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**suppl 173**

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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 Anna Aalten, is numbered 94S27297/ISA/1994/7558. 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 (27297), 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 number (7558) identifies it as the 7,558th ISA abstract included in the SA database.

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1 June 1994

Dear Colleagues:

The response to the call for abstracts of papers to be presented at the XIIIth World Congress was beyond all expectations. SA received 2,783 abstracts before the deadline, 872 more than for the XIIth Congress.

These abstracts--edited, translated (if need be), and indexed--are all included in this publication. There is also a bibliography of 39 abstracts that arrived too late to be processed. They, along with any other abstracts received between now and 30 September 1994, will appear in the Late Arrivals section of the Conference Abstracts Supplement, to be published in December 1994 as Issue 7 of Sociological Abstracts.

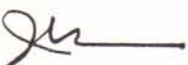
If your abstract is not in this publication, and if you would like to have it included in the SA database, there is still time--until 30 September. Please, also submit a copy of your complete paper for sale through Sociology Express, our document delivery service (see page ix).

May we remind you that not only do your abstracts appear in this publication--which, in addition to being distributed here at the Congress, will be bound into the 1994 Conference Abstracts Supplement--but also, they are already available in the SA database online with the following labels/vendors: Dialog Information Services/File 37; BRS/SOCA, BRS-Colleague, After Dark; Data-Star/SOCA; EPIC/Sociological Abstracts; and DIMDI/SA63. The Late Arrivals will be online in December 1994.

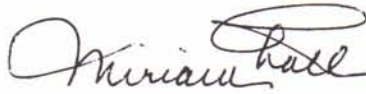
It is necessary to interject a comment on the advantages, but limitations, of modern technology--specifically, of Fax communication. At some point, the majority of the abstracts herein were transmitted via Fax. While this facilitated their timely arrival, most of the abstracts were extremely difficult to read, and many 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 XIIIth Congress. Thank you all for your contributions. Best wishes for fruitful intellectual encounters throughout the Congress and beyond.

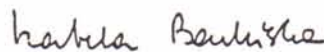
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author(s) name(s)      **Henshel, Richard L.** (Dept Sociology U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2 {Tel: 519-661-3606; Fax: 519-661-3200}), **The Grünberg and Modigliani/ & Simon Possibility Theorem: A Social Psychological Critique.**      title of paper

notice of availability of paper      ● **Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.**

¶ The venerable "possibility theorem" of Grünberg & Modigliani, & Simon (both, 1954) continues to excite interest, not only in its original domain-whether or not self-altering prophecies automatically rule out accurate social & economic prediction-but, more recently, as a supposed precursor of rational expectations theory. The theorem has survived several attacks on its logic & mathematics. Critiqued here is the expressly stated assumption-essential for the theorem-that the "reaction function" between the predicted & the actual outcome is continuous. While logically sound, it is argued that the theorem is not empirically germane because such a continuous reaction function violates all social psychological understanding of the effects of benchmarks & related phenomena. Thus, its conclusion concerning accurate prediction under conditions of self-alteration can rarely apply even as proofs of "possibility." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28207 / ISA / 1994 / 8468**

**Gomez, Sergio** (FLACSO, calle Leopoldo Urrutia 1950 Santiago 3213 Chile), **En la búsqueda de un marco conceptual para el estudio de las organizaciones profesionales agrarias** (In Search of a Conceptual Framework for the Study of Agrarian Professional Organizations). (SPA)

¶ Reviews relevant literature in an attempt to develop a conceptual framework for studying agrarian professional organizations. Drawing on the tradition of Robert K. Merton, a mid-range theory is formulated to allow an understanding of the structure & functioning of the organizations representing rural entrepreneurs. Contributions by European authors are incorporated, methodological guides provided, & categories proposed for the analysis of such organizations. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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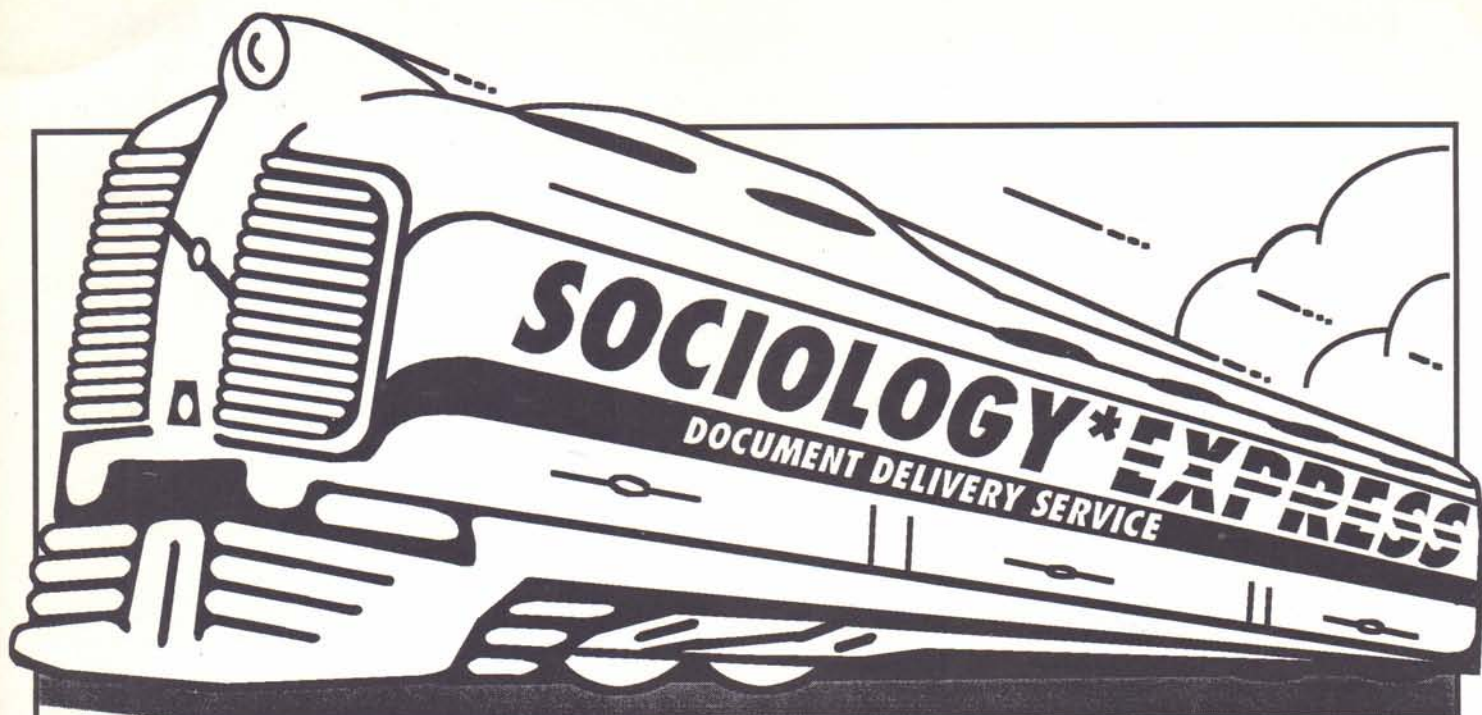
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94S27297 / ISA / 1994 / 7558

**Aalten, Anna** (Dept Cultural Anthropology U Amsterdam, NL-1012 DK Netherlands (Tel: 31-20-5252624; Fax: 31-20-5253010)), **Women's Words and the Problem of Subjectivity.**

¶ Feminist sociology/anthropology constantly questions the category "woman" by acknowledging the differences between women. Working with life-(hi)stories is working with difference. Life-(hi)stories present examples of "fragmented subjectivities," thereby creating room for an acknowledgement of the un-unified character of the subject. In this acknowledgement lies a strong case for a new direction in feminist studies. In a 1991 book on female business-owners & the boundaries of the sex-gender system in the Netherlands, five business-women present their life stories. Each story is followed by a commentary in which the words of the woman are put in a historical context. Reasons for writing the book are offered, elaborating on the usefulness of the life-history approach for feminist studies. In current research on the construction of the body & femininity by female professional dancers, life-(hi)stories may be used differently. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27298 / ISA / 1994 / 7559

**Aas, Dagfinn** (Norwegian Building Research Instit (Tel: 4722965500; Fax: 4722699438)), **Social Integration and Collective Acts—A Blueprint for Comparing the Milieu in Residential Areas.**

¶ An interim report on a long-term research program on residential areas of varying types in Norway that is investigating the character of their community, ie, social integration & collective activities. Focus is on developing methods for describing life & activity, both formal & informal, that constitute the milieu of the area, defined as the interaction of human elements, the physical surroundings, & the social organization. The theoretical orientation is based on principles of ecological psychology developed by Roger Barker. Fieldwork consists of observational methods coupled with interviews & questionnaires. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27299 / ISA / 1994 / 7560

**Abdi, Nourredine** (LIRSS CNRS, 61 Ave President Wilson F-94235 Cachan Cedex France (Tel: 1-46-22-37-60; Fax: 1-42-67-91-63)), **Le Problématique général (General Problematic).** (FRE)

¶ The notion of "regional flavor" is explored at the subcontinental level, & an effort is made to identify its constituents. Two conceptions of regional flavor—one real, the other an ideal reflection on the region in light of its imagined past & future—are considered: the first draws on the region's shared socioeconomic fate & institutions; the second is more concerned with a sense of common cultural heritage. Possible reconceptions of regional flavors around the world in response to the globalization of economic & cultural ties are considered. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27300 / ISA / 1994 / 7561

**Abdi, Nourredine** (LIRSS CNRS, 61 Ave President Wilson F-94235 Cachan Cedex France (Tel: 1-46-22-37-60; Fax: 1-42-67-91-63)), **Le Développement post-étatique en Algérie (Poststatist Development in Algeria).** (FRE)

¶ The two-phase withdrawal of the state's dominance over the last twenty years in Algeria & Egypt is contrasted. With the end of the centrally controlled economic regimes of Jamal'Abdel-Nasser & Boumedien in the 1970s, there was a gradual reduction in state importance, further weakened by violent outbreaks of radical nationalism & ethnic self-determination in the 1990s. The role of the development of their social structure during the cold war & progressive decolonization is evaluated. Similar problems with the planned economies of Eastern European & Third World countries are noted, especially concerning the postcentralized phase of development, in which the openness & flexibility of the new liberalized economic system become stigmatized. It is argued that the directed economic development of Egypt was more closely linked to individual political influences & internal factors, while in Algeria, recent changes follow global trends. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27301 / ISA / 1994 / 7562

**Abela, Anthony M.** (Instit Social Welfare U Malta, Msida (Tel: 356-336451; Fax: 356-336450)), **Changing Family Values in Malta: A Western European Perspective.**

¶ Data obtained in values studies conducted 1981-1991 among nationally representative samples in Malta (N = 467) & 10 western European countries (N = 15,500) are used to compare the rise of individualized family values in Malta relative to other Europeans. In Malta, change coincides with continuity. In the face of rapid socioeconomic change, most Maltese are successful in keeping alive traditional family values, yet marriage breakdowns have been increasing. Traditionality shows in their strong family ties, an adherence to common religious, social, & political values, & an opposition to permissive behavior. Conventional gender relations remain strong, though new socioeconomic developments & aspirations call for a renegotiation of relations between married partners & their children. The Western European trend toward greater individualization is evident among the higher-educated young professionals. The outcome is experienced as a period of transition & personal indecision. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27302 / ISA / 1994 / 7563

**Abell, Peter** (Interdisciplinary Instit Management London School Economics, Houghton St England WC2A 2AE (Tel: 071-955-7580; Fax: 071-955-7674)), **Why Doesn't Industrial Democracy Self-Generate?**

¶ Argues that social science research into industrial participation is by & large positive in its estimate of the impact on "performance." Consideration is given as to why a voluntary rapid movement in this direction has not been witnessed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27303 / ISA / 1994 / 7564

**Abha, Avasthi** (Dept Sociology Lucknow U, 226007 Uttar Pradesh India), **Indian Cinema and Music: A Cultural Analysis.**

¶ In India, like all other art forms, music has been devoted to God. *Margi* (classical) & *Deshi* (folk), the two forms of Indian music, were associated with rituals & festivals, respectively, with the class & mass being the respective consumers. Indian film industry, the second largest in the world, revolutionized the entire music system & developed an entirely new, very large public. As such, the sensitive appreciation & emotional involvement of the audience characteristic of Indian musical performances disappeared. The fast development & commercialization of Indian film music breaks the boundaries of region, culture, & language, imports Western tunes, & quickly produces regional songs to appeal to its heterogeneous public. Mechanical reproduction of musical performances & time-bound (short) presentations discourage classical performances, producing adulterated forms of *ragas* (melody). Discussion includes the impact of cinema on the different aspects of musicosocial thought & activity, as well as on the larger sociocultural structure. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27304 / ISA / 1994 / 7565

**Abraham, Margaret** (Dept Sociology/Anthropology Hofstra U, Hempstead NY 11550-1090 (Tel: 516-463-5640; Fax: 516-564-4296)), **Addressing the Problem of Marital Violence among South Asians in the United States: A Sociological Study of the Role of Organizations.**

¶ Based on a 2-stage questionnaire completed by representatives of 6 South Asian organizations that address the problem of marital violence, discussion covers the structure, ideology, organizational strengths, weaknesses, & goals of these organizations. Examined are the causal factors that led to the creation of these organizations & their approach to the cause, manifestation, & resolution of marital violence. It is suggested that these organizations are a power resource to South Asian women who are victims of marital violence & play an instrumental role in shifting marital violence from a private problem to a social issue. These organizations are a part of a growing movement that addresses the silence surrounding marital violence among women of color, especially recent immigrant women. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## a

94S27305 / ISA / 1994 / 7566

Abraham, Martin & Prosch, Bernhard (Sociological Institut U Erlangen-Nuremberg, D-90402 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0911-5302-676; Fax: 0911-53022-637]). **Self-Enforcing Commitments in Employment Relations: A Case Study Focusing on Carl Zeiss.**

¶ The sole owner of the Carl Zeiss firm in the Federal Republic of Germany is a foundation, the Carl-Zeiss-Stiftung. The underlying statute that specifies basic principles for the direction of the firm guaranteed a century ago to fulfill almost revolutionary social welfare obligations to employees, eg, paid holidays, sickness benefits, pension fund, & compensation for dismissal. The question arises whether this configuration is only the result of philanthropic attitude, or can be explained within a model of rational behavior. In game-theoretic terms, the employer-employee relationship can be interpreted as a Prisoners' Dilemma with incentives for both actors to terminate the employment relation at the first opportunity. Due to this problem, long-term relations must be realized by an effective governance structure. Therefore the implementation of bonds or hostages could be a rational strategy for the actors leading to mutual efficient outcomes. A document analysis, with special focus on the foundations' statute, supports these theories: a hostage solution was realized in the statute by the physicist Ernst Abbe, who recognized that high quality performance in optics & precision engineering is bound to long-term relationships because of specialization & specific training. The compensation of dismissal could be seen as a hostage by which the employer commits to abstain from layoffs. The employee, on the other hand, has an incentive to stay because of special pension benefits. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27306 / ISA / 1994 / 7567

Abreu, Alice R. de P. (Dept Social Sciences U Federal Rio de Janeiro, 21941 Brazil [Tel: 021-242-5390; Fax: 55-21-224-8965]). **Flexible Specialization and Gender: Debates on Talents and Skills.**

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¶ Discusses the implications for gender of the flexible specialization model, outlining the main positions in the ongoing debate. The flexible specialization paradigm has changed significantly the emblematic worker of contemporary capitalism. The unskilled production line worker is substituted by qualified multiskilled workers, working on semi-autonomous groups, regaining some of the qualities of the traditional craftsman. The main point, however, is that very few authors discussing flexible specialization take into account one very important aspect of labor force composition: the sexual division of labor. The new paradigm refers to skilled male workers as universal. However, some of the central tenets of flexible specialization—skill, autonomy, responsibility—are seldom applied to the female work force. It is argued that if one does not take the sexual division of labor into account, no adequate assessment of the flexible specialization paradigm can be achieved, & no adequate understanding of its real possibilities in less developed countries can be reached. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27307 / ISA / 1994 / 7568

Abreu, Alice R. de P. (Dept Social Sciences U Federal Rio de Janeiro, 21941 Brazil [Tel: 021-242-5390; Fax: 55-21-224-8965]). **The Gendering of Technological Change in Brazil.**

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¶ The growing use of microelectronic technology has brought significant changes at both the production & the organizational levels, thereby altering many aspects of the traditional relations between capital & labor. In step with the international debate, Brazil has also produced a number of studies that explore this spreading reliance on microelectronic-based equipment & new organizational techniques, seeking to ascertain the impact that they may have on work & employment in different sectors of the national economy. While the overall statistical data reveal important trends in female participation in the work force during the last decade, research into the introduction of new technologies has little to say about female employment. Recent approaches to this question from the point of view of the sociology of labor are discussed in addition to some evidence of how the modernization of the Brazilian industrial structure is affecting the sexual division of labor. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27308 / ISA / 1994 / 7569

Abreu, Alice R. de P. & Sorj, Bila (Dept Social Sciences U Federal Rio de Janeiro, 21941 Brazil [Tel: 021-242-5390; Fax: 55-21-224-8965]). **Subcontracting and Gender: Dressmakers and Tailors in the Garment Industry in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.**

¶ A comparison of different types of subcontracting in the garment industry in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, argues that gender is a central category in explaining the differences between men & women in similar economic contexts. Gender ideology that allocates men as the main provider of the family & women as responsible for domestic work also affects the nature of subcontracting. Subcontracting activities of men are more autonomous & carried out within a clearly professional context, while women homeworkers are subjected to a subordination very similar to wage work. This difference is apparent in several aspects: training, relations with the firm, & perceptions of skills. Data were gathered by a survey of 100 homeworkers carried out in 1990/91 & by case study material of tailors doing subcontracted work in Rio de Janeiro. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27309 / ISA / 1994 / 7570

Abreu, Alice R. de P., Sorj, Bila & Ramalho, José Ricardo (Dept Social Sciences U Federal Rio de Janeiro, 21941 Brazil [Tel: 021-242-5390; Fax: 55-21-224-8965]). **Flexibilization of Labour: The Social Impacts of Subcontracting in Brazil.**

¶ A discussion of the social impacts of industrial subcontracting on the labor force composition in the metallurgical sector in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, argues that the process of industrial decentralization linked to outsourcing produces a strong recomposition of the labor force. Two aspects of this process are explored: (1) the possibility of social mobility of skilled workers near retirement who establish themselves as small entrepreneurs & suppliers of the main firm, & (2) the changes in trade-union action in two levels. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27310 / ISA / 1994 / 7571

Abreu, Paula (Faculty Economics U Coimbra, P-3000 Portugal [Tel: 351-039-701886; Fax: 351-039-403511]). **Social Representations of Youth in Portuguese Political Speech.**

¶ Analyzes the social construction of youth in Portugal over the last two decades from both a political & legislative perspective. Taking into account recent sociological contributions, it is argued that youth is a transitional stage of life in which citizenship is acquired. This brings up the issue of the state as an active force in the process of the social construction of youth. The role of the state at two different, though interwoven, levels is described: (1) the level of the official discourse, & (2) the mechanisms of regulation acceding to formal citizenship. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27311 / ISA / 1994 / 7572

Abruzzini, Stefano (CERFE, Via Flaminia 160, I-00196 Rome Italy [Tel: 39-6-39722247; Fax: 39-6-3232025]). **Towards a Sociological Theory of Active Citizenship.**

¶ Reviews research on civic culture & attitudes toward participation. It is concluded that citizens' role, as envisaged in the traditional models of citizenship (generally limited to electoral participation, protest, lobbying), does not account for actual citizens' behavior, which includes a wider range of individual & collective actions. Also, the traditional reference collectivity of citizenship (the state) does not correspond to the multiple membership (local, ethnic, transnational) experienced by the majority of citizens. Citizenship is increasingly taking the form of an emerging mass identity implemented in active practices of protection rather than passive enjoyment of rights. Most theories of citizenship cannot adequately account for such practices, either because they are excessively tied to legal & formal concepts, or because they limit themselves to the analysis of values & social meanings, neglecting relevant material & operational aspects. A genuinely sociological approach to citizenship is outlined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27312 / ISA / 1994 / 7573

Acar, Feride (Dept Political Science & Public Administration Middle East Technical U, Ankara 06531 Turkey [Tel: 90-312-210-1000; Fax: 90-312-210-1107]). **Men and Women in the Turkish "Gecekondur": Gender Differences in Selected Attitudes, Expectations and Behavior of Rural-Urban Migrants.**

¶ A report of selected results of a survey conducted in Turkey of a na-



tionally representative sample of 2,000 households from the *gecekundu* areas—urban residential districts where migrants of recent rural origins concentrate. Reporting on responses obtained from men, women, & youth samples to questions on gender-role expectations & behavior, the discussion centers on the gender dimension of both interfamily relations & adaptation to urban living of rural migrants. In this context, selected attitudinal & behavioral variables are analyzed with respect to such interdependent variables as migrants' regional, religious, & ethnic origin, educational & occupational status, & length of urban residence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27313 / ISA / 1994 / 7574

Achard, Pierre (CNRS/MSH, 54 blvd Raspail F-7270 Paris Cedex 06 France (Tel: 33-1-49542236)), **Topology and Cartography of Discursive Formation.**

¶ Classical sociology interprets the acts & attitudes of social actors in terms of global social structure, but the materiality of this social structure remains mysterious. Ethnomethodology more closely approaches the reality of the ongoing social process by studying how a local meaning is built by the members, but it fails to relate the different local scenes that it studies. Discourse analysis, by focusing on the circulation of discourses, provides ways of both describing the local conditions of production of meaning & the relations existing between these local conditions. It is possible to describe a discursive formation as a typology of registers. Each register can be described in terms of proximity of objects or social places from a central viewpoint, & these proximity systems can be considered as local maps representing the constraints of the discourses in the field of the register. Two neighboring registers will then be joined by a reduced topology compatible with both. This joining has to be thought of as a practical process. A discursive formation may be conceived as an atlas, where each register is a map, & the joining is ensured by the continuity of the deformations of the common zones. Examples include the possible treatments of problems as changes in the focus, in the frame, & in the scales of the maps attached to the registers as activities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27314 / ISA / 1994 / 7575

Achildeeva, Eugenia F. (Institut Sociology Russian Academy Science, Krzhizanovskogo St 117259 Moscow (Tel: 095-128-76-51; Fax: 095-128-91-61)), **The Family in the System of Value Orientations of Teenagers.**

¶ Reports results of research on the influence of the family & social environment on teenager personality development & value systems. Focus is on the notion of anomie used in relation to (1) the norms of modern society & change in the means of their achievement, & (2) the group family & individual norms. Analysis of questionnaire data obtained from Moscow (Russia) adolescents in 1992/93 reveals that: (A) The value placed on family is high & depends more on intrafamilial relations than on the status of the family in society. (B) Self-estimation of teenagers from anomic families is lower compared to a control group. (C) The teenager's status at school is weakly correlated with the status of the family, but the teenager's position in the community highly correlates with the status of the family. (D) Social changes affected more the value orientation system of teenagers from anomic families than from socially "normal" families. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27315 / ISA / 1994 / 7576

Adair-Toteff, Christopher S. (Dept Philosophy U South Florida, Tampa 33620 (Tel: 813-974-5698)), **Kant's Philosophical Influence on Classical German Sociology: Simmel's "Exkurse über das problem: Wie ist Gesellschaft Möglich?"**

¶ Georg Simmel utilizes a Kantian epistemological methodology in his attempt to answer the question: How is society possible? He concedes that there are empirical factors that contribute to the answer but, like Immanuel Kant, he insists that the conditions are necessarily a priori. Simmel argues that there are ideal types-standards that form & govern all reciprocal relationships. Unlike Kant, who maintains that he provides a rigorous argument for the conditions that make "nature" possible, Simmel allows that what he offers is only a sketch. However, he contends that his sociological answer is correct, & that he delineates the conditions necessary to make society possible. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27316 / ISA / 1994 / 7577

Adamchak, Susan Enea & Adamchak, Donald J. (4320 Green Valley Rd, Manhattan KS 66502-8715 (Tel: 913-539-4565; Fax:

913-537-0967)), **Using Medical Records to Study Demographic and Health Patterns in Colonial Zimbabwe.**

¶ Discusses innovative uses of nontraditional data sources, analytic techniques, & attendant problems in using patient files to study morbidity, mortality, & fertility among local populations. Data are supplemented with information from personal, corporate, & national archives, missionary reports, & a local institute of tropical medicine. In addition to quantitative analysis of such topics as infant & child survival, maternal & child health trends, birth spacing, nutrition, disease & injury occurrence, & mortality, qualitative studies of preventive health practices, birth attendance, breast feeding, & medicalization of health care are carried out. While there are problems in using these data, notably small sample sizes, small numbers of specific medical events, uncertainty about the populations from which the samples are drawn, & incomplete data, they are outweighed by benefits realized by providing new demographic & health information for this period. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27317 / ISA / 1994 / 7578

Adams, Kathleen Marie (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626 (Tel: 312-508-3458; Fax: 312-508-5469)), **Touting Touristic "Prima Donnas": On Tourism, Ethnic Negotiation and National Integration in Sulawesi, Indonesia.**

¶ Examines the effects of domestic tourism on indigenous ethnic relations in South Sulawesi & its implications for Indonesian nation building. Over the past decade, the culturally dominant coastal Buginese perceive the balance of power to be shifting toward the upland Toraja peoples, with the Indonesian government's touristic promotion of these highlanders as the "prima donnas of South Sulawesi." It is suggested that this strategy of fostering national integration by marketing Tana Toraja for both domestic & international tourists has met with paradoxical results. While touristic encounters between Torajans & other non-Muslim groups appear to foster interethnic bonds, those between Torajans & Muslim Indonesians often serve to exacerbate awareness of difference. Data are drawn from participant observation & open-ended interviews with domestic & foreign tourists, Torajans residing at tourist sites, Buginese in Ujung Pandang, guides, & tourism officials. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27318 / ISA / 1994 / 7579

Adhikari, Kamini (4F Hemchhaya 40 Ironside Rd, Calcutta India 700019 (Tel: 91-33-247-5842)), **Rural Development, Technical Knowledge and Shifting Boundaries: The Shaping of "Progress" and "Crisis" in Developing Countries.**

¶ Detects the different paths & ways in which socially intended transformative processes of rural society evolve. A conception of the "social constitution" perspective that distinguishes different complexes of induced change is offered. A case study, derived from available research, interviews, & documentary & statistical information, examines complexes using foodgrain seed development in India as a dynamic of change, & compares the character, role, & results of their respective dynamics. It is found that the localized dynamic of traditional-local farming is created for subsistence & quality of life, while the state-led dynamic operates on high-yielding seed development to augment aggregate cereal grain-supply. In contrast, the ascendant commercial dynamic of global corporations works for plant uniformity & saleability. The main attributes of a dynamic that generate the differential results are: the parameters desired in seeds; & the distinct technological properties & plant sectors of seeds on which a dynamic operates. Analysis of the three complexes suggests that the "crisis & progress of development" is neither unitary nor stable. As the primary growers are distanced from the sites of seed innovation & access to seeds, the state-led & world-scale complexes impinge on & displace each other, or coalesce. Such consequences are examined in terms of: (1) the precision & control of biological features of crops made possible by scientific-technical knowledge; (2) the fluctuating & contending processes of "localization" & "generalization" inherent in seed technologies that operate in the reshaping of territorial, economic, & social boundaries, organization, alliances, & action; & (3) the social practice in which agricultural processes are embedded. From this analysis, a view of technological determinism is formed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27319 / ISA / 1994 / 7580

Adisa, Mustapha Ganiyu (Dept Religious Studies Obafemi Awolowo U, Ile-Ife Osun State Nigeria), **The Social Effects of the Practice of Child-Marriage among the Nigerian Muslims.**

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¶ Among Nigerian Muslims, child marriage is widespread due to the father's discretionary right to give his daughter in marriage at any age (*Ijbār*). Examined here are: the position of Islam on *Ijbār* vis-à-vis child marriage; the various reasons adduced for the practice & its perceived negative effects on individual girls & its indirect consequences on the society at large; & the efforts of individuals, organizations, the press, & the government to ameliorate the undesirable effects of the practice. Findings from interviews & a literature review reveal that the custom was motivated by the desire to preserve chastity & nurture fidelity, as well as by parental rapacity, the menace of poverty, & large family size. However, the gruesome consequences of child marriage on the health & education of girls, & other dysfunctional effects on society, are debilitating. In light of current efforts to eradicate the practice, it is predicted that child marriage practice will soon become a thing of the past in Nigerian society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27320 / ISA / 1994 / 7581

**Adler, Chaim** (School Education Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel), **Education and Nation Building. The Case of Israel.**

¶ Before the foundation of the state in Israel, there was a clear linkage of education to the process of education to the process of national formulation of the Jewish community in Palestine. Youth movements were powerful tools of collectivistic education, based on the notion of national revival & social justice—epitomized in the kibbutz movement. On the foundation of the state of Israel in 1948, a public school system was established; only a small ultraorthodox minority opted for a private educational system. While a public school system can work to integrate a people into a nation, the state school system in Israel has been subdivided into a state religious & a state general school. It is questioned whether such schools will be able to play a role in the current struggle for peace. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27321 / ISA / 1994 / 7582

**Adler, Frank** (Berliner Institut Sozialwissenschaftliche, D-10117 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 030-4836900)), **Changes in the Structure of Social Inequality in the East German Transformation Society.**

¶ Compares changes in patterns of social inequality in East vs West vs unified Germany, 1989-1993, drawing on representative survey data starting from a concept of *soziallagen* (social position). The abrupt exchange of the institutional framework of the former GDR (German Democratic Republic) & its systemic integration into the richer mother society with its new institutions implied profound changes in the sources, mechanisms, & phenomena of social inequality; socioeconomic innovations caused the most far-reaching changes. The dominant long-term process is identified as the vertical differentiation of the East German social structure according to West German patterns. This happens on an average level of living conditions that clearly exceeds former GDR standards, but falls below West German ones, & includes declassifying & polarizing tendencies. The integration of East Germany increases the complexity & intransparency of stratification in Germany, & some features of the internal East German inequality structure will probably also deviate from the West German pattern. Despite the relatively quick approximation of Eastern wage scales & state pensions to Western standards, the East-West disparity with regard to all kinds of accumulated capital will be reproduced for an uncertain period of time. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27322 / ISA / 1994 / 7583

**Adler, Glenn & Webster, Eddie** (Dept Sociology U Witwatersrand, South Africa (Tel: 011-716-2942; Fax: 011-339-8163)), **Labour at the Crossroads: Corporatism, Social Movement Unionism, and Struggles over Transition in South Africa.**

¶ The modern labor movement in South Africa is distinguished from movements elsewhere in the Third World by its social movement character. African workers were excluded from the political & industrial relations systems, & their trade unions grew in opposition to the political & economic institutions of South Africa. They emphasized the centrality of local control over decision making & participatory democracy. With the transition from the authoritarian apartheid regime, unions have become intimately involved in policy making toward the broad goals of social transformation, propelling the labor movement into increasingly complex relationships with the state & capital in ways that prefigure corporatist forms of interest intermediation. The literature on both corporatism & democratic transition emphasize the essentially elite character of these

processes, & the demobilizing effects of peak-level bargaining on mass constituencies. The transition process, by creating widespread possibilities for corporatist arrangements, poses distinct challenges to the labor movement, especially its social movement character. It is argued that the social movement character of the labor movement can place a distinctive mark on the transition itself. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27323 / ISA / 1994 / 7584

**Adorno, Sergio** (Dept Sociology U São Paulo, 05508 Brazil (Tel: 055-011-211-0011; Fax: 055-011-815-4272)), **Racial Discrimination in São Paulo (Brazil) Criminal Justice.**

¶ Attempts to identify, characterize, & explain the causes of differential access of blacks & whites to the criminal justice system in Brazil. Analysis of the achieved distribution of judicial sentences for violent crimes committed in the municipality of São Paulo in 1990 allowed the characterization of criminal occurrences, aggressors & victims, & outcomes of legal cases for both groups. It is determined that black suspects: (1) tend to be a privileged target of arbitrary action by the police; (2) seem to have more difficulties in gaining access to legal aid; & (3) when convicted, receive a more rigorous punishment than that applied to white criminals. This inequality of rights, in turn, compromises the functioning & consolidation of democracy in Brazilian society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27324 / ISA / 1994 / 7585

**Adu-Amankwah, K.** (Trade Union Congress, PO Box 701 Accra Ghana (Tel: 233-21-662568; Fax: 667161)), **African Workers' Participation Development Programme—Developing Strategy and Approach for Education.**

¶ Considers the crisis of Africa's political economies & its impact on trade union rights, drawing largely on material from the African Workers' Participation Development Programme & other trade union documents. It is proposed that workers' participation can contribute to the overall development of the trade union movement & to the expansion of trade union activity into new areas, thus enhancing workers' autonomy. Opposition to workers' participation by neoliberalism is acknowledged, along with major practical problems of implementation that would involve significant social struggles. Emergent priorities for education & training are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27325 / ISA / 1994 / 7586

**Afary, Janet** (Dept History Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907-1358 (Tel: 219-988-7316)), **From Radical Democracy to Militant Islam: The Iranian Women's Movement in the 20th Century.**

¶ Offers a brief overview of the situation of women in the contemporary Muslim world, with emphasis on the rise of militant Islamic movements. Pros & cons of using the terms "fundamentalism" or "Islamism," are discussed. A review of the literature by Middle Eastern feminists is offered, highlighting issues such as: employment patterns, the ramifications of dependent development, the nature of the state, & social & cultural factors. The history of the women's movement in Iran is chronicled: the emergence of a radical democracy in the constitutional revolution of 1906, which initiated new schools & societies of women; the state-sponsored emancipation of Reza Shah in the 1920s & 1930s, when women were ordered to unveil; the modernization programs of Muhammad Reza Shah, especially the Family Protection Law of 1967, which restricted polygyny; & the period since the revolution of 1978/79. Special attention is given to feminist writings & activities in the last three years, including journals, & feminist literature that has become immensely popular in urban households. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27326 / ISA / 1994 / 7587

**Agarwal, Bina** (Instit Economic Growth Delhi U, 110007 Haryana India (Tel: 9111-4633393; Fax: 9111-4632727)), **Gender, Empowerment and Command over Property: A Critical Gap in Social Science Theory and Analysis.**

¶ It is argued that the single most important economic factor affecting women's situation & gender relations is the gender gap in command over property. Limitations of both Marxist & neoclassical analyses are noted, & implications examined in the context of rural South Asia, where ownership/control of arable land is a critical determinant of economic well-being, social status, & political power. Data from a wide range of economic, sociological, & ethnographic sources & field research reveal that

resources controlled by male household heads seldom benefit female members in equal degree; direct ownership & control of landed property can be critical for women's empowerment & ability to bargain, both within & outside the household. Regional & historical variations in women's command over property across South Asia support the analysis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27327 / ISA / 1994 / 7588

Agassi, Judith Bober (York U, Herzlia 46745 Israel (Fax: 972-9-504072)), **Can Policy Encourage Equal Parenting?**

¶ The possibility of changing the traditional sharp gender division of parenting is a central issue of feminist research. Sweden has pursued for the last eighteen years a social policy aimed at the achievement of equal parenting. This policy provides compensated parental leave for the home care of infants & the care of children when sick, fathers' leave days, a six-hour work day for all parents of children under age eight, & universal availability of subsidized day care. Here, drawing on official statistics & previous research, discussed is the long-term impact of this policy on the gender division of family work & the status of women in occupational work. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27328 / ISA / 1994 / 7589

Aguiar, Neuma (Instit U Pesquisas Rio de Janeiro, Rua da Matriz 82 Botafogo Brazil (Tel: 55021-286-0996; Fax: 55021-286-7146)), **Gender and Social Transformation: Conflicting Theoretical Perspectives and the Analysis of the Case of Brazil.**

¶ A discussion of theories of patriarchy derived from classical sociology & their application to the case of Brazil, as the transformation of primordial ties through social & economic transformation, including urbanization, industrialization, the development of the market, & bureaucratic rational relations. Particular attention is devoted to whether ties based on the patriarchal power held by heads of households are transformed by the modernization processes. It is examined whether affect & erotic ties are transformed by the development of contractual relationship in the market &/or the public sphere, through both classic & feminist perspectives of changes in social relations between men & women. Changes in the control of sexuality are explored as a distinct order from that of the productive sphere, drawing on historical & current research materials. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27329 / ISA / 1994 / 7590

Aguirre, B. E., Saenz, Rogelio, Edmiston, John, Yang, Nan, Agramonte, Elsa & Stuart, Dietra L. (Dept Sociology Texas A&M U, College Station 77843 (Tel: 409-845-0813; Fax: 409-862-4057)), **The Human Ecology of Tornadoes.**

¶ (Paper published in *Demography* [1993, 34, Nov].) Offers an empirical test of the impact of human ecological patterns & other known correlates on tornado occurrence by using the National Severe Storms Forecast Center's information on tornadoes 1950-1990 & employs ecological data from the US Bureau of the Census & the Environmental Protection Agency. The results show that metropolitan & other urban counties have higher odds of tornado occurrence than rural counties, & that the probability of occurrence of tornadoes increases with increases in the number of previous tornadoes. The meaning of this finding is assessed for demographers, atmospheric scientists, engineers, & disaster managers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27330 / ISA / 1994 / 7591

Aguirre, Patricia (Catedra Salud Publica U Buenos Aires, 1053 Argentina (Tel: 541-581-5813; Fax: 541-583-4888)), **Surviving Hyper Inflation and Austerity Program: Household Consumption Strategies in Argentina, 1980-1993.**

