-1050 Portugal [fax: 351-1-793-37-19; e-mail: mvc@mail.telepac.pt]), **Walter Benjamin's Critical Hermeneutics of Communication: On the Concepts of 'Aestheticization of Politics' and 'Politicization of Art'.**

¶ Walter Benjamin's appeal in *The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction* that the communists should respond with the "politicization of art" to the fascist "aestheticization of politics" proceeds from



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 transference of "aura" from religion to art; & (2) 19th-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, meaning-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 neither for the criticism of the sociocommunicative systems of current art nor for a productive confrontation with recent theoretical approaches to art, ie, that developed by Niklas Luhmann & based on the concept of autopoiesis.

98S36406 / ISA / 1998 / 13647

Vieira, Francisco G. D. & Bortolucci, Márcia M. dos S. (Paraná State U Maringá, 8702-900 PR Brazil [tel/fax: 55-44-263-6500; e-mail: fgdvieira@wnet.com.br]), **The Old before the New: Cultural Patterns and Social Interaction of Consumption in the Internet.**

¶ 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 bounded 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: kati@saba.jrnl.ut.ee]), **Reconstruction of Social Time and Space by Estonian Media during Post-Communist Transition.**

¶ 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 toward the West & media globalization. Since 1992, 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 in Estonian social space & an orientation toward the present & the near future in the structure of social time vs that toward the past during the first stage. The content analysis shows that Russia, the US, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Latvia, & Lithuania have great importance in the social space of Estonians.

98S36408 / ISA / 1998 / 13649

Vilkkö, Anni (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland [tel/fax: 358-9-191-7775/7764; e-mail: Anni.Vilkkö@Helsinki.Fi]), **Gender and the Meanings of Home in Autobiographical Narratives.**

¶ Discusses aspects of the meaning of home represented in autobiographies written by older women & men in Finland. The concept "home history" is used here to analyze the subjective aspects of constructing meaning for dwelling places where the informants have lived during their life course. The theme is the role that home can play in autobiographies: How do older people tell their home histories? How do they ascribe meaning to home places? And what gender-related characteristics & narrative patterns do home histories have? Analyzing meanings concerning home, two gender-related narrative models can be found. Home is seen as a place for family members, & women's domestic activities are important elements in female narratives. Home, primarily its indoor realms, is described in detail, as the place where important events of life

are often situated. Men put emphasis more on the outdoor rather than indoor areas & activities. Home is discussed in terms of concrete action & perceived as housing. Women's inside perspective to home corresponds to men's tendency to shift the narrative focus to the outdoor reports & to stories of social intercourse therein. Both narrative models of describing home are related to family, especially the phase when children are present.

98S36409 / ISA / 1998 / 13650

Villaescusa, M. Elisa V. ((e-mail: jillfalk@laneta.apc.org)), **Some Characteristics of Women's Participation in Trade Unions in Mexico (1980-1996).**

¶ 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.

98S36410 / ISA / 1998 / 13651

Villafañe de Arroyo, Alicia (Facultad Ciencias Sociales U Nacional Centro Provincia Buenos Aires, Argentina [e-mail: alivilla@satlink.com]), **Response to Globalization. The Case of Local Communities in the Pampas of Buenos Aires Province, Argentina.**

¶ Presents 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.

98S36411 / ISA / 1998 / 13652

Villavicencio, Daniel (U Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, 04960 Mexico DF [tel/fax: 525-7-24-52-79/5-94-91-00; e-mail: vcdh3758@cueyatli.uam.mx]), **Les Lieux possibles de l'innovation (The Possible Places of Innovation).** (FRE)

¶ In the last 20 years, innovation has been a main issue in industrial economics. Evolutionary economics has been essential in rejecting the idea that technology is external to companies. The cumulative & irreversible process that gives birth to technology is internal to the company. For economists, it is essential to understand how firms acquire technologies with their 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 & competences 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.

98S36412 / ISA / 1998 / 13653

Vincenti, Antonella de (U Paris XIII, F-93430 Villetaneuse France [tel/fax: 33-1-49403242/49403015]), **La Gestion des ressources humaines dans les districts d'Emilia-Romagna (Italie): un cas réussi de coopération (Management of Human Resources in the Districts of Emilia-Romagna (Italy): A Successful Case of Cooperation).**



(FRE)

¶ Analyzes an industrial experience combining cost-effectiveness & welfare 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-Würtemberg, Federal Republic of Germany. Actors & observers agree that this experience generates a process of "collective construction of competitiveness" that benefits all partners.

98S36413 / ISA / 1998 / 13654

Vincenzo, Caterina (Centro Women's Studies U Della Calabria, I-87036 Arcavacata di Rende Italy [tel/fax: 39-98449-2573/2575; 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 successful university 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.

98S36414 / ISA / 1998 / 13655

Vinick, 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.

98S36415 / ISA / 1998 / 13656

Vinken, Henk & Ester, Peter (Instit Social Research Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands [e-mail: hvinken@kub.nl]), **The Political Value of Resisting the Adult World. On the Resentment and Conservatism of Dutch Youth Centrists.**

¶ Most prominent in the sociological debate about the cultural perspectives of young people is the controversy between theories claiming that youth indulges in youth cultures to comply with societal demands & theories assuming that youth nurtures an almost natural tendency to establish rebellious youth cultures in opposition to the dominant culture. A recently published Dutch study, *Political Values and Youth Centristism* (1997), puts the controversy in a youth sociological perspective (drawing on recent life-course perspectives) & empirically focuses on political orientations of young people & adults, especially on shifts in similar orientations of young people making antagonistic age-group differentiations, the so-called "youth centrists." Youth centrism plays a key role in understanding youth culture. Youth centrists separate their own world from that of adults & resent the adult world, but claim adult privileges, pleasures, & freedoms, as is shown by results of two Dutch datasets: a 1990 representative cross-sectional value study (N = 1,200 respondents) & a panel study, 1986-1994 (N = 145). Basically, youth centrists follow the overall cultural trends in society with one exception: they have distinct conservative views on the role of women in society. In general, they obey & adapt to the prevailing political culture.

98S36416 / ISA / 1998 / 13657

Viola, Eduardo (Dept International Relations U Brasília 20919-970 DF Brazil [tel/fax: 061-344-2669/5684; e-mail: violaedu@nuteconet]), **Globalization and Differentiation in Brazilian Environmentalism in the 1990s.**

¶ Following an examination of how the process of globalization produces increased complexity & strong differentiation inside the Brazilian environmental movement during the 1990s, the four main streams of Brazilian environmentalism are analyzed: conservative-globalists, progressive-globalists, nationalists, & radicals. The progressive-globalists are in favor of the construction of institutions of global governance & of a strong redefinition of the Brazilian state with the objective of coordinating a gradual transition toward a sustainable society based on the idea of ecological reform. The conservative-globalists are in favor of a predominant use of market mechanisms for environmental protection &, in general, concentrate their action in the preservation of natural ecosystems, in which they have a strong capacity for alliance-cooperation with their international partners. The nationalists distrust institutions of global governance & are in favor of strengthening the national state, including its economic regulatory functions & a strong productive state sector. The radicals are in favor of extremely decentralized forms of governance & are reluctant to establish alliances apart from those with radical environmentalists of the North & poor people from Brazil. Analyzed in conclusion are the cleavages, alignments, & coalitions among the differentiated sector of environmentalism around some issues.

98S36417 / ISA / 1998 / 13658

Virtanen, Petri (Ministry Finance U Helsinki, SF-00171 Finland [tel/fax: 3589-160320/1603235; e-mail: petri.virtanen@vm.vn.fi]), **Citizen's Charters as Standard Solutions for Socially Excluded Young People?**

¶ Citizen's charters were introduced to Finland's public policy in 1997, adopted partly from the British model, for use with a section of young people who have become socially excluded. They are excluded from the labor & housing markets, their health & education, have been neglected, & their social networks have been ruptured. A potential problem in providing adequate public services for this population is the substitution of nonhuman for human technology, a phenomenon described as McDonaldization. The principles of the Finnish model of the citizen's charter are (1) quality promises made to customers (the service users); (2) flexibility of service & a customer-centered approach; (3) customer feedback & correction of errors; (4) service statements describing services; & (5) the best possible service efficiently delivered. It is hoped that with this ethical leaning, the citizen's charter will avert the McDonaldization of public services & promote not only the efficiency, but also the quality, of goods & services to come to the rescue of the socially excluded.

98S36418 / ISA / 1998 / 13659

Vlácil, Jan (Faculty General Economics & Public Administration U Economics Prague, 3 Czech Republic [tel/fax: 4202-691-1828/1265; e-mail: vlacil@vse.cz]), **Orientations of the Czech Managers: Restructuring the Industrial Relations and Organizational Culture.**

¶ Changes in the position & ways of recruitment of the new, or so called "old-new," Czech managers lead also to changes in their professional &, especially, sociopolitical orientation. Instead of being secondary "nomenclature cadres," managers are becoming the self-leading experts, co-owners of enterprises, & members of the lobbying associations of entrepreneurs. As representatives of the new economic elite or business class, they form a relatively independent, from the point of view of the development of democracy, necessary social power. In the situation of coinciding demands of systemic transformation & of enterprises' survival during the economic recession, managerial reactions to the turbulent environment have prevailed over intraorganizational problem solutions. New claims require a reorientation toward conceptual creativity, overtaking of entrepreneurial responsibility, flexibility, meritocracy, delegation of power, participative decision making, & nonauthoritative conflict resolution. Managerial mentality & ideology may strongly influence cooperation, industrial relations, social climate, organizational culture, & the economic achievements of enterprises & of society. The coming of foreign capital & management has created social distance leading to intraorganizational coalitions among the Czech & foreign managers, trade union officials, & workers, which could form the germ of a prospective social partnership.

98S36419 / ISA / 1998 / 13660

Vladimirova, Ladugina Marina (Dept Sociology Russian Chemical-



Technological U, Moscow 125047 (tel/fax: 095-978-87-74/200-42-04)), **Social Genealogy and Family Resources as Life-Blood in Conflict Zones.**

- ¶ Russia is currently going through social transformation & conflict that touches every family & person. In this situation, family resources—ie, 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.

98S36420 / ISA / 1998 / 13661

Vladimirovna, Yachmenyova Natalya (Dept Sociology Russian Chemical-Technological U, Moscow 125047 (tel/fax: 095-978-87-74/200-42-04)), **Biography and Value Conflict for Students.**

- ¶ Draws 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

Voeikov, 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.**

- ¶ The 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, & Hinshelwood, Cyril). System development can then be clearly identified as a self-accelerating process, determined by system feedback-hysteresis to positive/negative input/triggers, 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 energy-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.

98S36422 / ISA / 1998 / 13663

Voets, Henk J. L. (Delft U Technology, NL-2628 EB Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-15-2786345/2783956; e-mail: Henk.Voets@wtm.tudelft.nl)), **Systems Theory and Self-Organization.**

- ¶ Looks 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 autopoietic elements. Self-organization has sometimes been accompanied 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.**

- ¶ Explores 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, NL-2628 EB Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-15-2786345/2783956; e-mail: Henk.Voets@wtm.tudelft.nl)), **Entrepreneurs—Success and Failure.**

- ¶ Data 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.**

- ¶ Presents 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.**

- ¶ "Flexibility" has become an important question at issue in employer-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) employees 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.

98S36427 / ISA / 1998 / 13668

Voets, Henk J. L. & Biggiero, Lucio (Delft U Technology, NL-2628 EB Netherlands (tel/fax: 31-15-2786345/2783956; e-mail: Henk.Voets@wtm.tudelft.nl)), **Globalization and Self-Organization: Consequences of Decentralization for Industrial Organization.**

- ¶ The globalization & internationalization of the economic world system created radical changes & an increased complexity in the environment of other (sub)systems, eg, business organizations. Self-organization has



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 redistribution. In a pure & radical 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.

98S36428 / ISA / 1998 / 13669

Vogels, Christian (U Nantes, F-44036 France), *Les Enjeux sociologiques de la création contemporaine: quelques effets du passage d'une œuvre 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)

¶ Transformations in 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 arts. The effects of economic change on different works are 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 (Institut Politikwissenschaft U Marburg, D-35032 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-0-642128-4392/8991; 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.

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von Hecker, Ulrich (Institut 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-actor groups with four levels of resource-based power, actors were induced to exchange certain amounts of valued resources during scheduled play rounds. Provided there existed an exchange opportunity for them at a given round, actors had to choose between a standard or a value-increased option. Whereas opportunity cost was kept at zero for the standard type of action, actors were facing a one-point cost each time they decided to use the value-increased type of action. It was found that the use of the value-increased behavior option followed the pattern of resource-based power differentials. In pairs of unequal resource power, more dependent actors used the value-increased option more frequently toward less-dependent actors (proportional to their resource strength) than vice versa. Thus, less-dependent actors enjoyed a higher % of best possible outcomes among all actions directed toward them by the more dependent partners than vice

versa. More dependent actors more often deliberately chose to incur high opportunity costs to stay in exchange with actors of greater resource power.