¶ The consequences of economic adjustment & stabilization programs in Argentina on household-level nutrition are analyzed. Specifically, changes in caloric availability are compared with purchasing power using official statistics & microlevel data. The logic of the diets chosen by households of different income levels is inferred with an emphasis on the strategies specific to the poor. It is concluded that households with the lowest incomes have developed a food consumption strategy that allows them to soften the effects of economic adjustment by maximizing the nutritional potential of the two foods available with the lowest relative prices—ie, bread & meat. However, this situation cannot continue indefinitely. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27331 / ISA / 1994 / 7592

Agulló Tomás, Esteban (Dept Psicología Social Facultad Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28049 Spain (Tel: 91-394-27-71; Fax: 91-394-27-70)), **Precarious Work, Informal Economy and Young People's Identity in Spain: A Sociological Approximation.**

¶ Analyzes the new forms of precarious jobs & other irregular forms of employment that influence the process of construction of young peoples' identity in Spain. The importance of atypical forms of jobs for youth, especially women, is a problem for the government, the economy, & for the construction of identity. This complex problem is analyzed by using qualitative techniques, observations in small factories, interviews, & discussion groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27332 / ISA / 1994 / 7593

Ahmed, Ghyasuddin (Dept Demography U Botswana, Gaborone), **Female Labor Migration and Emancipation of Women in Southern Africa—Fact or Fiction?**

¶ Census figures & labor force surveys indicate that female (F) labor migration & economic participation is very high in southern Africa compared to other developing regions, as are F-headed households. Though these are considered positive factors in F emancipation, it is argued here that Fs are becoming "economic slaves" due to a serious sex ratio imbalance. In the absence of men taking responsibilities for their sex acts, Fs are forced to shoulder socioeconomic burdens themselves as soon as they become pregnant. They become trapped in the family life cycle, leaving aside aspirations for higher education & better living. Most of them are compelled to do odd jobs throughout their lives. Thus, it is a fiction to think that F economic participation really emancipates them in societies like southern Africa. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27333 / ISA / 1994 / 7594

Ahmed, Imtiaz (Dept International Relations Dhaka U, Bangladesh (Tel: 500706; Fax: 880-2-407900)), **Ethnic Conflicts and Their Resolution: Lessons from the Sri Lankan Experience.**

¶ The Sri Lankan ruling elite successfully organized hegemony over the majority of the people by appealing to their Sinhalese Buddhist identity. The latter's success, however, alienated the Tamil Hindus, for it undermined their interests. While anti-Tamil riots have occurred since independence, the situation became grave primarily due to the direct participation of the Sri Lankan police & military, in July-Aug 1981. Following this riot, many Tamil militants left Sri Lanka for Tamil Nadu (India), where within a year of their arrival they began recruiting Tamil refugees for military operations to free northern & eastern regions of Sri Lanka & establish the independent state of Eelam. That struggle still continues. The only strategy the government uses is technologically intensive & terrain extensive military operations, failing to understand, however, that such military operations, far from creating conditions for peace, only help the Tamil Tigers to consolidate their position among the Tamil population. The more the military becomes essential to the task of conflict resolution, the more the art of government becomes paralyzed, leading to further militarization of society. If ethnic unrest is to be contained, the much abused notion of "national security" needs to be replaced by a more sober & practical notion of "societal security." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27334 / ISA / 1994 / 7595

Ahponen, Pirkkoliisa (U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland (Tel: 358-73-1514215; Fax: 358-73-1513290)), **Crossing Borders with Myself: Problems of Habituality, Marginality and Globality.**

¶ Focus is on the social constitution of self-sensitivity, & the boundaries between the self & the other, which are continuously reconstructed in the search of the habitual self. The situationally constituted life in modern society is burdened with demands of an increasing self-consciousness. Sociocultural factors influence whether the individual life becomes a conceptually managed, totally reflective project or a chaotic experience. In modern society a designed life involves a reflexive self-mobile-assembly & a global orientation, which contrasts the traditional social identity that was anchored on locality & ethnicity. External elements, eg, nationality, class, & gender, define the position & the boundaries of the modern self, but they also entail ambivalent other-relations & the relativity of the self. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27335 / ISA / 1994 / 7596

Ahrne, Göran (Dept Sociology Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden (Tel:

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46-8-163745; Fax: 46-8-6125580)), **Civil Society and Civil Organizations.**

¶ Organizational forms mentioned in connection with civil society, eg, voluntary associations, social movements, & networks, are analyzed from an organizational perspective, with attention to the conditions of equality & affiliation in these forms of organized interaction. It is concluded that the structures of civil society are not very persistent. Civil society happens through the coincidence of several processes in the interaction between people & organizations at certain occasions, & the notion of civil society is not more incompatible with the state than with other organizational arrangements. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27336 / ISA / 1994 / 7597

Akçay, A. Adnan & Aksit, Bahattin (Dept Sociology Middle East Technical U, TR-06531 Ankara Turkey (Tel: 90-312-210-10-00-3124; Fax: 90-312-210-12-84)), **Problems in the Organization of Large Scale Irrigation: The Turkish Case.**

¶ Irrigation, as a main input in increasing agricultural productivity, cannot be taken as an enterprise solely situated within the boundaries of engineering. Its social aspects, eg, users' participation, must also be considered. The shift from rainfed to irrigated agriculture on a large scale implies a radical transformation of the social environment & the farming system. Sociological studies are of vital importance both for the selection of appropriate MOM models & creation of the social tools necessary for the productive marriage of irrigation technology & social relations in a region. Results of research in the rural areas of southeastern Turkey are drawn on in a discussion of the possibility of a grass-roots organization for irrigation. The shortcomings of the government's past & present policies relating to irrigation & the impossibility of applying the same policy on such a large scale are outlined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27337 / ISA / 1994 / 7598

Akers-Porrini, Ruth (12 Collet Darbousson, F-06560 Valbonne France (Tel: 93-77-12-83)), **Mastering Topical Organization: Between Formal Procedures and Concerted Management.**

¶ Addresses the question of topical relevancy as negotiated during a reunion gathering industrials & personnel of higher education. While the reunion is animated by interventions of a single person who selects subjects & orients discussion, the topicalized subject is the accomplishment of all participants. This speech exchange system presents formal features of both natural conversation & news interviews. Data consist of an audio transcription of this reunion. Discussion is initiated around the development of higher education in a French technopolis, after which participants debate questions pertaining to a better connection between industry & education. Analysis attends topical shifts & their realignment brought about by the animator, as well as his elicitation procedures. While respecting topical consistency, a speaker can challenge the animator's topical control. Reciprocally, the animator can mobilize specific procedures to either sanction "recalcitrant" participants & thus restore discussion to its initial formulation or, in the event of failure, to change subjects. Management of topical organization is not a stable category-specific feature of the animator but a concerted accomplishment. Formal procedures alone then cannot adequately account for the course of action in progress. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27338 / ISA / 1994 / 7599

Aksit, Bahattin & Erbas, Hayriye (Dept Sociology Middle East Technical U, TR-06531 Ankara Turkey (Fax: 90-312-210-12-84)), **Class and Culture in Two Turkish Cities: The Problems of Wright's Class Model in a Third World Context.**

¶ A comparative analysis of classes in a middle-sized industrial city (Kırıkkale), & the national capital (Ankara) in Turkey, drawing on questionnaire data from 904 households. The appropriateness of Erik Olin Wright's class model for generalizing from advanced industrial to non-Western, Third World industrializing countries such as Turkey is discussed, & the model is modified by eliminating some class categories & adding some new ones. Some characteristics of these classes are elucidated by examining their income, housing type & ownership, spatial mobility, cross-class mobility, etc. The explanatory power of this new social class model is further examined by comparing male participation in routine household tasks, female participation in decision making, & religious practices. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27339 / ISA / 1994 / 7600

Al-Naqeeb, Khaldoun H. (Dept Sociology Kuwait U, Safat 13030 (Fax: 2527091)), **Political Tribalism, the State and Modernity in the Arab World.**

¶ Tribalism can assume far more complex & perplexing forms than many observers & students of social change expect, which have little affinity with the ethnographic concept of tribalism that anthropologists normally utilize in their analysis of so-called primitive, or even worse, nomadic-pastoral, societies. Recent global & regional developments have shown that tribal relations originating in what Clifford Geertz labeled "primordial" (as opposed to civil) sentiments & attachments are present at both levels: the recent resurgence of ultramodern ethnicities & religious revival movements both could be considered as forms of fundamentalism. In addition to this paradox of ancient principles & ethos coexisting with modern forms of organization, (eg, the modern bureaucratic state), it is shown that this variant form of tribalism, labeled political tribalism, is also "congenial" & evident in the values, attitudes, & mores of the modern (or postmodern) consumer society & political culture. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27340 / ISA / 1994 / 7601

Alam, S. M. Shamsul (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Southern Oregon State Coll, Ashland 97520 (Tel: 503-552-6322; Fax: 503-552-6439)), **Development as Hegemony: A Subalternist Perspective.**

¶ Economic development in Third World countries is usually defined in terms of criteria such as the increase of productivity & the use of wide-scale "modern" amenities by citizens. This conception of development that emanates from the post-Enlightenment modernist discourse, shared by both Marxist & non-Marxist scholars, fails to explain why, instead of large scale transformation, underdevelopment & poverty continue. By using Antonio Gramsci's idea of hegemony, an argument is raised for an alternative conceptualization that hinges on the givenness of certain foundational concepts like class, state, & economic development. These alternative conceptualizations are based on sets of articulations that include the multiple identity of social classes, not merely the economic one. It is shown that the hegemonic construct requires power & domination that does not rest on the principle of class alliances at the level of the state in pursuance of programs of economic development; rather, it involves the very principle of formation of those classes & the idea of economic development. When the identity of social classes changes, it brings a transformation in the hegemonic principle, & thus, change in the notion of development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27341 / ISA / 1994 / 7602

Alamdari, Kazem (Dept Sociology California State U, Los Angeles 90032 Tel: 213-343-2200; Fax: 213-343-5155)), **Third World Democratization: Failed Strategies and a Trend for Compromise.**

¶ Many developing countries with the collaboration of local interest groups are forcibly incorporated into the dependency process in which the current political repression is hardly avoidable. Democratization is a socioeconomic & gradual process that brings into being a vast mass demand for democracy. If democracy prevails, then the most vital issue to be resolved is the drastic social inequality in these countries; otherwise, the democracy will remain under fire by privileged ruling elites. It is argued that neither the operations of the market alone nor the political independence of developing societies guarantee economic growth & democracy. The performance of a state is affected by the historical position of its society in world economic relations, which may prevent or promote national economic development & political pluralism. The view that dictatorial regimes are the main barriers to economic growth & democracy is the first step to economic development is disputed by comparing two political types: (1) societies in which some democratic relations are observed, but have failed to achieve even moderate economic growth; & (2) societies in which a dictatorship has continuously prevailed, but have reached rather high rates of economic growth. It is contended that economic development leads society into the democratization process, & that underdevelopment is a historical outcome that has intoxicated & trapped the Third World economy. Democracy in many of these societies privileges the well off, the educated elite, & the intelligentsia, whereas economically deprived groups cannot equally enjoy the democratic system in poverty; democracy without a better economic life has no tangible meaning. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S27342 / ISA / 1994 / 7603

**Alanen, Ilkka** (Dept Sociology U Jyväskylä, SF-40100 10 Finland [Fax: 358-41-602921]), **Privatization of Agriculture and Family Farm Ideology in the Baltic Countries.**

¶ The governing elites in Baltic countries are privatizing the large-scale collective farms primarily through the restitution of family farms, attempting to create a Western type of family farm system & ideology. It is argued here that this policy will probably lead to the marginalization of the large majority of newly created petty holdings & the concentration of agricultural production into a few large holdings. From the point of view of the whole society, development is going toward the disarticulation of the economy, ie, toward both a large backward sector (that includes marginalized agricultural petty production) & a modern (mainly export) sector. Thus, the possibility that the modernization will disseminate from the modern sector to the whole society depends on the concrete properties of modern enterprises & the policies of governments. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27343 / ISA / 1994 / 7604

**Alanen, Leena** (Dept Education U Jyväskylä, SF-40100 10 Finland [Tel: 358-41-601-681; Fax: 358-41-601-661]), **'Family'-From a Children's Standpoint.**

¶ The familialization of children generated modern childhood as a social practice, ie, the discursive construction of childhood as a family phenomenon, & its practical implementation into a dependency position within generational family relations. A framework or "story" explaining the determinants & the timing of this change & the links of the family to larger social processes has emerged within general sociology, & is used to interpret diversity in households & familial relationships. Through feminist deconstruction of this story, gender bias has been disclosed, showing that as a whole, & in its details, the story speaks of the activities, experiences, & relevances of some social actors & excludes others. The validity of its central concepts as means for useful knowledge about family phenomena must, therefore, be limited to the historical period & the structural location in question. Implications of such deconstruction are elaborated from the standpoint of children, & some suggestions are offered on the validity of the concept "family" for accounting for modern childhood. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27344 / ISA / 1994 / 7605

**Alario, Margarita** (Dept Sociology State U New York, Potsdam 13676-2294), **Mobilization against Environmental Destruction and Risk: Rethinking a Strategy of Intervention in the Public Sphere.**

¶ The joint diffusion & institutionalization of environmental politics reveals the degree of political success attained by the environmental movement. Notwithstanding its achievements, weak mechanisms available to promote the implementation of environmental regulations at the local, national, & international levels makes it urgent for environmentalists to sustain public action. To this aim, environmental activism has had to contend with the strategic burden of opposing the global destruction of nature without neglecting discussion on the social outcomes of public policy decisions that continue to designate areas inhabited by the poor & other minority groups for "acceptable" levels of environmental exposure. The transnational character of environmental destruction, coupled with the predictable location of risk exposure, attest to the strategic challenge in doing environmental politics. To address the demands of diffusing global environmental politics without neglecting the politics of locality demands, complementary intervention is needed in the public sphere to secure political reform & inclusion, & to build coalitions with local groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27345 / ISA / 1994 / 7606

**Albanese, Francesco, Capo, Enrico & Donati, Mario** (Confederazione italiana agricoltori, Via Mariano Fortuny 20 Rome Italy [Tel: 06-326871; Fax: 06-32687308]), **Las nuevas relaciones entre organizaciones profesionales y asociaciones especializadas de agricultores como consecuencia de la division internacional del trabajo** (The New Relations between Agriculturist Professional Organizations and Specialized Associations as a Consequence of the International Division of Labor). (SPA)

¶ Traces the changing roles of organizations representing agricultural interests in Italy. Associationism in Italy dates back to the first decades of the century, but was incorporated in legislation only in the 1960s. The new law enlarged the jurisdictions & functions of these associations, making them instruments for the participation of producers in agricul-

tural planning at the national level. However, lack of specificity in the legislation & the presence of the dominant agrarian professional organizations & central cooperatives hindered the development of specialized associations of agriculturists. Changes in the 1980s—eg, the crisis of the welfare state, & reduction of protectionism—have forced the various associations to work together to confront the international market & accommodate domestic political changes. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27346 / ISA / 1994 / 7607

**Albas, Cheryl & Albas, Daniel** (Dept Sociology U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2 [Tel: 204-474-8274; Fax: 204-275-5781]), **Acquiring Perspectives: Being Socialized into Household and Physical Structures.**

¶ Argues that the family home, its material structure & arrangements, has a considerable role in the socialization of family members, & examines arrangements in space & the adaptations made by people & their institutions to geographic parameters. Two principle frames of reference are used: (1) classical ecology as developed by Park et al (1936); & (2) symbolic interactionism as formulated by Rapaport (1990), who views architectural features as cues that people interpret & act on in their relationship to others. A discussion of dining & living rooms, entrances & exits, bedrooms, family & rumpus rooms, & bathrooms is presented describing the typical characteristics of the room & interpreting the behavior that goes on in it according to survey responses of a sample of 220 students. Findings indicate that the two theoretical frames of reference are complementary. The dramaturgical concepts of frontstage & backstage as well as a sophisticated conception of privacy help to elucidate the effects of the flatly asocial concept of shape & size of spaces on the behavior of people within them. The family home does produce in those who live in it an "ediface complex." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27347 / ISA / 1994 / 7608

**Albero-Andres, Magdalena** (Dept Periodisme U Autònoma Barcelona, E-08193 Bellaterra Spain [Fax: 581-2005]), **Children and Television: An Ecological Perspective.**

¶ Questions the generalization of findings from previous research which suggest that TV has negative effects on young audiences. Focusing on the importance of sociocognitive & cultural contexts in mediating this impact, it is argued that TV is a socialization agent, but its effects cannot be properly understood without taking into account the influence of other socialization agents, eg, family & school. Cognitive development processes also play an important role in the way children interpret or negotiate TV contents. An ecological perspective on the subject of children & TV is recommended. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27348 / ISA / 1994 / 7609

**Albrow, Martin** (Dept Sociology Southlands Coll Roehampton Instit, Wimbledon Parkside London SW19 5NN England [Tel: 81-392-3194; Fax: 81-392-3518]), **British Sociology and Its Audiences.**

¶ British sociology parallels & arises out of the vicissitudes of GB's exchanges with the outside world & its crises of confidence. It now effectively addresses audiences increasingly uninterested in GB & more in identity issues of gender, ethnicity, & lifestyle. In a postmodern period, sociology will find a more diagnostic & analytical place in schemes for living than it has previously. Moving out of national domains, it empowers its students for a global age. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27349 / ISA / 1994 / 7610

**Alder, Christine** (Melbourne U, Parkville Victoria Australia 3052 [Fax: 3-344-6802]), **Child Homicide: Forms and Scenarios.**

¶ Case studies of child homicide in Victoria, Australia, 1985 & 1992, are examined in order to identify main configurations or patterns. Included are children who are victims of battering, neglect, or other trauma, children caught between parental feuding, children who become part of the suicide plan of a parent, & neonaticides. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27350 / ISA / 1994 / 7611

**Aldrich, Brian C., Dilley, Jennifer L., Goede, Darcy M. & Labate, Amanda L.** (Dept Sociology Winona State U, MN 55887 [Tel: 507-457-5421; Fax: 507-457-5086]), **Housing the Elderly in China.**

¶ Explores the influence of the People's Republic of China's policy of one

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child per family, the child's responsibility for parental welfare, & pensions & age of the elderly (those age 55+) on the housing characteristics & accommodations of the Chinese elderly. Analysis is based on data on 10,258 rural & 9,009 urban households. The urban analysis focuses on differences in housing characteristics of central heating, presence of kitchen, electricity, telephone, number of rooms, square meters, & square meters per person; the rural analysis examines differences in number of rooms, square meters, value of housing, presence of electricity, & household composition. Findings reveal that urban elderly are not only better off in regard to housing, but also more independent of traditional family sources of support than are the rural elderly. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27351 / ISA / 1994 / 7612

**Alestalo, Marja G.** (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland [Tel: 358-0-7084613; Fax: 358-0-7084619]), **Toward a Politically Manipulated Reward System in Science: Internalization as a Means of Setting Priorities.**

¶ Despite the liberal norms of universalism & collective ownership of ideas, several reward systems have been established by the international scientific communities resulting in the formation of deep hierarchies of individual scientists, scientific fields, & types of institutions. In Finland, the goals of internationalization have been defined by comparing domestic resources with international standards & by actively opening new channels for cooperation. The aim was to strengthen the national scientific system in general & to increase its international visibility. Currently there is a change in orientation toward a state-regulated reward system of science. In the name of neoliberal ideology, competition has been promoted among the members of the scientific community by the cabinet & the science policy bureaucracy. One of the key words is internationalization, to be promoted by adopting the ideas of cost-benefit theory. This notion determines the characteristics of scientific activity & the multidimensional process of internationalization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27352 / ISA / 1994 / 7613

**Alestalo, Marja G.** (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland [Tel: 358-0-7084613; Fax: 358-0-7084619]), **Variations in State Responsiveness. Scientific System as a Focus of State Ideology.**

¶ State ideology is seen as a reflection of a complex set of factors related to the transformation of society, to the functional changes in the state, & to the structures of political power. Here, examined is the extent to which the goals of science policy reflect the premises of state ideology in Western advanced countries. Four types of state ideology with a specific conception of the social importance of science are identified: (1) the liberal state with its emphasis on pluralism, the functional differentiation of the cultural, economic, social, & political systems, & the laissez-faire orientation to scientific activities; (2) the welfare state, emphasizing ideas of democratization, equalization of opportunity, & active state intervention; (3) the neoliberal state, which argues for the dysfunctionality of the welfare state, & for the need to reevaluate the basic functions of the state, & which has adopted competition, privatization, & cost-benefit theory as the criteria for the promotion of science; & (4) the civil society, which refers to a new conception of state responsiveness, & to a reconstruction of the structures of power. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27353 / ISA / 1994 / 7614

**Alexander, Jeffrey C.** (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024-1552), **Social Movements and the Discourse of Civil Society: Code Inversion and Identity Formation.**

¶ Develops a theory of social movements in relation to civil society that considers social movements as communicative institutions that play a fundamentally symbolic role in the definition & reconstitution of the social solidarity that constitutes civil society. More than a barometer reflecting social strains & allowing society to take a self-reflective response, social movements create social strains & upheavals by mediating between an idealized image of civil society & real civil society with its fragmented & "corrupted" system of social solidarity. Informed by the bifurcating discourse of civil society, social movements can be exclusive & fragmenting, as well as inclusive & integrative. The empirical cases of class, race, & gender movements are reconsidered from this perspective. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27354 / ISA / 1994 / 7615

**Alexander-Neville, Edward** (Faculty Education U Cape Town,

Rondebosch 7700 Republic South Africa [Tel: 2721-650-4013; Fax: 2721-650-3489]), **"Race," Ethnicity and Nation in Post-Apartheid South Africa.**

¶ Considers the shift in the discourse of social analysis now taking place in South Africa in the context of the economic & political strategies of the major contending groups. The concepts of nation, ethnicity, "race," nonracialism, & multiculturalism as used by South African analysts & political propagandists are related to the real or imputed material interests of those who support particular paradigms, eg, the (Freedom) Charterists, Africanists, democratic socialists, irredentist Afrikaner nationalists, & liberal democrats. Discussion includes the debate that has erupted about the concept of the South African nation & the attempt at distinguishing between "democracy building" & "nation building." The concepts of ethnic consciousness, core culture, & border cultures are developed. It is concluded that only a careful restatement of the theory of ideology will cut through the morass of terms & notions that obfuscate understanding of the relationship between "race," ethnicity, & nation in South Africa today. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27355 / ISA / 1994 / 7616

**Alexeichenko, Youri** (Dept Sociology Work Belarussian Academy Sciences, Minsk 22072 [Tel: 39-48-65]), **Training of Engineers under Economic Restructuring and Work Transformation.**

¶ High specialization conforming to the strict technological division of labor & absence of permanent training are common traits of the established system of occupational training in the former socialist countries. This system helps to reproduce social qualities of workers & prevents them from developing into market subjects. All these factors necessitate transformation of the training system. In particular, regional adjustment programs are needed to prevent marginalization of a certain social groups, & to increase flexibilization of the labor market. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27356 / ISA / 1994 / 7617

**Ali, Hayder Ibrahim** (Sudanese Studies Centre, 35 Champillion Str #12 Cairo Egypt [Tel: 202-769878; Fax: 202-3931492]), **Minorities in Islamic State. Sudan's Case.**

¶ Any religious state is based on belief or creed, not on the right of citizenship. As a result, the Islamic state includes the *umma* (nation) of Islam, & excludes the non-Muslims (or at least treats them as second-class citizens). The Islamists consider the existing boundaries as artificial, & a barrier to their unity. The concept of Islamic *umma* justifies the free movement of the Islamists in different countries, but at the same time, contradicts the process of nation building. In Sudan, where Islamists rule, the concept of *umma* faced the dilemma of how to govern a country with cultural diversity. The policy of Islamization exacerbated the internal conflict. Described here is the difference between discourse & practice under Islamist rule. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27357 / ISA / 1994 / 7618

**Ali, S. A.** (Hamdard U, New Delhi 110062 06 India), **Muslim Societies between Tradition and Modernity.**

¶ Like other traditional societies, Muslim societies are faced with the dilemma of how to preserve traditional values & simultaneously introduce a certain degree of modernization. Described here are experiments being carried on in Muslim societies in different spheres to come to terms with modernity by adjustments & compromises & to offer alternative models. It is not so much modernization that Muslim societies are against, but the onslaught of Westernization, well documented in von Laue's *The World Revolution of Westernization* (1987). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27358 / ISA / 1994 / 7619

**Ali, Yousef G. & Meyer, Katherine** (Dept Sociology Ohio State U, Columbus OH 43210 [Tel: 614-292-6681; Fax: 614-292-6687]), **Kuwait: Adaptation and Change.**

¶ Preliminary, descriptive findings are presented from a general survey of the population of Kuwait, conducted in 1993. Focus is on the impact of the Gulf war on Kuwait; the theoretical concern centers on the progress & effects of precipitated, rapid, social change. Findings include demographic & household characteristics, political attitudes & activities, occupational & work characteristics, social-psychological attributes, & opinions about the role of women, democratization, & social change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S27359 / ISA / 1994 / 7620

**Alisauskienė, Rasa** (47 Didlaukio Str, Vilnius 2057 Lithuania [Tel: 370-2-762790; Fax: 370-2-652102]), **Political Consciousness of Lithuanian People: Policy Mood, Ideological Self-Identification and Ethnic Dimension.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Analysis of the political consciousness of the Lithuanian people reveals that two concepts developed in the West can be applied to Lithuanian society: the policy mood concept & the standard Left-Right ideological self-identification. The strongest measures of the policy mood of Lithuanians are: attitudes toward parliament & government, evaluation of the development of democracy, & of the general direction of the country. The policy mood of Lithuanians has become progressively more pessimistic since the reestablishment of the independent state & the "protest" vote in general elections in 1992. When Lithuania achieved international recognition, the attention of her citizens shifted to domestic policy & socioeconomic issues. However, the social distance between ethnic groups remains significant. In the current situation, where the economic & social situation in the country is unstable, ethnic relations can be problematized in an attempt to shift public attention from the hardships of reform. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27360 / ISA / 1994 / 7621

**Alisch, Monika** (Institut Soziologie U Hamburg, D-20146 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 40-4123-6185; Fax: 40-4123-6191]), **Strategies and Instruments of a Social Revitalisation.**

¶ In their fight to curb economic depressions, traditional modernization & renewal strategies tend to emphasize flexibility & deregulation in employment & housing & to ignore issues of social & economic exclusion. By concentrating on the neighborhood—rather than the labor or housing market—as the central level of social integration, it is argued that a social revitalization strategy would help strike a better urban social balance. Taking Hamburg, Germany, as a case study, it is shown that for such a strategy to work, the sociability of local policy & planning will have to be rethought, & an independent actor, who has won the local trust & who is willing to delegate responsibility to the neighborhood level, will have to be found. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27361 / ISA / 1994 / 7622

**Alisch, Monika & Dangschat, Jens S.** (Institut Soziologie U Hamburg, D-20146 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 40-4123-6185; Fax: 40-4123-6191]), **Concentration of the Urban Poor in Hamburg.**

¶ The spatial concentration of poverty during boom & bust periods in the economy has become particularly apparent in Hamburg, Germany. While Enterprise Hamburg did increase the city's international economic competitiveness through public-private partnerships, it also led to heightened migration & new demands for shelter. Because urban policies & planning were predominantly directed toward the inner-city, gentrified, business, & technological zones of the city, & not toward the peripheral zones, the unemployed, the elderly, & foreigners were largely excluded. It is argued that the spatial concentration of poverty associated with economic growth can be alleviated if urban planners come to see neighborhoods as the central level of social integration. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27362 / ISA / 1994 / 7623

**Allatt, Patricia** (Business School U Teesside, Middlesbrough Cleveland TS6 0GS England [Tel: 0642-342921; Fax: 0642-342-925]), **Routines and Patterns in Daily Living.**

¶ A temporal focus on parent-child relationships in young people's transitions to adulthood highlights how processes are built from mundane family life detail. The minutiae of family timetables differentially anchor young people to the present, groom them for future material & moral careers, & integrate the family with other social institutions. Temporal domestic patterns of talk, work, & food include agendas, contradictions, tensions, & external constraints. In the construction of social identities, these are enacted in solitary performances, teamwork, & the intersection of life course strands of family members. Within these moral frameworks, power & control between the generations is negotiated. Qualitative data (taped interviews & diaries) were gathered from mother, father, & children age 16 & 18 in 7 families (selected for class differences) in northeastern England, 1988/89. Additional data are drawn from a similar study conducted in the 1980s of 40 employed & unemployed

working class young adults (male & female) & their parents. Issues of qualitative & quantitative method are raised. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27363 / ISA / 1994 / 7624

**Allcock, John B.** (Interdisciplinary Human Studies U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England [Tel: 0274-733466; Fax: 0274-305340]), **Tourism and the Sociology of Consumption.**

¶ Although it has been argued that sociology has in the past adopted a "productivist" bias that gives inadequate attention to consumption, the significance of this insight, both for sociology in general & the sociology of tourism in particular, has yet to be developed properly. A contribution is made to the reassessment of consumption within sociology by linking it to the study of tourism. It is argued that this is especially important at a time when sociology is acknowledging the need to analyze social processes that transcend the boundaries of nation-states, eg, tourism. An understanding of tourism in these terms helps to focus attention on the need to examine conceptual boundaries that fragment the discipline. The potential value of the concept of "lifestyle" for the study of tourism is built on by incorporating additional material relating to shopping & mass communications. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27364 / ISA / 1994 / 7625

**Allen, James P.** (Dept Sociology U Groningen, NL-9712 TG Netherlands [Fax: 31-50-636226]), **Variations in the Role of Education in Labor Allocation Processes at Industry and National Levels.**

¶ Analyzes variations in labor allocation in 8 countries at individual, industry, & country levels, using data from the 1973-1976 Political Action Survey in GB, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, the US, Italy, Switzerland, & Finland. Results support the hypothesis of different allocation processes in different industries. Controlling for education, father's status, sex, & age at the individual level, a significant effect of mean industry-level education on individual status is observed. In addition, a significant cross-level interaction effect on status is found between individual level, a significant effect of mean industry-level education on individual status is observed. In addition, a significant cross-level interaction effect on status is found between individual education & mean education at the industry level. Results suggest that status attainment is mediated by industries: gaining employment in a high-education industry results in both higher expected status & higher status returns to education than could be obtained in low-education industries; though these effects vary somewhat between countries, they are positive in all. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27365 / ISA / 1994 / 7626

**Allen, Sheila** (Dept Social & Economic Studies U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England [Tel: 0274-384789; Fax: 0274-385295]), **Gender Relations and the Meaning of Work: Reshaping Sociological Research.**

¶ Although the reconceptualization of work has been a central theme in reshaping some sociological research, it has not yet had the necessary impact on mainstream theorizing, official statistical data collection, or scientific vocabularies. The variety of cultural & economic meanings of work & their consequences on social relations are discussed using data from three projects on work: homeworking; small businesses; & mining communities. Particular attention is paid to gender differences & inequalities in the household & the labor market in the context of global restructuring. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27366 / ISA / 1994 / 7627

**Allen, Sheila & Macey, Marie** (Dept Social & Economic Studies U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England [Tel: 0274-384789; Fax: 0274-385295]), **Redrawing Boundaries: Transracial Adoption in Britain.**

¶ Allegations of racist practices in adoption & fostering in GB have created a particularistic discourse. Here, issues raised by this are explored through a theoretical discussion of boundaries, & an examination of relevant discourses & the status of available evidence. It is argued that the stress on discourse neglects analyses of embedded social relations in a racially ordered & racist society, which is also divided vertically & horizontally by gender, class, ethnicity, religion, & nationality. The focus on transracial adoption is put into the wider context of the debates on difference & the politics of identity. Populist racialized discourses, where simple boundaries are drawn, have failed to take into consideration the com-



plexities of social heterogeneity. When these are translated into professional practice, they have unintended consequences. The boundaries drawn to categorize same race adoption result in either excluding or marginalizing all those of mixed descent. The discourse & practices around this issue epitomize how little impact has been made by social scientific analyses of the creation, maintenance, permeability, & fluidity of boundaries. Sameness & difference are rarely discrete social categories. By examining them as embedded relations in structures of power & domination, it is possible to demystify the discourses & concentrate on developing guidelines for good practice in an unequal & heterogeneous society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27367 / ISA / 1994 / 7628

Allen, Walter R. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551 [Tel: 310-710-7107; Fax: 310-206-9838]), **Educated in Resistance: Race Consciousness, Identity and Collective Commitment among African American College Students.**

¶ Unequal educational opportunity is linked to the subordinate economic, cultural, political, & social status of African Americans. Examined here are the race consciousness, racial identity, & collective commitments of 2,300 African-American college students. Students who attend black-controlled universities are compared to those who attend white-controlled universities. Data from mailed questionnaires reveal that African Americans who attend black colleges are more race-conscious & more committed to the uplift of the black community than those who attend white colleges. African-American students on black campuses are more likely to identify with black culture & to embrace the goal of black equality. It is concluded that campus racial context does influence the racial identity & attitudes of African-American college students. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27368 / ISA / 1994 / 7629

Almas, Reidar & Thorland, Ingunn (Centre Rural Research U Trondheim, N-7055 Dragvoll Norway [Tel: 47-73591731; Fax: 47-73591275]), **In Search of Lost Rurality: Gender Identity and the Rural-Urban Continuum in Norwegian Life Histories.**

¶ Examines rural-urban migration patterns using data from 60 Norwegian autobiographies chosen from 3 generations, born 1910-1915, 1945-1950, & after 1960. Many of those who live in an urban area today were born & grew up in rural areas. Analysis includes how they perceive the rural-urban dimension & how they use the concepts of "rural" & "urban" in their own lives. Examination of changing gender roles reveals how the role of a father & a son has developed since the early part of this century, the differences between men's & women's images of a good father & a good son, & changes in images of femininity & masculinity & the manner in which mothers & fathers function as role models. Analysis is presented in relation to wider sociological & cultural concepts & problems, eg, differences connected to age, time period (generation), gender, & social class, as well as ideas, values, & symbols of rurality & urbanity. During the process of modernization, the population has undergone striking social & cultural changes. As a result there has been an anxious search for identity, & life style has become important as an expression of identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27369 / ISA / 1994 / 7630

Alund, Aleksandra (Dept Sociology Umeå U, S-90187 Sweden [Tel: 46-90-165197; Fax: 46-90-166694]), **Youth, Ethnicity and Identity.**

¶ Referring to ongoing research on the mixed culture of second-generation immigrant youth in a suburb of Stockholm, Sweden, discussion covers the significance of transethnic social relations & appearance of bridge-building cultural systems of meaning. A variety of identities, emerging mixtures of cultures, & boundaries & transgressions of boundaries illustrate the diversity of contemporary multicultural society, along with its potentials for change & inner tensions. Interview data reveal a destabilization of fixed ethnicities & a tendency toward an extensive transcultural identity. An emerging type of transethnic consciousness relates in complex ways to shared experiences anchored in several social & cultural worlds, but also to the major social tensions in the society of immigration & in the countries of emigration. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27370 / ISA / 1994 / 7631

Alvarez, Rosario & Cruz, Josefa (Centro Investigaciones Sociológicas, Calle Montalban 8 E-28014 Madrid Spain [Tel: 34-1-580-76-59; Fax: 34-1-580-76-19]), **The Evolution of Professions in Spain.**

¶ The reasons & solutions given to the problem of unemployment in Spain have put aside a phenomenon believed to be unique in the European context due to the characteristics of industrialization. The recent specialization of professions has provoked a disarrangement between employment supply & demand. However, its effects also produce a lack of balance between the educational system & the job supply. Thus, the people most affected by unemployment are not only those with limited possibilities to retrain for a new job, eg, people age 40+, but also the young. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27371 / ISA / 1994 / 7632

Alves, Anibal Augusto (Dept Comunicao social Instit Ciencias Sociais, Pr Condestavez 64-3-D P-4700 Braga Portugal [Tel: 053-676376; Fax: 053-676966]), **Argumentation et contenu dans la presse locale (Argumentation and Content in the Local Press).** (FRE)

¶ A content analysis of the local press of the Minho region, Portugal. Assisted in part by the theoretical insights of O. Ducrot, an effort is made to see past the particular thematic values of periodicals to the argumentative strategies inherent in journalistic discourse. It is hoped that such work will contribute both to the methodology of content analysis & to the ongoing debate over the relation between informative & ideological components of journalistic texts. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27372 / ISA / 1994 / 7633

Alves, Natália (Faculdade Psicologia U Lisboa, P-1600 Codex Portugal [Tel: 1-793-4554; Fax: 1-793-3408]), **Vocational Education and Training: The Reasons of a Choice.**

¶ A questionnaire was administered to a sample of 411 youngsters attending vocational courses to assess why they chose vocational education & training. Clusters analysis reveals 3 clusters characterized on the specificity of the future school project, the school trajectory, the reasons for being in the vocational education & training, & the life project. The main variables that explain these clusters concerned the course, family cultural capital, & social background. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27373 / ISA / 1994 / 7634

Alves, Wania Malheiros (Dept História U Federal Espírito Santo, Vitória 29000 ES Brazil [Tel: 55-27-3352507; Fax: 55-27-3352490]), **The Emergence of "Results" Unionism in Brazil: An Analysis of Labour Organisation as "Interest Group".**

¶ Focuses on the labor movement that emerged in Brazil around 1985 in opposition to the historically dominant Marxist-oriented unionism. It has been argued that "results" unionism (RU) developed because of the growing gap between the union leadership & the rank-&-file working class. Here, RU is analyzed in light of neocorporatist concepts. The theoretical emphasis is directed at the mold-breaking role played by RU by engendering a new concept of labor organization that encompasses neocorporatist principles. The arguments are based on data from interviews with national union leaders & documents drawn from the national press & union archives. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27374 / ISA / 1994 / 7635

Alesalo, Anne (U Turku, Vänrikinkatu 2 SF-20500 Finland [Tel: 358-921-633-5854; Fax: 633-6570]), **The Phenomenon Called Economic Crime.**

¶ Since the 1970s it has been internationally fashionable to talk about economic crime as a problem of legal policy. Debates about "the problems of economic crimes" in the 1970s in Finland saw them as a major social problem. This prompted initiation of a total reform of the penal code, but except for special committees & their reports, little has happened. The recent economic recession in Finland resulted in a new crusade against economic crime, & the police have been funded to make a concrete program of proposals to effectively prevent & fight economic crime. Data on such crimes were obtained from Statistics Finland. From 14,000 cases, 2,000 were selected for study, exploring the type of crime, punishment, & offender, the organization through which the crime was committed, & the amount of damages. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27375 / ISA / 1994 / 7636

Alwin, Duane F. (Survey Research Center Instit Social Research, PO Box 1248 Ann Arbor MI 48106 [Tel: 313-764-6595; Fax: 313-747-4575]), **Economic Change, Cohort Experience and Percep-**

# tions of Inter-Generational Differences in Economic Well-Being.

¶ Using data from a nationally representative sample from the US, several hypotheses are examined regarding differences between birth cohorts in their perceptions of their economic situation relative to generations that have gone before & after. The role of life-cycle position & birth-cohort experiences, & a variety of additional individual-level characteristics (eg, schooling, earnings, & gender), are considered as factors that help shape intergenerational perceptions. Support is found for the veridicality of beliefs about differing historical opportunities for success in assessing the economic positions of earlier & later generations. Some support is offered for the hypothesis of relative deprivation with respect to perceptions of the intergenerational fairness of material social rewards. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27376 / ISA / 1994 / 7637

Alwin, Duane F. (Survey Research Center Instit Social Research, PO Box 1248 Ann Arbor MI 48106 [Tel: 313-764-6595; Fax: 313-747-4575]), **A Dynamic View of Social Structure and Personality.**

¶ A review of several issues that arise in the consideration of the study of human lives, society, & social change. These are simultaneously conceptual/theoretical & methodological issues, matters considered to be inseparable. It is asked whether social psychologists are equipped theoretically (or conceptually) & methodologically to confront the study of lives in the context of social change. Can the progression of human lives, the role of aging, the impact of social organization, social structure, & culture on people over the life-span be examined in the context of a changing society? Problems considered include the ways in which the relationship between the person & society-personality & social structure-is often conceptualized, & advantages of conceptualizing this relationship in dynamic rather than static terms. It is suggested that changes in both biographical & historical time must be specified in a conceptualization of factors that influence human development. This approach is motivated by the suggestion of C. Wright Mills (1959) that social scientists engage in active examination of the intersection of biography & history in social structure. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27377 / ISA / 1994 / 7638

Alwin, Duane F., Braun, Michael & Scott, Jacqueline (Survey Research Center Instit Social Research, Ann Arbor MI 48106 [Tel: 313-764-6595; e-mail: duane.f.alwin@um.cc.umich.edu]), **Sex-Role Attitude Change in the United States, Britain and Germany.**

¶ Data from the US General Social Survey, British Women & Employment Survey, British Social Attitudes Survey, British Household Panel Study, & German General Social Survey are used to examine how sex-role attitudes of men & women have been changing over the last decade. For the US & Germany, it is found that there has been a liberal shift in the majority of sex-roles attitudes, & more of this change occurred within cohorts than through cohort succession. Most of the change in the US occurred prior to 1985; in Germany, where attitudes have been more conservative, change has been continuing steadily into the 1990s. In GB, things seem to be changing in a profeminist direction on gender ideology items, but in a more conservative direction on the perceived consequences of women working. In Germany, data from 1991 & 1992 show West Germans adopting a less egalitarian stance with respect to some aspects of gender ideology, especially those tied to the economic independence of women. It is concluded that these more conservative views are more likely to reflect economic uncertainty rather than any reversal of the long-term trend in sex-role attitudes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27378 / ISA / 1994 / 7639

Amaturo, Enrica & Morlicchio, Enrica (Largo S. Marcellino, 10 I-80138 Naples Italy [Tel: 081-5519793; Fax: 081-5521076]), **Quality of Migration Data: The Italian Case.**

¶ An examination of the availability & quality of statistical sources on immigration in Italy. Data sources are examined to analyze their distortions, biases, & other limitations. Attention focuses on some problems dealing with the features of the immigration phenomenon that make a reliable appraisal of its extent difficult: (1) the different size of the irregular component in the South compared with the North; (2) the high internal mobility; & (3) the effects of the policies regulating the phenomenon in different periods. Some proposals are offered to improve the quality of migration data, particularly with regard to the estimate of the irregular component & to the possibility of linkage between different sources.

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94S27379 / ISA / 1994 / 7640

Ambekar, P. Y. (Dept Sociology Shri Chatrapati Shivaji Coll, Omerga 413606 Osmanabad Maharashtra India [Tel: 52251]), **An Environmental Pollution and Mass Education: A Case Study of Aurangabad City.**

¶ An investigation of the socioeducational dimension in controlling environmental pollution in rapidly industrializing Aurangabad City, India. Based on a survey of 300 residents in the city's industrial zones representing 3 urban socioeconomic strata, it is suggested that public education through various media channels can be used to target the uninformed practices contributing to environmental decline. Preventive education programs should be established through print & nonprint media; for semiurban & illiterate people, traditional fold media (*bharud*, *kirtan*, *lavani*, *tamasha*) can be effective instructional methods. Such an educational campaign must be coordinated at various governmental levels. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27380 / ISA / 1994 / 7641

Ambrogetti, Andrea (Centro ricerca & documentazione, via Savola 88 I-00198 Rome Italy [Tel: 06-8541220; Fax: 06-8540133]), **Sociology of Knowledge as a Theoretical Framework for the Study of Mass Consumption of Popular Music.**

¶ A sociology of knowledge perspective is employed to discuss some theoretical issues concerned with the spread of popular music in Western societies, focusing on the phenomena of mass fruition, consumption, & enjoyment of rock music. Rock music has established a number of representations of reality over the last few decades that individuals utilize to interpret social life & their place in it. Myths, symbols, & rituals are vehicles of spreading these representations as well as concepts that explain people's involvement in & enjoyment of rock music. Some other theories that could be utilized within the framework of a cognitive approach are outlined, including social subjectivity, & communication of the masses. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27381 / ISA / 1994 / 7642

Ambrogetti, Andrea (Centro ricerca & documentazione, via Savola 88 I-00198 Rome Italy [Tel: 06-8541220; Fax: 06-8540133]), **Arts, Popular Music and the Global Society: The Cognitive Approach to the Sociological Analysis of Mass Consumption of Popular Music.**

¶ Discusses some key theoretical issues from the sociology of art concerned with the spread of popular music in Western & non-Western societies, focusing on the mass production, fruition, consumption, & enjoyment of rock music. The diffusion of Western popular music all over the world illuminates the convergence/divergence debate in theoretical sociology. M. Maffesoli's theory of the aesthetic society is related to mass popular music consumption via the introduction of two other concepts: social subjectivity & communication of the masses. The sociology of knowledge perspective in studying rock music is also described, highlighting topics such as representations of reality & myths, symbols, & rituals as vehicles of spreading these representations. Examples are provided both from the international & Italian situation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27382 / ISA / 1994 / 7643

Ambrogetti, Francesco (CERFE, via Flaminia 160 I-00196 Rome Italy [Tel: 39-6-3200851; Fax: 39-6-3221218]), **Elias's Impact on Sociological Theory.**

¶ Examines the impact of some of the theories of Norbert Elias on the relevant contemporary sociological theory, 1991-1993, three years after Elias's death. The main hypothesis is that Elias's impact on the core of sociological thought was limited by theoretical reasons, ie, the progressive character of Elias's theories with respect to the actual paradigms of sociological theories. His & other theorists' views are comparatively examined in relation to several issues: the extension of the borderlines of sociological analysis in terms of space & time; the relevance of the concept of power as a general concept for sociology as a whole-neither as a metaphysic quality, nor as a function or structure, but as a historical processual relationship oriented to make the most of the available resources & energies; & the analysis of the rise & disappearance of elites with particular reference to their capacity to select, legitimize, & modify behaviors, representations, & actions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S27383 / ISA / 1994 / 7644

**Ambrogetti, Francesco** (CERFE, via Flaminia 160 I-00196 Rome Italy [Tel: 39-6-3200851; Fax: 39-6-3221218]), **Rationality and Irrationality in Grassroots Initiatives: The Relevance of Cognitive Environment.**

¶ An examination of the difference between the action of social movements of 1960s & 1970s & the grass-roots initiatives of the 1980s, with respect to the progressive shift from an action based on the conflicts on the resources distribution to one more oriented to risk management. The concept of risk is utilized to judge the impact of social movements of the 1960s & that of grass-roots initiatives of the 1980s & to determine a general evaluation of rationality & irrationality of social & collective action in contemporary societies. The establishment of regimes, as a set of rules & norms to control conflicts & risks, is utilized to compare the irrationality/rationality levels of actions in development projects, eg, those promoted by UN agencies & the World Bank. The influence of cognitive elements in the risk management & in the regimes building is also considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27384 / ISA / 1994 / 7645

**Amir, Delila** (Dept Sociology Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel), **"Educating Lena" as National Priority: Addressing the Issue of Immigration, Gender and Diverse or Adverse Reproductive Behavior.**

¶ After surveying major recent sociopolitical changes & large population movements characterizing Europe over the past twenty years, the Israeli case is examined, focusing on the encounter between the dominant group—the service establishment—and women immigrants from the former USSR around the issues of sexual & reproductive behavior. The Israeli contraceptive/fertility-regulating system & abortion function as the prevalent norm culture among the immigrant women. Explanations given by leaders of Israeli service organizations for the reproductive & contraceptive behavior of the immigrant women & meanings they attribute to the differences between them & native Israelis, & the rationale & discourse they develop to justify their commitment to educate women are examined. Discussion focuses on the nature of the perceived threat as eroding essential premises of the contraceptive culture & established social categories, which, in turn, impact women immigrants' experiences & identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27385 / ISA / 1994 / 7646

**Amsterdamska, Olga** (Dept Science & Technology Dynamics U Amsterdam, NL-1018 WV Netherlands [Tel: 3120-5256597; Fax: 3120-5256579]), **Articulating Relevance: Clinical Practice and Medical Research.**

¶ The transformation of a medical problem into a subject of biomedical research & the subsequent transformation of research results into clinically applicable diagnostic or therapeutic measure are not simple or direct processes. Biomedical scientists who focus their research on a particular medical problem are facing a scientifically & clinically prestructured reality within which their interventions assume their significance. Data from the research career of Donald Dexter van Slyke are used to analyze the various strategies used to render clinical problems susceptible to biochemical investigation & the practices by which new biochemical techniques & instruments were incorporated into clinical practices. The significance of the collaboration between chemists & clinicians is emphasized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27386 / ISA / 1994 / 7647

**Anastassova, Lina** (Instit Tourism "Aleko Konstantinov" Park Ezevo, BG-8000 Bourgos Bulgaria [Fax: 56-3-5909]), **Heritage Tourism in Bulgaria: Opportunities for Future Development and Growth.**

¶ Describes the recent use of heritage in international tourism & the opportunities it presents for the future growth of tourism in Bulgaria. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27387 / ISA / 1994 / 7648

**Andersson, Lars** (Stockholm Gerontology Research Center, Dalagatan 9-11 S-11382 Sweden [Tel: 468-6905807; Fax: 468-8335275]), **Intergenerational Caregiving and Receiving: Attitudes among Elderly in Sweden.**

¶ One cornerstone of modernization is a high level of overall social welfare. Given the centuries-old tradition of individualism in the Nordic countries, it seems plausible that this individualism could provide an essential basis for rise of the welfare ideology where the public sector, rather

than the family, assumes responsibility for health & social care. The care of the elderly by informal & formal support systems, & the preferences of the elderly are discussed & illustrated by data from a recent national representative study of 1,022 noninstitutionalized individuals age 60+. The study builds mainly on the Eurobarometer conducted in 1992 in the European Union. Results show that with regard to generational support, most elderly in Sweden do not want to be cared for by their children, particularly when there is a major & long-term need for care. For the most part, the more involved one is with caring, the more one supports public sector care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27388 / ISA / 1994 / 7649

**Andreev, Edward** (Instit Sociopolitical Research Russian Academy Sciences, Leninsky Prospekt 32 Moscow 117334 [Tel: 095-93854-02; Fax: 095-93800-79]), **Title not provided.**

¶ Considers the dialogical model of social analysis as a method of resolving a contradiction between existing social practice & societal transformation by means of reforms. Points of breakthrough are sought for a new reality that overcomes the estrangement & antilabor, disinformation, & totalitarianism being displayed, highlighting conceptions of the open society, innovative methods of social reform, & the application of social technologies. Data are drawn from sociological research on the positive & negative consequences of realizing Russian reforms. Alternative versions of Russia's transformation into a democratic society are also evaluated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27389 / ISA / 1994 / 7650

**Andreeva, Galina M.** (Moscow U, 103009 Russia [Tel: 095-2033258; Fax: 095-2033593]), **Concerning the Problem of Social Identity in Unstable Society.**

¶ According to the theory of Tajfel & Turner, social identity is formed by means of categorization. The categories themselves are the product of human experience within a stable world. Since social instability destroys the limits between social groups, the break of the categories can be considered as the psychological equivalent of so-called crisis of identity. The current situation in Russia serves as the best illustration: the instability due to rapid & radical social changes means also the variability of direction & rate & different extents of radicality in different spheres. It is this kind of "chained" circumstances that makes the identity crisis especially acute & dramatic. Crisis of identity concept can be considered as a coherent pattern when major social identities, including national identity, seem to loose definition & congruency. The identity crisis concerns all the population; however, some social groups are more vulnerable than others. Some results are presented of empirical studies concerning old people & adolescents, the latter based on the data of a comparative Russian-Finnish study. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27390 / ISA / 1994 / 7651

**Anfossi, Anna** (Dipt scienze sociali U Turin, I-10124 Italy [Tel: 39-11-812-54-39; Fax: 39-11-812-54-02]), **New Technologies, Old and New Structures.**

¶ Offers case studies of political action outside political institutions in several countries, including India, Italy, Chile, & Bolivia. It is shown that, however different the issues & contexts (civil rights, labor, ecology, modernization), some common elements are critical: (1) an issue central to the people involved; (2) leaders; (3) multiple networks of social links (tribes, families, communities, associations, trade unions); (4) the presence of a major organization (eg, the Catholic church) providing models of action & access to other networks; & (5) mass media to make the initiative visible to a large audience. In the future of grass-roots political action, it is anticipated that the impact & outcomes of multimedia will increase. A dichotomic approach may insist on the overwhelming power gathered by multimedia industries & dominating elites that would try to crush actions undertaken by opposing grass-roots movements. A utopian approach envisages a potential enlargement of the scope of political action across the present boundaries of languages, religions, & national states. An analytical approach may explore the circular process by which networks of all kinds make grass-roots action possible, new technologies add to their capacity, & existing networks are reinforced. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27391 / ISA / 1994 / 7652

**Angel, William D.** (UN Social Policy & Development Division, 240 East 47th St New York NY 10017 [Tel: 1-212-963-1380; Fax: 1-212-421-2361]), **The Global Situation, Movements, and Rights of Youth: Roles of the United Nations in Constructing Youth Research World-Wide.**

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Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Describes & analyzes three major research projects on youth undertaken by or through the UN Social Policy & Development Division in recent years. The topics concern: the global situation of youth, & prospects for the twenty-first century; the major youth movements of the world & their role in political, economic, &/or sociocultural changes in the world community; & the global rights & responsibilities of youth, & the ways & means to better promote & protect them. Hypotheses, purposes, methodologies, tests, & findings are described. Statistical indicators, surveys of literature, trend analyses, & social policy recommendations are discussed, & data sources indicated, eg, national statistical services, questionnaires completed by leaders of youth movements, & reviews of international instruments & standards on youth rights. Findings reveal the need for: new global indexes to better measure the situations of youth; a new global platform to better connect the youth movements of the world with each other & with the UN system for joint projects on world problems; & a new global instrument to better promote & protect the rights of youth. A new relationship is suggested between the UN & Research Committee 34 "Sociology of Youth" on these & other projects of mutual concern. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27392 / ISA / 1994 / 7653

Angels Viladot, Maria (U Barcelona, E-08021 Spain [Fax: 34-3-200-5705]), **Catalan as a Minority Language in a National Context.**

¶ An accurate analysis of the Catalan language situation requires a knowledge of the historical features & the language's relatively good position among the European minority languages. Nine million people speak Catalan, of which five million use it as their first language. Since the establishment of a national government in Catalonia in 1979, Catalan in national & international communication has increased. Those who predict an early demise of Catalan have not looked at the ethnicity, sociolinguistic attitudes, group encounter strategies, & subjective ethnolinguistic vitality of Catalan speakers. Minority language as an appropriate local facet of internationalism suggests that minority language survival can occur. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27393 / ISA / 1994 / 7654

Angermeyer, Matthias C. & Matschinger, Herbert (Dept Psychiatric Sociology Central Instit Mental Health, D-68159 Mannheim Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0049-621-1703-729; Fax: 0049-621-23429]), **Impact of Violent Attacks by Psychiatric Patients on Social Distance towards the Mentally Ill.**

¶ In 1990, two assassination attempts against prominent politicians in the Federal Republic of Germany were performed by persons who were schizophrenic. Immediately social distance toward the schizophrenically ill increased. It is argued that this increase can be ascribed to reactivation by both attacks of the stereotype of the unpredictable & dangerous mental patient. Survey data support the hypothesis: the % of the general population convinced that both attributes held true for mental patients was markedly higher shortly after the second attack than in a preceding survey. In complete analogy to social distance, the inclination to attribute both characteristics to the mentally ill declined again during the following two years. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27394 / ISA / 1994 / 7655

Ankerl, Guy (Institut Interuniversitaire, CH-1211 Geneva 11 Switzerland [Fax: 011-41-22-7341718]), **"Globalism": Global Communication without Universal Civilization: 5 Active Actors and the 3 Elements of Social Cohesion.**

¶ Instantaneous telecommunication, mass transportation, & increasing world trade all serve to globalize social connectedness or coherence. The social cohesion itself is structured by (1) social heritage, preserved by various scriptures; (2) parenthood, for race preservation; & (3) collaborative (eco-)resource management for self-preservation. However, the West does not recognize the necessity of civilizational cooperation based on reciprocal interdependence, but feels that its model should be imitated by all. The vitality of other civilizations whose cardinal institutions & core values differ from Western ones—the Chinese & peri-Chinese (Japanese, Korean), Hindu, Muslim, & Brazilian (Afro-Euro-Indian)-American alloy—is denied. We identify the active civilizations of our age as actors by their coherence & actual cohesion, as well as their specific

relations & interactions. We do not privilege competitive & cooperative relations between them. The Western-centered viewpoint can be overcome by asking representative intellectuals to share beneficial aspects of their civilization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27395 / ISA / 1994 / 7656

Ankerl, Guy (Institut Interuniversitaire, CH-1211 Geneva 11 Switzerland [Fax: 011-41-22-7341718]), **Culture of Business and Pluralism in a Global Civilization.**

¶ A protagonist of European civilization, the Bolshevik Empire (based on Russian hegemony, military industry, totalitarian government, rationing for basic needs satisfaction, & full employment) has collapsed. Hereby, the Marxist-Liberalist schism within the Euro-Atlantic civilization has vanished, leaving the business-centered Western world with its own critical problems: (1) lack of the organizational capacity to integrate the productive forces in the national economy; (2) lack of adequate income distribution mechanisms; & (3) the political authority's lack of independence from the business community. Opposed to this model, the concept of the Third World is created by purely econocratic (gross domestic product) criteria as a "civilization of misery." It is argued that this eclipses the proper identity of Chinese, Hindu, Muslim, & Ibero-American mix of Euro-Afro-Indian civilizations, & their different definitions of, eg, work vs leisure. The isolated preservation of various civilizational areas will be destroyed, however, by the worldwide diffusion of news & novelties, financed by publicity. Potential politically realizable scenarios are outlined, & implications for the international division of work are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27396 / ISA / 1994 / 7657

Anpuraj, Auspin (Dept English Madurai Kamaraj U, 625021 India [Tel: 0452-85224; Fax: 0445-395]), **Platform Sellings: An Impressive Economic Activity of Madurai City—A Case Study.**

¶ An exploration of platform selling as an informal economic activity important in structuring the unorganized sector in Madurai, India, drawing on data collected from 50 vendors via face-to-face interviews. Case studies of each vendor are analyzed in detail & interpreted qualitatively to infer socioeconomic conditions, cost-benefit, choice of vending, procurement, constraints, & financial support from agencies. It is concluded that these selling activities must be unified & consolidated to safeguard vendors against exploitation & threats. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27397 / ISA / 1994 / 7658

Antikainen, Ari (Dept Sociology U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland [Tel: 358-73-1512325; Fax: 358-73-1512714]), **In Search of the Meaning of Education: A Case Study of Education and Learning in the Life of Finnish Young Generations.**

¶ A search for social & cultural meaning of education in Finland. An oral life story interview & thematic interview were conducted with 44 people from various age groups & social & cultural backgrounds. The concept of significant learning experience was developed. It was found that the subjective meaning of education has not followed the development of the objective of education, or institutional meaning. Thus, the problem of educational motivation & meaningful education has emerged. There is no significant learning experience in the representatives of the two youngest generations within the context of school. Hobbies & a search for identity were the first contexts of significant learning experiences for them. The meaning of education has changed from the oldest generation through the middle generation to the two youngest generations. Individualization of socialization, institutionalization of life-course, & educational inflation are discussed as theoretical interpretations & explanations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27398 / ISA / 1994 / 7659

Antrobus, Peggy (School Continuing Services WAND, Saint Michael Barbados), **Southern Women Networking for Change: The Experience of DAWN.**

¶ DAWN (Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era) is a network of women researchers & activists from the economic South. Launched in 1985, DAWN reflects the growing awareness for the need for alternatives to the dominant approaches to development, which have been so devastating for human & natural environments. Discussion covers the history, methodology, & processes used by DAWN to formulate

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an analysis of selected development issues. Features of this analysis include its focus on the experience of poor women, its attempt to reflect regional diversity, an holistic approach, & the linking of experiences at local level to macroeconomic analysis. DAWN's analysis is political; it seeks to change the paradigm. It is intended to serve the needs of women involved in the process of empowerment, advocacy, & leadership for change. The network's future role is assessed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27399 / ISA / 1994 / 7660

Aoki, Yayoi (84716 Shakujii-machi, Nerima-ku Tokyo 177 Japan [Tel: 03-3996-1895; Fax: 03-3996-1895]), **Beyond Feminist Illusions.**

¶ In a feminist view, the obstacles to women's participation in the workplace are all seen as originating in premodern Japanese society, the assumption being that if only western-style modernization is pursued, these obstacles will disappear. This view is dangerously optimistic, & termed a "feminist illusion." Present crises are all the natural consequences of outdated values still dominant in modern society. To change values, the antinaturalism, patriarchalism, & want-stimulation-oriented society must be conquered. Women's right of self-determination on reproduction is a major issue in which women should take the initiative in overcoming outdated values. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27400 / ISA / 1994 / 7661

Aoyagi, Midori (National Instit Environmental Studies, Ibaraki 305 Japan [Tel: 81-298-51-6111; Fax: 298-51-4732]), **Factors Affecting the Formation of City Dwellers' Attitudes towards the Environment.**

¶ A report on the Body Shop in Japan, a line of cosmetics & toiletry shops that give strong messages to their consumers to help them form responsible environmental attitudes & behaviors. Questionnaire data are used to examine the effect of their messages, especially on their clients, most of whom are younger women. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27401 / ISA / 1994 / 7662

Apitzsch, Ursula (J. W. Goethe U, D-60054 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 069-798-3787; Fax: 069-798-2539]), **Intercultural in Biographical Reflection.**

¶ Mainstream migration research regards the successful integration of immigrants in correlation to a change of values, particularly looking at the family & the female role. It is common to view this shift of value as a result of acculturation to the receiving society. The reconstruction of the biographies of migrants, however, leads to the presumption that migration is an important step within a contradictory process of modernization rooted in the migration context itself. The dialectic of family orientation within the country of reception only seems to emphasize this thesis. It is observed that typical biographical trajectories in the life courses of female migrants depend on their marginal position within the social structure of the receiving country & must also be seen within the framework of family migration over several generations. Women are victims of the migration process & interested agents of its development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27402 / ISA / 1994 / 7663

Appay, Béatrice (CNRS GEDISST IRESO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-40-25-12-44; Fax: 33-1-40-25-12-03]), **Concentration and Atomization of Productive Systems: The Paradox of Controlled Autonomy.**

¶ It is argued that the paradigms of "positive flexibility" & of "unavoidable necessity" of productive systems are part of a framework of interpretation that tends to put aside new processes of domination. Based on analysis of statistical & empirical data on firms & employment in France & the UK during the last decade, the proposed interpretation contradicts the dominant paradigm. Findings demonstrate that mass unemployment, flexible employment, the increase of small firms, subcontracting, & localization cannot be analyzed without taking into account the processes of concentration & control at national & international levels. The concept of "controlled autonomy" articulates the paradoxical tendencies toward atomization & concentration. Thinking in terms of survival draws sharp distinctions between the concept of competition & hypercompetition. Survival shapes the process of autonomy & its limits in the opening of an era of modern self-slavery & conformity of innovation & initiative. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27403 / ISA / 1994 / 7664

Appay, Béatrice (CNRS GEDISST IRESO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-45-29-04-26; Fax: 33-1-40-25-12-03]), **Social "Precarisation" and Strategic Power.**

¶ While flexibilization & hypercompetitiveness of production have been increasing, another phenomenon has been taking place: the institutionalization of social precariousness. The emergence of "strategic power" combines concentration with decentralization & atomization, & internationalization with localization. Contrary to bureaucratic power, it associates control with partnership, networks, innovation, flexibility, competitiveness, autonomy, precariousness, & the disappearance of counterpowers. It seems that we are entering a period of transformation where there is no longer resistance to this evolution. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27404 / ISA / 1994 / 7665

Appleton, Lynn M. (Florida Atlantic U, Boca Raton 33431 [Tel: 407-367-3278; e-mail: appleton@acc.fau.edu]), **Interurban Differences in Sex/Gender Systems.**

¶ There is a general absence of any serious consideration of gender inequality & struggle in urban sociology. When gender is discussed, discussion is limited to a consideration of women. To move urban sociology in the direction of analyzing urban gender systems, a set of basic concepts is developed, with measures for examining interurban differences in sex/gender systems. These concepts & measures are used to examine differences in the gender systems of different kinds of US cities; possible cross-national applications are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27405 / ISA / 1994 / 7666

Apressyan, Ruben (Institut Philosophy Russian Academy Sciences, 14 Volhonka Moscow 119842 [Fax: 7095-2003250]), **The Post Soviet Alienation Experience of Moscow Dwellers.**

¶ Alienation in the context of urban issues means a certain state of city-dwellers' indifference or disregard toward city regulations & habits, as well as their own urban & living environment. Social-economic & ideological changes in post-Soviet Russia facilitated processes that have aggravated alienation: (1) devaluation of traditional Soviet values, (2) financial & economic decay adversely affecting all of Moscow's city services, (3) public property treated as alien, estranged &, therefore, useless, & (4) the campaign to return pre-Soviet place-names in downtown Moscow & in the subway, making many feel alien in their own city. It is argued that the alienation of city-dwellers can be decreased by such simple & easy actions as improvement of neighborhoods & the city infrastructure, restoring or extending green areas, & promoting civilian self-management of cultural, educational, & religious activities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27406 / ISA / 1994 / 7667

Araghi, Farshad A. (Florida Atlantic U, Boca Raton 33431), **Global Depeasantization 1945-1990.**

¶ The process of unmaking of Third World peasantries between 1945 & 1990 is explored. An increasing number of people involved in agriculture with direct access to the means of subsistence became rapidly & massively concentrated in urban locations. Two phases of depeasantization are distinguished during the postwar expansion of the world capitalist economy; each phase is contextualized through linking it with the major political & dominant ideology currents in each period. Depeasantization is related to the ongoing transformation of the world agricultural labor force. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27407 / ISA / 1994 / 7668

Araújo, Helena C. (Faculdade Psicologia U Porto, P-4000 Portugal [Tel: 351-2-2008261; Fax: 351-2-2008261]), **Pathways and Subjectivities of Women Teachers through Their Life Histories.**

¶ Women teachers' pathways & subjectivities are examined on the basis of the accounts they have produced about their own lives. The aim is to "make visible" their biographies, revealing their identities & experiences, including the conflicts between public & private, personal & professional. This aim is reinforced by the notion that the views of these women educators need to be recorded since they have been traditionally excluded from the construction of a public discourse on schooling. There is an explicit intention to appreciate & value women teachers' lives. One assumption is the belief that there is a way of looking, listening, & analyzing these voices which, some argue, implies an alternative epistemology & even an alternative ontology with their roots in the oppressive structures that women experience. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S27408 / ISA / 1994 / 7669

Arber, Sara & Ginn, Jay (Dept Sociology U Surrey, Guilford GU2 5X4 England [Tel: 0483-300800; Fax: 0483-306290]), **Women's Retirement in Britain: Patterns and Financial Implications.**

¶ Examines women's retirement in GB using 1988 survey data (Bone et al, 1992) from 2,228 women ages 55-69 & 1,575 married couples (where at least one partner was age 55-69). How the concept of retirement differs from work status is examined; many of the self-defined retired are in paid work, & the majority of women & men below the state retirement age who are not working do not consider themselves retired. For married couples there is greater homogeneity in the time of retirement than the time when each partner was last in paid employment. The retirement ages of women according to marital status & employment & family history are analyzed. Previous research in GB has treated retirement as an individual decision rather than influenced by the characteristics of both partners. Analysis includes three types of couples: (1) both partners left work at the same time; (2) the husband works longer than his wife; & (3) the wife works longer than her husband. The husbands' & wives' characteristics are compared, in addition to the financial circumstances of each type of couple. Comparisons are drawn with US research on the joint retirement of couples. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27409 / ISA / 1994 / 7670

Archibald, W. Peter (Dept Sociology McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4 [Tel: 905-525-9140; Fax: 905-522-2642]), **But What Can 'One' Do?: Alienation and Agency in Economic Crises.**

¶ The most common response to economic crises seems to be fatalism. Their sources & solutions are regarded as worldwide, while the sphere of influence of individuals & their immediate organizations is seen at best as local & regional, & at worst, nonexistent. The hegemony of this view forces activists into a difficult ethical dilemma. On the one hand, if such fatalism is indeed warranted, then calls for working class & new social movements to overhaul the status quo may be irresponsible, & class collaboration & liberal reform responsible. On the other hand, if the justification for such fatalism is exaggerated, then the problem is instead how to combat such "surplus powerlessness." These issues are explored by discourse & other analyses of local newspapers & interviews with Hamilton, Ontario, workers in both the Great Depression of the 1930s & the great recessions of the 1980s & 1990s. Attention is focused not only on the dominant view, but also on the circumstances under which minorities have complained, protested, & offered alternatives to the status quo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27410 / ISA / 1994 / 7671

Arminen, Ilkka (Finnish Foundation Alcohol Studies, SF-00100 Helsinki [Tel: 358-0-133-3481; e-mail: iarminen@cc.helsinki.fi]), **Life Stories of Alcoholics Anonymous from a Comparative Perspective—A Study of Recognition of Signs of Alcoholism.**

¶ Compares life stories of members of Alcoholics Anonymous in Finland, Switzerland, Poland, & Mexico. Study components include a structural overview of the content of life stories & a detailed microanalysis of episodes indicating signs of alcoholism in the life stories. The goal of the research is to illuminate the cultural boundaries of interpretative frameworks used in drawing distinctions between normal & abnormal drinking. Methodology is composed of both a structural content analysis & an interpretative textual analysis based partially on ethnomethodological conversation analysis. Analysis of cultural classifications concerning suitable & unsuitable drinking is also included. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27411 / ISA / 1994 / 7672

Arminger, Gerhard (Bergische U, D-42097 Wuppertal Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0202-439-2487; Fax: 0202-439-2884]), **Probit-Models for the Analysis of Non-Metric Longitudinal Data.**

¶ Panel data as equidistant measurements of a sample of  $n$  elements over  $T$  time points are becoming an increasingly important tool of economic & social research. Examples are the German socioeconomic panel of households & the 1993 panel of firms of the German bureau of labor. The data are often collected using interviews yielding a mixture of metric & nonmetric variables, which may be censored metric, dichotomous ordered, & unordered categorical. Hence, the analysis of such data cannot be performed using variants of the multivariate linear regression model. For dichotomous panel data, Heckman (1981) proposed a class of models that can include state dependence, duration dependence, habit persistence & unobserved heterogeneity, in addition to exogenous variables.