98S36431 / ISA / 1998 / 13672

von Nordhem, Fritz & Niels, Ploug (Ministry Social Affairs, 22 Holmens Kanal DK-1060 Copenhagen Denmark (tel: 45-33-92-46-88; e-mail: DPFNN@JSM.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—i.e., 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 Educação U Estadual Campinas, 13083-970 SP Brazil (tel/fax: 55-019-788-8216/289-3441; 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 1995, 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 a European & global trend where governments have been trying to cut their contribution to the public sector, promoting privatization as a way of making things more cost-effective & competitive. For the film industry, this shift was made official by an act of parliament in 1996. While socialist cultural policy had directly supported the film director as the main actor/agent-as-artist in the creative process, Conservative policy considers the production companies as the driving force of the film industry & focuses on the creation of a new role for financial institutions as a source of funding. As a result, there has been a rich & intensive public debate, evaluated here in connection with resulting implications for the film industry.

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Voroshikov, Sergei (Contranomia, Str Pietrarilon 4-55 MD 2021 Crisinau Republic Moldova (fax: 373-2-735013; e-mail: office@contranomia.euro-apriovi.com)), *Violent and Aggressive Deviance in the Post-Totalitarian Countries of the Black Sea Region of Europe*.

¶ Since 1972, researchers—under the direction of a scholar from Moldova (& supported by colleagues from Ukraine, Russia, Georgia, & other countries)—have conducted a systematic 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.

98S36435 / ISA / 1998 / 13676

Vratuša-Žunjić, A. Vera (Faculty Philosophy U Belgrade, 11000 Serbia (tel: 38111-3282-777; fax: 38111-639-356; e-mail: vvratusa@f.bg.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.

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Vuolle, Pauli & Feng, Junjie (Faculty Sport & Health Sciences U Jyväskylä, SF-40351 Finland (tel/fax: 358-14-602-033/031; e-mail: vuolle@palo.jyu.fi)), **The Comparative Study on Life Career 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 environment on the athletes & interrelation 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 due to their different sport systems & physical cultures. However, they share one problem: the sacrifice in other spheres of life required by the great time commitment to sport. Discussion is needed regarding quality of life among athletes.

98S36437 / ISA / 1998 / 13678

Vyas, Yasphal (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 % 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 habilitation 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.

98S36438 / ISA / 1998 / 13679

Wæler Løland, Nina (Norwegian U Sport & Physical Education, N-0806 Oslo (tel/fax: 47-22-18-56-54/23-42-20; e-mail: ninawl@brage.idrettsns.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.

98S36439 / ISA / 1998 / 13680

Wachholz, Sandra K. (U Southern Maine, Portland 04104 (tel/fax: 207-780-4106; e-mail: wachholz@maine.maine.edu)), **Writing against the Stream: A Discourse Analysis of the Coverage and Treatment of Feminist Critiques of Criminological Theories in a Sample of American Criminology Textbooks.**

¶ Agger'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.

98S36440 / ISA / 1998 / 13681

Wachtendorf, Tricia (Dept Sociology U Delaware, Newark 19716 (tel/fax: 302-831-6618/2091; e-mail: twachten@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, inter-governmental 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.

98S36441 / 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 baton round, 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 police forces throughout the world. It is argued that, contrary to popular imagination, this evolution confirms the continued distinction between citizens and noncitizens that is at the heart of civil policing.

98S36442 / ISA / 1998 / 13683

Wagg, Stephen (School Sport Studies Whitelands Coll, West Hill London SW15 3QS England (tel/fax: 0181-392-3539/3749; e-mail: s.wagg@roehampton.ac.uk)), **"The Sound of an English Summer": Test Match Special, Social Change and National Identity.**

¶ British Broadcasting Corp (BBC) radio broadcasts from England's international (or "Test") matches have been a constant feature of BBC output since the corporation's 1926 founding, making them an important cultural phenomenon in terms of evocations of Englishness. Examined here are how the "Test Match Special" broadcasts have represented different Englands at different times as defined by not only region, class, & gender, but also temporal change. Traced is how English cricket was rendered during the imperial & postcolonial eras. It is concluded that the contemporary Test Match Special team has assumed an identity that can be described as postmodern.

98S36443 / ISA / 1998 / 13684

Wagner, Peter (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England (tel/fax: 44-1203-523940/523497; e-mail: peter.wagner@warwick.ac.uk)), **Vanishing Points. Inescapable Yet Unattainable Issues of a Sociology of Modernity.**

¶ Modernity is often held to be essentially dilemmatic. It is accused of, or praised for, lacking foundations for its own discourses & practices. It



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 modernity's achievement 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 questions that modernity is about: the well-known crucial themes of modern reasoning are inescapable, but stable solutions to the problems they produce are unattainable.

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Wagner-Pacifi, Robin (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Swarthmore Coll, PA 19081-1397 [tel/fax: 610-328-8104/7754; e-mail: rwagner1@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.

98S36445 / ISA / 1998 / 13686

Wahlbeck, Östen (Institt 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.**

¶ Argues 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.

98S36446 / ISA / 1998 / 13687

Wakeford, Nina (Centre Studies Higher Education U California, Berkeley 94720-4650 [tel/fax: 510-643-2440/6845; e-mail: wakeford@qal.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 a electronic discussion list based in the San Francisco (CA) Bay Area. Local cultures of gender & sexuality on the list are compared to those that pre-

vail 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 lesbian practices at social events. In 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.

98S36447 / ISA / 1998 / 13688

Walby, Sylvia (U Leeds, LS2 9JT England [tel/fax: 44-113-233-4437; e-mail: s.wall.leeds.ac.uk]), **Gender, Globalization and Citizenship.**

¶ Explores whether globalization has a gender dimension, considering the extent to which the achievement of citizenship for women has been 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, drawing on international data on the timing of suffrage & other dimensions of citizenship, together with comparative case studies.

98S36448 / ISA / 1998 / 13689

Waldinger, Roger (U California, Los Angeles 90024 [e-mail: waldinger@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.

98S36449 / ISA / 1998 / 13690

Wallace, Claire (Institt Advanced Studies, Stompergasse 56 A-1060 Vienna Austria [tel/fax: 00431-59991-213/191; 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 countries in terms of change in the direction of 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.

98S36450 / ISA / 1998 / 13691

Wallace, Claire (Institt Advanced Studies, Stompergasse 56 A-1060 Vienna Austria [tel/fax: 00431-59991-213/216; e-mail: wallace@ihs.ac.at]), **How Old Is Young and How Young Is Old?.**

¶ Argues that modernization tendencies helped to construct the category of youth, which contemporary tendencies are now deconstructing. 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 deconstructing of age-status transitions as leisure, 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.



98S36451 / ISA / 1998 / 13692

Wallace, Claire & Alt, Raimond (Instit Advanced Studies, Stompergasse 56 1060-A Vienna Austria (tel/fax: 00431-59991-213/191; e-mail: wallace@ins.ac.at)), **Swing against the Nazis.**

¶ Considers the role of a popular youth subculture—so-called Swing kids—as a form of resistance to dominant constructions of youth under National Socialism in Germany. At the time, when youths were strongly pressured to participate in the dominant youth organization & conform to a particular model of youth associated with fascist modernity, there were few opportunities to construct alternative ideas of youth. However, participation in the Swing kids subculture—through dances; listening to music; & using certain styles of speaking, walking, & dressing—offered such an opportunity to construct alternative ideas of youth, ones heralding a more postmodern orientation. Swing came from the US & emphasized a sensual, fun-loving, hedonistic style. As such, it was condemned as degenerate music. Many members of the Swing kids subculture were punished, & some were even sent to concentration camps. Parallels are drawn with regard to this role of youth subcultures as a form of latent opposition to totalitarian regimes & dominant official constructions of youth under the National Socialist regime & under the former communist regimes of Eastern Europe.

98S36452 / ISA / 1998 / 13693

Wallace, Michael (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Bloomington 47405), **The Next Long Wave: Spatialization and the Global Restructuring of the Labor Process.**

¶ Attempts to make theoretical sense of a variety of contemporary changes in the organization of work. It is argued that changes such as organizational downsizing, contingent work, deindustrialization, deskilling & reskilling, & the demise of the social contract governing work relations since WWII reflect a fundamental reorganization of the labor process. The social structure of accumulation framework of Gordon, Edwards, & Reich is extended to argue for the emergence of a new social structure of accumulation, here called "spatialization," characterized by the spatial reorganization of the labor process. The implications of this new social structure, which is part & parcel of the new global economy, the future of work, the labor movement, & the "end of the job" thesis are discussed.

98S36453 / ISA / 1998 / 13694

Walsh, Pat (Victoria U, Wellington New Zealand (tel/fax: 64-4-472-1000/495-5084; 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 as 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, & education, as well as the civil service. 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.

98S36454 / ISA / 1998 / 13695

Walter, Jorge (U San Andrés, 1644 Victoria Province Buenos Aires Argentina (tel/fax: 541-746-2608/5090; e-mail: walter@168-96.180.3)), **French title not provided** (Innovation and Business Development: Argentinian "Islands" of Innovation). (FRE)

¶ 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, & unlimited protection of the internal market—and entered a phase of stability & sustained growth, characterized by deregulation & privatization. Presented are two case studies of Argentine companies that export products of high added value on the basis of their own product design & engineering 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.

98S36455 / ISA / 1998 / 13696

Walters, Lynda Henley, Warzywoda-Kruszynska, W., Gurko, T. & Skeen, P. (U Georgia, Athens 30605 (tel/fax: 706-546-6466/542-4389; 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, & Patrushev (1989), economic metaphors 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.

98S36456 / ISA / 1998 / 13697

Walzer, Norman C. (Western Illinois U, Macomb 61455 (tel/fax: 309-298-1031/2142; e-mail: NormWalzer@wiu.edu)), **Public-Private Partnerships for Local Economic Development in US Cities.**

¶ Examines public-private partnerships in urban economic development, with focus on their effectiveness, how they are managed, & the investments made by cities in these ventures, based on a survey of 250+ municipal officials in the US. Methods used to monitor the projects are noted. Overall, cities that have engaged in public-private partnerships for local economic development report satisfaction & intend to participate in future partnerships. The city investments have been substantial, but they differ according to whether the ventures are retail, manufacturing, or service. The findings provide substantial insights into the thinking of local public officials about partnership arrangements & other issues.

98S36457 / ISA / 1998 / 13698

Wanderley, Márcia Cavendish (U Federal Fluminense, 24220-000 Niterói Rio de Janeiro Brazil (tel/fax: 021-6205194)), **Quebec/Nord/East: esquisse d'analyse social et historique des romans écrits par des femmes Canadiennes et brésiliennes** (Quebec/North/East: Comparative Social and Historical Analysis of Novels Written by Canadian and Brazilian Women). (FRE)

¶ Compares two female novelists, Gabriëlle Roy of Quebec & Marilene Felinto of Nord/East Brazil, taking for granted the analogous lower social situation of both regions. A colonial past has marked deeply the culture & literature of both as seen in Roy's *Bonheur d'occasion* (Happiness of Chance) & Felinto's *Mulheres de Tijucupapo* (Women of Tijucupapo). In Quebec, there remains a separatist desire & the interest in preservation of the French language; in Nord/East, the question of regional linguistic accent remains a mark of cultural inferiority. While comparison of a French literary realist & Latin fantastic realist is difficult, Roy & Felinto share a preoccupation with revealing class & gender discourse that have been forgotten in the construction of the collective identity.

98S36458 / ISA / 1998 / 13699

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 existing literature concerning the effects of parental son preference on 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 91330-8318 (tel/fax: 818-677-3591/2059; e-mail: hcsos006@email.csun.edu)), **The Cultural Capital and the Brain Drain between China and the USA.**

¶ 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 & socio-economic 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: 86-10-62311040; e-mail: hed@blcu.edu.cn)), **Private Higher Education in China.**

¶ 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 insufficiency of its 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 North-eastern 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.**

¶ 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@lancs.ac.uk)), **Convenience and the Scheduled Life.**

¶ 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 everyday life in late-20th-century Western societies & 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 distancing, 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 Bldg Tunney's Pasture Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6 (tel/fax: 613-951-6989/0686)), **Demography in Canada. Historical and Contemporary Connections with Sociology.**

¶ 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/methodological, 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.

98S36464 / ISA / 1998 / 13705

Warnock, Neil L. (Dept Community & Health Services, PO Box 126 Deloraine Tasmania 7270 Australia (tel/fax: 03-63-622-311/217)), **Disaster Recovery Needs for Small, Isolated, Rural Communities.**

¶ 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.

98S36465 / ISA / 1998 / 13706

Warren, Lorna (Dept Sociological Studies U Sheffield, S10 2TU England (tel/fax: 44-114-222-6468/276-8125; e-mail: l.warren@sheffield.ac.uk)), **Considering the Culture of Community Care: Anthropological Accounts of the Experiences of Frontline Workers, Older People and a Researcher.**

¶ 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 & of 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.

98S36466 / 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.warren@sheffield.ac.uk)), **Older Women in the United Kingdom: Lifestyles and Health.**

¶ Reports findings from a pilot study investigating the lives of older women in the UK, 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-

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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 & needs &, ultimately, to develop more proactive & empowering models of health assessment, intervention, & support.