His model is extended to censored metric & ordered categorical variables & to any mixture of such variables using general threshold models. Estimation of the parameters of such models under the assumption of strict exogeneity of error terms is discussed in general. Special cases when strict exogeneity does not hold are also considered. Model specification & estimation are illustrated with the analysis of trichotomous data on the output of a firm from a 4-wave panel of 656 firms of the business test of the IFO Institut in Munich. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27412 / ISA / 1994 / 7673

Arnason, Johann P. (School Sociology & Anthropology La Trobe U, 3083 Bundoora Victoria Australia [Tel: 61-3-479-2286; Fax: 61-3-479-2705]), **Elias in Japan: State Formation and Civilizing Processes on the Far Eastern Fringe.**

¶ Discusses Norbert Elias's theory of state formation, its underlying assumptions, & its relevance to comparative studies. It is argued that although Elias's approach can help to integrate the question of state formation into the more complex problematic of comparative civilizational analysis, more attention must be paid to some contextual aspects, cultural & political, that are either neglected or overgeneralized in Elias's original account. The Japanese experience of state formation is a particularly promising starting point for critical comparison: it is characterized by some striking parallels with the European trajectory, but also by some original features, which add up to a different long-term pattern of development. A framework for more detailed comparative analyses is sketched, with particular reference to the most salient landmarks of Japanese history. The main themes discussed in this context are: the transformation of an archaic state under the influence of a more advanced civilization, but without foreign conquest; the changing relationship between court society & the feudal power structure, which differed in many ways from the European pattern; the two-tiered process of state formation (embodied in the *bakufu* system), which took place in the early modern period, 1600-1868; & the exceptionally central role of state formation in the Japanese modernizing process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27413 / ISA / 1994 / 7674

Arnason, Johann P. (School Sociology & Anthropology La Trobe U, Bundoora Victoria 3083 Australia [Tel: 61-3-479-2286; Fax: 61-3-479-2705]), **The Soviet Model as a Mode of Globalization.**

¶ The demise of the Soviet model is often seen as the effect of global factors, external to & incompatible with its logic; for a more adequate understanding, it is essential to take a long-term view & use a multidimensional model of the globalizing process. The interconnected but uncoordinated global effects of economic, political, & cultural transformations have been an integral part of the dynamics of modernity. As a mode of globalization, the Soviet model represents a particularly significant attempt to subsume all three dimensions under a common pattern; but it must also be analyzed as a combination of different agencies of globalization, in which the dynamics of civilizations, empires, & movements are of particular importance. It is argued that all three components were crucial to the emergence & ascendancy of the Soviet model, & that changing relationships between them played a crucial role in its history & downfall. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27414 / ISA / 1994 / 7675

Arriagada, Irma (UN Economic Commission Latin America, Casilla 179-D Santiago Chile [Tel: 56-2-2102532; Fax: 562-2080252]), **A Critical Analysis of the Role of International Organizations on Promoting Women: A Latin American Perspective.**

¶ Examines the different roles played by the UN in promoting equal participation of women in Latin America, highlighting mechanisms developed to promote & fund projects on women. Different approaches & positions regarding women's development issues are described, & problems in considering gender issues as development issues are acknowledged. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27415 / ISA / 1994 / 7676

Artemov, Victor (Institut Economics & Industrial Engineering, 17 Laurientiev Prospekt Novosibirsk 630090 Russia [Tel: 383-2-355580; e-mail: arttime@soi.nsk.su]), **Distribution of Rural Population's Time: The First Period of Reform.**

¶ Drawing on data obtained 1976-1993, the time budgets & living conditions of the rural working population in western Siberia are examined,

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with attention to tendencies in time distribution in the early stage of reform. A large labor burden, with participation in social labor (at state farms & other enterprises), was accompanied by continued decrease in the value of & motivation to work. The distribution of time is compared for employees of state & joint stock agricultural enterprises, men & women, youth & older age groups, & inhabitants of different social & economic types of rural settlements. In general, prereform tendencies toward materialization & privatization of everyday life have continued, including increased time spent to satisfy primary material needs in the sphere of housekeeping & personal subsidiary plots, & reduction in the use of services connected with satisfaction of living & leisure demands. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27416 / ISA / 1994 / 7677

**Arunyanyan, Yu** (Instit Ethnology & Anthropology Russian Academy Sciences, 117334 Moscow [Tel: 7-095-237-3877; Fax: 7-095-938-0600]), **Changing Russian Values and Democracy.**

¶ Results of research based on a statistically representative sample in Russia & several former republics (Estonia, Moldova, Georgia, & Uzbekistan), 1974-1993, allow an understanding of the historical transformation of mass political consciousness. Analysis indicates the democratization & demilitarization of mass attitudes. Also explored are the degree of development of the new orientations, & the differences among them corresponding to different regional groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27417 / ISA / 1994 / 7678

**Arunyanyan, Yu** (Instit Ethnology & Anthropology Russian Academy Sciences, 117334 Moscow [Tel: 7-095-237-3877; Fax: 7-095-938-0600]), **Ethnic Consciousness and National Development in Some Regions of the Former USSR.**

¶ Conservative groups in Russia reveal traditional class attitudes & aggressive elements of ethnic consciousness. This pilot investigation of socio-national relations in Russia & other former Soviet republics allows the estimation of changes in socioethnic situations & social relations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27418 / ISA / 1994 / 7679

**Arvanitis, Rigas & Pirela, Arnoldo** (ORSTOM Mexique, Cicerón 609 Col Los Morales 11530 Mexico DF [Tel: 52-5-2807688; Fax: 52-5-282-0800]), **The Structure of Technological Learning: Between Technics and Organization.**

¶ Technology in firms is acquired & developed through various activities (eg, information searching, negotiation of contracts, adaptation on machinery, product development, process design) that can be grouped under the concept of technology learning. Empirical work in Venezuela has led to our understanding of the relation between these activities & relates the internal learning process with the external technical relations that a firm has to form in order to operate correctly. The role of research & engineering can be assessed by identifying types of learning patterns. In doing so, one necessarily examines how this learning process is related to the organization & culture of the firm. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27419 / ISA / 1994 / 7680

**Arvola, Maija** (U Helsinki, SF-00100 Finland [Tel: 918-157646]), **Disparity in Roman Catholic and University Views. Parisian Sociology of Religion 1920-1970.**

¶ The genetic method is used to examine the Parisian sociology of religion, 1920-1970, emphasizing what was meant by the concept in: (1) university sociology, (2) the Roman Catholic church, & (3) the interaction between the two trends. At the end of the nineteenth century, this discipline was divided between the positivists & their opponents, between which a third trend began in the early 1930s, ie, the Annalism-influenced *sociologie religieuse* of Gabriel Le Bras, who initiated the study of 40, 000 rural French parishes & proposed an analytical & comparative study of all religions. The late 1940s was a period of stabilization, by which time the duality of *sociologie religieuse* was readily apparent between university research & an applied Catholic pastoral sociology. The 1950s witnessed its division into separate branches. Despite efforts at reconciliation, the dispute & power struggle continued into the 1960s, when self-criticism began to strengthen. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27420 / ISA / 1994 / 7681

**Aryee, Augustine** (69 Judy Dr, Leominster MA 01453 [Tel: 508-534-5786; Fax: 508-343-8603]), **The Effects of Traditional Forms of Beliefs on Health and Illness in Africa.**

¶ The theology or the belief system, to a large extent, influences how people think & go about their daily lives. Some aspects of the philosophical & religious beliefs that permeate every facet of the African's pattern of behavior & that affect views of illness & health are examined. Lagos, Nigeria, was the focus of work. Religion is intricately tied to African medicine. African health depends on physical, spiritual, & social well-being. The natural & supernatural elements are inextricably interwoven. Health is not seen merely as a biological matter, but one bonding the human body & the soul in total harmony. Good health can only be preserved by the observance of social norms & taboos, the maintenance of a harmonious relationship with the members of the supernatural world, & the resolution of interpersonal & group strains & tensions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27421 / ISA / 1994 / 7682

**Asakura, Takashi, Sonoda, Yoichi & Nakayama, Kazuhiro** (Dept Health & Sports Science Tokyo Gakugei U, Koganei 184 Japan [Tel: 81-423-25-2111; Fax: 81-423-21-0308]), **Comparative Studies on Mental Health, Physical Illness and Health Behavior among Three Ethnic Groups: Koreans in Japan, Koreans in Korea and Japanese.**

¶ To investigate why the health status of Koreans in Japan is lower than that of the Japanese, 2 questionnaire surveys were conducted 1990-1992 at Osaka, Kawasaki, & Seoul with samples of community members & chronic outpatients. (N = 1,991 & 652, respectively). The community respondents (Rs) were asked about their disease, psychosomatic symptoms, depressive symptoms, health habits, working conditions, & social relationships, while the outpatient Rs were asked about perceived causal factors of their illness, medical service utilization, medical regimen, attitudes toward health care, & life satisfaction. Findings partially support the hypothesis that Koreans in Japan are exposed to more risk factors in their social environment & lifestyles compared with Japanese. Korean males in Japan were the heaviest drinkers & smokers. It is also concluded that Koreans in Japan are less motivated to take responsibility & seek health information for controlling their diseases. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27422 / ISA / 1994 / 7683

**Asdonk, Jupp, Bredeweg, Udo, Herbold, Ralf & Kowol, Uli** (Instit Science & Technology Studies U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0521-106-4674]), **Networks of Innovation—An Empirical and Theoretical Study of the Shaping of Techniques.**

¶ The shaping of new techniques under circumstances of uncertainty of market & technology cannot be reduced to the unique act of invention of a technical artefact. Development, design, production, & implementation of a prototype must be a process of interaction between users & producers, skilled workers & engineers. Presented here are some empirical & theoretical results of a research project in the machine tool industry in the Federal Republic of Germany, showing the reinforcement power of links between the context of design & production & the context of applications. The phases of development, production, & actual use are recurrently connected. A new type of innovation structure is emerging: networks of innovation facilitating the generation & transfer of scientific & empirical knowledge & integrating the various actors' contributions to a technical innovation. Successful innovation depends on the organization of the processes of cooperation & communication in these networks. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27423 / ISA / 1994 / 7684

**Askham, Janet M.** (Age Concern Instit Gerontology King's Coll London, SE1 8TX England [Tel: 44-71-872-3035; Fax: 44-71-872-3235]), **Fourth Age Trajectories: Perceptions and Experience.**

¶ A life course perspective encourages the inclusion, in any explanation of older people's current behavior & circumstances, of their past experiences. Here, it is explored whether & how older people perceive their future, & what evidence they use for any predictions or suppositions, based on survey data, secondary analysis of national datasets, & interviews conducted with 24 people ages 60-65. Cohort analysis describes some of the experiences people are likely to have between ages 65 & 85. National survey data from the UK illuminates experiences of widowhood, financial position, moving, disability, & institutionalization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S27424 / ISA / 1994 / 7685

**Assar, Khairallah A.** (Institut Sociology U Annaba, 23000 Algeria [Tel: 213-8-8539-10]), **An Attempt to Construct A Model for Research on Behavior of Muslim Youth.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Though the impact of Western culture on the behavior of Muslim youth can easily be discerned, how they react to this impact is problematic, & various groups present different reactions. An attempt is made to establish a model through which various variables are linked in their causal &/or functional relationships. Examples from the everyday behavior of Muslim youth are used to support the plausibility of the model; further data are still being sought from empirical testing. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27425 / ISA / 1994 / 7686

**Assar, Khairallah A.** (Institut Sociology U Annaba, 23000 Algeria [Tel: 213-8-8539-10]), **The Dilemma of Cultural Identity in Algeria.**

¶ It is argued that the sociopolitical conflict in Algeria can be conceptualized through conflict between Arab-Islamist & westernized-secularist tendencies. The genesis of these two groups of forces is traced back to the era of French colonization. It is concluded that the settlement of the problematic of cultural identity is still distant in Algeria due to the complexity of the impact of sociopolitical & cultural factors. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27426 / ISA / 1994 / 7687

**Atacan, Fulya** (Dept International Relations U Marmara, 81040 Göztepe Istanbul Turkey [Tel: 216-336-28-09; Fax: 216-338-99-42]), **Islams in Modern Turkey.**

¶ Islamic movements have gained importance in the political structure of Muslim countries, including Turkey. After WWII, the transition from a self-sufficient agricultural community to cash cropping gave rise to urban migration & large-scale structural changes. In this process, religion also changed, in terms of its organizational structure, worldview, values, & behavioral patterns. Today religion is assuming a new position with a new content in the changing social structure. Focus here is on a comparison of traditional & modern radical Islamic organizations, examining their ideology & their view of Islam. A theoretical framework is developed based on concepts that distinguish these religious movements. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27427 / ISA / 1994 / 7688

**Attir, Mustafa O.** (U Elfatah, Tripoli Libya [Tel: 42885-77815-70978]), **Women Emancipation and Battered Wives in Arab Society.**

¶ Family violence as a pattern of behavior is well known in modern Arab societies. The majority of victims are children & wives. In the case of children, certain acts of violence are among the traditional procedures of the socialization process. But hitting or slapping the wife has never been an accepted form of behavior. However, killing a woman for infidelity is accepted & even praised. Most acts of violence in the family, except those that end with death, do not come to light. However, judging from the cases discussed in the media & those that go to court, wife brutality is on the rise, especially among large city dwellers. In the meantime, the women's emancipation movement is a city phenomena. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27428 / ISA / 1994 / 7689

**Attir, Mustafa O.** (U Elfatah, Tripoli Libya [Tel: 00218021-76769; Fax: 00496171-25769]), **Modernization, Development and the Destruction of the Traditional Value System: The Case of the Oasis.**

¶ The culture of the oasis in desert countries is characterized by a unique value system dominated by feelings of personal attachment, cooperation, frankness, & strong social solidarity. Such a lifestyle seemed to provide the individual with the necessary means to live happily, but this was changed by the discovery of oil. Socioeconomic plans were carried on by the central governments, & aspects of material modernization reached even small settlements deep in the desert, affecting cultural aspects as well. The major changes that have occurred in the traditional value systems of the oasis are described, & their negative consequences outlined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27429 / ISA / 1994 / 7690

**Aubert, Nicole** (Ecole supérieure commerce, F-75011 Paris France [Tel: 1-49-23-20-00; Fax: 1-43-55-99-63]), **Cultural and Human Upheavals in Enterprises under Rapid Change.**

¶ Requirements for productivity gains increase continuously in an increasingly competitive world. This leads to considerable upheavals in the internal culture & organizational patterns of many enterprises. The impacts are especially important as such changes take place rapidly. They induce a general ill-being & various troubles among employees. Several symptoms created in individuals & groups by such trends are examined, including related consequences for enterprise management. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27430 / ISA / 1994 / 7691

**Audibert, Alain** (Laboratoire ethnologie U Nice Sophia-Antipolis, F-06204 Cedex 3 France), **Voyageurs, frontières, et thermalisme** (Travelers, Borders, and Thermalism). (FRE)

¶ Thermalism, the practice of seeking out natural thermal baths, is no ordinary form of tourism. Its antiquity & persistence are noted, & the historical, cultural, & psychological roots in the quests for purifying virtues & the fountain of youth discussed. The irrational dimension of thermalism transcends the bounds of ordinary reality, addressing the sacred search, through a voyage of initiation, for purity of body & soul. Thermalism also transcends the bounds of the present, addressing the past, in nostalgic pilgrimages to palaces & casinos. "Thermal Travelers" leave behind their daily habits, culture, & ideas, but new means of communication ensure continuity across the borders they traverse. The status of thermalism as the perpetuation of tradition, simple tourism, or the emergence of a new breed of traveler drawn to the miracle of curative waters is examined. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27431 / ISA / 1994 / 7692

**Auriat, Nadia M.** (UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis F-75015 Paris France [Tel: 45-68-38-62; e-mail: shaun@frunes21]), **Event Dating Accuracy in Retrospective Survey Research.**

¶ An innovative survey design is used to assess memory error in biographical long-term retrospective data on migration history. Loglinear models were designed to assess sociodemographic correlates of dating accuracy, & differences in accuracy between men & women & between individual vs joint interviewing of married couples. Results indicate that dating errors are not random; rather, there is a systematic pattern that differs with types of events. Also temporal confusion should not be ignored in interpreting & analyzing retrospective data. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27432 / ISA / 1994 / 7693

**Avasthi, Abha** (Dept Sociology U Lucknow, 226007 Uttar Pradesh India [Tel: 0522-74239]), **Sacred Beliefs and Practices of Indian Folk and Environment.**

¶ In India, from the Vedic period, the components of nature—earth, water, fire, space, & air (*kshiti, jala, pavaka, gavana, & samira*)—occupy sacred status, & beside their socioreligious structure in the class organization, the integrated social system of the masses continues to be governed by them. Being basically an agricultural country, India has long depended on environmental or natural resources that are widely manifested in the cultural life of the people. Consequently the "natural" turns to be "supernatural": trees, mountains, oceans, & rivers assume sacred character, personified in the forms of different deities. The sociocultural life organization of Indian folk, the connubial & commensal celebrations, the old *gemeinschaft*, the observance of kith and kin, etc., are subjected to sacred beliefs &/or practices related to the environment. It is expressed through festivals, rituals, ceremonies, & routines. This sacred model primarily implies the maintenance of natural equilibrium or environmental integrity, & the prevention of environmental crises. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27433 / ISA / 1994 / 7694

**Averin, Yury Petrovich** (Dept Sociology Moscow State U, 119899 Russia [Tel: 095-939-27-95; e-mail: jenny@sovam.com]), **Right-Wing Authoritarianism of Modern-Day Russian Youth: National and Regional Difference, Dynamics of Changes.**

¶ An attempt was made to define the influence of ongoing restructuring in Russia on the level of the authoritarian thinking of students, & the relationship between authoritarian consciousness & orientation toward political leaders. Panel survey data collected 1992/93 from approximately

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2,000 students in 10 regimes indicate that authoritarian thinking is accounted for by orientations toward self-value power (SVP) & national grandeur (NG). In the attitude toward SVP, prefascist tendencies are expressed to a small extent. Students with SVP attitudes are oriented more toward Joseph Stalin & Gorbachev than toward Mikhail Gorbachev, who enjoys the support of students oriented toward NG. The latter was mostly initiated by Stolypin. In the villages, the attitude toward NG is stronger & that toward SVP is weaker than in towns. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27434 / ISA / 1994 / 7695

**Avraamova, E.** (Inst Socio-Economic Studies Population, Keasivova 17 Moscow 117218 Russia [e-mail: isepp@glas.aps.org; Fax: 095-129-08-01]), **Social Differentiation and Cultural Activities.**

¶ In postcommunist Russia, social differentiation is formed under the influence of objective factors (age, income, employment sphere, etc) & subjective factors (personal estimation of financial & public status; social, political, & cultural orientations). These factors as a whole determine the adaptive strategies of the people. Systematic observations identify several stable types of social behavior that can be functionally described. Following an examination of the sociocultural aspect of this problem, a typology of behavior in culture is elaborated, which considers the channels of culture that are being used, volume of certain kinds of culture activities, & orientation toward cultural patterns. Types of cultural activities are shaped today by other factors than in the past. Instead of "Soviet people culture" in contrast to dissident's culture, there now appears to be a culture for the rich & one for the poor. Cultural disintegration has led to new forms of social stratification. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27435 / ISA / 1994 / 7696

**Azais, Christian** (9 rue Nanettes, F-75011 Paris France [Tel: 48-072651; Fax: 33-22827481]), **Labour and Recomposing of Politics: Reflections from Two Brazilian Examples.**

¶ Two basic concepts in federalism—participation & autonomy—are applied to the understanding of how the enterprise federates existing forms of cooperation & is the motor of social fluidity of productive flows. Data are based on research on small-scale manufacturing industries in two northeastern Brazilian towns. Reflection highlights the study of the interaction between economics & politics & wage relationship evolution in systems dominated by flexible forms of labor organization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27436 / ISA / 1994 / 7697

**Azarya, Victor** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel [Tel: 972-2-882307; Fax: 972-2-828076]), **Civil Society and Disengagement in Africa.**

¶ An examination of various conceptual approaches to civil society & their relevance to contemporary African societies. It is argued that regarding civil society simply as an arena between the household & the state begs the question of what is the nature of its civilness; rather, focus should be on the structural & cultural bases that would spread the legitimacy attributed to action in the public sphere. In that sense, civil society is used as a normative concept & an antithesis to "amoral familism." Doubts are expressed on the extent to which such normative basis exists in Africa. Civil society is something to be constructed & transmitted from generation to generation. The state is one of the agents that may help create such normative basis, without eliminating its autonomy. Extreme disengagement & fragmentation into private entities weakens civil society no less than it hurts the state. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27437 / ISA / 1994 / 7698

**Azuma, Shoji** (Dept Languages U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112 [Tel: 801-581-7561; e-mail: sazuma@cc.utah.edu]), **Processing Two Languages Simultaneously: A Model of Code-Switching among Bilinguals.**

¶ Despite growing interest in identifying cross-linguistically valid constraints on codeswitching, most efforts have been unsuccessful. Advocated here is a processing viewpoint, exploring how bilinguals process two languages simultaneously, the mechanism of two languages involved, as well as the processing stages & the relationship between them. Data from Japanese-English & various language pairs reported in the literature are drawn on to develop a frame-content model of bilingual codeswitching. This model outlines two stages of speech production: frame building & content word insertion; it is in the latter stage where most codeswitching occurs. This model can subsume & unify previously proposed constraints,

can explain other bilingual phenomena (eg, pronoun doubling), & is applicable to the speech production of bi- & monolinguals. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27438 / ISA / 1994 / 7699

**Baars, Herman M. J., Kaplan, Charles D. & Uffing, Hans T. F.** (Academic Psychiatric Centre/Social Psychiatry U Limburg, NL-6200 MD Maastricht Netherlands [Tel: 0-43-299773; Fax: 0-43-299708]), **Social Network Analysis and Social Integration in Research and Practice in Community Mental Health.**

¶ The Maastricht social network (SN) approach has applied SN analysis & intervention techniques to various populations of community mental health clients for over a decade. The fundamental concept of "social homeostasis" is presented in reference to the function of SN in the social integration & social support of clients. The critical role of the SN approach for correcting psychological or biological a priori biases in clinical practice is elaborated. A research methodology is outlined that includes the administration of a standardized interview schedule measuring specific SN parameters (eg, size & homogeneity), as well as a matched control group design. Significant differences in SN parameters are found between clients & controls, which also vary across client groups. The practical work of SN interventions is illustrated by research & clinical experiences with two client groups: chronic, ambulatory mental health patients & forensic clients (eg, arsonists) on probation. Key issues for future research include the mirroring of psychiatric diagnostic categories at the patient-level by patterns of social interaction found through SN analysis & intervention. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27439 / ISA / 1994 / 7700

**Baars, Jan** (Free U, NL-1075 AZ Amsterdam Netherlands [Tel: 31-20-6763651; Fax: 31-20-6623677]), **Reflections on the Ageing Subject and the Concept of Time.**

¶ Offers reflections on some basic categories of social gerontology. The changing nature of the position of the S vis-à-vis expert systems is noted & elaborated in the case of the aging S, who has been constituted during modernity in terms of problems. The perspective on aging as a problematic process & the ensuing search for solutions for these problems have restricted gerontological understanding of aging; this argument is illustrated & discussed in relation to the concept & experience of time. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27440 / ISA / 1994 / 7701

**Babaeva, Lilia V.** (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 117259 [e-mail: smobis@socio.msk.su]), **Social Types of Entities of Free Market Economy.**

¶ The problem of formation of the new middle class & its economic activity forms are studied. The primary structure-forming sign of a new class formation is change of motives & orientations. During economic reformation, Russia has known several stages of entrepreneurship, each characterized by particular types of personality who performed particular personal strategies. Dominant orientations & strategies for major groups of a potential middle class & for each of the stages serve as an indirect but precise feature of the "quality" of reforms in Russia. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27441 / ISA / 1994 / 7702

**Babaeva, Lilia V.** (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, 117259 Moscow [e-mail: smobis@socio.msk.su]), **Agents of Market Economy in Russia: Typology, Dynamics and Points of Tension.**

¶ Examines sociopsychological attitudes & value orientations of the emerging middle class in Russia, with attention to the role of autonomous motivation, achievement, competition, initiative, & professional growth, in the current context. The analysis is based on interviews collected in 18 large-scale studies conducted since 1988. Findings reveal several stages of entrepreneurship evolution during the process of economic transformation, each of which was characterized by particularly types of personality & strategies. The dominant orientations & strategies for major groups of the potential middle class of each stage serve as an indicator of the progress of reforms in Russia. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27442 / ISA / 1994 / 7703

**Babu, Avadhanula Vijaya Kumar** (Dept Ancient Indian History/Culture/Archaeology Osmania U, Hyderabad 500007 Andhra Pradesh India), **Communication Channels: Public and Mass Media Econ-**

### omy and Inflation: An Epigraphical Study.

¶ A critical study of the economy & inflation in the midcoastal Andhra region of India during the medieval period, drawing on epigraphical data found in the Temple Inscriptions, one of the best obtainable channels of communication of the period & the area. After detailing how channels of communication have expanded their scope & ambition since evolutionary times, the role of the public & private media in this process is described. After arguing for an expansion of the concept of environment to include political, economic, & social factors along with ecological ones, it is argued that the dwindling of the economy, in any state & during any period, affects the fiscal balance via social & political mobility. It is shown how changes in the number of coins & items donated for a particular purpose to the temple show economic imbalance & resulting inflation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27443 / ISA / 1994 / 7704

**Bacchus, M. Kazim** (Instit Educational Development, C-114 KDA Scheme 1 Amir Khusroo Rd Karachi Pakistan (Tel: 92-21-4536821; Fax: 92-21-4548149)), **Education and Social Justice in the Developing Countries.**

¶ An examination of the contribution education can make to Third World economic, social, & political development—an intrinsic element of which is social justice. After examining the growing divide between the developed & the developing countries & within the developing countries themselves, an attempt is made to determine whether social justice is reflected in the distribution of educational opportunities in developing countries & whether the type of education provided can help ensure that social justice for all citizens would become & remains a key consideration of the state. Ways are suggested by which dualistic development between "haves" & "have nots" in developing countries might be minimized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27444 / ISA / 1994 / 7705

**Bachika, Reimon** (Bukkyo U, Kyoto 603 Japan (Tel: 75-491-2141; Fax: 75-493-9032)), **Religion and Modern Society: Toward a New Solidarity.**

¶ Investigates the signs of the times with respect to the future of religion, considering the implications of modern life for the human religious quest. It is argued that modern individuals experience a highly varied sociocultural life, effecting new identifications for transcending local communities. Culturally speaking, people move toward wider frontiers. With respect to modern societies, it is maintained that they are quite rationally structured, but nevertheless lack a universal rationality entailing tensions & contradictions. As for the religious scene, the trend appears to be one of expanding differentiation, with many new contenders joining the fray. Since there are few signs of ecumenism either among old or new religions, it is unlikely that they will stand on common ground in the near future. However, since culture is being reconstructed on a global scale, it should be possible for churches & religious bodies to work toward a new solidarity, not in the domain of the sacred itself, but in that of spiritual values, to counter the present situation of confusion & doubt concerning values. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27445 / ISA / 1994 / 7706

**Baert, Patrick** (Selwyn Coll, Cambridge CB3 9DQ England), **Foucault's History of the Present.**

¶ A new perspective on the work of Michel Foucault argues that it is indebted to two theoretical traditions: the structuralist & poststructuralist movement, & Friedrich Nietzsche's views on genealogy & power. It is subsequently shown how this combination of (post-)structuralist thinking & Nietzsche might lead to a new form of social explanation that breaks with traditional modes of explanation, whether the latter are conceived within an empirical analytical, hermeneutic, or Habermasian critical theory approach. It is argued that the form of explanation provided shows striking affinities with Hans Gadamer's "fusion of horizons," & that the latter's *Truth and Method*, together with insights from phenomenology, ethnomethodology, & structuration theory, provide important additional conceptual tools for developing this new perspective on social explanation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27446 / ISA / 1994 / 7707

**Bafoil, François** (Observatoire Berlin CNRS, Reichpietschufer 50 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 00-49-30-25491588; Fax:

030-25491684)), **The Participation in the East-German Enterprises: Deregulation and Limited Integration.**

¶ Social regulation in (former) West German enterprises covers a large scope of social rights & implies a strong integration of workers in trade unions. The extension of these rules to East Germany after 1990 did not lead to the reproduction of the same features. Different forms of enterprises emerged, with differentiated economic capacities (investments, formation, markets). To face the general crisis & limit the production costs, owners (*Treuhandanstalt* & private investors) conducted special contracts with the trade unions that lead to social deregulation & changed traditional forms of professional relations. Here, the different types of enterprises in East Germany are analyzed, concluding that they have achieved only a limited integration. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27447 / ISA / 1994 / 7708

**Bag, Dulal** (Balurghat Coll North Bengal U, West Bengal India), **Poor and Power: A Study in Political Alternative for the Global Poor.**

¶ Concern for the poor is universal; the Indian saying is that service to the poor is service to God. Karl Marx exhorted that under the given class consciousness, the poor would revolt against the ruling exploiters & establish the dictatorship of the proletariat for leading them to the state of equality with the help of state power. Considered here is the role of the poor in the power structure of socialist & nonsocialist systems. An attempt is made to identify a suitable alternative for human equality in a society where power rest not in the do-gooders for the poor (whether communists or noncommunists), but in the poor themselves. This dialectic is framed within the perspectives of ever-growing human dissatisfaction. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27448 / ISA / 1994 / 7709

**Bagla-Gökulp, Lusin** (Dept AES UBO, 20 ave Gorgeu F-29285 Brest Cedex France (Tel: 33-3854-61-55)), **Technical Change in Science: An Analysis of Adaptive Strategies.**

¶ Addresses how scientists react to the introduction of a new technology in their field. The conceptual tools provided by the sociology of science & sociology of work are combined, & scientists are considered as users of technology. Two domains of engineering sciences (turbulence & combustion) are examined because they have been characterized by drastic modification with the advent of laser-based optical measurement techniques since the early 1970s. Data are drawn from observation & extensive interviews with a representative number of concerned scientists working in 5 French laboratories. The discussion focuses on well-known experts of the early technique, & on the strategies they developed to counter the negative impacts of the new technique. Three strategies are observed: (1) conservative strategy—upgrading the old technique by combining it with another new development; (2) soft transition strategy—using the simplest & cheapest versions of the new technique to lessen the pressures to change existing cognitive, organizational, & funding networks; & (3) status redefining strategy—seeking to combine the expertise in the speciality area & the research possibilities offered by the new technique, which implies joining new organizational & funding networks. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27449 / ISA / 1994 / 7710

**Bailey, Edward Ian** (Network Study Implicit Religion Winterbourne Rectory, 58 High St Bristol BS17 1JQ England (Tel: 454-776518)), **Implicit Religion: A Fin-de-Siècle Concept.**

● **Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.**

¶ The concept of "implicit religion" fills the gap left between forms of explicit religion & apparently secular forms of life, suggesting that something akin to recognized forms of religion might sometimes spontaneously be present within secularity itself. This hypothesis was tested through the analysis of: (1) 100 open-ended interviews with individuals, (2) 400 hours of participant observation in a British public house, & (3) 24 years of "observant participation" as rector in a residential community. Some implications of the implicit religion concept for religion & society are suggested. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27450 / ISA / 1994 / 7711

**Bailey, Kenneth D.** (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024 (Tel: 310-825-1313; Fax: 310-206-9838)), **Micro-Macro Relations in Living Systems Theory, Autopoietic Theory, and Social Entropy Theo-**

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¶ Modern social systems are so complex that they require very sophisticated & complex theories. Modern theories have eschewed over-reliance on macrotheory at the expense of microtheory, & more often seek to bridge the micro-macro gap. While systems theory in general seems well-suited to this task, there are obstacles. Many theories founder on one or more of three key points: Here, a three-point framework—unit of analysis, level of analysis, & emergence/reduction—is used to examine micro-macro relations in three of the “new” systems theories: living systems (LST), autopoietic (AT), & social entropy theory (SET). It is shown that these are essentially complementary, & that each has special strengths & weaknesses for micro-macro analysis. The three approaches are compared in terms of their contributions to micro-macro analysis of complex systems, & a tentative synthesis of the approaches is proposed. Additional efforts needed for the analysis of micro-macro relations in complex systems are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27451 / ISA / 1994 / 7712

**Bailey, Kenneth D.** (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024 (Tel: 310-825-1313; Fax: 310-206-9838)), **Concept Formation and Cluster Analysis: Toward a Linkage of Monothetic and Polythetic Classifications.**

¶ Though the traditional classification literature made many contributions to the study of concept formation & conceptual analysis, classification specialists have lately focused on computerized clustering techniques, thus neglecting concept formation. Here, an attempt is made to link cluster analysis & concept formation, with an emphasis on the conceptual underpinning of clustering. Classifications produced by classical qualitative typological procedures are merged with those produced by quantitative, computerized SAHN clustering methods. Finally, these developments are analyzed in more detail, & the relationships between monothetic & polythetic approaches are specified. A much clearer picture thus emerges of both the conceptual & empirical capabilities of the complete classification process, from type concepts to cluster analysis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27452 / ISA / 1994 / 7713

**Baker, Andrea J.** (Ohio U, Lancaster 43130 (Tel: 614-654-6711; Fax: 614-687-9497)), **Censoring Art: Ideologies, Tactics, and Responses in a Small American Community.**

¶ An art exhibit at a branch campus of a state university in 1993 provoked an (unsuccessful) attempt at censorship by the local Family Assoc. By tracking events & media coverage prior to the opening & during & after the show, tactics & conflicting ideas among campus officials, artists, students, religious leaders, & reporters are explored. Primary data include interviews with some participants, videotapes of a campus forum & TV coverage, & news articles & letters to the editor, along with participant observation at the exhibit. Two themes found objectionable in the art were depictions of gay male subjects & works critiquing traditional Christianity. Freedom of expression clashed with the notion of community standards, which led to contested definitions of reality. Discussion includes how to best relate local to national trends toward artistic censorship, & the optional role for sociological researchers in this process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27453 / ISA / 1994 / 7714

**Baker, Susan C.** (Dept Public Administration Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands (Tel: 31-10-4082096; Fax: 31-10-4527842)), **Views of Nature, Gender and Environmental Policy.**  
● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ It is contended that views of nature do not exist in a vacuum, but reflect the wider beliefs systems of a particular society. In the West, nature is a hierarchically ordered system, based on the domination of lower orders by higher & more advanced ones. Patriarchy as a system of gender relationships & mode of societal organization reflects this pattern & forms the background to modern outlooks on nature & society. From the eighteenth century, this position enabled people to treat the world as an object to be dominated, a view that has direct impacts on current approaches to environmental policy; eg, it is implicit in the Christian concept of “stewardship” & the strategy of the conservation movement. However, this belief system & its policy implications have been radically challenged by ecofeminists, who seek to reverse the dominant tradition in which the connection with nature accords women lower status. Further-

more, some see the feminine connection with nature, natural rhythms, & biological reproduction as positive & advantageous. Implications for the formulation & implementation of public policies on the environment are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27454 / ISA / 1994 / 7715

**Bakken, Børge** (Dept Sociology U Oslo, Blindern N-0317 Norway), **Modernity, Hope, and Danger: On the Construction of Chinese Youth.**

¶ Presented is a Chinese scenario of danger associated with the process of growing up in a rapidly modernizing & changing society. “First times” & “narratives of danger” are crucial concepts linking the emerging Chinese youth culture to a more general perception of deviance, marginality, & danger. Small manifestations of youthful insubordination are often described as a first link in a chain ending in deviance & crime. “Movement” is a crucial concept in the Chinese construction of youth & the dangers of modernity. The role of movement & “control” are traced from its small beginning of controlling bodily movements in schools to the movements on the social macrolevel associated with the chaos of the modernization process itself. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27455 / ISA / 1994 / 7716

**Bakker, Peter J. & Drapeau, Lynn** (Instit General Linguistics, Spuistr 210 NL-1012 UT Amsterdam Netherlands (Tel: 19-31-20-6316808; Fax: 19-31-20-6316808)), **Typological Constraints on Code-Mixing: The Case of Three Algonquian Languages in Contact with French.**

¶ An assessment of the contact outcome between two typologically very different language types: Algonquian (Amerindian) languages, which are polysynthetic, & French, which is lightly inflectional. Three independent mixtures of Algonquian languages are compared with French in Canada: Montagnais-French (northern Quebec), Attikamekw-French (central Quebec), & Cree-French (Saskatchewan/Manitoba). All three cases show an extreme reluctance to integrate French items into Algonquian morphological frames. French verbs are seldom borrowed or switched &, if so, are not set into Algonquian verb frames. A very small number of nouns are integrated as borrowings, while all three corpora show an excessive number of switches involving whole French NPs, a type of code-mixing often labeled “constituent insertion.” This suggests a strong relationship between the structural/typological properties of the language pairs involved & code-mixing. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27456 / ISA / 1994 / 7717

**Balbo, Marcello & Navez-Bolchanine, Françoise** (Dipt analisi economica & sociale territorio, Palazzo Tron S. Croce 1957 I-30135 Venice Italy (Tel: 39-41-796-211; Fax: 39-41-524-04-03)), **Spatial Fragmentation and Urban Society in Third World Cities. The Case of Rabat-Salé (Morocco).**

¶ In the developing world, urban space is essentially fragmented, making cities very different from those of developed countries. Though spatial fragmentation has always been looked at as a negative condition. The question posed is whether its distributive aspects are less important than its segregative ones. To direct future city growth, planners & social scientists should pay greater attention to the causes & mechanisms of spatial fragmentation. Most important is to understand the relationship between the fragmented space & the functioning of the urban economy & society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27457 / ISA / 1994 / 7718

**Ballé, Catherine** (Centre sociologie organisations CNRS, 19 rue Amélie F-75007 Paris France (Tel: 1-40626570)), **The Institutional Change of European Museums.**

¶ As culture is not a priority for the European Community, to characterize the impact of the new “European space” on museums brings more hypothetical questions than data-based analysis. One can nevertheless suggest that cultural & art institutions will be—whether directly/indirectly, voluntarily/involuntarily—part of European political, administrative, & social dynamics. The evolution of European museums will be linked with institutional transformation in each country & at a global level. The understanding of contemporary museums in Europe requires consideration of the logic of change in which they operate. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27458 / ISA / 1994 / 7719

**Balogun, Shyngle Kolawole** (Dept Psychology U Ibadan, Nigeria), **Psychosocial Well-Being of Vesico Vaginal Fistula (VVF) Victims in Nigeria.**

¶ Vesico vaginal fistula (VVF) victims are often treated as outcast by the society that supports the values that imposed this condition. The stigma that follows the victims can lead to psychological ill health. It is argued here that these people can still be useful to society beginning with the identification of their personality disposition potentials. A questionnaire was used to interview victims & nonvictims (N = 260) at various locations across Nigeria. Though all respondents were found to be favorably disposed on the personality scales, the VVF victims were more externally oriented on health issues & less depressed, suffered less psychopathology, & had higher self-esteem but less achievement motivation, as compared with nonvictims. These results show that society can benefit from the potentials of this group of people. It is further suggested that the practice of early child marriage should be discouraged forthwith. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27459 / ISA / 1994 / 7720

**Balwinder, Arora** (Dept Sociology Guru Nanak Dev U, Amritsar 143005 Punjab India (Tel: 91-0183-258802; Fax: 91-0183-258820)), **Women's Participation in Organized Interest Groups.**

¶ Though Indian women play a significant role in society by performing multivarious duties both within & outside the household, their role, status, & position have never been static. Since Indian independence, many efforts have been made to provide equality for women, but discrimination toward women is still widespread in both the organized & unorganized sectors. In the latter, where 89.5% of all work, their membership in unions is restricted to 7.5%. Examined here are the nature & extent of educated women's participation in union activities, drawing on interviews with female (F) teachers in 2 universities. The study reports that 88.7% are members of their associations & 51.4% joined by their own decision, not by any external influence. The majority realize the importance of organized interest groups for their betterment. There are qualitative differences, however, between F & male teacher participation: Fs do not participate very effectively, a situation attributed to their traditional social role. In general, participation turns out to be higher among Fs who are young, experienced, unmarried, brought up in an urban environment, living at the university complex, highly qualified, satisfied with their jobs, politically active, living in nuclear families, & working in the social sciences. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27460 / ISA / 1994 / 7721

**Balzer, Wolfgang** (Institut PLW U Munich, D-80539 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 89-21803469; Fax: 89-21802902)), **A Power-Centered Model of Social Institutions.**

¶ A new, comprehensive, & precisely formulated model of social institutions is intended as an alternative to game-theoretic views, & as a basis for empirical research. The model has a micro-macro structure, centering on individual power relations at the micro-level & a status relation for groups on the macro-level. It includes components for a detailed characterization of individual power relations, for an institution's "image" in the intellectual structures of its members, & a weak dynamic structure aiming at the identification of action types. The model is formulated such that implementation in a high-level computer language like PROLOG is easy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27461 / ISA / 1994 / 7722

**Bamyeh, Mohammed A.** (U Massachusetts, Lowell 01854), **Multicultural Societies and Transnational Effects: A Dialectic Revisited.**

¶ Historically, the emergence & durability of multicultural societies have resulted from translocal trends (migrations, territorial consolidations, cultural effects of trade relations, etc). Today the increasingly visible diversities in ethnicity, lifestyle, faith, etc, can be considered in light of transnational trends that serve to enhance multicultural movements within different countries (&, by extension, engender local reactions to them). Here, various contributions from different disciplines that have explored aspects of the process of transnational trends are synthesized. Also provided are original historical evidence & a theoretical framework for assessing the dialectic between increasing global interdependence, & the retrenchment into local frames of belonging & private spheres of lifestyle. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27462 / ISA / 1994 / 7723

**Banerjee, Mira** (Ukkostie 4 D 43, SF-00720 Helsinki Finland (Tel:

358-0-3471- 564)), **Media Coverage of Refugees in Finland.**

¶ Investigates the influence of TV current affair programs on racist attitudes in Finland, demonstrating how the attitudes are structurally built in the TV text in a way that does not easily reveal itself. Two kinds of meaning potentials are uncovered: preferred & opposing meanings. The preferred meaning is the message the text most obviously tells. The opposing meaning gives an alternative way of interpreting the message, & may be stronger than the preferred meaning. Semiotic analysis of stories about refugees in current affair programs, 1985-1993, reveals a complex structure of potential meanings & their functions. It became clear that the TV text deals unavoidably with the very basis of the racist ideology. The hierarchy of meanings seemed to be an extremely important tool in controlling the meaning of the text. Results also illustrate how attitudes & hidden meanings can be found with semiotic tools from an audiovisual text. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27463 / ISA / 1994 / 7724

**Banton, Michael** (Court House, Llanvair Discoed Gwent NP6 6LX GB (Tel: 633-400208)), **How Sociologists Can Help Improve the Effectiveness of Laws against Racial Discrimination.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ By acceding to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 137 states have accepted obligations to: legislate against racial discrimination, report on what they are doing to combat it, & accept a process of international supervision. State reports are examined by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which in turn reports annually to the UN General Assembly. It is shown here that much of this legislation fails to meet international standards. Ways that sociologists can investigate the effectiveness of state legislation are enumerated, including situation testing, victimization surveys, & the comparison of the effectiveness of remedies made available under different branches of law. Ethnic monitoring is important to the measurement of racial disadvantage, a cause of discrimination that is transmitted intergenerationally. Human rights law is also analyzed, highlighting ways that sociologists can help establish the priorities to be given to competing rights, & make their findings available to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27464 / ISA / 1994 / 7725

**Barbagli, Marzio, Savioli, Luisa & Schizzerotto, Antonio** (Dept Educational Science U Bologna, I-40122 Italy), **Occupational and Educational Homogamy and Its Geographical Variations in Italy: 1969-1988.**

¶ Changes over time in occupational & educational homogamy in Italy & its geographical characteristics are explored, based on census data, 1969-1988. Loglinear models are presented that take into account the occupation, education, age, & geographic location of spouses. Analyses show differences in educational homogamy between northern & southern regions. These models are supplemented with survey data on power inequalities within couples to test the hypothesis that variations over time of gender inequalities increase or decrease the effects of social stratification on the degree of marital homo-/heterogamy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27465 / ISA / 1994 / 7726

**Barbakova, Kreina G. & Revyakina, Olga V.** (Dept Sociology U Tyumen, Russia 625026 (Tel: 345-22-2-50-41; Fax: 345-2-33-96-96)), **Privatization in Tyumen Region: Its Contents, Speed and Workers' Participation.**

¶ Explores social-economic & social-political determinants of privatization begun during *perestroika* in the former USSR, drawing on data from different enterprises & industrial works in Tyumen, Russia, 1991-1993. Laws & specific features of object-subject relations in the process of privatization in different industrial fields are examined, focusing on clearing out of peculiarities of initial accumulation of capital as the starting point of privatization. The historical roots of economic & juridical changes linked to privatization & participation are also traced. Different social-professional groups in the structure of newly appearing forms of private property are delineated, & the role of workers as a subject of property is considered. Skepticism is raised regarding "voucherizing" as a mechanism for making workers the subject of privatization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## b

94S27466 / ISA / 1994 / 7727

**Barbesino, Paolo** (Via G. B. Casella 37, I-20156 Milan Italy [Tel: 39-2-330-005-69; Fax: 39-2-330-005-69]), **The "Problem of Sociology": A Possible Deconstruction.**

¶ A deconstruction is suggested of both the received view of the sociology of science & its implementation within the history of sociological thought. It is argued that (re-)writing such a history would account for the constellation of dilemmas confronted in the early years of sociological discourse. This implies a definition of the very concept of a social science discipline based on a viable integration of the Foucauldian concept of discourse & the theory of functional differentiation of science as suggested by Niklas Luhmann (1990). Such a conceptualization places in focus early processes of cognitive autonomization & institutional differentiation of the discipline, with regard to how it is related to other scientific & nonscientific discourses. The former include issues about the status & scientific domain of sociology, as well as its location with respect to other sciences. The latter relate to demarcating sociology from free-ranging social discourses of public opinion & literature. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27467 / ISA / 1994 / 7728

**Barbic, Ana** (Dept Agriculture U Ljubljana, 61000 Slovenia), **Sustainable Development of Rural Areas: Conflicts and Solutions.**

¶ Sustainable rural development represents the reaction of social scientists & citizen's groups to the increased distortion of nature in the late twentieth century. A sustainable rural development approach is formulated & its basic components (nature, cultural heritage, & residents) are specified. Rural diversification—referring to economic activities based mostly on local resources & traditions—is suggested as a strategy for sustainable development. Some empirical data are related to the ecological perceptiveness & behavior of the residents of a national park & to the residents' perception of actions & actors responsible for the development of the area. The evidence clearly illustrates the relevancy of local residents as the target & as the actors of a development project, especially in an environmentally/culturally sensitive area. Some prerequisites for the solution of the conflict between the need to protect the natural/cultural heritage & the need to secure the development of a rural area are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27468 / ISA / 1994 / 7729

**Barbosa, Nelson Prato** (CENDES POBA International #151, PO Box 02-5255 Miami FL 33102-5255), **El Nuevo eje agroindustrial de mercado abierto en Venezuela** (The New Agro-Industrial Axis of Open Markets in Venezuela). (SPA)

¶ Discusses main changes occurring in the socioeconomic structure of Venezuelan agriculture during the last decade. The process is characterized by the transformation of the domestic market axis of articulation, & the emergence of a new axis linked to the process of globalization of the food agriculture sector & the new role of transnational corporations in local markets. The process is illustrated through an examination of the main Venezuelan agribusiness firms. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27469 / ISA / 1994 / 7730

**Barenbaum, Josif Evseevich** (Saint Petersburg Instit Culture, Drazdanskij Prospect 195220 Russia), **N. A. Rubakin's Bibliopsychology and W. W. Kufae's Bibliopsychology—Comparative Analysis.**

¶ N. A. Rubakin & W. W. Kufae understand the book as the process covering all stages of book science: creation, distribution, & utilization of all printed & manuscript words. Rubakin thought of the process as based on the reader, while Kufae stressed individuality in perceiving a book. Both Rubakin's bibliopsychology & Kufae's bibliopsychology had common aims: perfecting the links of book science, & understanding how to prevent contradictions between book & reader in hopes of making books—as factors of culture—more universal & a worldwide agent in communications. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27470 / ISA / 1994 / 7731

**Barnett, Bernice McNair** (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign 61820 [Tel: 217-333-7658; Fax: 217-244-7064]), **Feminist Organizing, Class Fluidity, and Non-Hierarchical Grassroots Leadership of African American Women in Civil Rights Movement Organizations in the USA.**

¶ An analysis of the personal-political struggles & feminist organizing patterns of black women & the evolution of key movement organizations

founded, led, &/or dominated by diverse African-American women engaged in grass-roots mobilization within the context of a racially hostile, patriarchal, agrarian-based economic environment. It is shown how the multiple statuses of black women are inextricably linked. Results indicate that: (1) African-American women's participatory movement organizations developed in large part as a result of both the race-based exclusionary practices of white feminist organizations & the gender-based hierarchies of male-dominated black organizations; (2) black women's participation in both male-dominated & women-led organizations exhibited grass-roots informal leadership styles & was socioeconomic class based, yet had fluid class boundaries; & (3) poor/working class as well as middle class black women developed ingenious organizing tactics that changed their environment & empowered them as black women. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27471 / ISA / 1994 / 7732

**Barry, Andrew** (Dept Sociology Goldsmiths' Coll U London, New Cross SE14 6NW England [Tel: 081-692-7171; Fax: 081-694-1062]), **Reporting and Visualising.**

¶ An exploration of news & documentary journalism as disciplines & technologies concerned with the problem of how "truth" can be told about foreign cultures & distant political events. Three principal historical & theoretical themes are addressed: (1) the authority of the visual as a record of a distant or foreign reality; (2) the relation between those ways of telling the truth that depend on the reliability & existence of a visual record vs the authority of the "reliable" reporter; & (3) the different & changing functions of visualizing/reporting distant events & cultures. Examples concern the use of photography, film, & video in news & documentary journalism from the late nineteenth century onward. Analysis is theoretically grounded in the work of Bruno Latour & Michel Foucault. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27472 / ISA / 1994 / 7733

**Barsotti, Odo & Piccolomini, Michele** (Via Serafini, 3 I-56126 Pisa Italy [Tel: 050-501605; Fax: 050-501605]), **Foreign Immigration in the European Mediterranean Region: Italian Experience.**

¶ Factors underlying the change in the immigration pattern of European Mediterranean countries since mid-1970s are discussed, focusing on the dimensions & characteristics of immigration in Italy. Questions considered include: (1) Are immigrants an economic resource for the country of destination? (2) What is the impact of immigration on the local labor market? (3) Are immigrants competitive or complementary with respect to indigenous labor forces? (4) How can immigrants be used to the advantage of the country of origin? Data are obtained primarily from the residence permits issued by the Ministry of the Interior, complemented by earlier research on immigrants in different regions of the country. On the whole, immigration into Italy appears reasonably controlled, but there are some particular conditions & situations that can amplify the impacts of mere quantitative size of the immigrant population. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27473 / ISA / 1994 / 7734

**Bartölke, Klaus** (Gesamthochschule Wuppertal Bergische U, D-42097 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0202-4392469; Fax: 4392548]), **Management Concepts and Alienation.**

¶ In the last decade, a number of concepts for redesigning management structures & processes have been suggested & partly implemented including modifications of hierarchy, high involvement management, & organizational reengineering. There are arguments that this development is connected with enlarged mastery of their situation by employees. Assuming a perspective on alienation that focuses on control, an attempt is made to elaborate on the question whether & in which respects such a claim might be justified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27474 / ISA / 1994 / 7735

**Basu, Sajal** (Samaj Bikshan Kendra Social Research Centre, 7 Nandy St Calcutta 700029 India [Tel: 033-740440]), **Ethnic Movements, Symbols, and Identities.**

¶ An examination of ethnic movements in India stresses recognition of language, abrogation of India Nepal Treaty, & right to citizenship. The Jharkhand & Gorkhaland movements are contrasted in terms of economic issues & mobilization across class & caste lines. Data comprise document analysis, participant observation, & interviews. Findings confirm the hypothesis that ethnicity & tribal consciousness have contribut-

ed to autonomy demand. Movement participants have found ethno-based symbols to be efficacious, & it is concluded that ethnic movements have been instrumental in bringing more social groups into the democratic process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27475 / ISA / 1994 / 7736

**Battisti, Francesco M.** (U Cassino, I-00185 Rome Italy [Tel: 06-4461001; Fax: 0776-312029]), **Food Consumption in Youth Subcultures.**

¶ A review of sociological research emphasizes its importance in the clinical treatment of nutritional pathologies increasing among young people in advanced industrial countries. The sociological interest in nutrition is due to the extensive economic network implied by societal nutrition (food processing, food conservation, & mass advertising). Young people are more likely to adopt nutritional habits proposed by the industry or by youth subcultures. This age range also offers the best opportunity for establishing healthier & innovative guidelines for personal nutrition promoted by information & prevention campaigns. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27476 / ISA / 1994 / 7737

**Bawin, Bernadette & Gauthier, Anne** (Dept Social Science U Liege, B-4000 Belgium [Tel: 041-56-31-61; Fax: 041-56-29-83]), **Solidarities between Generations: The Problem for Elderly People.**

¶ Data gathered in 2 waves of a panel study of 4,500 households in Belgium show that solidarities between younger generations & elderly people are not as strong as previously thought. A high proportion of older people say they are alone & have no contact with their children. One of the problems associated with this situation is that most of the generation of women aged 45-55 have a job & have little time to spend with their parents. Data testify to the dependence of older people & the nonexistence of informal networks. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27477 / ISA / 1994 / 7738

**Bazin, Claude Marie** (URESTI/CEAQ U Sorbonne, F-75230 Paris France [Fax: 1-43-25-03-05]), **Patrimony/Heritage. From Transmission to Foundation.**

¶ A discussion of the word "heritage" (*patrimoine* in French) & its meaning changes. Though formerly used to designate all things of the past, heritage now refers back to the domain of civil law. Fruit of multiple transformations, & being considered family property of which one can dispose as one pleases, it can only be transmitted in the case of death, which weaves a genealogical bond on the economic & symbolic level. When public law seizes the word "heritage," while simultaneously, tourist discourse installs it as the pillar of its cultural strategy, what happens to the lineage? What new route is then taken from transmission to foundation? Analysis of an experience of safeguarding a family heritage is used to shed light on the complex process of the passage of the private to the public, which blurs genealogy, displacing the foundations & proposing to the citizens the appropriation of things past as being constituent parts of their identity. What is the role of tourism in the generalization of this phenomenon? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27478 / ISA / 1994 / 7739

**Bazo, Maria-Teresa** (Dept Sociology U Basque Country, E-48015 Bilbao Spain), **Intergenerational Family Solidarity.**

¶ A content analysis of stories produced by 277 university students in the Basque Country (Spain) in which they describe the feelings & the relationships they have with their grandparents. A great difference between the ideal & reality of such intergenerational relations is underlined. When the experience they have of their relationship with their grandparents does not match social images, students tend to think it is a question of statistically abnormal facts. As the image of grandparents grows more positive, students tend to identify with them. The roles that old people can play in the family in current societies are analyzed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27479 / ISA / 1994 / 7740

**Bchir, Badra, L'Enjeu Culturel au Maghreb** (The Cultural Challenge in North Africa). (FRE)

¶ An exploration of the phenomenon of cultural dependence in the Arab-Muslim country of Tunisia (in the Maghreb) focuses on the impact of an imposed modernist ideology on cultural policies. In Tunisia, the collec-

tive past of the people is denied by adopting modernism. The modernist agenda creates new challenges for the people of North Africa by increasing their cultural dependence. The marginalization of reviewed cultural practices through repeated series of development policies is especially problematic. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27480 / ISA / 1994 / 7741

**Beato, Fulvio** (Dept Sociology Rome U, I-00198 Italy [Tel: 0039-6-8542167; Fax: 0039-6-8552634]), **Environmental Factors and Urban Dynamics in a Global City: The Case of Rome.**

¶ Explores whether the specific characteristics of the urban development of Rome, Italy, concurred to determine the current state of environmental crisis of the city. On the basis of an approach that integrates both the restraints set by the social structure & the strategies of social & political actors, Rome is characterized as a "global" city, comprising both local & global aspects & strongly marked in its urbanistic, political, & social history, now inserted in a network of global relations. The increasing function of Rome as a religious center & tourist city is noted, emphasizing the socio-environmental role of the "city users" in the determination of the carrying capacity deficit of the historical center. The social-technical system of territorial mobility is mostly based on private transport & on the economic centrality of Rome in the region. A further component of the environmental & urbanistic decay of the city is the absence of urbanistic & environmental planning policies. Programs & early implementations are illustrated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27481 / ISA / 1994 / 7742

**Beck, Ulrich** (Institut Soziologie U Munich, D-80801 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 089-2180-3221; Fax: 089-2180-2922]), **Theory of Reflexive Modernization.**

¶ Quarreling modernists & postmodernists are being overtaken by a third conceptual vehicle: reflexive modernization, according to which it is not the crisis, but precisely the victories, of capitalism that produce new social forms. By virtue of its inherent dynamism, industrial society is undercutting its formations of class, sex roles, nuclear family, occupation, plant, business sectors, &, of course, nature. This stage of modernity, in which progress can turn into self-destruction & industrial modernization undercuts its own prepositions, is called reflexive modernization. It is not another theory of decline, but of "reinvention of politics," as defined by Beck, Anthony Giddens, & Christopher Lash (*Reflexive Modernization*, 1994). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27482 / ISA / 1994 / 7743

**Beck, Ulrich** (Institut Soziologie U Munich, D-80801 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 089-2180-3221; Fax: 089-2180-2922]), **On the Notion of "Risk Society".**

¶ The notion of risk society concerns the metamorphosis of the unseen side effects of industrial production into foci of global ecological crises. Such crises are transformed from environmental problems to profound institutional crises of industrial society. The uncertainty presented by the unpredictability of these threats can be termed "manufactured insecurity." The fundamental question posed by the emergence of the risk society is whether new manufactured insecurity & disorder can be dealt with via current approaches of instrumental rational control, or whether an alternative strategy is needed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27483 / ISA / 1994 / 7744

**Beckenbach, Andreas** (Deutsches Kressforschungszentrum Ast Epidemiologic, Postfach 101949 D-69009 Heidelberg Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 06221-422367; Fax: 06221-422203]), **Computer-Assisted Questioning: The New Survey Methods in the Perception of the Respondents and Methodological Implications on Data Quality.**

¶ Reviews previous empirical studies comparing computer-assisted questioning methods with traditional interview methods, focusing on: (1) willingness of respondents (Rs) to participate; (2) processes of Rs' self-selection; (3) perception of survey anonymity; (4) possible influences of interview situation on Rs' answers, & (5) data quality. Results from a study in Germany (N = 153 Rs) comparing computer-assisted personal interviewing, computerized self-administered questionnaires, & traditional paper & pencil interviewing generally correspond to those of previous research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## b

94S27484 / ISA / 1994 / 7745

**Becker, Henk A.** (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [Tel: 030-532101; Fax: 030-534405]), **Generations and Generational Policy in the Netherlands and Related Countries in Western Europe.**

¶ Reports research on the pattern of generations that has emerged in the Netherlands & related countries in Western Europe in the twentieth century. Five distinct generations are delineated: prewar (1910-1930), silent (1930-1940), protest (1940-1955), lost (1955-1970), & pragmatic (since 1970). Inequalities in opportunities & the distribution of scarce goods between generations are identified as problems for social policy interventions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27485 / ISA / 1994 / 7746

**Becker, Henk A., Iedema, Jurjen & Sanders, Karin** (Dept Sociology U Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands [Tel: 0-30532101; Fax: 0-30534401]), **Transition to Adulthood in the Netherlands.**

¶ Do members of younger birth cohorts make the transition from adolescence to adulthood later in life? Are there differences between women & men? How can these differences be explained? The theory of generations (Becker, 1985) predicts differences between the birth cohorts 1940-1955 (the "protest generation") & 1955-1970 (the "lost generation"), as well as between women & men & an interaction-effect between generation & sex. It is demonstrated that the definition of adulthood influences the results, i.e. leaving home, earning an income, & becoming a parent. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27486 / ISA / 1994 / 7747

**Becker, Henk A. & Sanders, Karin** (Dept Sociology U Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands [Tel: 0-30532101; Fax: 0-30534401]), **Individualization or Generation? Work Values in the 1910-1979 Cohorts in Seven Western Countries.**

¶ Changes in work values between cohorts born 1910 & 1970 are compared using data from the European Value Study. According to the thesis of individualization (part of the thesis of modernization), changes in value orientations between cohorts are explained by the individualization of life courses & decreases in the orientation toward standardized role models. Linear changes in value orientations are expected. According to theses on the pattern of generations in the value orientations, nonlinear changes are predicted. Here, changes in work values are best predicted by the thesis about a pattern of (four) generations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27487 / ISA / 1994 / 7748

**Becker, Marion A. & Diamond, Ronald** (U Wisconsin, Madison 53703-1195 [Tel: 608-263-3287; Fax: 608-265-2329]), **Quality of Life and Mental Health.**

¶ Reviews quality of life (QOL) research in mental health, & examines factors that affect QOL in persons with schizophrenia, noting interrelationships among them. The Quality of Life Index for Mental Health (QLI-MH) was administered to a convenience sample of 40 psychiatric outpatients diagnosed as schizophrenic. The 9 separate domains of the QLI-MH index studies here include: satisfaction level for different objective QOL indicators, occupational activities, psychological well-being, physical health, social relations, economics, activities of daily living, symptoms, & goal attainment for personal goals. Findings are consistent with previous theory & empirical research, which supports the independence of component QOL domains. Overall ratings of QOL & functional status are only weakly correlated with psychopathology, & the data do not support the hypothesis that patients' negative or positive mood strongly affect overall ratings of life satisfaction. Findings suggest that in patients with schizophrenia, distinct QOL domains should be assessed separately for their unique descriptive & prognostic value. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27488 / ISA / 1994 / 7749

**Becker, Rolf** (Instit Sociology Technical U Dresden, D-01062 Federal Republic Germany), **Intergenerational Mobility and Occupational Attainment in the Life-Course.**

¶ Explores the importance of social origin among other individual & structural characteristics for occupational outcomes, using data from the German Life History Study (N = 2,171 men & women from 3 birth cohorts, 1929-1951). It is demonstrated that social origin has great influences on educational attainment & status achievement for occupational entrants in the public & private sector. After age 30, characteristics of

the previous occupational career, labor force experience, & labor market structures become more important than social origin. Though social origin is important for explaining social inequality in occupational careers, other individual & structural factors have increased in importance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27489 / ISA / 1994 / 7750

**Beckett, Jeremy** (Dept Anthropology U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia [Tel: 61-02-692-2361; Fax: 692-3046]), **Indigenous Peoples and the Welfare State: The Australian Case.**

¶ From the early 1900s until 1959, Australia denied benefits, along with other privileges, to its Aboriginal population. The ideology of colonialism constituted Aboriginal as a special, subject status, having lesser entitlements in relation to the state, as in the labor market. During the 1960s, in a international climate of decolonization, Australia extended the entitlements of citizenship to its indigenous population. However, the hope that legal equality would lead to social & economic equality foundered on the realities of Aboriginal poverty, isolation, & cultural difference. Far from achieving equality in the labor market, Aborigines found themselves excluded from former occupations, & increasingly dependent on government. These factors have led to a reversal integrationist policy, & an attempt to renegotiate the old colonial opposition of native & settler in terms acceptable under conditions of postcolonialism. This regime, which might be called "welfare colonialism," offsets a high level of dependence on government, with structures of consultation & self-determination, organized particularly around the community. High levels of welfare dependency stigmatize Aborigines as a parasitic element, while idleness creates social problems within some Aboriginal communities. In response, government & Aborigines have devised a scheme whereby the community administers the unemployment benefits of its members & employs them on community projects. This creative use of citizenship entitlements serves to reinforce the difference between the indigenous sector & the rest of the society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27490 / ISA / 1994 / 7751

**Beckford, James A.** (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [Tel: 0203-523156; Fax: 0203-523497]), **Religion and Solidarity.**

¶ Sociological attempts to theorize the distinctiveness of modern & post-modern forms of society often favor evolutionary schemes that trace the eclipse of social solidarity based on primary social relations by forms of societal integration based on secondary social forms. It is argued that such schemes have the tendency to exaggerate the opposition between their dualistic concepts & to neglect the interaction between them. A fruitful avenue for research would be to explore the contribution that religion can make toward the perception of different bases of social solidarity. There are many well-known precedents on the political Left for examining the resistance to forces allegedly eroding certain forms of solidarity. Here right-wing arguments are subjected to the same examination. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27491 / ISA / 1994 / 7752

**Becue, Monique, Dominguez Alcón, Carmen & Reinert, Max** (U Barcelona, Bellaterra Spain), **Méthodologie qualitative versus méthodologie quantitative: application de l'analyse statistique de données textuelles au traitement d'entretiens** (Qualitative Methodology versus Quantitative Methodology: An Application of Techniques for the Statistical Analysis of Textual Data to Interviews). (FRE)

¶ Prior to large-scale survey sampling geared toward quantitative analysis, in-depth interviews are often conducted to select appropriate questionnaire items. One technique for the evaluation of such pilot interviews is statistically based lexical analysis. The statistical models ALCESTE (Reinert, Max, 1986) & SPAD.T (Becue, Monique, 1992) are employed in the lexical analysis of 15 interviews regarding the impact of demographic trends on families. While the sample itself is hardly representative, a statistical understanding of the interviews serves to help formulate a questionnaire suitable to large-scale sampling. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27492 / ISA / 1994 / 7753

**Beekes, Albert, Sanders, Karin & Hermkens, Piet L. J.** (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3584 CS Netherlands [Tel: 31-30-534831; e-mail: beekes@fsw.ruu.nl]), **Justice and Proportionality.**

¶ The case of affirmative action policy by the Dutch government is

drawn on to explore the extent to which the assumptions on which policy is based are compatible with current career & labor market theories, examining the effectiveness of the present labor market policy & the extent to which this leads to unintended effects. In this policy, the concept of proportional representation has a central place, based on the implicit assumption that the unproportionality in representation can be used as an indicator of social disadvantage. In the 1993 government note "Affirmative Action Policy for Appointments to Public Posts," unproportionality is the legal base on which preferential treatment of members of certain groups can be justified. This means that individual traits at the microlevel, relevant to the position at hand (eg, the experience of an applicant), are made subordinate to nonrelevant individual traits (eg, sex, ethnic background) using macrolevel arguments (in this case, the quest for proportional representation). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27493 / ISA / 1994 / 7754

**Behera, Deepak Kumar** (Dept Anthropology Sambalpur U, 768019 Orissa India [Tel: 0091-0663-20426]), **Gender, Class, Culture: Situation of Girl Children in India.**

¶ In India, females (Fs) often start their lives with the disadvantage of being less welcome than males (Ms), & each F in a family is less welcome than her predecessor. Explored here are class, gender, cultural, & economic factors underlying this situation, drawing on a review of the literature on the problem at hand covering three broad spheres: socioeconomic, health, & education. It is demonstrated that Fs in lower-strata households suffer disabilities & deprivation not so much due to gender, but to class position. However, unlike in many Western countries, all discrimination against Fs in India cannot be explained in terms of economics alone, as F children from the higher strata are also discriminated against, ranked lower than M children, & prevented from realizing their full potential. Over a history of several centuries, there is an amazing degree of continuity in Indian culture. This is attributed to some major themes that have endured & are generalizable across regions & subculture, particularly the notion of the supremacy of the M. Within the family, the sense of inferiority of the F is pervasive, so much so that the average Indian is surprised even to be queried about it. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27494 / ISA / 1994 / 7755

**Behera, Deepak Kumar** (Dept Anthropology Sambalpur U, 768019 Orissa India [Tel: 0091-0663-20426]), **Environment Degradation: A Major Issue for Human Development.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Analyzes the concept of development from an environmental perspective, contending that development & environmental issues go hand in hand. What masquerades as development in the modern world is, in fact, antidevelopment, which has caused irreparable damage to the environment. It completely ignores, or grudgingly tries to compensate, for this colossal environmental degradation. Reviewing the relevant literature, some of the major causes of environmental degradation in India & its negative impact on the indigenous people are highlighted in an attempt to arrive at a holistic understanding of environment. It is argued that true development should aim at a quality of life: sustainable development should be based on a moral economy of provision of needs for the people & ecologically sound programs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27495 / ISA / 1994 / 7756

**Behm, Kerstin** (Institut Sportwissenschaft Humboldt U, D-13055 Berlin Federal Republic Germany), **Women in Fitness-Centre-Only a Vogue or More?**

¶ Explores reasons for the emergence of women-only fitness centers. Questionnaire & interview data from women who utilize such centers are used to examine how women become active fitness center members & why they continue or drop out. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27496 / ISA / 1994 / 7757

**Behrens, Johann** (Center Social Policy Research U Bremen, D-20209 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-421-2184394; Fax: 49-421-2184153]), **Micro-Macro-Relations in Self-Organizing Social Systems: The Case of Status Passages.**

¶ Some institutional analysts & systems therapists describe social sys-

tems in terms of self-organized sub- & metasystems characterized by perpetuating patterns of interaction. Status passages can be seen as patterns of expected transitions of personality, related both to intra- & interpersonal & intra- & interorganizational aspects. The conceptualization of these levels of aspects as a hierarchy could be misleading. In search for "patterns of pattern transitions," system theoretic approaches describe these interactions using terms of self-organizing social systems & norm, frame, & habit concepts in action theory. Some empirical work done to investigate this question from the field of occupational medicine is presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27497 / ISA / 1994 / 7758

**Behrens, Johann & Müller, Rainer** (Center Social Policy Research U Bremen, D-20209 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-421-2184394; Fax: 49-421-2184153]), **Age Norms and Gatekeeping in the Life Course.**

¶ Life course & biography are research areas that have done much to disseminate a microsociological reorientation in social theory. However, the disparity between action theory & structural theory is being repeated in life course research. This has led to two very presumptuous attempts at bridging the gap: in some biographical sociologies, the life course is linked to a basic human need of a "sense of continuity"; & in some macrosociologies, the implicit notion of a normatively prestabilized harmony of action & structure is involved. Data from participant observation & interviews conducted in 22 German firms support empirical analyses on work careers that yield very little specific evidence for such norms. Therefore, the view of socially integrative age norms as individual needs is refuted. Instead norms are seen as requirements & interpretive offers on the part of different gatekeeping organizations that negotiate entry to statuses, without assuming any coordination or harmony between them. Age & duration in a particular status are more important than sex, nationality, or ethnic origin. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27498 / ISA / 1994 / 7759

**Bekov, Michael B. & Moor, Svetlana M.** (8 Montaznikov str 100, Tyumen Russia 625045 [Tel: 345-2-35-86-06; Fax: 345-2-33-96-96]), **Informal Economics in Tyumen Region: Its Subject-Object Aspect.**

¶ The content & structure of informal economics is discussed in the case of the Tyumen region of Russia. It is shown that despite the rule of many profile economics, certain elements of informal economics emerged in the period preceding *perestroika*. These include private forms in agriculture, private gardening activities, & family economics. The creation of market relations has legalized the existing elements of informal economics & stimulated the appearance of new forms, including individual labor activities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27499 / ISA / 1994 / 7760

**Béliveau, Denis** (Centre international criminologie comparée U Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7 [Tel: 514-670-6289]), **Crime, justice sociale et criminologie: vers l'institutionnalisation d'une pratique professionnelle** (Crime, Social Justice and Criminology: Toward the Institutionalization of a Professional Practice). (FRE)

¶ A historical approach is used to identify some of the parameters that contribute to the emergence of criminologists as a professional group in Quebec, focusing on the links between social & institutional factors that underlie the institutionalization of a new professional practice. Born at the end of the nineteenth century in Europe, criminology, as an academic discipline, appeared in Quebec only a few decades ago, when the region was going through a very intense period of social disturbance & contest, & education, health, & political institutions were engaged in a redefinition process. Strategies used by criminologists to seek social & institutional recognition are reviewed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27500 / ISA / 1994 / 7761

**Beljaeva, Ludmilla A.** (Institut Philosophy Russian Academy Sciences, 14 Volkhonka St 119842 Moscow [e-mail: ifrans@sovam.com]), **The Middle Class in Post-Totalitarian Russia: Problems of Formation and Functioning.**

¶ The forming of a middle class in posttotalitarian Russia is closely connected with the consequences of economic reforms. The "shock" variant of reformation damaged the potential of middle class formation among intellectual workers. On the basis of two years of analysis, it is concluded

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that middle class formation occurred largely through rapid growth of traditional middle strata, eg. owners. The majority of intellectuals are *lumpenized*, & merged into other social groups, destroying the social status of those who were earlier "guaranteed" intellectual status. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27501 / ISA / 1994 / 7762

**Bell, Eleanor O. & Jull, Pamela M. M.** (Dept Sociology Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853 [Tel: 607-255-8868; e-mail: cob1@cornell.edu]), **State Policy Effects on Women's Labor Force Participation.**

¶ The "new institutionalism" in sociology offers a critique of economic rational choice (RC) models of decision making. It is hypothesized that state policy can affect the degree of uncertainty women face about participation in the paid labor force: policies that increase the security of a woman's position will make the labor market a more attractive place. Data come from the US census 1970 & 1980 Public Use Microsamples in 4 states with very different policies regarding both family & the labor market: CA, MA, MO, & WI. It is hypothesized that women in CA have more to gain from a constant attachment to the labor force, while those in MO are most uncertain about their treatment in the labor market. This implies that women in CA will be more likely to remain at work at least part time even in the event of a birth, while the opposite should be true in MO. These hypotheses are tested using multinomial logit models that account for differences in work behavior at the individual level in each state, & cross-state differences in coefficients are examined to test institutional-level hypotheses. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27502 / ISA / 1994 / 7763

**Bell, Susan E.** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Bowdoin Coll, Brunswick ME 04011 [Tel: 207-725-3292]), **After Surgery for Cancer: Narratives of Removal, Repair, and Reconstruction by DES Daughters.**

¶ It is shown how feminist theories of narrative can be brought to bear on social science research using evidence from in-depth interviews with DES daughters (whose mothers had taken DES (diethylstilbestrol) to prevent miscarriage) who have had vaginal & cervical cancer. Analysis demonstrates how their narratives support or subvert the conditions, relationships, & dominant meanings about gender & sexuality in which their lives have evolved. General concerns about representation & the relationship between figurative & material bodies are addressed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27503 / ISA / 1994 / 7764

**Belligni, Silvano** (Dipt Scienze Sociali U Studi Torino, I-10124 Italy [Tel: 0039-11-8125275; Fax: 0039-11-8125402]), **The Italian Party System in the Eighties: "partitocrazia" vs. Machine-Style Politics.**

¶ The Italian First Republic is currently experiencing crises of leadership, legitimation, & distribution. Many scholars & opinion leaders argue that misconduct & corruption of parties are the crucial factor in the failure of the Italian political system: "partitocrazia," "consociativismo," & "questione morale" are the key words used to synthesize the Italian syndrome. It is argued here that this viewpoint undervalues (1) the role played in Italian decay by other political actors interacting with parties; (2) the transformation undergone by mass parties during the 1980s & the emergence of a machine-style politics inside the old party shells; & (3) differences among parties, & between government & opposition, affecting organizational, cultural, & behavioral models of party politics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27504 / ISA / 1994 / 7765

**Belloni, Maria C.** (Dipt Scienze Sociali U Torino, I-10124 Italy [Tel: 011-8125439; Fax: 011-8125402]), **Children Activities, Spaces, Relations.**

¶ A survey of children ages 6-10 in 5 schools of Turin, Italy, is drawn on to explore their daily behavior patterns in terms of: amount of time spent in various activities; daily rhythms; & timing, locations, & persons present during the activity. Results illustrate how child behaviors are correlated with opportunities & constraints of their families & parents in the organization of everyday life. These urban children are rather isolated & alone, & participate in patterns of life determined by organizational requirements of the adult working population. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27505 / ISA / 1994 / 7766

**Belloni, Maria C.** (Dipt scienze sociali U Torino, I-10124 Italy [Tel: 011-8125439; Fax: 011-8125402]), **Constraints and Strategies of Time-Space Allocation in the City.**

¶ The analysis of time-budget data in Italy generally shows no great differences among different areas of the country in the organization of daily life, suggesting that the lifestyles are homogeneous & the structure of the allocation of time is very similar to that in other industrial countries. Here, investigated are specificities in the urban way of life vs less urban (ie, small towns) through the analysis of average time spent in participation in different activities, staying in different spaces, & relationships with different kinds of people. Data collected in the national survey of time budgets are used to test the hypothesis that living in a metropolitan area is correlated with a need for structuration & reorganization of own time because of the particular form (physical & organizational) of the city. However, the resulting model is quite similar both in small towns & big cities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27506 / ISA / 1994 / 7767

**Beltramo, Jean Paul & Paul, Jean-Jacques** (IREDU/CNRS U Bourgogne, F-21004 Dijon Cedex France [Tel: 33-80-39-5450; Fax: 33-80-39-54-79]), **The Career of Scientists: National and International Standards.**

¶ In some countries, a contradiction appears between the importance given research activity by official statements & the management of scientific workforce in the public & the private sectors. Researchers seem to earn less than other qualified workers. Focus here is on this earning differentiation in France in comparison with other countries. It is hypothesized that the labor market for scientific researchers, including those in the private & public sectors, would be specific: this specificity relies both on the importance of the public sector & on the strong attachment of the researchers to their activities, allowing firms to decrease their earnings. The importance of the earnings differences is shown by data from longitudinal surveys on the careers of graduates, along with case studies that validate the hypotheses. Case studies in other countries lead to the question of a movement toward an international standard of the career of scientists. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27507 / ISA / 1994 / 7768

**Ben-Ami, Ilan** (Dept Sociology City U New York, NY 10021), **Artistic Censorship in the Jewish State.**

¶ A review of the history of the Israeli Board for Film & Theater Censorship, its decisions, & reactions to these decisions. Analysis makes it clear that the democratic ethos of the state of Israel, of which freedom of the arts is indeed part, is pushed aside when confronted with the ethos of "Israel as a Jewish state" & other related ethos. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27508 / ISA / 1994 / 7769

**Ben-Rafael, Eliezer** (Dept Sociology Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel [Tel: 972-3-6408824; Fax: 972-3-540-2291]), **Religion and Nation: The Case of Israeli-Palestinian Relations.**

¶ Both Jews & Muslims exemplify cases where the principle of nation is bound to an allegiance to religious faith. Each case, however, represents a different model of the relationship between nationalism & religion, which impacts the development of Israeli-Palestinian relations. Judaism is both a principle of nationhood & a religious faith. However, nationalism originally emerged as an antithesis to the religious solution to the fundamental problem of the Jewish condition. A segment of the religious public has developed a version of messianic nationalism. For Arabs too—including the Palestinians—nationalism emerged from a faith that circumscribed a nation. Secular nationalism & religious militancy have been directly allied against the West—including Israel. Nationalism, however, mainly opposes external domination, while religious militancy opposes Western civilization. The tactical alliance carries fundamental strategic divergences that are not symmetrical. Palestinian nationalism stems from a religious culture & cannot be uprooted from its symbols. The implications of these religion-nation relations for Israeli-Palestinian relations are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27509 / ISA / 1994 / 7770

**Benantar, Abdennour** (c/o Belf Ayol-65 Rue Racine F-92120 Montrouge France [Tel: 47-35-44-90]), **L'Avenir de la région**