98S36467 / ISA / 1998 / 13708

Warskett, Rosemary (Dept Law Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6 (tel/fax: 613-520-2600/4467; e-mail: rwarsetk@ccs.carleton.ca)), **Learning to Be "Uncivil": Transforming Union Representation within the Canadian Administrative State.**

¶ Explores postwar associations of Canadian civil servants & why & how they learned to become "uncivil," transforming themselves into militant unionists during the 1980s & 1990s through a case study of the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC), the largest union of frontline workers in the administrative state. In 1966, PSAC leaders adopted a consultative, harmonious approach to staff relations, which began to change during the 1970s & 1980s, when working-class formation & capacity developed in the labor movement in concert with feminism. In the PSAC, collective bargaining, the right to strike, & the development of working-class feminism produced openings for learning & strategizing around subordinate class & gender issues & demands. Activists learned to use openings in state structures to transform union agency, despite the existence of a legal regime that continues to constrain the development of working-class & feminist capacities.

98S36468 / ISA / 1998 / 13709

Warzywoda-Kruszyńska, Wielisława (Instytut Socjologii U Łodzi, PL-90214 Poland (tel/fax: 48-42-355258/355309; e-mail: zsol@krysia.uni.lodz.pl)), **Poverty in Contemporary Poland—Causes and Explanations.**

¶ The most popular explanation for poverty in Poland today is offered by World Bank analyses, using data from household budget surveys carried out by the Central Statistical Office, according to which low wages are the main factor, followed by unemployment. Attempted here is a determination of whether poverty explanations developed in Western countries fit the situation in postcommunist countries, particularly in Poland. In developed European countries, restructuring of the economy toward an economy based on services (ie, deindustrialization) & globalization of the market are held to lead to unemployment & underemployment. In Central Europe, at least in Poland, transformation & modernization processes affect employment schemes more seriously than do deindustrialization & globalization. Countries that belonged to the Eastern bloc were & still are located on the margin of the world market & constitute its periphery. Thus to some extent, development theories might explain poverty phenomenon in this region. Since Poland's economy is affected very strongly by political decisions, the role of the state in impoverishment of some groups, as well as in alleviation of poverty, is examined.

98S36469 / ISA / 1998 / 13710

Warzywoda-Kruszyńska, Wielisława (Dept General Sociology U Łodzi, PL-90214 Poland (tel/fax: 48-42-355251/355309; e-mail: zsol@krysia.uni.lodz.pl)), **Pockets of Poverty in Łódź, Polish Large Industrial City.**

¶ Marginal poverty that existed in Poland till the 1990s turned into massive, structural poverty when the market economy was implemented, particularly among rural & small town populations. The poor living in large cities are underrepresented, leading politicians & scholars to conclude that poverty is not a social problem in large cities. This assumption is challenged here, arguing that, although the poverty ratio is relatively low in large cities, they are particularly exposed to risk of concentrated poverty. Arguments about the possible existence of a spatially segregated underclass in urban industrial contexts of Poland are reviewed, with particular reference to the propositions advanced by William Julius Wilson. Using data from the General Inhabitant Register & the local Social Assistance Agency to calculate the ratio of poverty in particular spatial units in 1996, it is shown that, in Łódź, the second largest Polish city, there are many districts that might be defined as strongly pauperized areas, ie, "pockets of poverty," in which at least 30% of the inhabitants have an income below the poverty line or are supported by social assistance, a figure nearly twice as much as stated at the city level. The cultural effects of the existence of spatial locales with an intense concentration of deprivation are investigated using data from focus group interviews with experts & poor & nonpoor groups living in particular pockets of poverty. Interventions by nongovernmental organizations in these areas are also described.

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@lynx.dac.neu.edu)), **Predispositions and Perceived Sanctions: Japanese Perceptions of the Personal Consequences of Aggression against Outgroups.**

¶ Research into the nature of xenophobia (Watts, 1997) suggests that the expression of aggressive predispositions is related to & mediated by mechanisms of augmentation & suppression in the individual's perceived social environment (eg, individuals with only moderately hostile attitudes may be aggressive when sanctions are low & social augmentation is high). Though this broad proposition seems intuitively tautological, the empirical questions are (1) How do predispositions & perceived sanctions interact? (2) Which elements of the social environment are most important? (3) How can the structure of perceived sanctions be measured in a useful way? A newly designed instrument is tested via survey of 1,000+ Japanese students at several universities in fall 1996 (Watts & Feldman, 1997). Family, peer groups, school, media, & police were the potential sanctioning agents.

98S36471 / ISA / 1998 / 13712

Watts, Rob (Dept Social Sciences & Social Work Royal Melbourne Inst 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).**

¶ Proposes a theoretical framework for understanding genocidal state crimes, considering the cases of major genocidal violence in two modern social settings & exploring the relationship of the status of modernity & nationalism as explanatory variables. To this end, Foucauldian governance theory is triangulated in a historical sociological account to argue that modernity per se is not a particularly useful theoretical point from which to try to conceptualize the genocidal terror waged by states.

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: brets@ozemail.com.au)), **Views from the 'Other': From Margin to Centre in Women's Leisure.**

¶ In many senses, viewing the Other has always been a part of the leisure activity of dominant cultures. The Other has been seen as a source of difference & excitement, with possibilities for exotic pleasure, eg, in art. At the same time, dominant cultures reinforce their sense of superiority through viewing the Other while excluding the latter's from theory & practice. Postcolonial theorists are critical of this stance, arguing for the voice of the Other to be heard, in social theory & in cultural practices. Postcolonial feminists have sought to incorporate the voices of women who have been marginalized through race, color, ethnicity, class, & disability in feminist theory. When marginalized people such as Australian Aboriginal & African American women speak of leisure, they tell of their own ways & means of making spaces & meaning in oppressive circumstances. The spaces they create enlarge not merely individual selves, but the community in which they live, & sometimes result in political action. Leisure then moves beyond notions of individual freedom & singular self-enchancement to disrupting dominant discourses & subjugation & enlarging personal & political horizons. Thus, the notion of leisure offers possibilities to challenge gendered cultural inferiorization. The voice of the Other enlightens Western notions of leisure & adds a dimension to feminist theorizing about leisure.

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.**

¶ 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 use, perceptions of effectiveness & appropriateness of services, & demographic features. 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.

98S36474 / ISA / 1998 / 13715

Wearing, Michael J., Masam, Margaret & 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]), **Normalising Distress and Defending the Territory of Self and Family: A Study of the Life Stories of Housing Estate Residents in Inner-City Sydney.**

¶ 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. All participants were concerned about overcrowding, violence, drug use, & the role of social service agencies. 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 homogeneity" 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.

98S36475 / ISA / 1998 / 13716

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@utsedu.au]), **"Tourism That Counts": Ecotourism, Volunteerism and Serious Leisure.**

¶ Attempts to contribute to a more comprehensive theoretical understanding & hence, provision of so-called alternative forms of tourism experience by positing a conjunction of interrelating elements that often contribute to such experiences—ecotourism, volunteerism, & serious leisure. Extant literature indicates that tourism is significantly more than 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.

98S36476 / ISA / 1998 / 13717

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@utsedu.au]), **Refiguring Self and Identity through Tourism Connections: Some Theoretical Contributions from Interactionism and Post-Colonialism.**

¶ Argues that travel focused on the idea of it being a means to identity formation providing for self-esteem can provide a sound basis to resist gender stereotypes & thus, develop the self. This is essentially a question about the desire in knowledge practices that examines issues of power & the need for innovative approaches to leisure & tourism studies. Interactionism & postcolonialism are explored within the context of leisure & tourism studies in an attempt to move beyond what has remained largely within the tradition of Western thought, ie, a predominance of travel to escape. Cohen & Taylor (1976) drew on Erving Goffman's (1974) concern with the presentation of self in everyday life to argue that holidays are culturally sanctioned escape routes for Western travelers. One problem for the modern traveler, in this view, is to establish an identity & a sense of personal individuality in the face of the anomic forces of a technological world. Holidays provide a free area, a mental & physical escape from the immediacy of multiple impinging pressures in technological society. Thus, holidays provide scope for the nurture & cultivation of human identity, & overseas holidays are structurally similar to leisure because one of their chief purposes is identity establishment & the cultivation of self-consciousness.

98S36477 / ISA / 1998 / 13718

Wearing, Stephen L. & Wearing, Betsy (School Leisure & Tourism Studies U Technology Sydney, Australia 2070 [tel/fax: 61-2-9514-5432/5195; e-mail: S.Wearing@utsedu.au]), **Smoking as a Fashion Accessory in the 90s: Conspicuous Consumption, Identity and Adolescent Women's Leisure Choices.**

¶ Conspicuous consumption, as conceptualized by Thorsten Veblen, increasingly influences people's choices of leisure commodities, not for their use value, but for their signification in terms of identity & status. Explored here is the impact of the choice of smoking as a leisure activity by adolescent girls on their processes of identity formation. It is suggested that this form of leisure is a two-edged sword. As a fashion accessory or a form of conspicuous consumption, it may enhance outward appearances, status, & peer group approval, & project an image of autonomy. However, it may also deny the opportunities that leisure offers for exploration of identities that add more enduring value to one's sense of self. As a fashion accessory, its very nature is of ephemeral value, while its long-term effects can be fatal. It is concluded that leisure in the 1990s offers both the possibility of stultifying stereotypes & of enriching identities.

98S36478 / ISA / 1998 / 13719

Wearing, Stephen L. & Wearing, Michael J. (School Leisure & Tourism Studies U Technology Sydney, Australia 2070 [tel/fax: 61-2-9514-5432/5195; e-mail: S.Wearing@utsedu.au]), **Decommodifying Ecotourism: Rethinking Interventions in Nature and the Policy Regime of Ecologically Sustainable Tourism.**

¶ 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 & places social objectives & social rights (eg, the right to work or to a decent 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 where 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 is 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.

98S36479 / ISA / 1998 / 13720

Weber, Erik (U Gent, B-9000 Belgium [tel/fax: 32-9-264-3785/4187; e-mail: Eric.Weber.rug.ac.be]), **Theoretical Explanations in Sociology.**

¶ Part of the confusion about the term theory (in sociology & other disciplines) can be removed by systematically using other terms (eg, paradigm, research tradition, or network of theories). However, such distinctions will not solve all the problems: the set of things called theories will still be very heterogeneous. This problem can be solved by distinguishing different types of theories. Proposed here is a classification of theories based on one of the functions of theories—providing explanations. There are different types of theoretical explanations, & a taxonomy of sociological theories is proposed based on differences in explanatory capacities.

98S36480 / ISA / 1998 / 13721

Weber, Peter J. & Nelde, Peter H. (Institut International & Comparative Education, Sedanstr 49 Hamburg D-20146 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-40-4123-5711/6247; e-mail: weber@erzwiss.uni-hamburg.de]), **Language Maintenance and Language Shift: Survey Data from European Language Boundaries.**

¶ Typical aspects of language maintenance & language shift in Europe can be found in Germanic-Romance & Germanic-Slavic minority contact situations. Here, language shift & loss is examined in the case of the German minority (a "dying" minority) in Old Belgium, comparing data obtained via fieldwork in southern Old Belgium with data from the Euro-mosaic study, which provides data on approximately 48 minorities in the European Union. The case of the Upper Sorbian minority is utilized as an example of language maintenance. Linguistic & socioeconomic factors that influence processes of language maintenance & shift are identified, & recommendations offered for defining a language policy for minorities based on European principles of subsidiarity & federalism.



98S36481 / ISA / 1998 / 13722

Webler, Thomas (Social & Environmental Instit, PO Box 253 Lev-
erett MA 01054 [tel: 978-544-7201; e-mail: twebler@crocker.com]),
**Factors Influencing the Participation of Local Government Officials in
Collaborative Environmental Policy Making.**

¶ Local governments are often a keystone to successfully implementing & enforcing environmental policies. Explored here are factors influencing the nature of participation (whether & how they participated) by 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.

98S36482 / ISA / 1998 / 13723

Webster, Edward C. & Adler, Glenn (U Witwatersrand, Johannes-
burg 2050 South Africa [tel/fax: 11-716-2897/3781; e-mail:
029edw@muse.arts.wits.ac.za]), **South Africa's Double Transition: Is
a Class Compromise Possible?**

¶ Examines 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 return, 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 globalization weakens possibilities for Keynesian-style 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.

98S36483 / ISA / 1998 / 13724

Weede, Erich (Seminar Soziologie U Bonn, D-53113 Federal Repub-
lic Germany [tel/fax: 0228-738424/738430]), **Is the Market or the
Welfare State an Escape-Proof Prison?**

¶ In the early 1980s, Lindblom argued that the market is a prison & politicians are its inmates; investor decision making forces politicians to play by capitalist rules. Here, Lindblom's story is inverted. Not the market, but the welfare state, is an escape-proof prison. Collective action patterns & political processes in democracies force politicians to compete with each other by providing favors, subsidies, & transfers to concentrated, informed, & organized special interest groups at the expense of diffuse interests & rationally ignorant majorities who suffer from obstacles to collective action. A politician who recognizes that rent seeking & the welfare state promote economic decline nevertheless remains a prisoner of the system. Dismantling the welfare state implies benefiting large groups of people who do not feel it &, therefore, cannot reward one with their votes at the expense of small groups of vociferous minorities who do feel the loss & will punish one at the next election. If there are forces to curtail the welfare state, they do not arise from competition in politics, but

from globalization & competition between policies.