**méditerranéenne: entre sous-régionalisation et régionalisation** (The Future of the Mediterranean Region: Between Subregionalization and Regionalization). (FRE)

¶ In the Mediterranean basin, the phenomena of regionalism are characterized by two multidimensional tendencies. First, the tendency toward subregionalization expresses itself in the constitution of subregions by vertical or horizontal lines, running North-North (southern European subregion), South-South (North Africa & the Middle East), or North-South (the western Mediterranean). The opposing tendency toward regionalization unites the entire assembly of Mediterranean nations, reassigning those otherwise assigned to the European or the Arab World. The two tendencies are analyzed from the perspective of regional systems theory & regional integration. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27510 / ISA / 1994 / 7771

**Benavente, Julia & Borchard, Ilse** (Instit Recursos Naturales & Agrobiología, Cordel de Merinas 40-52 E-37008 Salamanca Spain [Tel: 34-23-219606; Fax: 34-23-219609]), **Demographic Désertion and Rural Development in the Border Area with Portugal of the Province of Salamanca (Spain).**

¶ A statistical study of 109 villages in the border area of Portugal & the Spanish province of Salamanca, the 1990 population of which was 69,080 inhabitants, having dropped 50% from the 1960s. The progressive desertion of these villages is reflected in lower demographic densities. The levels of loss have fluctuated between 45% & 75% since 1960. This phenomenon is related to the loss of importance of the main economic activity of this area—cattle raising & ranching. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27511 / ISA / 1994 / 7772

**Bendiksen, Robert A.** (Dept Sociology/Archaeology U Wisconsin, La Crosse 54601-3742 [Tel: 1-608-785-6781; Fax: 1-608-785-8909]), **Death, Grief, Bereavement and Clinical Ethics: A Sociological Perspective on Palliative Care in the "Age of Hospice".**

¶ Public policy & private decisions are a challenge to clinical sociologists in this "age of hospice." Major changes are taking place in health care, as clinical ethics & sociology affect medical/ethical decision making in end-stage disease. Physicians are more likely to include patients, family members, & clinical ethicists in the decision-making process when institutional ethics committees are providing education to resident physicians, drafting ethical policy guidelines, & providing consulting advice on request. Additional stakeholders include federal regulations, institutional policy & procedures, & others who claim a vested interest. Discussed here are recent developments in the decision-making process of continuing active medical treatment or providing palliative care to patients with end-stage disease. A clinical sociological approach is proposed as a way to facilitate inclusive & careful examination of values such as patient autonomy, beneficence, & justice, as patients, family members, & caregivers confront death, grief, & bereavement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27512 / ISA / 1994 / 7773

**Bendini, Monica** (U Nacional Comahue, 8300 Neuquen Argentina [Tel: 54-943-23718; e-mail: rtbendin@arriba.bitnet]), **La reestructuración económica en el marco de la globalización y su impacto en los trabajadores: la flexibilidad laboral en una agroindustria argentina** (Economic Restructuration in the Context of Globalization and Its Impact on Workers: Labor Flexibility in an Argentine Agroindustry). (SPA)

¶ Analyzes recent changes in labor legislation in Argentina & their impact in the specific case of the fruit industry in the high valley of Rio Negro & Neuquen. The regional & national importance of this activity has attracted labor migrations from throughout Argentina & neighboring countries. Working & wage conditions negotiated by the syndicate are high by national working class standards. New conditions in the world economy, with more competitive & unstable markets demanding greater flexibility, have prompted profound changes in labor legislation, especially in the areas of: continuity of occupation, contractual arrangements, & wage levels. Possible effects of such changes on workers are discussed, stressing the difference in entrepreneurial strategies of domestic vis-à-vis transnational firms. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27513 / ISA / 1994 / 7774

**Bendit, René** (Deutsches Jugeninstitut, Freibadstr 30 D-81543 Munich

Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 83-62306-210; Fax: 83-62306-162]), **Change and Structural Transformation in Europe and Latin America. Youth as a Social Actor in the Democratisation Process.**

¶ In the 1990s, Europe & Latin America have been involved in an accelerated process of economic transformation & social change. Discussed here is the impact of democratization on young populations in these regions, with respect to living conditions, attitudes & value orientation toward social & political participation, & their own definition as a social actor inside these change & transformation processes. The influence of particular social, political, & cultural traditions is also considered. Specifically, the role of youth as a social actor in Europe & Latin America is analyzed in relation to: (1) the development of a new economic & political order in Eastern Europe since the disintegration of the former USSR, the breakdown of the socialist system & the German reunification process; (2) modernization processes in Western Europe & the emergence of a new supranational level of political decision making; (3) the (re-)emergence of old & new ethnic conflicts & nationalistic ideologies in Eastern & Western Europe; & (4) the more or less successful implementation of neoliberal economic adjustment measures in Latin America & Eastern Europe. Based on secondary analysis of available data & specialized literature, convergent & divergent tendencies in the development of youth in these regions are compared, particularly with respect to social participation, political attachment, & disposition for democratic or violent solutions of social problems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27514 / ISA / 1994 / 7775

**Benguerna, Mohamed** (CREAD, rue Djamel Eddine El Afghani El Hammam Bouzarrah Algiers Algeria [Tel: 213-02-94-12-72] e-mail: tlx@61.520dz), **Algerian Engineers at the Ecole Polytechnique, Technical or Political Elite.**

¶ An analysis of the socioprofessional future of engineers at the Ecole Polytechnique, describing their emergence as a professional group & their current professional frame. The professional careers of students following graduation are traced. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27515 / ISA / 1994 / 7776

**Bennholdt-Thomsen, Veronika** (Brannenburgerstr 21, D-33602 Bielefeld Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0521-62219; Fax: 0521-178772]), **Women Traders as Promoters of a Subsistence Perspective. The Case of Juchitán (Oaxaca), Mexico.**

¶ Findings of a one-year field study in a small, rural town in the south of Mexico are presented. Women are traders, men peasants, fishermen, craftsmen, & wage earners. The traders sell mostly what they themselves have produced, ie, dishes & processed food. Through the market, women control the economy. It remains a subsistence economy insofar as the items & the goal of the transactions are daily needs. Surplus is used for "fiestas." This conspicuous collective consumption hinders the spread of capitalist accumulation. Despite massive modernization programs, (male) agriculture remains also dominantly subsistence oriented. How is this possible in a region at the end of twentieth century? Crucial structural reasons are analyzed, & conclusions & consequences for other continents are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27516 / ISA / 1994 / 7777

**Bentahila, Abdelali & Davies, Eirllys E.** (Villa 133 Mimosas, Ave Moulay Kamel Fez 30000 Morocco [Tel: 5-62-56-49]), **Code Switching: An Unequal Partnership?**

¶ Surveys & evaluates proposed structural constraints on codeswitching, a distinguishing between two types of approach: (1) those in which the two languages seem to be treated as equal participants in the building of mixed discourse, with constraints applicable to all mixed structures regardless of which language contributes which elements of the whole (as in Poplack's Equivalence & Free Morpheme Constraints & Di Sciullo's, Muysken's & Singh's Government Constraint); (2) those which acknowledge that the two languages in a particular variety of switching may fulfill different roles (as in Myers-Scotton's Matrix Language Frame Model). Drawing for illustration on studies of Arabic-French code switching, it is argued that it is indeed often necessary to recognize that the two languages differ in status. Social, psychological, & discursive factors that might account for these differences are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S27517 / ISA / 1994 / 7778

**Berberoglu, Berch** (Dept Sociology U Nevada, Reno 89557 [Tel: 702-784-6647; Fax: 702-784-1358]), **The Class Nature of Nationalism and National Movements.**

¶ Argues that nationalism & national movements are phenomena that cannot be studied in isolation, without taking into consideration the social & class structure of the society in which they arise; likewise, the adoption of a class analysis approach to the study of nationalism would entail an analysis of the class base of a particular national movement, the balance of class forces within it, & the class forces leading the movement. On this basis, one could determine the nature & future course of development of a national movement, & whether it is progressive or reactionary. Once the class character of a national movement & its leadership is thus established, a political differentiation of various types of national movements can be ascertained, which in turn provides clues to the social-political character of the movement in question. It is argued that an understanding of the class nature of a given national movement may also illuminate the nature of the class forces that movement is struggling against, hence the nature & forms of the class struggle: the class content of the anti-imperialist liberation struggle transforms the national struggle into a class struggle, which is fought out at the national & international levels; this struggle, which appears in the form of a national struggle, is, in essence, a political struggle for state power. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27518 / ISA / 1994 / 7779

**Bercot, Régine & De Coninck, Frédéric** (LATTS Central IV, 1 ave Montaigne F-93167 Noisy le Grand France [Tel: 33-1-6304-40-98; e-mail: 33-1-6305-83-25]), **New Professional Life Patterns for Technicians.**

¶ Life courses of technicians are built on events depending on work organization & historical circumstances. The example of a stamping methods department in the car industry demonstrates that a new generation of technicians is appearing. Traditional sources for technicians are drying up, & new patterns of socialization are emerging that imply a new way of seeing work & new work identities. Thus, two groups face each other, characterized by two different knowledges & cultures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27519 / ISA / 1994 / 7780

**Berg-Schlosser, Dirk** (Institut Political Science Philipps U, D-35032 Marburg Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 6421-284397; Fax: 6421-288913]), **Reduction of Complexity for Small N Analysis.**

¶ Comparative political research is usually faced with a "many variables-small N" dilemma. Here, distinct steps are proposed that employ both quantitative & qualitative techniques to reduce the observed complexity. In this way, a number of more encompassing "supervariables" are developed that retain most of the original information. A comprehensive data set concerning the conditions of authoritarianism, fascism, & democracy in 18 European states in the interwar period is used to demonstrate these procedures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27520 / ISA / 1994 / 7781

**Bergalli, Roberto** (International Instit Sociology Law Antigua U Ofiati, E-20560 Gipuzkoa Spain [Tel: 34-43-78-30-64; Fax: 34-43-78-31-47]), **The Judge as a New Subject in Political Life: Reasons and Questions around This Irruption.**

¶ A legal-political framework is presented in which judges—particularly in criminal justice—have recently received special attention & are at the forefront of public opinion. The welfare state crisis, especially in central countries, has provoked a so-called representation crisis in the political system. Social demands put forward by citizens to administrative agencies are not being addressed. This situation generates an increase in social conflict & a displacement of such demands that are being promoted as judicial claims. In this framework, judges seem to have assumed a substitute role in political life. These circumstances are not very different in peripheral countries, even though they appear under opposite features. While judges try to decide judicial claims by the rule of law in post-industrial societies, those in peripheral countries follow a *raison d'état*. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27521 / ISA / 1994 / 7782

**Bergalli, Roberto** (International Instit Sociology Law Antigua U Ofiati, E-20560 Gipuzkoa Spain [Tel: 34-43-78-30-64; Fax: 34-43-78-31-47]), **Judicial Protagonism as a New Element in Legal**

## Culture.

¶ One element that must be considered in order to define the concept of legal culture is judicial protagonism. Political corruption, fraudulent bankruptcy, & "traffic of influences" exemplify cases in which some judges & public prosecutors have been unwittingly involved in public opinion. They have taken on a new image in society differing substantially from their professional image. This new image is based on the fact that citizens place more trust in them, since they have lost confidence in their political representatives, particularly in the Spanish & Italian political systems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27522 / ISA / 1994 / 7783

**Bergalli, Roberto** (International Instit Sociology Law Antigua U Ofiati, E-20560 Gipuzkoa Spain [Tel: 34-43-78-30-64; Fax: 34-43-78-31-47]), **Social Control in Its Ideological and Political Perspectives at the End of the Millennium.**

¶ Seen from a cross-disciplinary approach, social control becomes a vital element of political debate. The initial concept of "social control" contained an ingrained idea of how to build a democratic society based on free communication & the recognition of the diversity of the individuals & groups forming it. This perspective can be recognized in a consensual type of society & it is precisely the reason for which deviation is seen as something negative. This vision of what is deviant remained intact for several decades. However, later, social control reflected the imposition, transformation, or conservation of a specific social order, which takes for granted that a network of conflict within each group or class exists & is struggling to protect its own interests. Within this framework, deviant behavior has to be understood in a positive light. Today, the establishment of a dual society also exists in postindustrial societies. Social control has become a real instrument to impose social order by expansive, technified, & violent reactive means. Here, the debate must be situated in the widest possible framework of discussion about democratic forms of social life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27523 / ISA / 1994 / 7784

**Bergoglio, Maria Ines & Carballo, Julio Rafael** (CIJS U Nacional Córdoba, 5000 Argentina [Tel: 54-51-604471; Fax: 54-51-695101]), **Attitudes towards Civil Litigation in Argentina: Class Differences.**

¶ An attempt to describe class differences in attitudes toward civil litigation in Argentina. Survey data, collected in the province of Córdoba, show that litigation avoidance attitudes are more frequent in the lower classes. Class differences are clear even if different measures of social class are used. Data suggest that the "harmony ideology" described by Nader in Mexico, & by Toharia in Spain, is also present in Argentina. The meaning of these findings is discussed in the context of transition to democracy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27524 / ISA / 1994 / 7785

**Bern, John** (Dept Sociology U Wollongong, New South Wales 2522 Australia [Tel: 042-213-745; Fax: 042-214-301]), **Citizenship and the Politics of Indigenous People: Australia and Canada Compared.**

¶ In an examination of the sovereignty claims made by indigenous people in Canada & Australia, it is argued that while, in political & constitutional terms, there are marked differences in the position of indigenous people in these countries, there are significant similarities in the political agendas of indigenous people in relation to the state. These agendas focus on self-determination & a broad-based politics of difference. Interventions by Native Canadian organizations in the recent Canadian constitutional debate & the current Australian government process of formal reconciliation with its indigenous people are compared. In both countries issues of citizenship & a politics of difference are central to accommodation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27525 / ISA / 1994 / 7786

**Bern, John & Larbalestier, Jan** (Dept Sociology U Wollongong, New South Wales 2522 Australia [Tel: 042-213-745; Fax: 042-214-301]), **After Mabo and towards the Republic: Aboriginal People's Identity, Sovereignty and the Australian Nation.**

¶ Addresses questions of identity, citizenship, & nationality, focusing on the intervention of the Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people in current debates about Australia's political future. The Australian government places considerable weight on the construction of a specific & unique national identity, a complex agenda encapsulated in three catch phrases: republicanism, multiculturalism, & indigenous rights. The gov-

ernment-inspired republic debate & the Australian High Court's landmark Mabo decision on native land title highlight these issues. The parliamentary & media debates on the implications of the Mabo decision highlight issues of the prior rights & sovereignty of indigenous people. These people are, in this debate, projecting separate, different, & legitimate voices in framing & representing a range of interests now competing for recognition in the reconstitution of Australia's polity & identities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27526 / ISA / 1994 / 7787

**Bernard, Miriam & Phillipson, Christopher** (Dept Applied Social Studies Keele U, Staffordshire ST5 5BG England (Tel: 0782-621111; Fax: 0782-613847)), **Women and Inequality within the Workplace: Implications for the Retirement Transition.**

¶ Links aspects of financial disadvantage in old age to women's experiences within the workplace. After first reviewing the context, highlighting key income differences between male & female pensioners, problems faced by mature women workers are examined using data from a self-completion postal questionnaire delivered to line managers in local authorities in England & Wales (N = 303). Focus is on issues of sex discrimination within organizational cultures that penalize women during & beyond their work careers. Qualitative data from a study of part-time manual workers are used to examine the specific needs & barriers facing women as they begin to negotiate the transition from work to retirement. It is argued that gender-sensitive policies are urgently needed to challenge existing inequalities that lead to disadvantage in old age. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27527 / ISA / 1994 / 7788

**Bernart, Maura de** (Dept Sociology U Bologna, Strada Maggiore 45 I-40125 Italy (Tel: 39-51-6403111-3236; Fax: 39-51-238004)), **International Migration Theory beyond Ghosts: From a Systemic to a Social-Relational Frame of Reference.**

¶ While migration systems approach (Fawcett, J. T.) has improved social research & medium-range theories, it has left some problems at the analytical level, especially insofar as it focuses on nonpeople linkages. It is argued that people linkages must be considered in a sociological perspective. Avoiding these linkages is not costless; the Eurobarometer in June 1993 revealed that 52% of Europeans are seriously worried about the influx of migrants. The passage is suggested from a systemic to a more general social-relational frame of reference, & consequences of such a passage are considered. Defining migrations as social relations linking migrants & nonmigrants over time & space at different levels implies a reconsideration of the link between the concepts of society & functional system on the one hand, & of society & nation on the other. It is concluded that migration theory can originally contribute to general social theory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27528 / ISA / 1994 / 7789

**Bernasco, Wim** (Dept Sociology U Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands (Tel: 31-30-532101; e-mail: bernasco@fsw.ruu.nl)), **Resource or Restriction? Effects of Spouses' Resources upon Careers.**

¶ Economics generally contends that spouse's resources (SRs) restrict occupational attainment (OA), while sociology typically asserts that SRs facilitate OA. attainment. To test these hypotheses, presented are results of a cross-sectional nationwide survey (N = 31,000) on the employment status & occupational prestige of both spouses in the Netherlands. Using ordinary least squares & logistic regression, & controlling for selective mating (on education & age) & for joint restrictions (presence of young children, regional labor market tightness), it is shown that an individual's resources are positively related to his/her partner's employment status & occupational prestige. The results support the partner-as-social-capital argument. Also analyzed are longitudinal data (Nijmegen Family Survey) that cover the complete careers of both spouses in 700 couples. Hypotheses on effects of SRs on participation & on job mobility are tested using event history analysis. Again, SRs are important in occupational careers. Results suggest that spouse's financial SRs hinder OA while human capital SRs have facilitating effects. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27529 / ISA / 1994 / 7790

**Berry, Edna Helen, Stinner, William F. & Toney, Michael B.** (Population Research Laboratories Utah State U, Logan 84322-0730 (Tel: 801-750-1245)), **Racial Differences in Sibling Migration.**

¶ Are siblings of migrants more or less likely to migrate themselves? Re-

search has long acknowledged the contribution of families to migration streams. It is hypothesized that sibling propensity to migrate is moderated through the influence of race & ethnicity, with minorities more likely to migrate to ethnic enclaves, & thus more likely to migrate as family units than are nonminorities. Employing National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth data (N = 2,400+ US households with 2+ siblings), sibling migration patterns for African, Hispanic, & white Americans are examined, using individual-level data including geocodes & selected contextual variables. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27530 / ISA / 1994 / 7791

**Berry, Mayall** (Social Science Research Unit, 18 Woburn Sq London WC1H 0NS England (Tel: 612-6392; Fax: 612-6400)), **Intergenerational Relations at Home and Primary School: Implications for Children's Daily Lives.**

¶ Investigates children's negotiating ability regarding daily life decisions at home & school, taking intergenerational relationships (child-parent, child-teacher) into consideration. Qualitative data were collected from primary school students ages 5 & 9 in the UK. Findings are used to discuss the home & the school as sites of learning & action, & the division of labor in health care between children & adults. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27531 / ISA / 1994 / 7792

**Bertaux, Daniel** (Centre d'étude mouvements sociaux, F-75006 Paris France (Tel: 33-1-49-54-24-59; Fax: 33-1-49-54-26-70)), **Un Siècle de mobilité sociale en Russie (A Century of Social Mobilization in Russia).** (FRE)

¶ Examines social mobility processes in Russia in this century, based on family histories obtained through interviews. Discussion of results covers the revolutions of Feb & Oct 1917, collectivization of land from 1929, & the great purges of the 1930s. The early mobilization of women's labor power for the economy & the considerable human losses of the WWII made for distinct patterns of family relations & transmissions. The implosion of the Soviet system has resulted in less occupational mobility than expected. During the 70 years of sovietism, money seem to have played a much lesser role than political loyalty & connections; power was the medium regulating society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27532 / ISA / 1994 / 7793

**Bertaux, Daniel** (Centre d'étude mouvements sociaux, F-75006 Paris France (Tel: 33-1-49-54-24-59; Fax: 33-1-49-54-26-70)), **Family Stories as Negotiated Narratives of Pluralistic Life Courses.**

¶ Fieldwork experience shows that while the interpretations of events given by various members of a family may widely differ, the basic information about the events themselves is similar. This provides for a safe ground on which to build up case histories that approach objectivity, despite actors' subjective interpretations. One should not confuse the level of facts or events & the level of objective understanding of the processes that underlie events. Writing a family history in the form of a narrative implies reordering the information given. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27533 / ISA / 1994 / 7794

**Bessin, Marc** (Groupe recherche analyse social & sociabilité IRES-CO, 59/61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France (Tel: 33-1-40251216; Fax: 33-1-40251212)), **La Désinstitutionnalisation du cours de vie: perspectives et problèmes méthodologiques (Life Course Deinstitutionalization: Outlooks and Methodological Problems).** (FRE)

¶ The three life course stages (youth, adulthood, old age) of the postwar industrial society rely on the hypothesis of the individual's full integration through family & work. The life course today is deinstitutionalized. Uncertainty & instability are the main features of life events, biographical courses are specific to each individual, & less determined by age, due to a discord between subjective experience & the norms of the institutions that define biographical courses. Therefore studying the life course focuses on individual experience through biographical events while keeping in mind landmarks general to most people. The best approach is to integrate individual life stories within the biographical approach. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S27534 / ISA / 1994 / 7795

**Bester, Cornelius W.** (Dept Sociology Potchefstroom U, Vanderbijlpark 1900 Republic South Africa [Tel: 01127-16-807-3510; Fax: 01127-16-807-3464]), **The Causes and Consequences of Changed Family Life of Black People in South Africa.**

¶ The traditional black rural family in South Africa was characterized by a self-supporting agroecology & lived according to the tribal customs in a patrilineal polygamous society. Contact with white, Western culture—especially in the fields of religion, education, economy, family role structures, administration, & legislation—influenced traditional black family life. Urban housing schemes serve the needs of white nuclear families, but not those of the polygamous, extended families of traditional black people, resulting in disintegration of primary groups & a lack of social control in black urban society, leading to lack of parental control & increased deviant behavior, encompassing revolutionary political elements. Measures to effect positive change in South African blacks' future are discussed, eg, making young black people more committed to programs of community development, & creating more facilities for meaningful, constructive leisure & sport after school hours. South African urban youth must be motivated to become part of a new orderly democracy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27535 / ISA / 1994 / 7796

**Beukema, Leni** (Vakgroep ASW U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [Tel: 030-534051; Fax: 030-534733]), **Consequences of Functional Flexibility for Autonomy and Participation.**

¶ Questions the relation among functional flexibility, worker autonomy/participation, & enhanced quality of work, presenting three cases—printing industry, post office, & health care. It is shown that functional flexibility only brings greater autonomy under certain conditions. An important condition is a good balance between collective & individual goals & an equal representation of different groups of workers in participation processes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27536 / ISA / 1994 / 7797

**Bezille, Hélène & Vicente, Manuela** (BP108 rue Lavoisier, F-76134 Mont Saint Aignan France [Tel: 1635146107; Fax: 1635146104]), **Research in Progress: Between Exactitude and Compromise.**

¶ An analysis of the processes involved in the construction of the research object, in particular, research undertaken in the framework of a "social request." Results lead both to a report for the organization(s) that wanted the research done, & to publication of articles on the subject. In such research, care is taken to conform to the classic pattern of research presentation—area of concern, methodology, findings—a pattern inherent in which is the taking for granted of positivist values. This stance leads to omitting consideration of the role of transactions that occur in the response to the call for bids to be tendered, in the preparation & undertaking of the investigation relating to the project, & in the communication of the findings. At these stages are involved strategies, arrangements, & various forms of negotiations in which the epistemological stakes are indissociable from ethical, ideological, & political choices. Several examples of such transactions are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27537 / ISA / 1994 / 7798

**Bhargava, N. K.** (Dept Sociology Mohanlal Sukhadia U, Udaipur 313001 India), **National Goals and Party Organizations: A Critique of Political Parties in Indian Society.**

¶ A critique of political parties in India, arguing that they not only ignore national goals, but sometimes work against them, & that their organizational forms differ from the ideal forms of modern democratic organizations. Reasons for this are explored, among them the impact of colonial & feudal rule on Indian society, & the rapid transition to socioeconomic/political modernization. It is argued that parties in India, rather than promoting social change, resist transformation & try to maintain the existing social order. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27538 / ISA / 1994 / 7799

**Bhatia, Kundan L.** (Dept Sociology/Anthropology/Social Work Slippery Rock U, PA 16057-1326 [Tel: 412-738-2427; Fax: 412-738-2188]), **Utilization of Women Labor in Rural Rajasthan: A Case Study in Sericulture.**

¶ An examination of factors that affect the successful adoption of the

sericulture program by farm families in rural Rajasthan, India, & the selection & training of women for transfer of sericulture technology. Suggestions are made to develop regional networks among the sericulture adopters & to establish cooperatives for the sale of sericulture products. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27539 / ISA / 1994 / 7800

**Bhowmik, Sharit K.** (Dept Sociology U Bombay, India 400098), **Labour Movement in the Marginal Strata: The Case of Plantation Workers in Eastern India.**

¶ Addresses conditions of tea plantation workers in West Bengal, India, based on field studies conducted 1974-1992 on plantations in two northern districts, Jalpaiguri & Darjeeling, employing around 250,000 workers, 50% women. Largely descendants of immigrants brought to the plantations as low-wage laborers, these workers' conditions improved when postindependence legislation granted them some protection. However, they remain the least developed sector of the working class. Though plantation workers are numerically strong, they have not been able to intervene politically in the affairs of their state governments, mainly because they differ ethnically from the dominant groups. Long-term solutions lie in the cultural development of the workers, to break their ethnic isolation. The government needs to ensure that existing legislation is adhered to by employers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27540 / ISA / 1994 / 7801

**Bialecki, Ireneusz** (Center Science Policy & Higher Education Warsaw U, PL-00046 Poland [Tel: 04822-260746; e-mail: crphe@plearn]), **The Political Discourse in Postcommunist Poland and Changing Attitudes toward Money and Exchange.**

¶ The current transformation of political & social institutions in Poland is accompanied by discourse on ongoing changes & design, mostly in the media & in professional milieus. Media discourse was shaped by naive liberal mythology, but has come to be oriented toward state budget, privatization, & other issues of transition. Discourse within professional milieus refers to specific issues of concern for the given milieu. Another dimension of discourse refers to individual strategies, reflected in new, more rational approaches toward exchange & individual strategy aimed at optimizing individual resources. A human capital approach & rational choice theory increase explanatory power when applied to Polish society. The case of the new institution & sociological empirical data are presented to illustrate these statements. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27541 / ISA / 1994 / 7802

**Bian, Yanjie** (Dept Sociology U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455-0499 [e-mail: yanjie@uminnl.bitnet]), **Bringing Friends Back In: Interpersonal Trust, Bridging Strong Ties, and Status Attainment.**

¶ In contrast to Mark Granovetter's strength-of-weak-ties theory, an argument is advanced concerning the utility of strong ties in the status attainment process. Within an exchange network framework, interpersonal trust provided by strong ties is seen as key for explaining the usefulness of strong ties in initiating & completing transactions not operating in or permitted by the formal social structure. A resulting structure of the unauthorized transactions is a trust-dependency exchange network in which strong ties act as bridges between indirectly connected individuals. The case study of *guanxi* & job assignments in urban China supports these arguments. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27542 / ISA / 1994 / 7803

**Biaya, T. K.** (Dépt histoire U Laval, Quebec G1K 7PH), **Le Touriste, l'artiste et la grammaire iconique: l'art populaire Africain—"art pour plaire" et "art de dire"** (The Tourist, the Artist and Iconic Grammar: Popular African Art—"Art to Please" and "Art to Speak"). (FRE)

¶ Tourism has become an important sector in the economies of many developing nations, & has given rise to relations of power & representation with a profound impact on Africa's popular art. African artists have developed an "iconic grammar" with two distinct sets of aesthetic values: those of the local icon, which govern the production of art for domestic consumption, & of the foreign icon, governing art sold to foreigners. This grammatical dichotomy between art that pleases & art that asserts is illustrated by the analysis of Zaïrean paintings as narrative structures. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27543 / ISA / 1994 / 7804

**Bicalho de Souza, Nair** (Center Peace & Human Rights Studies U Brasília, DF Brazil (Tel: 55-61-273-3656; Fax: 55-61-223-4227)), **Riots in the Workplace: The Other Side of Brazilian Democracy.**

¶ Data from interviews & documentary sources are used to examine recent riots of Brazilian construction industry workers, which are seen as an expression of citizenship by popular classes in Brazilian society. It is argued that the construction workers' isolation & social exclusion in society are mirrored at work by a privatization of their problems, which result from the absence of institutional structures for representing their interests as workers & for negotiating their occupational demands. Isolated in the workplace, under conditions of exploitation & oppression, riots become their only mechanism to fight for their rights. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27544 / ISA / 1994 / 7805

**Bickel, Jean-François, Stuckelberger, Astrid & Lalive d'Épinay, Christian** (Centre interfacultaire gérontologie, 8 rue du Nant CH-1207 Geneva Switzerland), **Older Women and Families: The Case of Switzerland.**

¶ Switzerland is the model of a multicultural country, with three main spoken languages & cultures: German, French, & Italian. During this century, the country has gone through tremendous changes with respect to women's condition & family situation; however, women have only recently been integrated as active political participants, & their emancipation in the working world, shifting from a rather rural to a rather urban condition, has been slower than in other countries. Thus, older women in Switzerland are the witnesses as well as the actors of those changes. An attempt is made to synthesize the Swiss situation regarding older women in the three linguistic regions of Switzerland through several national & regional studies & available data from the national census. Regional & cultural comparisons are made, with an analysis of rural vs urban situations. The demographic, sociological, & anthropological perspectives are considered, taking into account the diversity of cultures & heritages that structure the country & affect family structure & intergenerational solidarity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27545 / ISA / 1994 / 7806

**Bien, Yehuda** (Kfar-Masaryk, IL-25208 Israel), **Sociological Practice in a Rapidly Changing World.**

¶ An analysis of sociological practice reports in the US & Europe indicates that most practitioners see themselves as mission-oriented. In attempting to reduce harmful impacts of problems, they are diagnosing gaps between programs & problems, or proposing alternative actions, or correcting ongoing policy, all of which serve the needs of organizations & policymakers. However, it seems questionable if the traditional view of the social sciences, based on a rational & empirical assessment of means vs outcomes, is effective in a period of profound social change. A model of social practice is needed that can serve those struggling for economic & social survival. Social science in many parts of the former Soviet empire is now mainly oriented to fact finding, with public opinion surveys the preferred means. However, such surveys reflect subjective views without presenting other perspectives & future views, & as such, are not real indicators of changing circumstances. The contribution of accumulated sociological practice to the design of unique models applicable in countries struggling for a democratic political culture is discussed. Such models would include communicative action, identity-searching, & social consciousness. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27546 / ISA / 1994 / 7807

**Biernacki, Richard G.** (Dept Sociology U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093 (Tel: 619-457-2587; Fax: 619-534-4753)), **Social Histories, Culture, and the Labor Process.**

¶ Social historians employ the concept of "culture" to undertake anew the task that Karl Marx set for himself but did not complete, that of connecting workers' experience of the labor process to workers' development of collective movements for change. These analysts treat culture principally as a symbolic overlay that workers use to interpret the environment. This view of culture leads some historians to embrace economically reductionist explanations in their narratives of political movements. An alternative model of culture focuses on the signifying practices embedded in the execution of work itself. Local archival & newspaper evidence shows that shopfloor practices in nineteenth-century factories embodied cultural definitions of the exchange of labor as a commodity that varied

between GB & Germany. British & German workers' daily experience of this difference in the symbolic constitution of manufacturing practice generated divergent & nationally distinctive understandings of economic exploitation, which were carried into the union movements of each country. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27547 / ISA / 1994 / 7808

**Billay, R. Benibo** (Dept Sociology U Alaska, Anchorage 99508 (Tel: 907-786-1955; Fax: 907-786-4630)), **Public-Data-Access Implications of Current Trends in African Politics: Nigerian Perspective.**

¶ The collapse of "sovietism" & the imminent demise of communism have encouraged Western European & North American countries to intensify their pressures on non-Western countries with single-party &/or military dictatorships to change to multiparty, democratically elected governments. Already several countries in Africa, including Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, & Nigeria, have yielded, or are about to succumb, to this pressure. Focus here is on Nigeria, examining the potential consequences of a change to democracy for obtaining & using data generated &/or collected by governments, agencies of governments, government-sponsored research in private organizations, & international organizations. It is argued that, to the extent that restriction of access to information is a common strategy for political control in a single-party or military dictatorships, the return to multiparty, democratically elected governments should facilitate access to public data. However, the anticipated benefit of easier access to public data may not be fully realized if there is no improvement in the current data organization, storage, & preservation practices in Nigeria. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27548 / ISA / 1994 / 7809

**Bilsborrow, Richard E. & Zlotnik, Hania** (Carolina Population Center, 123 West Franklin St Chapel Hill NC 27516-3997 (Tel: 919-966-2157; Fax: 919-966-6638)), **The Measurement of the International Migration of Women: Data Sources and Methodological Issues.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Discusses the adequacy of data on international migration (IM) for the assessment of trends in the migration of women. After reviewing what is known about women's participation in IM & the problems associated with its measurement, particular attention is given to the differences in the concept of "migrant" underlying the various statistical systems used to gather information on IM, & to the effects of such differences on the coverage of female migration. The strengths & weaknesses of the major sources of IM statistics are reviewed in light of what is known about the migration of women. Suggestions are made about how to improve both the generation & the availability of statistical information on international female migrants, taking into account both the growing diversity of international mobility in general, & the types of IM most relevant for women. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27549 / ISA / 1994 / 7810

**Bittman, Michael** (School Sociology U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia (Tel: 612-697-2395; Fax: 612-313-7859)), **Can People Buy Their Way Out of Housework? The Results of Cross-Survey Analysis of the Substitution of Unpaid Work by Market Services, Using Australian Data.**

¶ Unpaid work largely conforms to Adam Smith's famous conception of work as "toil & trouble," & it is often assumed that, given sufficient income, many would pay someone else to do it for them. Much of the policy planning for welfare & job creation in the future assumes there will be a demand for these services. Controversies surrounding this topic have tended to assume that process is occurring, & to concentrate instead on whether the growth of such jobs is desirable. Esping-Anderson (1990), among others, has expressed alarm, describing these positions as "junk jobs," citing the poor pay, conditions, & opportunities for advancement experienced by women in these occupations. An initial empirical test is attempted here of the proposition that households tend to use market services to replace their own unpaid labor as income rises. Data are drawn from Australian data sources on time use & household expenditure. Implications for policy are raised. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27550 / ISA / 1994 / 7811

**Bixler-Marquez, Dennis J.** (Chicano Studies Program U Texas, El

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Paso 79968-0563 (Tel: 915-747-5462)), **Multilingual Broadcasts in the Sierra Tarahumara of Chihuahua, Mexico.**

¶ An analysis of the effect of multilingual broadcasts to the inhabitants of the Sierra Tarahumara in northern Mexico, in terms of indigenous culture & language retention, utilization of social & medical services, agricultural technology acquisition, & political empowerment. Particular attention is paid to the process of cultural program elaboration based on site visits by radio station personnel. Findings indicate that the radio station XETAR is a major contributing force to the retention & enhancement of native languages & cultures in the region. Its broadcasts facilitate communication among people located in remote & relatively inaccessible regions, who otherwise could not react in a timely manner to political problems, medical emergencies, calls for social action, etc. Announcers often borrow lexical items from Spanish, but codeswitching occurs minimally. Overall, Radio XETAR, member of a national radio network sponsored by Mexico's National Indigenous Instit, promotes the socioeconomic & cultural empowerment of the indigenous population of the Sierra Tarahumara. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27551 / ISA / 1994 / 7812

**Björge, Tore** (Norwegian Instit International Affairs, POB 8159 N-0033 Oslo (Tel: 47-22-177050; e-mail: tore.bjorge@nupi.no)), **Militant Neo-Nazism in Sweden: The Radicalization of a Youth Culture.**

¶ Examines factors contributing to radicalization of the skinhead movement in Sweden into an increasingly neo-Nazi terrorist network. The analysis utilizes data drawn from the groups' internal & external publications, interviews with persons close to the groups, & available information on their violent & criminal acts. Instrumental, expressive, & group dynamic perspectives are applied for understanding the motivation behind the violent behavior & rhetoric of activists & groups. The largest group, *Vitt Ariskt Motstånd* (VAM) White Aryan Resistance), is inspired by traditional Nazism, the militant wing of the skinhead movement, & especially, US racist groups. Notions of the Zionist Occupation Government & the coming "racial war" are central in VAM's worldview. The adaption of this extreme revolutionary ideology played an important role in radicalizing the group into terrorism. The quest for status & prestige within the group, & vis-à-vis competing racist groups, have also been important factors in this radicalization process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27552 / ISA / 1994 / 7813

**Black, Alan W. & Reeve, Ian** (Dept Sociology U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia (Tel: 61-67-73-2513; e-mail: ablack@metz.une.edu.au)), **Farmers' Attitudes to Environmental Issues: An Australian Study.**

¶ An analysis of data from a nationwide sample of approximately 2,000 Australian farmers, showing how attitudes to various rural environmental issues vary across different agricultural industries & relate to social characteristics of farmers, as well as to characteristics of their farms. Particular attention is given to attitudes toward: agricultural chemicals, the balance between farming for profit & farming to maintain environmental quality, external expertise or influence in farm decision making, & additional policy measures designed to safeguard the environment. Likely reasons for these findings are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27553 / ISA / 1994 / 7814

**Blaikie, Norman W. H.** (Dept Social Science Royal Melbourne Instit Technology, 3001 Australia (Tel: 03-660-2708; Fax: 03-639-1685)), **The Relationship between Harre's Realism and Weber's Interpretivism.**