98S36484 / ISA / 1998 / 13725

Wegmarshaus, Gert-Rüdiger (Facultat Kulturwissenschaften Euro-
pa-U Viadrina Frankfurt, D-15230 Federal Republic Germany
[tel/fax: 49-335-5534316/5534225; e-mail:
marshaus@euv-frankfurt-o.de]), **Ecological Awareness of Russian In-
telligentsia in St. Petersburg: Some Empirical Findings and Theoretical
Considerations.**

● 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

¶ Textual analysis of questionnaire data from a 1996 opinion poll concerning the ecological awareness of Russian intellectuals in St. Petersburg traces changes in the minds of intellectuals regarding politics in a democratic society & establishes attitudes toward global, national, regional, & local environmental problems. Findings suggest a remarkable degree of approval of the new political system & acceptance of market economy conditions. However, it is fair to conclude that ecological issues show in general a low profile against the background of social & economic problems perceived & expressed by respondents, indicating that concerns for the environment are ranked much lower in comparison to problems of economic survival & social security. This finding marks an intriguing difference with respect to the data on ecological awareness in Moscow obtained by R. Inglehart et al in the recent World Value Survey.

98S36485 / ISA / 1998 / 13726

Wegner, Eldon L. (U Hawaii Manoa, Honolulu 96822 [tel/fax: 808-
956-7152/3707; e-mail: wegner@Hawaii.edu]), **New Insurance Pro-
visions and Restructuring Care for the Elderly in Germany.**

¶ Describes consequences of the Federal Republic of Germany's 1995 provisions in its national health insurance law for long-term care assistance, based on 1996 interviews with citizens & health care, insurance company, & government officials. The new insurance provides payments for family caregivers, community-based services, & institutions, & provisions are structured to encourage the lowest cost care & family caregiving, while discouraging institutional care. Evidence indicates that these intended results are being realized. Also, the large fund for reimbursing services quickly stimulated the growth of private home care services & new residential arrangements. While serious issues remain, especially for persons with mental illness or dementia, it is concluded that the German experience shows that an insurance approach can be cost-effective & expand the choices available to families in providing long-term care.

98S36486 / ISA / 1998 / 13727

Weick, Stefan (Centre Survey Research & Methodology, B2 1
Mannheim D-68159 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-621-
1246-245/100; e-mail: weick@zuma-mannheim.de]), **Leaving the Pa-
rental Home—A Rational Choice Decision?**

¶ Studies based on retrospective data regarding parental home-leaving could not account for the income situation by direct measures; thus, economic advantages or disadvantages of staying went unrecognized. Here, analysis based on the German Socio-Economic Panel Study tests assumptions derived from a rational choice perspective on leaving the parental home. Influence of young adult resources & parental location-specific & transferable resources on the relative risk of leaving the parental home is investigated via Cox regression models. Some pathways to independent housing are differentiated.

98S36487 / ISA / 1998 / 13728

Weil, Susan W. (University Coll Northampton, NN2 7AL England
[tel/fax: 01604-735500/14564; e-mail: susan.weil@nenc.ac.uk]), **Re-
flexive Turns in Paradigm Dialogues: Tensions and Challenges in
Transcending Different Domains for Knowledge Generation.**

¶ Explores research that evolves alternative approaches to "knowing & being known" as a living process, beset with tensions, contradictions, & uncertainties, drawing on personal experience as a researcher at the boundaries of complex social & organizational systems & disciplines & as director of a transdisciplinary postgraduate action research center. In particular, the example of a current partnership initiative with South Africa will illustrate the concept of reflexive turns in paradigm dialogues. Examined are the systemic tensions that arise from universities becoming engaged as partners in social transformation. At the same time, in a postapartheid world, academics experience new pressures to abide by "conservatizing" universalized & unitary academic criteria for determining the quality of knowledge-generation processes & outcomes.



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.

98S36488 / ISA / 1998 / 13729

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.

98S36489 / ISA / 1998 / 13730

Weiner, Gena (Dept Child Studies Linköping U, S-58183 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-13-282-936/900; e-mail: genwe@tema.liu.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. Bottom-up & 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 did not 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.

98S36490 / ISA / 1998 / 13731

Weisha, Li (Institut Sociologie Hubei Academy Social Sciences, 81 Donghu Rd Wuchang Wuhan People's Republic China 430077 (tel/fax: 86-27-2624305/6780712)), **Rural Clans in Hubei Province of China: The Pattern of Moving through Marriage and Poverty.**

¶ The clans in rural areas of the People's Republic of China are characterized by paternal clan residence & virilocal residence, 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 rural clans, the sexual discrimination of man being superior to woman, the feudal birth concept of preferring boys to girls, as well as the patriarchal clan concepts of allocating power & resources based on the criteria of blood relationship. This has delayed reform of the ways of production & life in rural areas & the populations' poverty.

98S36491 / ISA / 1998 / 13732

Weiss, Danièle (Institut national jeunesse & éducation populaire, 86 rue de Flandre F-75019 Paris France (tel: 33-1-39-17-27-62)), **Une Démarche d'intervention dans une résidence universitaire (Intervention in a University Residence).** (FRE)

¶ Reports on the response of the training department of France's National Institut for Youth & Popular Education to a request from the Versailles regional services center for academic & university affairs for assistance in the matter of school failure & the consequent marginalization of students living in Nanterre's residence (near Paris). Finding a conflict between the residence's employees & the student residents, it was decided to redefine the "command" through an analysis of the social demand based on inquiry regarding organizational functioning, new regulations, & coping strategies. These students' social agitation shows that problems in school can be part of a larger frame of reference, ie, student living conditions. Analysis then included the larger context of marginalization & the increased poverty that characterized this group of residents, poorer than others living by. The intervention process is described, as is the hypotheses put forward to explain the dysfunction of the residence, the is-

ues at stake between partners in the situation, & actions (internal & external) taken by directors to address the diverse proposals formulated by employees & students. A critical analysis of the different steps of the intervention process is presented in conclusion.

98S36492 / ISA / 1998 / 13733

Weiss, Otmar, Norden, Gilbert, Hilscher, Petra & Vanreusel, Bart (Dept Sport Sciences U Vienna, 1150 A-Austria (tel/fax: 43-1-982-2661-253/252; e-mail: otmar.weiss@univie.ac.at)), **Ski Tourism in Austria: An Analysis of the Ecological Awareness within Different Interest Groups.**

¶ Explores how the environmental effects of mass skiing on nature are perceived by the local population & the tourists, as exemplified by ski tourism in Austria. The ecological awareness of locals & tourists in Austria's most important skiing regions is comparatively examined, based on study data from 1,849 respondents in seven regions & representative survey data from 920 Austrians in the general population. In addition, results of a Belgian survey (Vanreusel et al), aligned with the design of the Austrian research, are included so that cross-cultural aspects of ecology & economy can be examined. The main hypothesis—that ski tourists have a higher level of ecological awareness than locals working for winter tourism—is supported. If the gap between the concerns of tourists & locals grows wider, one consequence may be that the expectations of tourists will not be met in the future, which may mean that economic objectives may no longer be realizable. Results indicate how important it is for the tourism sector to take notice of ecological aspects to meet the demands of tourists—crucial for the preservation of skiing resorts' economic interests.

98S36493 / ISA / 1998 / 13734

Weitman, Sasha (Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel), **Bringing the Social Back In.**

¶ Sociologists cannot imagine the Good Society because they have lost sight of "the social" in sociology—as distinct from economics, political science, psychology, history, anthropology, demography, & the other social sciences. After describing the meaning & role of the social in sociology, focus shifts to three main points about the discipline: (1) the politics of sociology; (2) how the Good Society should be viewed in sociology; & (3) the social in the relational sense, proposing that it comes in two variants—moral-ethical & erotic-ludic, both discussed here. It is argued that a proper understanding of socioerotics could reveal important clues to more satisfactory alternatives to society as known in this century; & theorizing the socioerotic offers a good chance to advance significant new ideas about how sociologists could contribute to the Good Society.

98S36494 / ISA / 1998 / 13735

Wejnert, Barbara (Dept Rural Sociology Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853), **A Threshold Model of Diffusion Based on Process Rationality.**

¶ 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 trade-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 generalized modulatory variables on the adoption threshold, & (3) a predictive perspective on adoption in populations of actors are discussed.

98S36495 / ISA / 1998 / 13736

Wekerle, Gerda R. (Faculty Environmental Studies York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 1P3 (tel/fax: 416-736-5252/5679; e-mail: gwekerle@yorku.ca)), **Creating a Political Space in Local Government: Women's Initiatives in Canadian and U.S. Cities.**

W

¶ 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.

98S36496 / ISA / 1998 / 13737

Wekliem, David (Dept Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06269 [fax: 860-486-6356]), **Societal Development and Class Polarization: An International Comparison.**

¶ 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 than 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.

98S36497 / ISA / 1998 / 13738

Wellman, Barry (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 [fax: 416-978-7162; e-mail: wellman@chass.utoronto.ca]), **Towards an Electronic Sociology.**

¶ Sociology has been among the slowest disciplines to make use of computer-mediated communication. Yet on-line journals, discussion groups, hypertext, & 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.

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Wellman, Beverly S. & Kelner, Merrijoy (U Toronto, Ontario 76G 2R9 [tel/fax: 416-978-1787/4771; e-mail: bevwell@chass.utoronto.ca]), **Health Care Experiences of Medical and Alternative Patients.**

¶ Expands the conception 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 use of 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.

98S36499 / ISA / 1998 / 13740

Welser, 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.**

¶ Examines the contradictions in the notion of the heritage of contemporary society as one of domination. According to Beal (1995), Csikszentmihalyi (1988), & Welser (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 providing access 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 insights are theorized as: level of involvement, distance from mainstream, access to aesthetic experience, & relative degrees of control & freedom. Some relationships of these alternative insights to social change are discussed.

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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.**

¶ 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 peculiarly 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-case/-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 commonly systematizable comparative 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 complexes of processes & practices are contemporary writings on comparative qualitative case study research?

98S36501 / ISA / 1998 / 13742

Werle, Raymund (Max-Planck-Institut Gesellschaftsforschung, D-50677 Cologne Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-221-3360525/3360555; e-mail: werle@mpi-lg-koln.mpg.de]), **An Institutional Approach to Science and Technology.**

¶ The absence of general social theory in many science & technology studies seems to indicate that the specificity of the research object precludes a "conventional" approach to this area. Introduced here is actor-centered institutionalism, a variant of the institutionalist approach, to demonstrate the analytic power of conventional social theory in the science & technology studies. Actor-centered institutionalism is particularly well-suited to linking the meso- & microlevel of analysis because it treats institutions & actors as equally important in the shaping of social processes. To highlight the assets of actor-centered institutionalism, this approach is contrasted with the social construction of technology approach. Empirical examples referring to the area of international technical standardization & the evolution of computer networks for research & education will be used to show that actor-centered institutionalism is not meant to replace the social construction of technology approach, but that either approach may benefit from the other.

98S36502 / ISA / 1998 / 13743

Wermuth, Nanny (Center Survey Research & Methodology ZUMA, Mannheim D-68159 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-621-1246-155/100; e-mail: wermuth@zuma-mannheim.de]), **On Tracing Paths in Generating Processes.**

¶ Argues that, if causal interpretations are of interest, statistical models of multivariate observational data that can represent processes by which the data could have been generated in a direct, stepwise manner should be sought; eg, systems of univariate recursive conditional distributions, as they are formulated both in the context of linear structural relations & of graphical Markov models. Wright's method of tracing paths in linear systems have been extended to predict the type of implied relation (conditional independence or dependence) for a variable pair in recursive systems that are called quasilinear but may contain categorical, ordinal, & quantitative variables with some nonlinear relations; methods are based on so-called separation criteria. Causal interpretations of develop-

ment are consistent with following paths in such generating processes. To gain confidence in the interpretations, it is necessary to replicate results, if possible, several times & under slightly modified 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 more autonomy to the schools themselves. It is argued that the acquisition of citizenship virtues in democratic society should be practiced in schools 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, Ann (Copenhagen Business School, Blaagaardsgade 23B DK-2200 N Denmark [tel/fax: 45-3815-2815/2828; e-mail: westenholz@cbs.dk]), **Employee Representatives in Governance of Companies—Participating in a Quest.**

¶ Argues 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: 732-932-1746/8677; e-mail: kswever@rci.rutgers.edu]), **Bringing Women In: Rethinking Comparative Industrial Relations.**

¶ The mainstream comparative social science literature tends to characterize employment relations—and 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 large 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 Sociology 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 (re)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

Wheaton, Belinda (School Sport Studies Whitelands Coll, West Hill London SW15 3SN England [tel: 0181-392-3541; fax: 01243-376854; e-mail: b.wheaton@roehampton.ac.uk]), **"Just Do It": Consumption, Commitment and Identity in the Windsurfing Subculture.**

¶ Theories about the destabilization of social categories & the increased fluidity of social relationships point toward fragmented identities; ie, people draw their sense of identity from increasingly diverse sources, eg, consumption practices & sport & leisure lifestyles. Here, ethnographic work on sport subcultures conducted 1994-1996 focused on a windsurfing community in England to explore how subculture (male & female) members create identities through their sport consumption & its attendant lifestyle. More broadly, characteristics of sport consumption in these cultural spaces of late modernity are examined, & whether these alleged features of contemporary postmodern culture, eg, self-identity loss & a media-saturated "schizophrenic" experience, are reflected in new sports consumption is assessed.

98S36508 / ISA / 1998 / 13749

White, Michael J. (Dept Education & Training Children's Youth & Family Services, Manning Clark House Reed St Tuggeranong ACT 2901 Australia [tel/fax: 02-6205-1938/7187; e-mail: michael.white@dpa.act.gov.au]), **Ripple Effects or Tidal Waves—Community Recovery after Fort Arthur and Canberra Hospital.**

¶ The Port 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 (Inst Education U London, WC1H 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 education services have been privatized. Here, marketization & privatization 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

Wiatr, Jerzy J. & Iskra, Tatiana (U Warsaw, PL-00325 Poland [tel/fax: 48-22-827-8599]), **Local and National Leaders during Democratic Consolidation: Poland.**

¶ 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

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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 background strategies. Comparing local & national leaders in Poland shows differences & similarities 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 postsocialist 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, Huei, Davis, Dorothy, Egbert, John & Eleazer, Paul (U South Carolina, Columbia 29201 (tel/fax: 803-734-4421/4855; e-mail: isbjorn@aol.com)), **Participants in the US Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE). Program and Service Characteristics in Relation to Disease-Impairment-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 participant 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 DataPACE, 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 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. & McCulloch, A. (Dept Sociology City U, London England EC1V 0HB (tel/fax: 0171-477-8488/8583; e-mail: rw@ssru.city.ac.uk)), **The Consequences 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, drawing on data from two countries where demographic trends have resulted 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 & index items. The consequences of this & children's numeracy & literacy are examined for four broad types of deviation from an intact two-natural-parent 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 & Wale (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

Wilenius, 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 falls 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 transformational 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 rich 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: 088-201-2628/3521; 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 (ie, 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: 088-201-2628/3521; e-mail:

claire.williams@flinders.edu.au)), **Masculinities and Emotional Labour in Trade Unions.**

¶ Australian unions historically encouraged the active participation of large numbers of men 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 feminism & 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: 088-201-2628/3521; e-mail: claire.williams@flinders.edu.au)), **Visible and Invisible: Towards a Sociology of Work of Australia's Indigenous People.**

¶ 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 Aboriginal workers as both desirable & undesirable sources 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.**

¶ 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: leewilli@IUSMail.IUS.Indiana.edu]), **Participatory Research, Knowledge and Empowerment: Discovering Ideas for Improved Praxis.**

¶ 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 underpins a discussion of 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: 416-663-3153/736-5837; e-mail: williams@york.ca)), **Constitutional Rights Are Not Women's Rights: An Examination of Nigerian Women as Full Citizens.**

¶ 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.**

¶ Explores Mary Douglas's (1970) contention that the social body constrains how the physical body is perceived, & the physical experience of the body sustains a particular view of 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/cellular, & (5) mortal bodies. The relationship between 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 "recalcitrant" bodies, educate "unruly" minds, & ritually reorder any "matter out of place."

98S36523 / ISA / 1998 / 13764

Williams-Blangero, Sarah, Subedi, J., Upadhyay, R. P., Manral, D. B., Khadka, K., Jirel, S., Robinson, E. S. & Blangero, J. (Dept Genetics Southwest Foundation Biomedical Research, PO Box 760549 San Antonio TX 78245-0549 (tel/fax: 210-674-1410/670-3317)), **Attitudes towards Helminth Infection in the Jirel Population of Eastern Nepal.**

¶ 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 common helminthiases in the Jirel population, a tribal group distributed across nine villages in the Jiri 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 helminthiases 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@mcmaster.CIS.McMaster.CA)), **Theorizing Youth Leisure Cultures, Locating Canadian Youth: The Cases of Inner City Recreation Centre Culture and "Rave" Culture.**

¶ Presents a theoretical discussion 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 "rave" 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 & media research conducted over 2 years show that these youth cultures are located on conceptual continuums related to strategies of resistance, negotiations of social space, organizational com-

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plexity, the evolution of youth cultures, media reactions to youth cultures, & more generally, the links between youth cultures & mainstream society. Suggestions are offered about more rigorous, encompassing, & "generic" ways to understand youth cultural groups. The contributions of this work to theories about contemporary youth culture in Canada are noted.

98S36525 / ISA / 1998 / 13766

Wilson, Bruce W. (Union Research Centre Organisation & Technology, Level 1 171 Latrobe St Melbourne Australia 3031 (tel/fax: 61-3-9663-4555/4443)), **Participatory Research in the Context of Organizational Change.**

¶ 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 coincidental 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, & lead to some conclusions about the conditions that must be established for participatory projects to have some chance of success.

98S36526 / ISA / 1998 / 13767

Wilson, Richard A. (U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QN England (tel/fax: 44-1273-606755/623572; 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.

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Winslow, Donna (Dept Sociology U Ottawa, Ontario J0R 1T0 (tel/fax: 613-562-5800/5906; e-mail: d.winslow@aix1.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.

98S36528 / ISA / 1998 / 13769

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.**

¶ Argues 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 characteristics of individuals who have not been married. Specification, testing, & interpretation of several models of assortative mating are offered.

98S36529 / ISA / 1998 / 13770

Wiseman, John Richard (Royal Melbourne Instit 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 reinforce legislative & judicial assaults on waterfront unions with attempts to train paramilitary personnel as potential strike breakers in impending 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.

98S36530 / ISA / 1998 / 13771

Wiseman, John Richard (Royal Melbourne Instit Technology, Victoria 3000 Australia (tel/fax: 61-3-9660-3730/1087; e-mail: wiseman@rmit.edu.au)), **After the Fall? Implications of Changes in Working Life for Alternative Responses to Unemployment and Work Sharing.**

¶ Qualitative interview data exploring changes & continuities in the relation between work & identity in Australia in the 1950s & 1990s is drawn on to illuminate current political & policy debates about alternative responses to unemployment. Critical dilemmas about strategic responses to the changing nature of work are examined, focusing on tensions between strategies emphasizing the desirability of generating substantial increases in paid employment & those focusing on work sharing, reduced working hours, & the breaking of the nexus between work & income.

98S36531 / ISA / 1998 / 13772

Wisselgren, Per & Larsson, Anna (Dept History of Science/Ideas Umeå U, S-90187 Sweden (tel/fax: 46-90-786-54-56/14-33-74; e-mail: perwin95@student.umu.se)), **The History of Swedish Sociology and 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 positivistic & closely linked to social policy. Postwar Swedish sociology was presented as a new & modern science, while Steffen's work was represented as a protoscientific & speculative contrast. In that respect, the internal historiography can be regarded as a significant component in the construction of postwar Swedish sociology & its disciplinary identity.

98S36532 / ISA / 1998 / 13773

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 phone interviews with a random sample of 904 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-

relationships with the dependent variable. Interestingly, none of the multiplicative interaction terms in the logistic regression analysis are found to be statistically significant. Yet, 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.

98S36533 / ISA / 1998 / 13774

Witkin, Robert W. (Dept Sociology U Exeter, EX4 4QJ England [tel/fax: 01392-263282/263285; e-mail: rwwitkin@exeter.ac.uk]),

Theorising in Sonata Form: Aesthetic Codes in the Social Formation.

¶ Explores 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 individuation, 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.

98S36534 / ISA / 1998 / 13775

Witkin, Robert W. (Dept Sociology U Exeter, EX4 4QJ England [tel/fax: 01392-263282/263285; e-mail: rwwitkin@exeter.ac.uk]),

The Theory of the Avant-Garde and the Praxis of Everyday Life.

¶ 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 prosaic or the everyday by so-called serious artists; avant-garde takes the most prosaic, everyday, & ordinary matter as its subject & content. Marxist aestheticians, eg, Theodor Adorno & Burger, have argued that avant-garde art arises from a serious—and in Burger's view, a failed—attempts to regain a critical significance for art in the praxis of everyday life, a significance that was lost as a consequence of the autonomy status attained by art in the modern world. The products of the culture industries, by contrast, are held to be commercial, false, & manipulative, the antithesis of the critical spirit. The (postmodern) thesis asserting that, in recent art, the divide between "high" & "low" art has collapsed 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.

98S36535 / ISA / 1998 / 13776

Wobbe, Theresa (Institut Soziologie Freie U Berlin, D-10715 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0049-30-85002-124/8837562; e-mail: wobbe@zedat.fu-berlin.de]),

The Power of the Sociological Tradition. The Case of Social Differentiation of Gender Differentiation.

¶ Examines the interrelations among the construction of a canon, the sociological tradition, & the changing theoretical concepts of the discipline. As Schmucler N. Eisenstadt & Niklas Luhmann have argued, sociology has developed a distinct set of problems (*Fragestellung*) identified as the sociological tradition. The function of that *Fragestellung* is to integrate the field of knowledge & establish its boundary maintenance. In this context, the constitution of a disciplinary canon takes place. Talking about the canon thus works as a reflection on the current stage of theory & the changing boundaries of the discipline. Against this background, it is argued that (1) changing perspectives on social & gender differentiation in the sociological tradition can be considered as examples to integrate the field of knowledge; & (2) these perspectives have been & still are able to stabilize a specific disciplinary identity.

98S36536 / ISA / 1998 / 13777

Wobbe, Theresa (Institut Soziologie Freie U Berlin, D-10715 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 0049-30-85002-124/8837562; e-mail:

wobbe@zedat.fu-berlin.de]), **Elective Affinities: Georg Simmel and Marianne Weber on Differentiation and Individuation.**

¶ Around 1900, founders of sociology as well as women of the feminist movement in Germany were concerned with the interrelations among individuation, social differentiation, & gender difference. Within this constellation, Georg Simmel & Marianne Weber held a prominent position. Simmel's concept of social differentiation & gender differentiation referred to the emergence of the women's movements of his time. Weber's ideas on cultural patterns of women's socialization contained a specific link between sociological & feminist perspectives. Referring to Simmel's concept of differentiation, Weber developed a vision of female solidarity. It is argued that both Simmel & Weber offer a sociological explanation for the emergence of women's movements & a gendered view on individuation. In so doing, they focus on a set of problems that remain unresolved today.

98S36537 / ISA / 1998 / 13778

Wolf, Christof (Research Institut Sociology U Cologne, D-50939 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-221-470-4397/5180; e-mail: Christof.Wolf@uni-koeln.de]), **Going Virtual: The World Wide Web as a Market Place for Religious Organizations.**

¶ 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 contents of the Web shows the variety & 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 Starke, 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.

98S36538 / ISA / 1998 / 13779

Wolf, Steven & Zilberman, David (U California, Berkeley 94720), **Agricultural Economic Information Gathering by Trans-National Corporations.**

¶ Addresses patterns of agricultural economic information gathering by transnational firms with specific reference to use of information provided by public institutions, commercial suppliers, industrial networks, & in-house analysts. Transnational corporations' behaviors are compared to those of other firms in commodity systems. Observations are drawn from personal interviews in wheat, potato, & hog sectors in the US. Overarching trends & cross-commodity heterogeneity in information networks are explored.

98S36539 / ISA / 1998 / 13780

Wolkowitz, Carol (U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [tel/fax: 44-1203-523159/523497; e-mail: C.Wolkowitz@warwick.ac.uk]), **Nuclear Families: Women's Narratives of the Making of the Atomic Bomb.**

¶ Whereas many feminist critics have focused on how "phallic" nuclear weapons symbolize the masculinity of their creators, a different tack is taken here, looking at the actual social relations in which the construction of the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan, was embedded, drawing on a full review of the secondary literature. The main source of data, however, is volumes of personal narrative—memoirs, letters, & autobiographies—written by women who were involved in the three communities set up by the Manhattan Project. Most of these books, now out of print, were written by women scientists, or the wives of male scientists, shortly after 1945 & later published by local history societies. They are analyzed as texts of identity that document women's understandings of their place in the gendered, racialized, & class-divided communities they helped to build. The analysis suggests that the women's attempt to write themselves into the story ends up domesticating it, inscrib-

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ing the bomb with family values. Their version of the story is even today included in museum exhibitions & books on the anniversary of Hiroshima, forming a gender-specific coda to the official discourse absolving the US of ethical responsibility. It is therefore concluded that, although feminists have come to equate the denial of moral responsibility with strategic, stereotypically male war talk, women's focus on the personal can also function as a form of denial.

98S36540 / ISA / 1998 / 13781

Wong, Lloyd L. & Grant, Donald (Okanagan U Coll, Kelowna British Columbia V1V 1V7 [tel/fax: 250-762-5445/470-6001; e-mail: lwong@okanagan.bc.ca]), **Globalization-Racism in a Three-Piece Suit: An Interpretation of How the New World Order Substitutes for Old World Imperialism.**

¶ Argues that the economic structures of postindustrialism & postmodernism are in reality a thinly veiled justification for "reconquering" the Third World. The traditional instruments of imperialism & colonialism have been augmented & camouflaged by the policies of neoliberalism to create a new world order. Consequently, global affairs are becoming increasingly polarized along economic lines, which have subsumed the old familiar orientations of racism & ethnic discrimination. It is contended here that it is no accident that the losers in this restructuring process happen to be concentrated primarily in the Third World. This argument is presented through an examination of the historical process of colonization & how it created the impasse at which capitalism arrived in the latter half of the 20th century. In this context, globalization is shown to be a variant of imperialism that retains racism as a core element & "keeps the faith" with the original. Explored in conclusion are the ramifications of unchecked globalization for all of humanity, including the First World.