¶ Explores the relationship between the realist & interpretivist approaches to social enquiry by comparing the work of Harre & Max Weber. The realist approach entails the use of a retroductive research strategy involving the building of hypothetical models of structures & mechanisms that are assumed to produce observable phenomena, while the interpretivist approach entails an abductive strategy involving the construction of social theories from lay concepts, meanings, & accounts. Harre's ethogeny incorporates ontological elements of the interpretive approach within a realist approach. Social episodes are captured by constructing homeomorphs of them, & explanation is achieved by the construction of paramorphs of the cognitive resources people bring to them. While Weber is generally regarded as founder of one branch of contemporary interpretivism, his work on the Protestant ethic can be recast within Harre's scheme to demonstrate that it shares many features in

common with the retroductive strategy. Harre's & Weber's strategies are compared, the relationship between Weber's ideal types of meanings & Harre's models of cognitive resources is examined, the implications of combining different ontological assumptions within a research strategy are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27554 / ISA / 1994 / 7815

**Blaikie, Norman W. H. & Drysdale, Malcolm S.** (Dept Social Science Royal Melbourne Instit Technology, 3001 Australia (Tel: 03-660-2708; Fax: 03-639-1685)), **Changes in Ecological World View and Environmentally Responsible Behaviour between 1989 and 1994: An Australian Study.**

¶ Examines changes in the commitment to an ecological worldview, & the practice of environmentally responsible behavior 1989-1993, in samples of residents & university students in Melbourne, Australia. Data obtained via a 24-item ecological worldview scale with 7 subscales, & a number of measures of environmental behavior—including the avoidance of environmentally damaging products, recycling, & support for environmental groups—are used to examine the relationship between ecological worldview & environmental behavior, differences in commitment & behavior in & between the samples, & the sociodemographic bases of commitment & behavior. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27555 / ISA / 1994 / 7816

**Blanc, Maurice** (LASTES U Nancy II, F-54015 Cedex France (Tel: 33-83-51-44-36; Fax: 33-83-56-68-85)), **The Invention of Grassroots Democracy: Citizens' Participation and Social Transaction in Planning.**

¶ Compares citizens' participation in community planning with workers' participation in industry. In both cases, participation is based on a double logic, pragmatic & civic. The classical theory of representative democracy leaves no room for participation, but so long as "some are more equal than others," theories of participative democracy fail to provide appropriate safeguards. Democracy is best understood as a social transaction, or an unstable compromise, between the conflicting legitimacies of elected representatives, experts, & activists. The local level is most suitable for participative experiments in democracy. However, this requires admission of the existence of a local general interest, which goes against the intellectual tradition of centralized nation-states such as France, locating the general interest at a national level. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27556 / ISA / 1994 / 7817

**Blanke, Karen** (Statistisches Bundesamt, D-65189 Wiesbaden Federal Republic Germany), **Time Use Data and the (In)visibility of Child Care—Methodological Aspects.**

¶ Time-use surveys have made it possible to investigate the significance of unpaid housework, including household management, network activities, & voluntary work. However, the great burden & amount of time spent on child care still remains invisible. Average values obtained for child care are 2-3 hours per day, which contradicts the daily experience of families, who describe child care as a 24-hour job in that it requires permanent availability, looking after children as a secondary activity while performing some other work, & flexible child-oriented time management. Here, using data from the 1991/92 German time-use survey, it is considered how data might provide more information on child care activities, concluding that the evaluation of time-use data faces certain limits. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27557 / ISA / 1994 / 7818

**Blasius, Jörg & Thiessen, Victor** (Zentralarchiv Empirische Sozialforschung U Köln, D-50931 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-221-4769446; Fax: 49-221-4769444)), **Distinguishing between "Don't Know," "No Opinion," and "No Difference" Responses.**

¶ An elaboration on the use of constrained solutions in correspondence analysis. The substantive application is on the topic of the meaning of "don't know," "no opinion," & "no difference" responses in survey research. The analysis focuses on political attitudes in secondary data sets. The constraint consists of treating "don't know" responses as indistinguishable from "no opinion" &/or "no difference" responses with respect to their interrelationships with sociodemographic variables, eg, sex & education, & social-psychological variables, eg, political interest & knowledge. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27558 / ISA / 1994 / 7819

**Blau, Judith R.** (Dept Sociology U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599-3210), **The Changing Historical Contexts of U.S. Newspapers and Their Cultural Significance.**

¶ An examination of newspaper foundings from the late eighteenth century to the present in the largest 25 US cities provides a way of examining the effects of changing technology & political events on the growth & transformation of newspapers. Quantitative analyses are supplemented with content analysis to examine how social identities (ethnic, class, political) were shaped over the nineteenth century, & how indications of mass society emerged in the twentieth century. A case study of New York City newspapers compares those of different ethnic, status, & racial constituencies. Ways that newspapers contribute to the formation of group & national identities are highlighted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27559 / ISA / 1994 / 7820

**Blau, Peter M.** (Dept Sociology U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599-3210 [Tel: 919-962-1007; Fax: 919-962-7568]), **The Paradox of Multiculturalism.**

¶ Social & cultural diversity is the lifeblood of modern civilization, furthering intellectual flexibility, tolerance, liberty, & progress, but only if members of diverse groups participate in the social life & culture of other groups. This poses a paradox of multiculturalism. Recurrent associations of the members of different groups tends to lead to friendships, intimate relations, even marriages. Such intercourse attenuates the earlier differences among groups, & may eventually obscure them. Thus, multiculturalism's success diminishes the very diversity it seeks to foster. However, the paradox is more apparent than real; people can have intergroup associates & yet maintain strong ingroup ties that preserve group boundaries. The idea of cross-cutting social circles implies that most social ties are intergroup in some, & ingroup in other, respects. The reverse of the paradox is also discussed. Most multicultural discussions have ignored that ethnic & cultural differences are closely related to class distinctions. Multicultural education promotes acceptance of the ethnic & cultural distinctions of various minorities, neglecting the great class differences between most minority & most majority members. Tolerance of cultural differences is not enough to remove barriers to social intercourse rooted in class differences. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27560 / ISA / 1994 / 7821

**Blázquez-Ruiz, F. Javier** (Facultad Ciencias Humanas & Sociales U Pública Navarra, E-31006 Pamplona Spain), **El conflicto bélico de los balcanes: estrategias de poder y limpieza étnica** (The Military Conflict on the Balkans: Power Strategies and Ethnic Cleansing). (SPA)

¶ To understand the extreme violence & hatred involved in the conflict in former Yugoslavia, one needs to start from the exaltation & exacerbation of the different nationalisms. In them, religious beliefs, past history, & political & cultural projects are blended, but their use is purely functional, & part of a strategy both to obtain maximum support from the population, & to achieve maximum power. To put this logic into practice has meant to effect the barbaric practices now widely known. What portion of the victims of this war are civil population? What does the expression "ethnic cleansing" mean politically & demographically? These questions are addressed in an attempt to unveil the power strategies underlying, on the one hand, the practices of hatred, violence, & death, & on the other, the passivity & inaction that have made them possible. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27561 / ISA / 1994 / 7822

**Blázquez-Ruiz, F. Javier** (Facultad Ciencias Humanas & Sociales U Pública Navarra, E-31006 Pamplona Spain), **La estrategia del poder del racismo** (The Power Strategy of Racism). (SPA)

¶ Discriminatory behavior hides a tacit & sometimes subtle power strategy founded mainly on the pursuit of its own goals & interests. The defense of such interests involves two levels: a tactical level, which works through confusion, deceit, & defamation of a portion of the population with the goal of making them accomplices either through their actions or through their passivity; a more direct level, which involves intimidation of victims, exclusion, & outright violence. Thus, both the theory & the practice of racism are based on a functional strategic power process. This is discriminatory & unjust because it violates the most elementary of universal human rights, human dignity. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

served.)

94S27562 / ISA / 1994 / 7823

**Bloch, Françoise & Buisson, Monique** (GRS CNRS U Lumière Lyon 2, F-69676 Bron Cedex France [Tel: 33-78-77-23-97; Fax: 33-78-01-45-01]), **Intergenerational Transmission: Gift or Debt?**

¶ An analysis of the process of intergenerational transmission as resulting from interaction among gift, debt, & filiation relationships—or what grown children consider having received or not from their parents incites them to reappropriate or refuse part of their material & symbolic inheritance. Regarding this dynamic, the receiver's position appears as central. What one receives from parents can make one feel indebted, a debt repaid by passing the gift along to the next generation. However, grown children who did not receive what they wanted from their parents try to give more to their own children. Identification in the transmission of what was given, but also of what was not given, explains the different modalities of transmission. These modalities are not only the expression of social order, but also the singular production of individuals who, by giving a sense to what they received, appropriate or transform the inheritance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27563 / ISA / 1994 / 7824

**Bloom, Peter** (Dept Film & Television U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Armchair Adventure: French Colonial Crossing Films and Protourism.**

¶ Explores an early documentary genre in France, known as the crossing film, which surveyed the colonial landscape during the interwar period through the lens of the camera & the automobile. Most of these films were supported by the leading French automobile manufacturers of the period (Citroën, Renault, & Peugeot) & featured the automobile in a setting of adventure & exoticism. Focus is on how the touring vehicle & the camera were part of an emerging technological matrix of popular scientized spectatorship linking scientific progress with sport, colonization, & evolution. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27564 / ISA / 1994 / 7825

**Blossfeld, Hans-Peter & Wittig, Immo** (Institut empirische & angewandte Soziologie U Bremen, D-28334 Federal Republic Germany [e-mail: gl2n@alf.zfn.uni-bremen.de]), **The Family Cycle and Women's Part-Time Employment in Europe.**

¶ Results are presented from comparative research of women's employment for several European countries. Using an event history approach, the effects of factors such as age, cohort, historical period, type of job, the family cycle, & education on transitions between full-time work, part-time work, staying home, & vice versa are considered. It is argued that the traditional research perspectives limit the understanding of the changes in women's labor force participation. Findings suggest that full- & part-time work must be distinguished, as their explanations are different. Part-time work seems to be a bridge between work in the family & full-time employment, especially for better skilled women. Birth of the first child is the crucial point for women's employment history, but not to the same extent for all countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27565 / ISA / 1994 / 7826

**Blume, S. S.** (Dept Science & Technology Dynamics U Amsterdam, NL-1018 WV Netherlands [Tel: 31-20-525-6595; Fax: 31-20-525-6579]), **Conflicting Knowledge and the Social Construction of Markets.**

¶ Cochlear implants, or "Bionic Ears," are complex electronic devices that can provide a kind of hearing to some totally deaf people. Since work began on such an implant about thirty-five years ago, their use has been beset by controversy. Their development & clinical use has been challenged by: scientists, who questioned their feasibility; parents of deaf children, who questioned the use of children as experimental subjects; & deaf organizations, which typically espouse a very different view of deafness from that represented by the device. A discussion of the creation of a market for cochlear implants addresses some principal questions: What arguments were deployed in constituting & demarcating the body of potential implant candidates (consumers)? How were funds generated by which implant operations could be financed? What role did medical professionals & industrial manufacturers play in these processes? What has been the effect of the successive challenges to the deployment of implants? The answers to these questions permit further articulation of a sociological perspective on technological innovation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S27566 / ISA / 1994 / 7827

**Boahene, Kwasi** (ICS Dept Sociology U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [Tel: 31-30-534748-1967; Fax: 31-30-534405]), **Voluntary versus Involuntary Migration: A False Dichotomy?**

Some scholars in demography or population studies have emphasized how individuals migrate to improve their economic status, in so-called voluntary migration. Involuntary migration is forced by circumstances beyond migrants' control & normally involves the displacement of compulsory movement of people from one place to another, usually by a political or religious agency, social persecution, or war. The classifications of voluntary & involuntary migration offer a good operationalization of patterns of migration & provide some insights into its causes. Discussion focuses on the validity of the dichotomy of voluntary-involuntary migration, pointing out their interrelationships & providing a more comprehensive typology of migration, based on the extent to which the individual retains power in deciding whether or not to migrate. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27567 / ISA / 1994 / 7828

**Boda, Dorottya & Neumann, László** (Research Instit Labour, Mozsár u 21 H-1066 Budapest Hungary [Tel: 36-1-132-77-87; Fax: 36-1-1127-044]), **Employees as New Owners of Privatized Firms in Hungary.**

A new epoch of employee ownership was launched in Hungary in 1992, when the law on employee share ownership was passed. Adopting the essential features of a similar US law, this new tool of privatization allows employees to set up an organization with legal status & provides price discounts, an exceptionally favorable credit line, & tax exemptions to improve the employee-offer bidding position. Employees & management utilize the company's assets for the necessary down payment & other immediate costs of the deal. The distribution of shares within the buyer community depends on regular wages, length of service, & position held in the enterprise's hierarchy. However, management prerogatives in access to information can bias formally democratic decision-making processes, & eventually, management generally becomes the actual owner of the employee-owned company. Outcomes of such buy-outs are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27568 / ISA / 1994 / 7829

**Bodemann, Y. Michal** (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P9 [Tel: 1-416-978-8718; e-mail: bodemann@epas.utoronto.cc]), **Gemeinschaft, Gesellschaft and Exclusion: The Conception of Nation and Ethnos in Early German Sociology.**

Examines how Ferdinand Tönnies, Sombart, & other early German sociologists attempted to construct German national identity & how they dealt with ethnic minorities inside & at the periphery of Germany. It is argued that early German sociology was preoccupied with the question of the internal cohesion of Germany after its unification in 1871: the rise of the Jewish bourgeoisie on one hand & the presence of a Polish minority on the other, as well as the ambiguous status of Alsace-Lorraine & of Austria, were major themes forcing this debate. It is noted that some of these themes have reemerged in contemporary Germany. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27569 / ISA / 1994 / 7830

**Boegenhold, Dieter** (Faculty Sociology U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0-4403-1441; e-mail: 623748@doluni1]), **The Historical Rise of Mass Production in Different Views of Classical Sociological Positions: Alternative Perceptions for the Future at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century.**

Arguments are recollected from the German social scientists Schmoller (1838-1917) & W. Sombart (1863-1941), who analyzed the rise of capitalism & industrial mass production. Both recognized the dramatic changes in technology & in the economic & social structure of former European societies. However, they did not share the popular & almost pessimistic perspective for the future of work that mass production will lead to mass society as a very universal pattern of all human existence. Limits to growth were claimed for various facts & reasons. Parts of the current discussion should be classified as substantial or irrelevant. The awareness of classical literature may help to avoid a continuous & steady reinvention of theses from the last century, & to follow the methodological rules for intercultural & intertemporal comparisons given by Emile Durkheim. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27570 / ISA / 1994 / 7831

**Boegenhold, Dieter** (Faculty Sociology U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0-4403-1441; e-mail: 623748@doluni1]), **White Collar and Knowledge: Where Are We Coming From and Where Are We Going To?**

Examines economic & social development over the last century or so. An analysis of continuities & discontinuities in the structure of occupations, jobs, & enterprises in different advanced market societies must acknowledge the overall shift toward the tertiary sector. Concurrent to this, a rising female labor market participation & an increasing level of higher education can be observed. Although these three components interact, their *prima facie* parallelism may also be discerned. Labor force statistics are presented regarding social indicators in 6 OECD countries, 1950s-1980s, with a more detailed analysis provided for the case of Germany to demonstrate the creeping revolution toward the factor of human knowledge. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27571 / ISA / 1994 / 7832

**Boenko, Natalja Ivanovna** (Instit Complex Social Research Saint Petersburg U, Galernaja St 60 190000 Russia [Tel: 210-97-17; e-mail: agro@icsi.spb.su]), **The Problems of Formation of Entrepreneur's Strata as a New Social Group in Russian Society.**

An analysis of "social portrait" of entrepreneurs—their interests, value orientations, needs, & satisfaction with conditions of the life & work. Entrepreneurs are considered a new social group in Russia, a base of the so-called middle class. Entrepreneurs have a higher level of social & material well-being & more progressive economic consciousness than the population in general. Results of questionnaires completed by St. Petersburg entrepreneurs confirm these views. Entrepreneurs appreciate material prosperity over creative activity; the most important values for ordinary people are health & family. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27572 / ISA / 1994 / 7833

**Boeschoten, Hendrik E., Code Alternation, Code Switching and Code Mixing: What a Difference!**

The study of language mixing is a central issue of linguistics. However, the terminology, & even the terms used to define the area of study, can be confusing to the noninitiated. This seemingly confused state of affairs is neither arbitrary nor intrinsically unsound. Rather, the terms employed reflect different research interests &/or the data obtained from particular bilingual settings. In some research, the paradoxical relationship between bilingual code switching & ongoing language change is avoided. At the other extreme, code mixing is treated in terms of insertion, & of integration processes, & their diachronic outcome. The dichotomy most clearly surfaces in discussions of data from the Indian subcontinent: regular mixing patterns lend themselves to abstract theorizing, but are they code-switching patterns *sensu stricto*? Research has reached a point at which one should carefully consider conventionalization patterns in code switching (broadly defined), in relation to both their functioning in social networks, & their meaning for ongoing change. The lessons to be obtained from code-switching data are derived from the patterns themselves, rather than from evaluating the data in terms of some preconceived abstract interface. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27573 / ISA / 1994 / 7834

**Bogomolova, Tatiana & Sablina, Svetlana** (Instit Economics & Industrial Siberian Division Russian Academy Sciences, Novosibirsk 630090 Russia [Tel: 383-2-350535]), **Social Stratification on Material Well-Being in Contemporary Russia.**

Investigates social stratification in Siberia using data obtained from questionnaire-interviews with rural residents (N = 357). Objective stratification has been shaped on the basis of 3 fundamental variables: income, dwelling, & objects owned. Subjective stratification is based on the self-ranking of material well-being. The problem of status inconsistency is discussed in detail. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27574 / ISA / 1994 / 7835

**Boje, Thomas P.** (Dept Economics & Planning Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark [Tel: 45-46757711; Fax: 45-46756618]), **Income Inequality and Gender-Structural and Institutional Reasons for Variations in Income between Different Labour Market Systems.**

An analysis of the structural & institutional reasons for gender in-

equality in income in different labor market systems. The social democratic system in Denmark & Sweden, with strong unions & a comprehensive institutional regulation of the industrial relations, is contrasted with the liberal market-oriented system in the US & Canada, in which unions are weak & the regulation of industrial relations rather limited. A pronounced difference is developing in the pattern of gender inequalities in the income structure of the two different systems, which is related to differences between the countries in three labor market dimensions: (1) the gender composition of the labor force; (2) the occupational & industrial segregation between men & women; & (3) the organization of industrial relations which play a more important role in the income differentiation between men & women than does the level of occupational & industrial segregation. Evaluated in conclusion is the importance of affirmative action for women to rectify these gender variations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27575 / ISA / 1994 / 7836

**Boje, Thomas P.** (Dept Economics & Planning Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark (Tel: 45-46757711; Fax: 45-46756618)), **Occupational Segregation, Wage Inequality and Gender.**

¶ An analysis of how welfare state systems & social structures in the US & Denmark have affected women's employment experiences & wage inequality, noting that their respective labor markets represent different welfare systems & different traditions for state intervention in labor relations. Reasons why gender segregation has followed different paths are discussed. In conclusion, it is argued that flexibility in employment relations & formal equal access to a variety of job positions for men & women have to be combined with state regulation of equal employment opportunities & centralization in negotiation of wages & working conditions in an effort to create a policy for more gender equality in the labor market. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27576 / ISA / 1994 / 7837

**Boje, Thomas P.** (Dept Economics & Planning Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark (Tel: 45-46757711; Fax: 45-46756618)), **Employment and Mobility in Different Labour Market Systems.**

¶ Analyzes the impact of differences in firm organization & industrial relations on workers' employment & mobility pattern in the US & Danish labor market (LM), using longitudinal data from the 1980s, with focus on the relations between flexibility & mobility. Marked differences are found in the mobility pattern of the two LMs: Denmark shows a high job mobility between firms, while occupational mobility is far more restricted. The US is characterized by a low level of mobility between firms, but a widespread firm internal mobility. At the same time, the level of occupational mobility is high compared to the Danish LM. Explanations for these variations are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27577 / ISA / 1994 / 7838

**Bolcic, Silvano** (Dept Sociology U Beograd, Cilea Ljubia 18-20 Serbia (Tel: 38-639-222)), **Main Features of New Entrepreneurs in Serbia at the Beginning of 90s.**

¶ The beginning of the 1990s in Serbia is being characterized by the rapid formation of a new social circle-entrepreneurs. Here, the educational & occupational backgrounds, previous business experiences, & social origins of these new entrepreneurs are reviewed. On the basis of some recent survey data & other relevant evidence, it is shown that these entrepreneurs cannot easily be related to textbook notions of "entrepreneurs." The prevalence of entrepreneurship in trade, commercial, & financial areas, & not in manufacturing & other productive branches, is analyzed in relation to the social situation in Serbia. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27578 / ISA / 1994 / 7839

**Bommes, Michael** (IMIS U Osnabrück, D-49069 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0541-969-4629; Fax: 0547-969-4600)), **Valorization Processes of Ethnicity and Nationality in the National Welfare State.**

¶ It is argued that the semantics of nationality & ethnicity runs historically through processes of valorization/devalorization that have to be decoded in relation to the development of modern states as the units of the political system of world society on the one hand, & the rise & decline of the welfare states in the Western industrial countries. These valorization/devalorization processes are demonstrated by discussing the historical changes of handling migration in Germany during the twentieth century. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27579 / ISA / 1994 / 7840

**Bonanno, Alessandro & Constance, Douglas** (Viare R. Elena 245, I-98100 Messina Italy (Tel: 39-90-54-969; e-mail: rusoab@mizzoul.missouri.edu)), **Global Agro-Food Corporations and State: The Case of Ferruzzi.**

¶ An analysis of the relationship between global agro-food transnational corporations (TNCs) & national states, given the salient characteristics of the relationship between the Ferruzzi TNC & the Italian state. Four hypotheses are evaluated: (1) TNCs have almost total control of the polity; (2) the state & TNCs are independent entities, with a convergence of interests; (3) the state is interested in the reproduction of socioeconomic well-being in general; & (4) TNCs & the state have a contradictory relationship, as the former tend to avoid state control yet need state assistance. The case of the Ferruzzi TNC is analyzed through the evaluation of documents & in-depth interviews with industry analysts & key informants. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27580 / ISA / 1994 / 7841

**Bond, John** (Centre Health Services Research U Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 7RU England), **Older People and the Health Reforms in the UK.**

¶ A review of the key changes in the 1980s reform within the UK health system: privatization of many functions, introduction of commercial management ideology, & the introduction of the internal market. Three aims of the National Health Service (NHS) have been equity, effectiveness, & efficiency. The effects of ageism within the NHS are discussed, noting the effects of current reforms on health & social care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27581 / ISA / 1994 / 7842

**Bonetto, Maria Susana, González, Cristina & Piñero, María Teresa** (Centro Investigaciones Jurídicas & Sociales Facultad Derecho y Ciencias Sociales U Nacional Córdoba, 5000 Argentina), **The Argentine Labour Legislation in the Democratic Post-Transition.**

¶ A comparative analysis of some aspects of labor legislation during periods of Argentine political life under the leadership of the same political party. Distinctive ways of collective action, social & institutional structures, & levels of participation are noted, which summarize the relation between state & society. The analysis is done from a critical appreciation stressing the relation between law & politics, in which the juridical order is seen as a particular social practice that expresses the levels of social conflict in a specific historical phase. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27582 / ISA / 1994 / 7843

**Boneva, Bonka** (Instit Sociology, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria (Tel: 359-2-875-796; Fax: 359-2-881-060)), **Ethnicity in Bulgaria: Blurred Categories, Emergent Minorities.**

¶ With recent sociopolitical changes in Eastern Europe, new identities are being formed. Focusing on the population of southwestern Bulgaria, a new approach to identity processes is applied; the social representations of dominance & submission are studied to orient the priorities of social & ethnic loyalty within a hierarchy of the feeling of social, ethnic, & national belonging. The analysis is based on surveys conducted 1992/93 in Pirin Macedonia, involving 34 interviews assessing respondents' social representations of dominance & submission in 5 basic spheres of life. Findings lead to a number of theoretical questions, eg, how changes in political & economic relations influence ethnic identities, & whether it is possible to construct models of behavior in particular complex socio-ethnic situations by drawing on analyses of social representations & ethnic identities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27583 / ISA / 1994 / 7844

**Boneva, Bonka** (Instit Sociology, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria (Tel: 359-2-875-796; Fax: 359-2-881-060)), **Ambivalent Ethnicity: The Case of Pirin Macedonia.**

¶ Analyzes the processes of nation-building in Bulgaria. The theoretical premises of the model for studying the processes of ethnic identification are a synthesis of sociopsychological & anthropological approaches. Empirical data drawn from field studies in Pirin Macedonia, are analyzed in an attempt to reach a sociopsychological diagnosis, as well as certain prognostical conclusions. It is argued that ethnic identities in Pirin Macedonia are ambivalent at present, due to complex ethnic identification according to three vaguely differentiated social categories: pro-Bulgarians,

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pro-Macedonians, & pro-Bulgarians-in-Bulgaria & Macedonians-in-Macedonia. These ethnopsychological processes are examined within a wider sociocultural context. Construction of new cultural meanings, interrelated to the new sociopolitical order, is needed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27584 / ISA / 1994 / 7845

**Borg, Ingwer** (ZUMA, PF-122155 D-68072 Mannheim Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0621-1246-141; Fax: 0621-1246-100]), **Integrating Theory, Design and Analysis of Surveys through Facet Theory.**

¶ Surveys have to be balanced with respect to content (theory, design) & data analysis. It is argued that this can only be achieved by using one coherent framework, eg, facet theory. Items are constructed on the basis of an explicit mapping sentence that specifies the content facets of the inquiry, how they are related to each other, & how they are assessed. The challenging question is whether the facets also provide empirical control. One specification of this hypothesis is that the distinctions made by the facets are mirrored in corresponding differences in the data. Examples from survey research are presented to illustrate the fruitfulness of the facet theoretical approach for cumulative science. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27585 / ISA / 1994 / 7846

**Borges, Angela, Da Graça Druck, Maria & Franco, Tania** (CRH U Federal Bahia, Salvador 40210 Brazil), **Industrial Hazards, Subcontracting and Health Issues in the Big Companies of the Salvador-Bahia Metropolitan Area, Brazil.**

¶ Given the situation in the Salvador-Bahia metropolitan area in Brazil, the mechanisms at work in the relationship between subcontracting work industrial hazards & health in the polluting high-tech plants of the industrial sector are explored. One process concerns the transfers of high-risk technologies from industrialized countries to those of the periphery. In Brazil, the weight of industrial hazards is increasing; environment-polluting industries are found in the most competitive & flourishing sectors of the country's industrial structure. Increases—or control—of industrial hazards are directly dependent on management policies concerning production & the organization of work. The second process is a notable increase in subcontracting work. The transfer of work to subcontractors (*terceiros*) is quickly spreading to include strategic sectors of activity, eg, maintenance services. As a result, precarious working conditions are worsening, especially in high-risk plants. Consequences for workers' health of these two processes are examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27586 / ISA / 1994 / 7847

**Borisov, Vadim & Fairbrother, Peter** (Comparative Labour Studies Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [Tel: 0203-523496; e-mail: peter@themis.law.warwick.ac.uk]), **Union Recomposition and Resistance in the Russian Aviation Industry.**

¶ An examination of how trade unions in Russia are beginning to reorganize & recompose themselves, based on a detailed study of the three main unions in the aviation industry. Following the traditional branch principle of soviet trade unionism, all workers in the industry previously belonged to the Union of Workers in Aviation Enterprises (PRAP). However, beginning in 1989, the Federation of Air Traffic Controllers' Unions (FPAD) & the pilots' Union of Flying Personnel (PLS) were established as independent unions. Since then, these two unions have developed in contrasting directions, the PLS affirming its position as a "labor aristocracy" working closely with the official union, PRAP, while the FPAD has pursued a doggedly independent line in support of their sectional interests. Data comprise interviews, observation at 2 union conferences, meetings of the national leadership of FPAD, & documents from a variety of sources. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27587 / ISA / 1994 / 7848

**Born, Claudia & Krüger, Helga** (Sfb 186 Postfach 330440, Wiener Str D-28334 Bremen Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0049-421-2184163; Fax: 0049-421-2184153]), **Institutions and the Gendered Modernization of the Life Course.**

¶ Addresses the issue of aging, work, & the life course, using gender as a fundamental structural parameter. A macrosociological perspective is adopted to analyze how institutional regulations restrict or advance the modernization process of the life course. The concept of master status is used to theorize that both sexes are confronted with demands from the same institutions at the same time throughout the life course—and never-

theless produce women as change agents. Two theoretical approaches are discussed: (1) the convergence of male & female normal biography due to changing patterns of labor market participation between the sexes; & the de-differentiation of gender roles as a result of new participation patterns within the family. Empirical evidence is presented regarding the status passages & configurative links between the labor market & the family in the life course of married couples ages 60-65. Results show that the influence of gendered institutional regulations & interinstitutional relationships should not be neglected when dealing with modernization in future comparative studies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27588 / ISA / 1994 / 7849

**Bornschiefer, Volker** (Soziologisches Institut U Zürich, CH-8001 Switzerland [Tel: 01-257-21-50; Fax: 01-252-10-54]), **Hegemonic Decline, West European Unification and the Future Structure of the Core.**

¶ Questions the applicability of the hegemonic cycles theories to the emerging structure at the core of the world political economy, & argues that this period of relative decline in US hegemony is likely to be followed by the emergence of hegemonic social practices in the absence, however, of a hegemonic state. Drawing on research on the Single European Act (SEA), it is argued that the bargain struck between the Commission of the European Community & West European transnational corporations, which culminated in the SEA, represents more than a decisive step toward economic & political union; rather, it embodies Europe's response to its declining position through an attempt to articulate a new social model capable of successfully replacing the disarticulated post-WWII Keynesian social-welfare model, & of competing with the Japanese & US social models. Power among the actors in the triad is unlikely to be so unevenly distributed as to permit the rise of a new hegemonic state. Due to pressures generated through increasing economic globalization, linked to demands associated with the quest for legitimacy on the part of democratic governments, a period of economic competition will probably be followed by a convergence of social practices around a single social model. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27589 / ISA / 1994 / 7850

**Boros, Alex** (1547 Barlow Rd, Hudson OH 44236 [Tel: 216-650-4676; Fax: 216-672-4724]), **Substance Abuse Services: Accessibility Plan for Persons Who Are Disabled.**

¶ The inadequacy of substance abuse treatment for disabled people is an example of the inability of practitioners to utilize research findings on the unique problems of persons who are physically or mentally disabled. Analyzed here is a participatory action research project that was implemented to improve the responsiveness of community substance abuse programs for disabled people. Following an overview of the unique problems facing substance abusers with other disabilities, early program efforts to solve these problems are delineated, & the accessibility model used by Project AID to help relevant alcohol & drug agencies become more responsive to the unique needs of disabled people is described. Based on fifteen years of working with alcohol & drug agencies, responsive strategies for improving accessibility to services were created. Project AID has created a special methodology of communication with clients who are "reading limited." This methodology of using picture-ideas is briefly discussed. A critique of action research in developing this accessibility plan is presented in conclusion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S27590 / ISA / 1994 / 7851

**Borowski, Karol H.** (International Institut Suburban & Regional Studies, PO Box 28060 Baltimore MD 21239), **Origins and Development of the Sociology of Religion in Poland: A Comprehensive Critical Study.**

¶ A critical review of the history of sociology in general, & of the sociology of religion in particular, may provide valuable insights, not only about the development of the discipline, but also into the myth & reality of the claims made by sociologists, past & present. Focus is on the history of the sociology of religion in Poland, examining the content & methodological procedures of authors representing specific historic periods & tendencies. The respective general sociopolitical & cultural contexts are reviewed & analyzed as well. Discussed in conclusion are specific contributions made by Polish sociologists of religion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27591 / ISA / 1994 / 7852

**Borrego, John G.** (U California, Santa Cruz 95064 (Tel: 408-459-2371; Fax: 408-459-3518)), **Global Capitalism and Hegemony: Post-National Hegemony.**

¶ Explores the question of hegemonic transition in the context of "consolidating global capitalism." It is argued that the current world order is tripolar economically & monopolar militarily, with no single nation emerging as the next hegemon. The US, as the remaining superpower, is increasingly weaker politically & economically, but serves as a kind of global 911 system militarily & will continue to do so for some time. Two forces—regionalism & the emergence of an interlinked global economy—provide the context within which the new hegemony will be forged. The emergence of transnational economic regions dominated by core states becomes a way for these states to expand their living space in order to survive in a system of world capitalist accumulation increasingly dominated by global corporations. From these struggles will emerge the prefigurative forms of the next hegemony. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27592 / ISA / 1994 / 7853

**Bose, Christine E.** (Dept Sociology State U New York, Albany 12222 (Tel: 518-442-4670; Fax: 518-442-4936)), **Race, Ethnicity, Class, and Gender in the Turn of the Century U.S. (1900).**

¶ Addresses differing labor force patterns among African-American, European-American, & native-born white women at the turn-of-the-century, differences that were much larger than contemporary ones, but which serve as a baseline by which to judge current improvements. Early research models focused on class & culture as the primary determinants of labor force position, but more contemporary analyses suggest the importance of class interactions with race, ethnicity, & gender. A modified household resources model & logistic regression analyses are used to: (1) establish for women of separate ethnic groups the relative theoretical importance of class, gender-related characteristics, & ethnic geographic opportunity variables; & (2) distinguish unique patterns of work determinants, especially for African Americans, Irish, Germans, & French Canadians. Data are drawn from the extensive local literature on these groups & the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1900 US census. Data on individuals is linked with county level data on the socioeconomic environment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27593 / ISA / 1994 / 7854

**Boswell, Terry** (Dept Sociology Emory U, Atlanta GA 30322), **Hegemony and Bifurcation Points in World History.**

¶ Examination of the rise & fall of hegemony over the last 500 years reveals a matching pattern of hegemony with logistic economic waves. Each lasts about 100 years, with another 100-year period between hegemony, & logistics characterized by relative economic disarray & frequent major wars. With the decline of US hegemony, we are entering a new period of irregular growth & political indecision. Posthegemony periods are "bifurcation points" in world history, points when small actions have major historical consequences. These contrast with "equilibrium periods," when a set of social relations are institutionalized as the dominant ones for the system. Mercantile capitalism was spearheaded by Dutch hegemony, the industrial revolution was concentrated in British hegemony, & mass production was institutionalized by US dominance. Each period of hegemony established a phase in the world economy that has fundamentally altered social & political relations. The foundations for each new phase were laid during the period of disarray, which were also periods of experimentation & opportunity. As we enter the post-US hegemonic twenty-first century, we will face a series of bifurcation points where actions have greater consequences than was true under the past regime of hegemonic equilibrium. The question for progressive social & global movements is to determine what actions will be most successful under the changing economic conditions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27594 / ISA / 1994 / 7855

**Bouabdallah, Zohour** (2 rue J. F. Lemaitre, F-93000 Bobigny France (Tel: 48-95-0249)), **Un Exemple d'exclusion à travers le système éducatif en Algérie** (An Example of Exclusion by the Algerian Education System). (FRE)

¶ Selected research findings of an Algerian Workgroup on Youth & Health, convened for the epidemiological study of public works & youth services, are presented. A Jan 1990 survey of 40 youth ages 13-22 from 2 Algiers area youth centers revealed ambivalent attitudes toward the ed-

ucational system, explained by the Ss' desire for scholastic success despite poor investment in the school system, defiance toward adults perceived not as authoritative, but as authoritarian, & feelings of isolation & uncertainty resulting from the desire to play an active role in a changing society. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27595 / ISA / 1994 / 7856

**Bouchard, Gerard & de Sève, Michel** (SOREP U Québec, Chicoutimi G7H 2B1 (Fax: 1-418-545-5518)), **Long-Term Social Mobility in Quebec: The Case of Saguenay, 1851-1951.**

¶ An examination of the long-term social intergenerational mobility, using data from all civil registrations collected 1842-1956 in Saguenay, a region of Quebec. Four main variables are: time (in 6 periods), class of the father at age 50, & class of the S at age 25 & 50. The evolution of the class structure during all these years is presented, examining the consequences of the biases introduced by deaths, departures from the region, & the inability to know the social origin or the social destination of the Ss. Three models are compared to explain social fluidity: a model of common fluidity, a core model with variable parameters, & an evolutionary model. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27596 / ISA / 1994 / 7857

**Bouchard, Louise & Renaud, Marc** (Groupe recherche aspects sociaux prévention U Montréal, Québec H3T 1J6 (Tel: 514-343-6194; Fax: 514-343-2334)), **Genetic Screening and Selective Abortion: Comparison of the Attitudes and Values of Canadian and French Physicians.**

¶ With the phenomenal development of techniques of prenatal diagnosis, the number of identifiable conditions in utero has increased greatly. It is now possible to detect in utero fetuses that carry Down's syndrome, spina bifida, cystic fibrosis & other diseases. In this new technological context, abortion has become a solution to deal with the birth of children carrying a deficiency, raising ethical & practical dilemmas. Results of a survey conducted of 3,000 Canadian & 1,000 French physicians regarding attitudes toward abortion following diagnosis of fetal anomalies are used to examine the acceptability of abortion under varying conditions, as well as how physicians perceive their role in the decision to abort. Respondents' attitudes varied & reflect complex uncertainties influenced by their professional background & societal values. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27597 / ISA / 1994 / 7858