98S36541 / ISA / 1998 / 13782

Wong, Raymond Sin-Kwok & Treiman, Donald J. (Dept Sociology U California, Santa Barbara 93106 [fax: 805-893-3324; e-mail: wong@sscf.ucsb.edu]), **Revolutionary Times, Revolutionary Transformations? Changes in Mobility Patterns in Eastern Europe during Early Transitions.**

¶ 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 & ascendance of certain classes by the state in occupational attainment, either through direct intervention in the labor market or indirectly through selection in the educational system. Granted the recent collapse of socialism in Eastern Europe & other cumulative empirical evidence, while it may be reasonable to conclude that the socialist experiment had only limited success, that conclusion remains tentative. Addressed here is the issue of dramatic societal openness in the mobility structure immediately after the transition of power to socialism in four Eastern European countries, & the relative success of the experimentation is assessed. Data derived from the Social Stratification in Eastern Europe after 1989 project are used to examine intra- & intergenerational mobility patterns in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, & Poland in 1948, 1952, & 1963. Both loglinear & logmultiplicative models are used to study changes in relative mobility regimes over time & across countries.

98S36542 / ISA / 1998 / 13783

Woodrow, Anna (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Concordia U, Montreal H3C 1M8 Quebec [tel/fax: 514-931-1988/848-2139; e-mail: woodrow@vax2.concordia.ca]), **Local Laughter, Global Silence.**

¶ Explores the community of contemporary Canadian comedians at the local, regional, national, & international levels. It is shown that structural, geographical, & political roadblocks impact the development of any stand-up performer's career. Limited venues force the performer to travel across Canada in search of stage time; a conservative character will travel farther & with greater success than a more liberal character, resulting in maintaining & breaking down stereotypes. When a performer has a successful show, a link has been forged between the embodied site (of the performer) & the actual site of performance. Local humor will not be suitable across the country, & this reality requires the comic to develop material saleable anywhere—including TV, radio, & the US. The desire for US success, level of competition, & individualistic nature of the business lead Canadian performers to conclude that their national system is the best form of training to compete in the transnational market. While most would prefer to remain in Canada, the reality of a low-ceiling & poor wages send the hopeful comic into the mires of America. As performers gain experience they consider a character that incorpo-

rates a Canadian sense of identity & fervent disappointment with the lack of national support for their careers; coupled with US managers & agents who encourage removing any Canadian references lost on US audiences; the result is a sort of secret society of Canadian performers in the US & the production of Canadian-turned-American stand-up comics who are repackaged & sold back to Canadians at a profit. Analysis exposes the global phenomenon of colonization practiced by the industry of popular culture.

98S36543 / ISA / 1998 / 13784

Woroniecki, Alexander Korybut (Dept Studies & Planning Ministry Foreign Affairs, 1a Warecka St Warsaw Poland PL-00-950 [tel/fax: 48228263021/3026]), **Illegal Immigration to Poland: Causes, Forms and Forecasts of Possible Consequences.**

● 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

¶ As North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) enlargement/European Union (EU) extension proceeds, both NATO & EU will "acquire" Poland's eastern frontier. One implication is that, because this is a porous border, what is today a Polish problem soon becomes a NATO/EU problem, with clear security implications; ie, if ways are not found to deal with illegal immigration, Poland's accession negotiations will be difficult because of Western wariness about this potential security threat. The scope of the illegal immigration problem is outlined, describing how many international networks involved in the smuggling of illegal immigrants also engage in other international criminal activities, eg, drug trafficking; robbery; arms & human organ sales; trafficking for the European sex trade, forged & stolen documents, cars, & currency counterfeiting. Steps already taken in the frame of European integration efforts, eg, the harmonization of certain migration policies at the EU level, & especially the implementation of the Schengen Agreement, reveal that working together to combat this problem is more important than ever. But difficulties arising from actual differences in internal & external policy issues hinder the possibilities for concerted action. Some practical suggestions for combating illegal immigration into Poland & Western Europe are offered.

98S36544 / ISA / 1998 / 13785

Worrell, Mark P. (Dept Sociology U Kansas, Lawrence 66045 [tel/fax: 913-441-2598/785-864-5280; e-mail: worrell@lask.cc.ukans.edu]), **The Structure of the Fascist Imagination.**

¶ The North American ultra-Right has busily transfigured its image over the past few decades & has won increasing voter recognition & public identification. Today, categories like fascism & totalitarianism somehow fail to grasp the essence of the far 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 groups; argue the need to engage in 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 North American "new" Right. Buchanan's growing appeal & constituency are explained. Further, illuminated are the contradictions of this worldview & how its embeddedness in capitalist relations renders its goals 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.

98S36545 / ISA / 1998 / 13786

Wozner, Yochanan & Rahav, Giora (Bob Shapell School Social Work Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel [tel/fax: 972-3-640-9573/9182; e-mail: wozner@post.tau.ac.il]), **The Impact of Social Welfare.**

¶ 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 model subsystems & independent variables. The systemic quality of life model is suggested as a feasible definitional system for social welfare & a practical instrument to measure its impact.



98S36546 / ISA / 1998 / 13787

Wraith, Ruth E. (Dept Child Psychotherapy Royal Children's Hospital, Flemington Rd Parkville Victoria 3052 Australia [tel/fax: 03-9345-5511/6002; e-mail: wraithr@cryptic.rch.unimelb.edu.au]), **Disaster Management: Gender Issues.**

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¶ 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 practice 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.

98S36547 / ISA / 1998 / 13788

Wrede, Sirpa (Dept Sociology Åbo Akademi U, SF-20500 Finland [tel/fax: 358-2-215-4327/4808; e-mail: sirpa.wrede@abo.fi]), **Midwives as an Interest Group in Finnish Health Care. A Women's Profession Defending a Welfare State Mandate.**

¶ 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 care of pregnant women. Since the 1970s, 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—and are shaped by—health professions & their practice.

98S36548 / ISA / 1998 / 13789

Wrench, John (Danish Centre Migration & Ethnic Studies South Jutland University Centre, DK-6700, Denmark [tel/fax: 45-79-14-11-40/99; e-mail: jwr@suc.suc.dk]), **Countering Racism and Discrimination at the Workplace: An Analysis of Discourse within the EU.**

¶ Among the institutions of the European Union (EU), there has been a recent discourse on how the social fabric is being weakened by processes of exclusion operating against some social groups, & a desire to institute measures to counter racism & discrimination. Recently, a number of EU-wide initiatives have been undertaken to combat racism & discrimination in employment. However, problems are encountered in initiatives at this level: (1) What is understood by racism or ethnic discrimination varies in different national contexts, & correspondingly, measures to promote equal treatment, foster equal opportunities, or counter racism & discrimination in employment will have very different emphases. (2) There are, among key interest groups (employers, politicians, trade unionists), strong ideologies of resistance to the acceptance of the area as a problematic social issue, & the content of these ideologies varies in different national contexts. Here, material is drawn on from three recent comparative projects covering case studies from all 15 EU member states. An attempt is made to classify & understand the various approaches to these issues, drawing on an original international typology of antidiscrimination activity.

98S36549 / ISA / 1998 / 13790

Wright, Wynne (Central European U, H-1051 Budapest Hungary), **Last Resort Farmers: Transnational Corporations and Agrarian Change in East-Central Europe.**

¶ 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 transnational 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.

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Wrublevski-Aued, Bernardete (Pontifícia U Católica São Paulo, Florianópolis SC Brazil [tel/fax: 048-331-9330/9751; e-mail: aued@cfh.ufsc.br]), **Professions in the Past, Profession in the Future.**

¶ Explores theoretical difficulties in the attempt to determine whether some professionals are extinct or work itself is extinct, considering whether the extinction of work post & 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.

98S36551 / ISA / 1998 / 13792

Wu, Chyi-In (Instit Sociology Academia Sinica, Nankang Taipei Taiwan 11529 [tel/fax: 886-2-2652-3397/3398; e-mail: ssslciw@gate.sinica.edu.tw]), **Parenting Practices and the Co-Occurrence of Adolescent Depressive Symptoms and Deviant Behaviors.**

¶ Earlier study has demonstrated the critical role of parenting in mediating & moderating the influence of external & internal stress on adolescent adjustment problems. A comprehensive model to investigate processes whereby parenting practices might be transmitted to such problems was 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.

98S36552 / ISA / 1998 / 13793

Wu, Chyuan-Yuan (Instit Sociology & Anthropology National Tsing-hua U, Hsinchu Taiwan [tel/fax: 886-3-574-2824/572-2800; e-mail: cywu@isa.nthu.edu.tw]), **Representation of Scientists in Taiwan: The Embedded Nature of Scientific Development in a Newly Industrialized Country.**

¶ 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 her 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.

98S36553 / ISA / 1998 / 13794

Wu, Luping (China Youth Research Center), **The Attitudes toward Politics, Morality and Values of Chinese Youth in the 1990s.**

¶ 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, have 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 interests of the state & to the collective first. They do not completely accept Western values based on individualism. These findings are interpreted from a sociological perspective.

98S36554 / ISA / 1998 / 13795

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 each other. Therefore, it is not surprising that, as the market evolved, the role played by entrepreneurs also changed predictably. As the entrepreneur'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.

98S36555 / ISA / 1998 / 13796

Wydra, Harald (Institut Politikwissenschaft U Regensburg, D-93040 Federal Republic Germany (tel/fax: 49-941-9433554/9434808)), **Violence and Its Causes in New Eastern European Democracies.**

¶ Elaborates some theoretical guidelines for the study of violence in fledgling Eastern European democracies. It is hypothesized 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 communist order eroded through the weakening of institutionalized monopolies of violence (corruption, economic inefficiency, political delegitimation). Reversing Norbert Elias's hypothesis, the collapse of communism came down to a decivilizing process. This negative trend was contrasted 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). Moreover, democratic mechanisms of conflict resolution as of 1989 made an unequivocal rupture with the communist past & the institutional resolution 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 fledgling democracies should be sought. Totalizing projects (eg, nationalizing states, anti-Semitism, cultural discrimination, ethnic cleansing) are partly a result of a decivilizing process, but are aggravated by the ambivalent 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 national & cultural unity as well as of rationalization of power from Western democracies.

98S36556 / ISA / 1998 / 13797

Wyness, Michael (Nene Coll, Northampton NN2 7AL England (tel/fax: 0044-1604-735500/713744; e-mail: mike.wyness@nene.ac.uk)), **Childhood, Agency and Educational Reform.**

¶ Draws 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, & pedagogic changes in schooling across North America & Europe. The position of the child is examined in terms of the role of the market & the individualization 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 community. Implications of these demands are outlined in terms of conflicting notions of children's autonomy & adult control.

98S36557 / ISA / 1998 / 13798

Wynne, Derek (Dept Sociology Manchester Metropolitan U, M15 6LL 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 refurbished warehouses & other old industrial buildings in central Manchester, 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 intermediaries 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.

98S36558 / ISA / 1998 / 13799

Xu, Jiqiang (Dept Counseling & Educational Psychology Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824 (tel: 517-355-8538; e-mail: xujqian@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 (S_s) & the association matrix W , which describes the relationships among all S_s . In the model, the two main estimants, the autocorrelation coefficient ρ & the variance of the random error term σ^2 are uniquely determined by the matrix W & the vector Y . But the commonly used computational technique for the estimation of ρ produces many large values outside of a sensible range for ρ , & even the interpretation of the estimate ρ itself is yet not well understood. All these facts restrict the use of network effects models with parameter ρ . Explored here are the interpretation & estimation of estimate ρ as well as σ^2 . The importance of the extent of the consistency between W & Y , which is captured by ρ , is emphasized, & application of the network effects models in practice is made possible. This newly developed technique for the estimation of ρ is especially useful in the social sciences where the data could be high in dimension & are possibly highly correlated in complicated ways.

98S36559 / ISA / 1998 / 13800

Yajima, Masumi, Saeki, Toshio, Mamiya, Toshio, Suzuki, Mamoru & Nakazawa, Makoto (Faculty Economics Meikai U, Chiba 279 Japan (tel/fax: 81-3-3474-1396; e-mail: masumi.y@ppp01.infopepper.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 activities. Today in Fuenterrabia, the *estropadak* (long-boat 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, *harrijasotzaile* (stone lifting) & *aizkoraris* (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.

98S36560 / ISA / 1998 / 13801

Yamaguchi, Yasuo, Tohi, Takashi & Takami, Akira (Faculty Human Development Kobe U, Nada 657 Japan (tel/fax: 81-78-803-0904; 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 in 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 (Ms) & 47% for females (Fs). Thus, the model is applicable to the Japanese context. The findings indicate generational differences in the influence of sport 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. (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 b.5 117259 Moscow (tel/fax: 095-930-5638/719-0740; 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, Rumpala (Groupe analyse politiques publiques École normale supérieure, F-94235 Cachan Cedex France (tel/fax: 33-01-47-40-59-57/56)), **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 Environmental Field in the Early Nineties.**

¶ 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?**

¶ 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 holding & cataloguing 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 develop-

ment 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 186 Japan (tel/fax: 8142-580-8264; e-mail: cs00180@svu.cc.hit-u.ac.jp)), **Informatization of Asian Societies and Its Impact to Centre-Periphery Structure in Asia.**

¶ 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. Drangel, & 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: 44-1232-273712/320668; e-mail: n.yeates@qub.ac.uk)), **International Trade, Globalism and Social Policy.**

¶ It is argued that globalism necessitates 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-à-vis international agencies & institutions, & capital & labor. Ways that a feminist perspective on the relationship between globalism & 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.**

¶ 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 locus 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 productive & higher education sectors in Iran 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 scientism 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 Generator of Development—A Socio-Industrial Appraisal.**

● 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

¶ 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. Industrial—ie, developed—society requires an educated workforce. Industrialization & access to new technologies create the preconditions for a substantial

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growth of social welfare & vice versa. Technology, or the application of knowledge to the solution of practical problems, gradually brings social changes, alterations to the behavior patterns of the people, & changes in the culture & structure of a society. The transformed institutional structures are the consequences of new technical inventions causing social changes in a cyclical manner. In this process, the natural environment also has been badly affected, the result of which appears in the form of deforestation, global warming, etc. In the case of Iran, decentralization policies have been adopted to attain development goals through industrialization, & promotion of science & higher education have been followed up through the private & the state/public sectors. One of the most important aims of industrial development has been to lower dependence on foreign imports, but facing contrasting socioeconomic conditions due to technological complexities is inevitable.

98S36568 / ISA / 1998 / 13809

Yelles, Chaouch Mourad (U Paris VIII, F-93526 Saint Denis Cedex France), **Centralité méditerranéenne et communauté culturelle** (Mediterranean Centrality and Cultural Community). (FRE)

¶ On the geostrategic level, the last 25 years have been marked by increased polarization of the North & South, emergence of new Asiatic 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 advent of fundamentalist movements, 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.

98S36569 / ISA / 1998 / 13810

Yenal, Zafer (Binghamton U, New York NY 13902), **From a Mass Market to Market Segmentation: The TNCs in Turkish Agro-Food Sector**.

¶ Examines the impact of transnational corporations' (TNCs') activities in the agrofood sector on food consumption patterns in Turkey since the liberalization of markets in the early 1980s. Highlighted are the cases of Unilever & Nestle, the two biggest & oldest TNCs in the Turkish agrofood sector since the 1950s, drawing on in-depth interviews with these companies' & their local partners' managers & advertising policies. The aim is to show that, while middle- & upper-middle-class diets may converge on a global scale as suggested by most of the literature on globalization, the same global economic processes, with TNCs as main actors, are likely to result in a further stratification of food consumption patterns in a peripheral country such as Turkey.

98S36570 / ISA / 1998 / 13811

Yi, Chin-Chun, Lu, Yu-Hsia & Pan, Yun-Kang (Instit Sociology Academia Sinica, Nankang Taipei Taiwan 11529 (tel/fax: 886-2-2652-3338/3398; e-mail: chinyi@gate.sinica.edu.tw)), **Female's Family Status—A Comparison of Family Structure and Employment Patterns in Taiwan and Mainland China**.

¶ In traditional China, a female's life was confined to the private sphere, & this domestic role expectation is maintained in contemporary Chinese societies. Therefore, it is significant to analyze factors accounting for changes in women's traditional secondary role in the family system. Here, the female's family status is operationalized in terms of the power structure at home, measured by decision-making outcomes. It is shown that a female's gainful employment contributes to her decision-making power in the family. Although coresidence with elderly parents is decreasing in both Taiwan & mainland China, complex family structures still constitute a substantial proportion in both societies, & in such cases, husbands are more likely to dominate family decisions. With regard to female's employment status, informal employment is an important pattern among Taiwanese females, but in mainland China, the government still determines what work females are assigned. It is thus interesting to explore if a female's work status affects her domestic status similarly in Taiwan & mainland China. Data are from two corresponding projects in Taiwan & Tienjin, in which 500 married couples plus 500 married females were interviewed in Taiwan in 1995, & 400 couples were interviewed in Tienjin in 1996. An attempt is made to show how family structure, female's employment patterns, & possible related factors contribute to the female's domestic status in these two Chinese societies.

98S36571 / ISA / 1998 / 13812

Yi, Li & Yin, Jiafei (Dept Sociology U Illinois, Chicago 60607-7104 (tel/fax: 312-996-4789/5104; e-mail: yli9@uic.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, power, & prestige. There was serious class discrimination & separation, 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.

98S36572 / ISA / 1998 / 13813

Yi, Soonhyung, Zoh, Myunghan & Choi, Myung (Dept Child Development & Family Studies Seoul National U, South Korea (e-mail: ysh@piaza.snu.ac.kr)), **Value Orientation and Evaluation of Quality of Life of Korean Male Workers**.

¶ Draws on survey data from 352 men working in Korean companies to investigate (1) the relationship among four value orientations (individualistic, collective, materialistic, & familism); (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.

98S36573 / ISA / 1998 / 13814

Yli-Pietilä, Päivi (STAKES National Research & Development Center Welfare & Health, FIN-00531 Helsinki Finland (tel/fax: 358-9-3967-2075/2207; e-mail: paivi@stakes.fi)), **Combining Work and Family: Towards Family-Friendly Policies and 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.

98S36574 / ISA / 1998 / 13815

Ylönen, Marja Katariina (U Jyväskylä, FIN-40351 Finland (tel/fax: 358-14-602-930/921; e-mail: mkylonen@tukki.cc.jyu.fi)), **Environmental Crimes and 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 96c02689)) 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.

98S36575 / ISA / 1998 / 13816

Yogev, Abraham (Dept Sociology Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel (fax: 3-6409477; e-mail: yogev@ccsg.tau.ac.il)), **A Non-Monolithic Approach to the Development of Israeli Universities.**

¶ 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 monolithic. This is true 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.

98S36576 / ISA / 1998 / 13817

Yonariza (Pusat Studi Irigasi-U Andalas, Padang 25128 Indonesia (tel/fax: 62-751-21565; e-mail: ps-ua@indosat.net.id)), **Economic Development and Matrilineal System. A Case of Agricultural Transformation in a Shifting Cultivation Community, West Sumatra, Indonesia.**

¶ 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.

98S36577 / ISA / 1998 / 13818

Young, Frank W. (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853 (e-mail: fwyl@cornell.edu)), **Formal Participation and Health: An Unresolvable Anomaly Explanation?**

¶ Since the late 1970s, prospective studies of mortality have repeatedly shown a strong statistical relationship between formal social participation in clubs & associations & lower mortality rates. In contrast to informal & family relationships, such formal social participation is a pure, group-level process, unlike the personal ties hypothesis of biomedical theory. Once this group/individual contrast is recognized, it can be shown that the biomedical model cannot assimilate the participation effect either as a term in an interaction ("buffering") or as a direct effect. Social participation does not deliver the personal support required by the buffering hypothesis. Neither can it be integrated as a direct effect in the individually grounded general biomedical model. This lack of fit poses the question of whether the participation effect is mistaken or the biomedical model is fatally flawed.

98S36578 / ISA / 1998 / 13819

Young, Gay & Danner, Mona (Dept Sociology American U, Washington DC 20016 (tel/fax: 202-885-2478/2477; e-mail: gyoung@american.edu)), **Global Changes on Indicators of Gender Inequality and Thoughts about Measuring Gender Inequality Worldwide in the Year 2000.**

¶ Part of the international response to globalization has been the demand for better statistics & indicators on gender inequality. The Beijing (People's Republic of China) platform for action calls repeatedly for the development of improved international data for policy decision making in gender & development. A conceptualization of gender inequality & 17 social indicators of it are developed & applied in an analysis of 70+ countries. In addition, suggestions are made for the critical use & improvement of international data on women & gender. Comparative analysis of such data can serve women's interests & improve the quality of develop-

ment policies, programs, & practices.

98S36579 / ISA / 1998 / 13820

Young, T. R. (Red Feather Instit, 8085 Essex Weidman MI 48893 (tel: 517-644-3089; e-mail: tr@tryoung.com)), **Chaos Theory, Alienation and Human Agency: Postmodern Approaches to Emancipatory Knowledge.**

¶ Most premodern knowledge processes presume that one must seek divine intervention in order to improve or control one's own life. In these knowledge processes, one must abandon both self & society if one is to gain sure & certain knowledge. Modernist knowledge processes also assume that sure & certain knowledge is possible; however, knowledge requires carefully designed research processes & focus on dynamics of reality existing natural & social systems in this world. Knowledge thus loses its divine face & takes on a human face. Nihilist postmodern knowledge processes assume, falsely, that sure & certain knowledge is impossible; all knowledge processes are hopelessly contaminated by human interests, human desire, & human effort to mystify others in both theory & practice. Affirmative postmodern knowledge processes accept the human sources of research designs, targets, & findings; however, such processes posit that, as much as the scientific endeavor is distorted by the structures of race, class, gender, & ethnocentric purpose, transcendent knowledges are possible, some of which are mystic in nature & thus never fully provable. Chaos theory offers a multifocal view of natural & social science in which both stable & semistable outcome states ground a usable knowledge process. In it, human agency has a changing dialectic with objective structural dynamics: there are moments when it is possible & low cost, & others when human agency is difficult & very costly. In premodern & modernist knowledge processes, human agency is preempted by forces beyond human control. In the former, the god concept controls both knowledge & agency; in the latter, universal laws shape natural & social processes. In postmodern sensibilities, human agency is much more; however, personal agenda & malevolent purpose reduce the knowledge process to power struggles between those who have access to resources & those who want to displace them. An affirmative, well-tempered human agency is possible using concepts of praxis from Marxist theory, community from theology, & humanism from liberal social philosophy.

98S36580 / ISA / 1998 / 13821

Yuval-Davis, Nira (U Greenwich, London SE9 2HB England (tel/fax: 44-0-181-331-8934/8905; e-mail: N.YuvalDavis@greenwich.ac.uk)), **Culture, Difference and Transversal Politics.**

¶ Discusses transversal politics of dialogue, operating in the tension/space of difference in positionality, 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 & are irreducible to each other. Two examples used to illustrate are the politics of regulating women's bodies & cross-national peace activism.

98S36581 / ISA / 1998 / 13822

Yuval-Davis, Nira (U Greenwich, London SE9 2HB England (tel/fax: 44-0-181-331-8934/8905; e-mail: N.YuvalDavis@greenwich.ac.uk)), **The Multi-Layered Citizen.**

¶ Argues for separating citizenship from the nation-state, suggesting that, unless this is done, one cannot understand the relationships of people to politics & society at the end of the second millennium. It is argued that citizens exist in more than one polity. Examined are the historical "unnatural" nature of borders; the effects of mass migrations & settlement; the development of cross- & supranational agencies & regulations; & the effects of new technologies.

98S36582 / ISA / 1998 / 13823

Zabludovsky, Gina, **Business Women in Mexico, Gender, Development and New Policy Implications.**

¶ 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 growing national & global 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.

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98S36583 / ISA / 1998 / 13824

Zagorski, Krzysztof (Instytut Polityczny Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Polska 18/20 PL-00625 Warszawa (fax: 48-22-25-21-46; e-mail: zagorski@optimus.waw.pl)), **Changes in Wealth Distribution during Radical Transformation: Cross-Sectional and Cohort Analysis.**

¶ Polish longitudinal data for 1989, 1994, & 1997 on wealth accumulation & distribution are subjected to cohort & cross-sectional analysis of age groups comparable in time. 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.

98S36584 / ISA / 1998 / 13825

Zaidi, Ali Hassan (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 (tel/fax: 403-439-2619/492-7619; e-mail: azaidi@gpu.srv.Ualberta.ca)), **The Islamic Approach to Sociology as the Search for the Good Society.**

¶ 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 Quran (or Koran) for its inspiration & direction. Following F. Rahman's interpretation of the Quran, 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.

98S36585 / ISA / 1998 / 13826

Zalar, Boštjan (Institut Socialnih Znanosti U Ljubljani, 61000 Slovenija (tel/fax: 386-61-168-31-18/23-39)), **The Privatisation of the State's Coercive Authority: From Compact Back to Combat?**

¶ Contrasts the legislation on privatization in the executive & judicial branches in Slovenia with the regulatory principles that constitute Slovenia 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 (f)actors that determine the goals of the privatization reform. 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.

98S36586 / ISA / 1998 / 13827

Zaman, Gheorghe (Institut National de Economie Romanie, Academia de Stiinta, Bucuresti), **Socio-Economic Transformation in Post-Communist Romania: Social and Economic Evaluation.**

¶ Postcommunist, especially post-Nicolae Ceaușescu, 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 interdistinctive nature the positive social transformation of national reconstruction in the post-Ceaușescu era or modern democratic period proceeding toward the 21st century could appear to be possible. The socio-economic transformation of Romania is examined via a modelic ap-

proach.

98S36587 / ISA / 1998 / 13828

Zammit, E. L. (U Malta, MSD 04 Msida (tel/fax: 356-3290-2726/340251)), **Efficiency vs Democracy in the Workplace: Self-Management at Malta Drydocks-A Postscript.**

¶ 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. Simultaneously, a number of workers' committees, also directly 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 making the enterprise viable again. A more evenly balanced approach to enterprise democratization is proposed, one that harnesses both management & worker/trade union initiatives.

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Zanatta, Anna Laura (Dipartimento di Scienze Demografiche, I-00161 Roma Italia (tel/fax: 0039-6-4991-9523/8530-3374; e-mail: zanatta@dsd.sta.uniroma.it)), **Family Policy in Italy. The Relationships among the Family, the Welfare State and Family Policies.**

¶ 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."

98S36589 / ISA / 1998 / 13830

Zangerl-Weisz, Helga (Dept Social Ecology Institut Interdisziplinäre Forschung, Seidengasse 13 A-1070 Vienna Austria (tel/fax: 43-1-526-75-01/523-58-43; e-mail: helga.zangerl-weisz@univie.ac.at)), **Environmental Risks and the Coevolution of Natural and Social Systems.**

¶ 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 relationship 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 structures & generated environmental as well as social risks. As 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 can contribute to major macrosociological approaches concerning risk is considered in terms of the views of Beck & Douglas & Wildavsky.

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Zdravomyslova, Elena (Centre Independent Social Research European U, 191002 Saint Petersburg Russia (fax: 812-321-1066; e-mail: zdrav@socres.spb.su)), **Renaming Campaign in Political Mobilization of Perestroika.**

¶ 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.

98S36591 / ISA / 1998 / 13832

Zelditch, Morris & Floyd, Anthony (Dept Sociology Stanford U, CA 94305 (e-mail: zelditch@leland.stanford.edu)), **Negotiating Consensus.**

¶ 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 dissensus 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 know 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 dissensus with respect to one norm, value, or belief apparently does not imply to them that there is dissensus 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 dissensus; 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 determining where this consensus lies.

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Zelenkov, Anatoly (Faculty Philosophy & Sociology Belarussian State U, 22050 Minsk (tel/fax: 172-22-37-86; e-mail: phse@fef.bsu.unibel.by)), **Post-Industrial Prospects for Belarus and Social Radicalism.**

¶ Explores the problem of global-local relations in the choice of the optimum strategy to approach the social & political transformation in Belarus. According to the official government program, the principles guiding this transformation include developing competition; 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 areas 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 lies in the principles of social radicalism & authoritarianism in the current political system.

98S36593 / ISA / 1998 / 13834

Zemiti, Khelil (CERES, 23 rue Espépie Tunis), **Approche anthropologique de la notion de centralité à travers le cas de l'aire méditerranéenne** (Anthropological Approach of the Notion of Cen-

trality through the Case of the Mediterranean). (FRE)

¶ An anthropological approach to the notion of centrality focuses on the Mediterranean region. While Mediterranean centrality is not a fixed reality, free-exchange agreements 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 relativizes conventional social closure.

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Zghal, Abdelkader & Ouederni, Ahmed Iadh (Centre études recherches économiques & sociales, 23 rue d'Espagne 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)

¶ 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 (1) there are certain similarities between the sociohistorical contexts that gave birth to the revolution of Protestant saints of the 17th century & the political conflicts that occurred in the name of a puritan interpretation of Islam in the 20th century, & (2) the state has a deciding role during moments of crisis or uncertainty.

98S36595 / ISA / 1998 / 13836

Zghal, R. (Faculte Sciences Economiques Gestion, Tunisia (tel/fax: 00216-279-154/273-139)), **French title not provided** (The Maghrebi Management Organizations: The Weight of History and the Common Challenges). (FRE)

¶ 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 & research institutions. Some consequences of that situation are the wasting of human cultural knowledge, know-how resources, & generally, the inability to create & exploit internal & external synergies.

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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?**

¶ 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 encounter & interaction with the global women's movement. The government has reframed the official gender discourse in accordance with international conventions. It has also tried to reinterpret some other incoming concepts to incorporate them in the Chinese system without causing conflict. For Chinese women & women's organizations, the conference provided a perfect opportunity to connect to the global women's movement & draw resources, inspirations, & strength. Foreign donor organizations have played an important role in the process. However, the government has also tightened supervision & control over women's organizations & foreign funding. Chinese women activists & scholars are working in this post-1995 context, pushing for women's advancement. Since the Beijing Conference, China's interaction with global feminism has become one of the most dynamic forces shaping official ideology & the women's movement.

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98S36597 / ISA / 1998 / 13838

Zhong, Bingshu (Beijing U Physical Education, 100084 People's Republic China [tel/fax: 86-10-629-84006/89297; e-mail: bingshu_zhong@bigfoot.com]), **Performance Capital and Status Attainment: Sport and Social Mobility among Chinese Elite Athletes.**

¶ 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.

98S36598 / ISA / 1998 / 13839

Zhou, Changcheng (Huazhong U Science & Technology, Wuhan HuBei People's Republic China 430074 [tel/fax: 86-27-754-0596/5438; e-mail: soci@blue.hust.edu.cn]), **Private Business and Private Entrepreneur: The Chinese Case.**

¶ 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.

98S36599 / ISA / 1998 / 13840

Zic, Zoran (Rockford Coll, IL 61108 [tel/fax: 815-226-4018/4119; e-mail: zzic@rockford.edu]), **Democratic Transition in Multiethnic States: A Cross-Regional Perspective.**

¶ Examines the impact of main variables that determine outcomes of democratic transition in multiethnic 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 influences; & the impact 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.

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Ziehl, Susan C. (Sociology Dept Rhodes U, Grahamstown 6140 South Africa [tel/fax: 27-461-318363/25570; e-mail: scsz@warthog.ru.ac.za]), **Class, Culture and Household Structure—A View from South Africa.**

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¶ 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- & Afrikaans-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 Afrikaans speakers 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.

98S36601 / ISA / 1998 / 13842

Zimmerman, Don H. (Dept Sociology U California, Santa Barbara 93106 [tel/fax: 805-893-3422/3324; e-mail: zimmeram@ssc.ucsb.edu]), **There's uh Fire below My House an' above 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.**

¶ Drawing on tape recordings of a series of telephone calls to an emergency number, eg, 9-1-1, occasioned by a major brushfire, examined is how 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.

98S36602 / ISA / 1998 / 13843

Zimmermann, Ekkart (Insttit Sociology Dresden U Technology, D-01062 Federal Republic Germany [tel/fax: 49-351-463-4284/7085; e-mail: zimmer-e@rcs.urz.tu-dresden.de]), **On the Readiness to Use Protest and Violence in East Germany.**

¶ 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 to increases in apathy. Younger, male, single participants, with higher education & membership in political parties, unions, & citizen 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 blocs 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 cannot be adequately tested with respect to the concept of relative deprivation. Predictions as to how long the relative calm will persist in East Germany are deemed difficult to make presently. In theoretical terms, more ground can be covered in (1) elaborating the many variants of relative deprivation theory (comparisons with oneself, one's own group, another reference group within the same nation, comparisons across nations—all over various points in time) & (2) tying this to the social identity theory of Taifel; action constraints can be further narrowed in elaborating on insights drawn from political opportunity theorizing.

98S36603 / ISA / 1998 / 13844

Zolberg, Vera L. (New School Social Research, New York NY 10003 [tel/fax: 212-229-5782/5595; e-mail: zolbergv@newschool.edu]), **Postmodernism Previewed: Aesthetic Eclecticism in the 19th Century Museum.**

¶ The postmodern discussion tends to define the phenomenon in relation to various transformations in economy, global relations, & their effects on the arts & culture more generally. Here, questions regarding the novelty of postmodern developments are raised by considering earlier changes as indicated in cultural institutions, eg, museums, as well as the built environment. These changes either prefigure contemporary postmodernism or represent a "phase" discernible in previous epochs. The problematic it suggests is addressed.

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Zubieta, Judith (Insttit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 DF Mexico [tel/fax: 525-622-7416/665-2443; e-mail: zubieta@servidor.unam.mx]), **S & T Development in Mexico: Obstacles and Opportunities.**

¶ Presents an overview of scientific & technological (S&T) research & development in Mexico. Some quantitative indicators are given to portray characteristics of the problematics & facilitate the identification of

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 urge 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.

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Zubok, Julia A. & Chuprov, 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.**

¶ 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.

98S36606 / ISA / 1998 / 13847

Zubrzycki, Geneviève (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.**

¶ It is often assumed that globalization lessens the significance of the nation-state as a political unit, makes national identity increasingly obsolete, & 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.

98S36607 / ISA / 1998 / 13848

Zubrzycki, Geneviève (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 (tel/fax: 773-643-7496/753-7886; e-mail: genez@uchicago.edu)), **Reconstructing National Identity after Soviet Domination, in the "Age of Globalism": The Polish Case.**

¶ 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—an 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 must be linked to opposed visions of the nation, & should be understood in the context of past Soviet imperialism.

98S36608 / ISA / 1998 / 13849

Zubrzycki, Geneviève (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 (tel/fax: 773-643-7496/702-4849; e-mail: genez@uchicago.edu)), **Intellectuals, Scholars and Politicians: Reconstructing National Identity in Post-Communist Poland.**

¶ 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 political 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).

98S36609 / ISA / 1998 / 13850

Zuckerman-Bareli, Chaya (56 Weizmann str, IL-62155 Tel-Aviv Israel (tel: 03-6047507)), **Framing and Mobilization of Consensus: An Interactive Approach.**

¶ 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 to its frame was stronger in the first stage than in the second. Social conditions that led to this phenomenon are discussed.

98S36610 / ISA / 1998 / 13851

Zuñiga, Jorge S. (U Nacional Callao, Lima Peru 138 (tel/fax: 51-1-4299899/4296607; e-mail: Zudjor@Redunac.Unac.Edu.Pe)), **The Problem of Employment in Merchant-Like Towns: The Case of Lima.**

¶ Urban process in Peru grows & reproduces a merchant-like system with high rates of unemployment & underemployment. Since the Peruvian state resists decentralization, cities such as Lima grow 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 incorporated 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.

98S36611 / ISA / 1998 / 13852

Zurbrigg, Stacy L. (Dept Sociology York U, Ontario M3J 1P3 (tel/fax: 519-657-0678; e-mail: stacyz@yorku.ca)), **Power in the Marital Relationship and Its Connection to Social Closure—A Theoretical Approach to Interpersonal Power.**

¶ Offers an analysis of the relationship of marital power as social closure. Following a detailed examination of previous studies & theoretical approaches, a gendered social closure-process theory of interpersonal power was created & applied to the marital power relationship. Application to an empirical study of male control over female leisure provided support for the use of such a theory. It is demonstrated that two modes of social closure, exclusion & usurpation, are involved in the negotiation of interpersonal power between marital partners.

98S36612 / ISA / 1998 / 13853

Zuzanek, Jiri & Beckers, Theo (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), **Changing Valuations of the Perceived Importance of Leisure, Family, and Work, and Their Contribution to Life Satisfaction in Canada and**

Z**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 post-materialist 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**

Aderinto, A. A. (U Ibadan, Oyo State Nigeria) **The Girl-Child Situation in Southwestern Nigeria: A Critical Assessment**

Aguiar 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 Pl Colombo) **Compassion in Strife-Torn World: Can Religion Help?**

Ahola, Sakari & Kivinen, 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 Medellín Colombia) **Young People in Medellín from Popular Sectors: Powerless and Ignorants in Order to Face a Globalized World**

Arjomand, Saïd A. (State U New York, Stony Brook 11794-4356) **Universalism and Fundamentalism in Islam**

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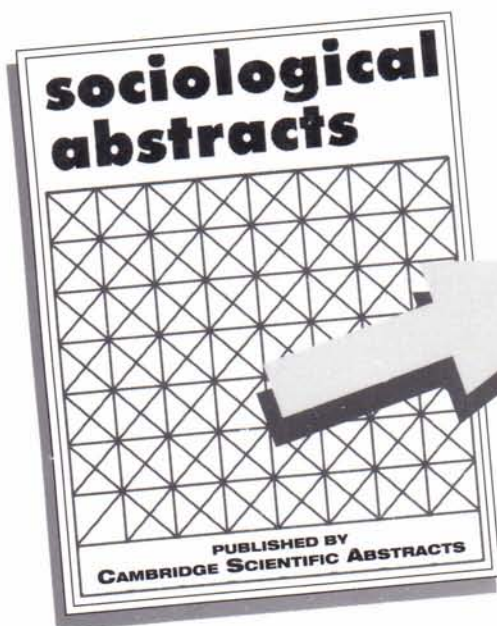
ABBREVIATIONS

&	and	PM	after noon
AD	anno Domini	%	percent, percentage
AM	before noon	Rd	Road
Assoc	Association	Sq	Square
Ave	Avenue	St	Street
BC	before Christ	Str	Strasse
Blvd	Boulevard	S	subject
Co	Company	Ss	subjects
Coll	College	SMSA	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
Corp	Corporation	TV	television
Dept	Department	USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Dr	Drive	UK	United Kingdom
GB	Great Britain	UN	United Nations
Inc	Incorporated	US	United States
Instit	Institute	UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization
IQ	intelligence quotient	U	University
khz	kilohertz	vs	versus
Ln	Lane	WWI	World War I
msec	millisecond	WWII	World War II
N	sample		
PhD	doctor of philosophy		

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