**Boucher, Nicole** (Ecole service social U Laval, Québec G1K 7P4 (Tel: 418-656-5208; Fax: 418-656-3567)), **Aging and Social Autonomy: Concept and Measure.**

¶ As in most countries, autonomy is the central objective of Quebec's policies & social practices regarding the elderly. A critical analysis of the literature on the concept of autonomy in its various gerontological versions reveals interdisciplinary confusion among fundamental legal, functional, psychological, & social autonomy. To sociologically relocate the issue of autonomy & aging beyond conceptions restricted to models of medical & psychological "losses," social autonomy is conceived of as the everyday power of the aging actor. In reference to Crozier's & Bernoux's strategic analysis models, a descriptive model of transactions between the elderly & their environment is tested with practitioners. The model is judged suitable for measuring the elderly's capacity to manage their lives. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27598 / ISA / 1994 / 7859

**Bouffartigue, Paul** (Laboratoire économie & sociologie travail, 35 ave Jules Ferry F-13626 Aix en Provence Cedex France), **Transformations in Training and Profession of French Engineers.**

¶ The French engineering professional group has been strongly structured since the 1930s, with the creation of a national commission of engineer degree, followed by a strong recognition of this degree in occupations. In France, the engineer is initially trained as a state servant, but has the ability to control the abstract (theoretic, scientific) knowledge that characterizes his/her prestige & power. The pattern of the Ecole Polytechnique tends to work as a main point of reference. During their careers, engineers frequently desert technical occupations for managerial functions. New channels of training & current shifts in the work & careers of French engineers are analyzed to see if new patterns are being developed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S27599 / ISA / 1994 / 7860

**Bougetta, Fouad** (Institut Sociologie U Annabba, AL-23000 Algeria (Tel: 213-8-822351)), **Technology Transfer to a Muslim Society: The Algerian Model.**

¶ Addresses specific problems of technology transfer to developing countries. The sociocultural factors that often form barriers to the so-called appropriate transfer of technology are analyzed at length. A case study of the key-in-hand sort of transfer is given to illustrate the major problem of technology transfer in Algeria as a Muslim country on theoretical & practical levels. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27600 / ISA / 1994 / 7861

**Boulding, Elise** (International Peace Research Assoc U Colorado, Boulder 80309-0327 (Fax: 303-492-6388)), **Feminist Futures.**

¶ Focuses on the social resources accumulated during the centuries-long patriarchally determined division of labor that assigned to women the basic stance of social altruism & tasks of social reproduction for the paradoxically dominant-yet-dependent male half of society. That division of labor produced a complex of values & skills critical to social maintenance referred to as "women's culture"—a culture whose contractual elements have been largely ignored in theorizing about the *Gemeinschaft* nature of male-female relations. A two-century long process carried out by women of building global networks has, in the second half of this century, created an inclusive grassroots support system for reshaping social orders from local to global. Yet much feminist energy in the public sphere goes into justice & equity issues of an ameliorative rather than transforming character. Examples of women futurists who have dared to bring visions of a more humane & peaceful future state of society into public life are cited. There is an urgent need for more involvement of women in both the work of envisioning the human possibility & radical redesign of obsolete structures in an energized civil society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27601 / ISA / 1994 / 7862

**Boulton, Mary G., Cummings, Carole & Williamson, Bob** (Academic Dept Public Health Saint Mary's Hospital Medical School, London W2 1PG England (Tel: 071-725-1673; Fax: 071-402-2150)), **The Views of General Practitioners on Providing Community Carrier Testing for Cystic Fibrosis.**

¶ Primary care has been suggested as an important setting in which to provide community screening to identify carriers of the gene defect for cystic fibrosis (CF) who have no family history of the condition. To assess support for this among general practitioners (GPs), questionnaires were sent to 616 GPs in England. Over 90% of respondents rated the benefits of screening as moderately or very important & 66% said that primary care was among the three most appropriate settings for providing it. Less than 50% would like to provide screening themselves. The development of community carrier testing for CF in primary care may be determined less by bioethical considerations & more by practical considerations of incorporating screening into work processes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27602 / ISA / 1994 / 7863

**Bousquet, François & Cambier, Christophe** (CIRAD-GREEN, 42 rue Scheffer F-75016 Paris France (Tel: 33-1-53702130; Fax: 33-1-53702137)), **Simulating the Interaction between Ecological Dynamics and the Decision Making Process.**

¶ The sustainable use of renewable resources by human societies has become an important field of scientific research. Focus here is on how different access rules to resources may change both ecological & social dynamics. Multiagent simulation as an effective tool to study this problem is discussed. Multiagent simulations are used to represent complex situations in which individuals have different behaviors, & to analyze the global situation as emergent structures of the interaction. The method can be used to test various hypotheses on the individual decision-making process. Experiments are presented concerning the relation between groups of individuals & a fish community, highlighting the consequences of the hypotheses on the dynamics of fish community & on social evolution. Simulation may also be used to reflect on social determinism or individual autonomy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27603 / ISA / 1994 / 7864

**Bouzada Fernandez, Xan M.** (Dept Sociologia U Vigo, E-26206 Spain (Fax: 986-375997)), **Communication et culture au niveau local:**

**reseaux et acteurs face au développement local** (Communication and Culture at the Local Level: Networks and Actors Faced with Local Development). (FRE)

¶ The vitality of programs of local development, now being initiated in both traditional & more modern communities, depends in large measure on the intensity, quality, & diversity of both endogenous & exogenous communicative & relational flows. By understanding the specific cultural milieu of a given community, with its peculiar values, symbolic repertoire, & network of individual actors, one may predict the degree of intensity with which a local development strategy is pursued, along with its changes of success. This hypothesis is explored on the basis of personal experiences with local development in several communities of Galicia, Spain. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27604 / ISA / 1994 / 7865

**Bowring, Bill** (School Law U East London, Essex RM8 2AS England (Tel: 081-590-7722; Fax: 071-831-6112)), **Minority Rights and Self-Determination: A Fatal Confusion in the Former Soviet Union.**

¶ Addresses a central problem in the sociology of human rights: though peoples have a right to self-determination, there are few ethnically homogeneous nation-states. Following the dissolution of the USSR, the Baltic Republics, especially Ukraine & Moldova, are striving to build new states, & must contend with the fact of sizable Russian-speaking & other minorities. Russia itself is a state with many ethnicities, languages, & religions. Research on the problems of constitutionalism, human rights, & the rule of law in Russia & other states is reported, focusing on the Latvian Republic, where nearly 50% of the population are Russophone, & where the new constitution, & new citizenship & other laws, have been highly controversial. These developments & interventions are considered in light of existing international law relating to self-determination & the rights of minorities. In the ideological vacuum left by the evaporation of "scientific communism," human rights discourse & international standards have acquired crucial sociopolitical significance. For reasons both historical & sociological, it is argued that the relevant norms are not only radically indeterminate, but conflictual. Causes & consequences are analyzed in the light of contemporary legal & sociological theory, & tentative solutions are offered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27605 / ISA / 1994 / 7866

**Boyden, Jo** (19 Farndon Rd, Oxford OX2 6RT UK (Tel: 44-0-865-53062; Fax: 44-0-865-514523)), **Children and Armed Conflict: Assessing the Literature.**

¶ Based on a survey of literature, the investigative methods, information sources, conceptual frameworks, & indicators used in both academic investigations & the monitoring systems of aid agencies relative to the impact of armed conflict on children are described. Ethical & practical constraints are also identified. Child-centered, or holistic studies of children are rare, & medical research predominates over social science. Priority is given to "visible" groups of children in controlled camp environments, while the majority, who remain in conflict zones or are displaced unofficially, are generally omitted. Disaggregation is poor & use of formal & nonparticipatory research methods frequent, producing results that are anecdotal, have no comparative value, & may be false. Positivist models are employed, in which children are isolated from their social or cultural context, & child development & children's pathological responses to violence are treated as universal & entirely predictable processes. Definitions & indicators of trauma & methods of testing children's responses are all based on Western notions of childhood & child development. Children are perceived as passive, innocent victims whose rights have been abused or who are psychologically or physically impaired by violence; evidence of children's resilience & their active participation in conflict is ignored. Effective monitoring of the many ways in which children engage with violence requires the use of innovative, participatory research methods & instruments that are culturally appropriate & suited to children's age & personal circumstances. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27606 / ISA / 1994 / 7867

**Bradley, John F.** (Jan Masaryk Inst International Relations Prague U, Czech Republic (Fax: 33-56-47-96-82)), **Democratization in Czechoslovakia, 1989-1994.**

¶ Outlines efforts at democratization (since 1 Jan 1993) in postcommunist Czech Republic. The complex process of democratization is considered as the sum of political, economic, social, security, & administrative

measures taken by the new ruling elite, with the aim of returning the country to traditional democracy. Focus here is constitutional & judicial aspects of the process, testing the hypothesis that the postcommunist Czech Republic is not a *Rechtsstaat*, but an elective & otherwise arbitrary transitional system still dominated by the totalitarian elements evolving toward liberal democracy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27607 / ISA / 1994 / 7868

**Bradsher, Julie E. & Yates, Mary E.** (Inst Health & Aging U California, San Francisco 94143-0610), **The Political Economy of Health Care Use among the Elderly: A Decade of Evidence.**

¶ An examination of health characteristics & health care utilization among persons age 65+ living in the US over a 10-year period. Using data from the 1980-1990 National Health Interview Survey, users & nonusers of physician services, hospitalization, & long-term care are compared according to measures of inequality. Trend analyses are conducted to examine the impact of health & social policies on health & health care use. Findings demonstrate significant differences between users & nonusers. Reasons for these differences are explored, & findings are discussed, along with health policy implications for acute & long-term care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27608 / ISA / 1994 / 7869

**Brann, Conrad M. B.** (U Maiduguri, PMB 2001 Nigeria), **Language Use in a City of the Western Sudan: Maiduguri, Nigeria.**

¶ The "ward" is a given urban administrative construct, coinciding with ethnic-national settlements, eg, in Maiduguri, Nigeria. During historic events, eg, WWI & WWII, the city became the seat of: army brigades; the opening of road, rail, & air communications; the introduction of modern schools & media; & changes in federal boundaries. These changes resulted in language addition & shift. The "domain," as a sociolinguistic construct & locus of incidence, became an area of the ward. Immigrant traders, craftsmen & workers, & civil servants settled in domains of old & new wards. Each domain is analyzed as to variant & invariant language events, divided into language acts. These can be quantified as to frequency of language use—continuous, shift, & mix—the sum total giving the urban sociolinguistic profile of the city, now registered to have 500,000-1,000,000 inhabitants. Sixteen domains are distinguished here: 3 dominated by ethnolects; 5 by the demolect (lingua franca) Hausa; 1 by the hierolect Arabic (Temple); & 7 by the politolect, English (especially the public & federal services), illustrating the typical urban triglottic configuration of familiar, popular, & official languages. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27609 / ISA / 1994 / 7870

**Brann, Conrad M. B.** (U Maiduguri, PMB 2001 Nigeria), **Typology of Language Policies in Africa.**

¶ With the creation of new geopolitical entities since WWII, typologies of language form & function have been offered in connection with language planning in multilingual societies/states. Definitions were developed, relating language to its social & political context, particularly with reference to the newly created nation-states of Africa & Asia, & language situations & politics were typologized in dichotomies. However, it is seen that the visible dyad of official/national languages covers a *tertium quid*, the territorial basis of language, which led to the model of the triglottic configuration. A distinction between national & official language is made both in African constitutions & in the sociolinguistic literature on Africa, though neither is unambiguous. A threefold distinction is here proposed for each. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27610 / ISA / 1994 / 7871

**Braungart, Richard G. & Braungart, Margaret M.** (Dept Sociology Syracuse U, NY 13244-1230 [Tel: 315-443-2346; Fax: 315-443-4597]), **Personal Perceptions and Political Aspirations of Black and White South African Youth.**

¶ A 1992 study of South African youth examines the personal perceptions & political aspirations of 194 black & 65 white university students. The Cantril Self-Anchoring Scale was used to assess students' evaluations of South Africa's past, present, & future, along with their hopes & fears for themselves & their country. Results indicate that both black & white youth are deeply attached & committed to South Africa, & that both share remarkably similar national perceptions, aspirations, & worries. Reform policy & theoretical implications are discussed. Finding lit-

tle confirmation for the "storm & stress" model of youth, results suggest that the present adult generation needs to be especially attuned to the life-cycle needs of both black & white youth to help them connect to the new democratic South Africa. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27611 / ISA / 1994 / 7872

**Bretin, H.** (INSERM U 292 Hopital Bicetre, 78 rue Gal Leclerc F-94275 Kremlin Bicetre Cedex France [Tel: 33-1-45-21-23-31; Fax: 33-1-45-21-20-75]), **The Hidden Side of Labour in the City: Cleaning Work.**

¶ Cleaning is a subcontracted industrial operation, conducted by "invisible workers," whose activities are performed mainly against the dominant urban rhythms. This unskilled workforce faces lack of recognition of its skill, poorly documented occupational hazards, rarely acknowledged health problems, & employment conditions that may lead to or enhance precariousness at both the professional & social level. An attempt is made to understand how & by whom cleaning work is assumed & to describe the working & health conditions, including a dual selection process based on health, pressures generated by the sexual division of work, health deterioration patterns, & inadequately designed, applied, or enforced legislation & social support programs. Two urban settings are compared—Montréal (Quebec) & Paris (France). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27612 / ISA / 1994 / 7873

**Breuner, Nancy Frey** (Dept Anthropology U California, Berkeley 94720 [Tel: 510-642-3391; Fax: 510-643-8557]), **New Geographies, Ancient Ideologies: Pilgrimage and Authenticity on the Camino de Santiago.**

¶ During the last twenty years of European Community development & efforts to break down economic, political, & social borders, there has emerged a transnational renaissance of the pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela, Spain. The Camino de Santiago rivaled Jerusalem & Rome in importance 1,000 years ago as a pilgrimage destination for "European" Christians. Images of that epoch in European & Spanish Christian history are reproduced & enacted in the contemporary period to produce an authentic experience. This current concern with authenticity speaks to late-capitalist era transformations in both Spanish & European society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27613 / ISA / 1994 / 7874

**Briskin, Linda** (Social Science Division York U, Ontario M3J 1P3 [Tel: 1-416-736-5054; Fax: 1-416-736-5615]), **Union Women and Separate Organizing in the Canadian Labour Movement.**

¶ Documents support for & resistance to strategies of separate organizing by union women in the Canadian labor movement. After presenting an analytic framework for interrogating the practices, ideology, contribution, & tensions of such organizing, a distinction is drawn between separatism as a goal & separate organizing as a strategy. The following claims are examined, that separate organizing is: a form of ghettoization, a necessary corrective to the "deficits" in women, & a proactive positive appropriation of women's differences. Drawing on experiences of the Federation of Women Teacher's Assocs of Ontario & the Service, Office & Retail Workers Union of Canada, it is argued that the success of women's separate organizing in unions depends on maintaining a balance between autonomy from the structures & practices of the labor movement & integration into those structures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27614 / ISA / 1994 / 7875

**Broadbent, Jeffrey P., Knoke, David, Pappi, Franz & Tsujinaka, Yutaka** (Dept Sociology U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455 [Tel: 612-624-1828; e-mail: broad001@maroon.te.umn.edu]), **Patterns of Policy-Making—Comparing Japan, Germany and the U.S..**

¶ Reports research on policy-making patterns in the labor policy domain for Japan, Germany & the US. Comparative network analysis of survey data on the political relationships between the 120 or so most influential actors in that domain for each country demonstrated differences in patterns of exchange of communication & support. Japan had the strongest pattern of societal corporatism, in that business & labor organizations clustered under their peak associations for communication & support. The US showed strong sectoral grouping, but little clustering. Germany showed less sectoral grouping & weak clustering. These sectors connected to the state in different ways. Contrary to the consensual society hypothesis, communication ties proved less important & support ties more

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important in Japan than in the US & Germany in predicting organizations' reputation for influence. These findings support the image of Japan as a state-managed form of corporatism with weak labor participation, Germany as a pluralism with weak class divisions, & the US as a dispersed pluralism with more distinct class divisions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27615 / ISA / 1994 / 7876

**Brochmann, Grete** (Institt Social Research, Munthsgt 31 N-0260 Oslo Norway [Tel: 47-22-554510; Fax: 47-22-431385]), **Immigration and Democracy. Limits of Control.**

¶ With the increased immigration pressure on Western Europe from the East & the South, there is a general trend of tighter external & internal controls. The state borders are reinforced, internal surveillance is increased, & more deportations are effected. Two sets of implications related to the increasing discord between democratic values & immigration control are discussed: (1) Is it possible to intensify border controls without serious repercussions on society; does militarizing borders imply militarizing society? (2) On the other hand, if extensive control of immigration is not possible in the liberal European states, how is democracy affected by an increasing number of irregular immigrants living at the margins of society? Examples are presented from the Kuwaiti immigration system, with an extensive & highly controlled influx, to contrast the European context. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27616 / ISA / 1994 / 7877

**Brock, Franck L.** (Résidence Provençale Entrée C, 500 ave Emile Hugues F-06140 Vence France [Tel: 33-93-58-19-20]), **Accomplishing "Being a Basque Nationalist" in a Political Debate about Europe.**

¶ Given the Basque nationalists' part in the construction of the European Community in ordinary political debates, "doing politics" is apprehended through conversational activities collaboratively accomplished by participants to a given social scene. Data consist of a transcribed debate gathering the main Basque nationalist leaders from the southern Basque country (in Spain) who typically hold opposing political positions. "Being (nationalist) Basque" is situationally treated as a claimed &/or assigned membership category whose incumbents should demonstrate the legitimate entitlement to conventional predicates as morally warranted. Participants display how they mobilize "being Basque" as an implicative resource by which political argumentation is sustained. Formal analysis of ordered fashions by which Basques speak about Europe enables one to envisage how different ways of being a Basque nationalist in action are reactualized, produced, & elaborated by & for the participants as natural facts of their perceived social reality. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27617 / ISA / 1994 / 7878

**Brown, Charles K.** (Centre Development Studies U Cape Coast, Ghana [Tel: 233-042-2983; Fax: 233-042-2449]), **Family Care of the Elderly and Social Change in Ghana.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Addresses issues that pertain to care of the elderly in contemporary Ghanaian society, describing traditional characteristics, values, attitudes toward the elderly, & caring practices. Various demographic, economic, & cultural changes—eg, the weakening of the family support base available to elderly persons, crowded housing in urban areas, limited financial resources, & increasing outside employment of women—have had major consequences for the abilities of families to care for the elderly. How government & nongovernmental organizations have responded to these changes by way of social policy, programs, & services for the elderly is discussed, & future prospects & policy challenges are considered. A family-oriented approach is presented that calls for a proper balance between family support & government assistance in caring for the elderly. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27618 / ISA / 1994 / 7879

**Brown, David D.** (Dept Sociology U Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4 [Tel: 403-329-2346; Fax: 403-329-2085]), **Identity Claim Analysis: A Strategy for the Interpretation of Life History Accounts.**

¶ Paul Ricoeur's work on the relation among narrative, action, & identity is used to develop a strategy for the analysis of life-history accounts. It is theorized that life stories are organized in part around the representation of self in terms of three discursive moments of

identification—taxonomic, relational, & evaluative—that become manifest in autobiographical texts as identity claims. The interpretive strategy, referred to as identity claim analysis, takes such claims about self & others as its focus. It involves first discerning the patterns of identity claims in a given text, & then interpreting the patterns by relating them to the structural social relations also designated in text. The strategy is illustrated through two Canadian examples: the written life history account of an individual Metis woman, & an autobiographical theater performance produced by a group of older Latin American immigrants. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27619 / ISA / 1994 / 7880

**Brown, Leslie** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Mount Saint Vincent U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3M 2J6 [Tel: 902-457-6240; Fax: 902-445-3960]), **Nova Scotia Consumer Co-Operatives and the Road to Economic Democracy.**

¶ Examines storefront food cooperatives (co-ops) in Nova Scotia, comparing conventional consumer co-ops (N = 33) with direct charge co-ops (N = 11), in terms of the ways & extent to which the member-owners are involved in decision making, & the extent to which they are integrated into the cooperative movement in Atlantic Canada. Further, within each group, those with management agreement contracts are compared with a second tier wholesale cooperative & those managed solely by their own board & management staff. Data sources include an in-depth study of files on each co-op in the office of the province's Inspector of Co-operatives, mail questionnaires from co-op managers, telephone interviews with co-op presidents, interviews with knowledgeable informants, & analysis of archival & other library material. Informed by the institutional perspective of DiMaggio & Powell (1983) & the more expressly political analysis of Fligstein (1990), the significance of these co-ops as models of democratic organizations that offer an alternative to conventional business organization is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27620 / ISA / 1994 / 7881

**Brubaker, Rogers** (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551 [Tel: 310-825-1129; Fax: 310-206-9838]), **National Minorities, Nationalizing States, and External National Homelands in the New Europe.**

¶ Explores the potentially explosive triangular relationship between national minorities (especially the 24 million ethnic Russians in Soviet successor states & the 3 million ethnic Hungarians in states adjoining Hungary), the newly nationalizing states in which they live, & the external national homelands (especially Russia & Hungary) to which they belong by ethnocultural affinity, though not by legal citizenship. Although Russians are new national minorities, while Hungarians became a national minority after WWI, both groups must contend today not only with political & economic reconfiguration & dislocation, but also with intensifying nationalisms—both in the states in which they live, & in their respective national homelands. Further, the new Europe confronts a potentially explosive dynamic interplay between (1) a set of new states, ethnically heterogeneous yet conceived as nation-states; (2) the substantial, self-conscious, organized, & politically alienated national minorities in those states; & (3) the external national homelands of the minorities, whose elites defend their interests. Focus here is on the dynamic interplay between elites in these three political fields. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27621 / ISA / 1994 / 7882

**Brüderl, Josef & Diekmann, Andreas** (Institt Sociology U Munich, D-80801 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 089-2180-2901; e-mail: uf341ga@sunmail.lrz-muenchen.de]), **Education and Marriage: A Comparative Study.**

¶ Investigates how education influences marriage behavior in the US & former East & West Germany. Following family economics, it is postulated that, for women, a longer education decreases marriage rates both during education (institutional effect) & after (human capital effect). For men, family economics proposes the delaying institutional effect, too, but the human capital effect should increase marriage rates. Further considerations lead to the additional hypothesis that, for younger birth cohorts, these sex differences should vanish. Event history methods are used to test these hypotheses with data from general social surveys of these countries 1972-1990. For the US & West Germany, the observed marriage patterns mostly confirm the hypotheses. For East Germany, however, different marriage patterns emerge. Findings show that there existed almost no institutional effect in East Germany & that the human capital effect was totally absent. This was expected, because in this socialist country, massive interventions by family politics created a very different institutional context. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27622 / ISA / 1994 / 7883

**Brueckner, Margrit H.** (Fachbereich Sozialarbeit Fachhochschule Frankfurt, Limescorso 5 D-60439 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 069-1533-2807; Fax: 069-1533-2809]), **Care Work in Women's Projects Caught between Solidarity, Professionalism and Disappointment. The German Case.**

¶ Discusses care work in women's projects, formulating facets of a new professionalism, with focus on the German case. Described are: (1) the genesis & self-image of women's projects in the Federal Republic of Germany, outlining the development of women's projects from self-help groups to professionalized institutions, & illustrating the changing demands of the work & the new perspectives on care work involved; (2) characteristics related to the "otherness" of the work, including holism, partiality, & emotional involvement; (3) conflict between expectations & disappointments, eg. between taking full responsibility & strengthening self-reliance; (4) methods & social management; & (5) the hidden curricula shaping the care process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27623 / ISA / 1994 / 7884

**Brulle, Robert Joseph** (George Washington U, Woodbridge VA 22192 [Tel: 703-490-4612; Fax: 703-490-3287]), **The Organizational Structure of the US Environmental Movement.**

¶ Overall dimensions of environmental movement organizations in the US are presented. An attempt is made to develop a perspective capable of encompassing all of these approaches. Existing techniques of studying the environmental movement include historical accounts, intellectual development, social-psychological studies, case studies, ideal type analysis, discourse analysis, social-structural analysis, & organizations. A case is made for the empirical measurement of environmental organizations through the use of discourse & historical analysis. An environmental organization is defined, & the techniques by which data on these organizations can be collected is discussed. Results of the data on environmental organizations are then presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27624 / ISA / 1994 / 7885

**Brun, Ellen** (Ryttervaenget 7, DK-9000 Aalborg Denmark [Tel: 98-13-68-86; Fax: 98-16-88-58]), **A Social Contract on Women's Terms.**

¶ The global economic crisis combined with environmental threat undermines the social contract that has held Europe together since WWII. The crisis of the market & the state crucially affects women & creates the need to transcend the equal rights formula based on labor market integration. The new strategies gain strength from women's hidden rationality, which survives as a subculture within the dominant culture. Here, this counterculture is conceptualized with reference to anthropological & sociological theories. Empirically, this counterculture is manifested in the sphere of human relations & grass-roots movements, distinguishable on several levels, which are identified here. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27625 / ISA / 1994 / 7886

**Brunell, Laura** (U Colorado, Boulder 80309 [Tel: 303-492-8586; Fax: 303-492-0978]), **Gender and Political Activism.**

¶ Findings from a national study of agendas & resources in 100+ groups in US cities are used to compare women's organizations with other local groups. It is found that sectoral & territorial interests are most likely to benefit from patron status & least likely to be involved in political mobilization or direct service provision; racial & ethnic groups have segmented patron funding status & diverse agendas; & environmentalists rely on internal funding & outsider strategies. Women's groups exhibit distinctive efforts to synthesize mobilization, representation, & empowerment strategies in ways that suggest women are redefining local politics as a sphere of action. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27626 / ISA / 1994 / 7887

**Brulle, Dorval** (Dept Sociology U Québec, Montreal H3C 3B8 [Tel: 514-987-4373; Fax: 514-987-4638]), **Analysis of the Parameters of Social and Judicial Integration between Canada, the United States and Mexico.**

¶ Analyzes recent decisions by the Supreme Courts of Canada, the US, & Mexico in the field of individual freedom & contract law, with the objective of isolating any theoretical & dogmatic convergence of the *ratio decidendi* resorted to. This convergence is then used as a starting point to investigate legal principles applied by the courts. It is shown how

the resort to new legal parameters borrowed from US courts by Canada & Mexico illuminates the ongoing process of economic integration on the one hand, & the delineation of a border between social & legal systems, on the other. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27627 / ISA / 1994 / 7888

**Bruner, Edward M.** (Dept Anthropology U Illinois, Urbana 61801 [Tel: 217-333-3616; Fax: 217-244-3490]), **Four Meanings of Authenticity: The Heritage of Abraham Lincoln.**

¶ Lincoln's New Salem is a historic site in central IL where Abraham Lincoln lived in the 1830s. The village has been reconstructed & attracts 500,000+ visitors a year. Focus here is on the museum professionals who produce the site, & how they struggle with the problem of authenticity. Four meanings of authenticity used in working practice are discussed, as well as the elusive borderline between the past & the present. The meaning of the site to the tourists include nostalgia for a vanished past & the idea of progress, twin themes that alternate & depend on one another. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27628 / ISA / 1994 / 7889

**Bruno, Lucia** (Faculdade Educação U São Paulo, CEP 05508-900 Brazil [Tel: 011-815-0232; Fax: 011-818-3149]), **Regarding the Work Process and Qualification.**

¶ Argues that the qualification of work force has assumed primary importance within the economic mechanisms of capitalism. Meanings historically attributed to the concept of qualification are discussed, noting new attributes within the technical & organizational changes of today. Analysis of how to produce work capacity, considering the three social spheres of school, family, & social environment, reveals two limiting patterns of socioeconomic development: one characteristic of capitalism & the other of so-called "underdeveloped regions" or "regions in development," eg. Brazil. The education of the working class, in the context of world economic crisis, is also considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27629 / ISA / 1994 / 7890

**Bryant, Lia** (Flinders U, Lower Mitcham South Australia 5062 [Tel: 6-8-2723373; Fax: 6-8-2320845]), **Pluriactivity and Subject Construction and Reconstruction of the Farm Labour Process.**

¶ An exploration of the relationship between identity formation & the differing farming strategies employed by pluriactive & nonpluriactive farm men & women. Focus is on the nature of pluriactivity & the question of why some households & individuals within households are pluriactive. In-depth interviews with 42 men & women in South Australia indicate that pluriactivity itself does not create differences between households, but the economic orientation farmers have toward farming differs according to the individuals' dominant occupational identity. A typology of identities emerged. Biographies are used to explore the formation of identities & to discover why some farmers develop these identities over other possible options & to consider the gender dimensions evident within each category. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27630 / ISA / 1994 / 7891

**Bryck, Murray R.** (Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, 2625 Victoria Ave Regina S4T 7T9 [Tel: 306-569-4291; Fax: 306-569-4712]), **Canadian Regulatory Changes Involving the Agri-Food Sector.**

¶ Canada has developed a regulatory infrastructure regarding its agri-food sectors to provide a balanced approach involving farmers, consumers, & the food processing sector. The implementation of the regulatory system has led to Canada having among the highest standards in the world regarding health & safety issues pertaining to food production. In 1992, the federal government announced an overall review of the regulations, & implemented numerous changes, most of which have been opposed by the majority of the farm population. Preliminary evaluations of deregulation indicate two problems: polarization between a minority of farmers supporting deregulation & the majority opposed, & increased influence & control by transnational corporations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27631 / ISA / 1994 / 7892

**Bryck, Murray R.** (Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, 2625 Victoria Ave Regina S4T 7T9 [Tel: 306-569-4291; Fax: 306-569-4712]), **Restructuring and Demographic Changes in Rural Saskatchewan.**

¶ In the past twenty years, fundamental changes have occurred in the ag-

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riculture industry of Saskatchewan that reflect restructuring or permanent shifts rather than gradual or evolutionary developments. These have altered the composition of Saskatchewan's rural population, particularly those involved in farming. In the late 1970s & early 1980s, the industry went through a period of growth & prosperity. However, as the international grain trade wars intensified from 1985 onward, the socioeconomic aspects of the agricultural industry were reversed, leading to a prolonged downturn in the economy. Surveys of Saskatchewan's rural communities reveal average farm households with characteristics totally different from previous years. In particular, the farm population has moved from homogeneity to heterogeneity, as related to size, specialization, & farm management practices/options. A significant reliance on off-farm income sources has considerably altered the basis & nature of farming activities. Here, both qualitative & quantitative methods are used to analyze secondary data, identifying correlations & developing trends. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27632 / ISA / 1994 / 7893

**Buchner-Jeziorska, Anna** (Instytut Sociologii, Rewolucji 1905 r 41/43 PL-90-214 Lodz Poland (Tel: 0-48-42-730523; Fax: 0-48-42-322359)), **Informal Labour in New Economic Deal. Polish Case.**

¶ Addresses problems of changes in the informal labor market in Poland since 1989, a turning point of the Polish economy. Free competition & development of the official private sector have changed the character of the Polish economy as a whole. Some informal economic activities have disappeared & new ones have been created. Under socialism informal workers acted on a market shortage, operating an underground economy. The new official private sector has created new underground economic activities. Focus here is on changes in the character, size, & extent of informal labor, & attitudes of various social groups toward informal activities, based on data from various sources, including surveys & polls. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27633 / ISA / 1994 / 7894

**Budd, Leslie C.** (London Guildhall U, 84 Moorgate EC2M 6SQ England (Tel: 44-71-320-1476; Fax: 44-71-320-1465)), **Nationalisation of Cities in a Global Economy.**

¶ Taking a skeptical view, it is argued that globalization is often confused with internationalization. Although "global" appears an appropriate description in the spheres of consumption & culture, it is not the relevant characteristic of production in the world economy. The degree to which major metropolises have become the locus of the national economy is assessed, drawing on the experience of the so-called global cities, eg, London, Paris, New York, & Tokyo. Focus is on the kind of national strategies that enhance the globalization of these metropolises & the economic territory they occupy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27634 / ISA / 1994 / 7895

**Bude, Heinz** (Gocisenastr 109-110, D-10961 Berlin Federal Republic Germany), **Functional Systems and Biographies! The Case of the Art Collector.**

¶ A case study of the German art collector Peter Ludwig is presented to describe such collectors as agents within the system of art. Discussion includes: How does the collector monopolize his or her position in the system of art? Who are the other agents to be cooperated with in order to achieve this position? What are the motives of spending most of one's personal money for buying art? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27635 / ISA / 1994 / 7896

**Buisson, Monique & Bloch, Françoise** (GRS U Lumière-Lyon 2, F-69676 Bron Cedex France (Tel: 33-78-77-23-94; Fax: 33-78-01-45-01)), **Aging Mothers and Their Children: Change and Continuity.**

¶ Explores socio-occupational trajectories & changes in educational, family, & cultural practices from one generation to another, focusing on similarities & differences between mothers & daughters & daughters-in-law in relation to professional activity & housework, & showing how mothers interpret their own experience, & daughters reinterpret their mother's experiences. The link between generations results from the interplay of obligation & filiation relationships. There are interactions between family experiences & those in other social networks, eg, alliance by marriage. The projects of husband & wife toward material & symbolic inheritance can be complementary or contradictory; conjugal & family

dynamics in these cases will be different. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27636 / ISA / 1994 / 7897

**Burkitt, Ian** (Dept Social & Economic Studies U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England (Tel: 0274-384791; Fax: 0274-385295)), **Civilizing the Decivilizing Processes: The Elias Debate.**

¶ After examining Norbert Elias's sociogenesis of the terms "civilization" & "barbarism" & delineating the behaviors these terms describe, analyzed is the notion of a "civilizing process," seen as an internal pacification of society based around state formation & the monopolization of the means of violence. Decivilizing processes are, then, often theorized as a reversal of these processes toward centralization & higher levels of social integration. Yet the work of Zygmunt Bauman on the Nazi Holocaust suggests that decivilization can occur without a collapse of the state formation. Decivilizing processes must then be explained in some other way. It is suggested that there is a dialectical relation between civilizing & decivilizing process: because internal pacification is dependent on a monopolization of the means of violence, it rests on the very thing that can destroy it. Historical evidence suggests that centralization & monopolization can be a very violent process, & there are mechanisms in modern state formations that are a threat to internal pacification & the civilizing process. Acts of barbarism can then appear in the heart of civilization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27637 / ISA / 1994 / 7898

**Burman, Patrick & Gardner, Morgan** (Brescia Coll, London Ontario (Tel: 519-432-8353; Fax: 519-679-6489)), **The Struggles of Low-Income Individuals for Human Agency: Amidst the Structuring Environments of Service Providers.**

¶ Based on interviews with 20 low-income persons & 20 service providers in London, Ontario, examined are the self-described struggles of low-income people for human agency & empowerment amid the environing constraints & enablements of public & community institutions. The material limitations of the recession are used to keep social wages below the market income floor. Also, public disfavor with high deficits & alleged welfare loafers leads government & welfare agencies to distrust & discipline recipients of public transfers. These rigidities tend to reduce personal agency among low-income recipients. However, there are enablements held out by service providers, & role expectations that are more mindful of low-income persons' needs for autonomy & nonstigmatized citizen participation. More importantly, low-income persons themselves find ways to fight for their benefits, choose freely among food outlets, plan for education, work in the informal economy, & assert themselves in the political domain. The practices & perspectives they adopt—whether in reproduction, transformation, or simply self-restoration in the face of poverty & its public management—form a major focus of the analysis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27638 / ISA / 1994 / 7899

**Burnier, Michel** (Centre national recherche scientifique, F-75005 Paris France (Tel: 1-44-275386; Fax: 1-44-277887)), **What Is Changing about Self Management?**

¶ The historical demise of self-managed social movements was caused by the nonparticipation of rank-&-file workers. Unions were controlled by social elites. Nowadays, the class conflict enters a new stage of industrial revolution: will white collars substitute for the working class? The lack of class consciousness, internal differentiation of the middle class, & new forms of struggle correspond with social integration under the pressure of automatization of work & social life. Also, a homology exists between employment, unemployment, & precarious situations. A "universal class" is emerging through the critique of production & consumer models. The growing interdependence of technologies, behaviors, & ideologies in the postindustrial society can open the way to a self-management linked with new definitions of economic & cultural achievements. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27639 / ISA / 1994 / 7900

**Burningham, Kate** (Centre Environmental Strategy U Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH England (Tel: 0483-300800; Fax: 44-0-483-306290)), **Constructing Social and Environmental Impact of Changes to the Local Environment.**

¶ Reports on a "postimpact" study of an urban locality where a road scheme had recently been completed, with focus on how the social & environmental impacts anticipated by local people related to perceptions

after the road became operational. It is argued that social & environmental impacts are not caused mechanistically by new developments but are actively constructed by local people. Drawing on qualitative data (from interviews, press reports, & objectors' submissions to the Public Inquiry), strategies & rhetorical devices used by local people to construct some impacts as serious & others as unimportant are identified. Insights into the organization of protest about local environmental changes are discussed, noting implications for the methodologies traditionally used for assessing social impact. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27640 / ISA / 1994 / 7901

**Burns, Thomas J., Mason, David & Elliott, Rebecca** (Dept Sociology U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112 [e-mail: burns@freud.sbs.utah.edu]), **Using Common Covariance Matrices to Combine Data from Disparate Sources and to Estimate Confidence Levels.**

¶ Addressed is the question of how to estimate the covariance between two variables from different data sets, if there exist data known to covary with both of those variables. It is assumed that the variables in question & the common covariance matrices, while from different data sets, are sampled from the same population, & that the common covariance matrices are asymptotically equivalent. Possible weighting procedures are discussed that may be applied when these assumptions are violated. A procedure is developed for estimating confidence in those covariances. These confidence levels can be used to adjust the standard errors generated in connection with inferential statistics subsequently performed on the combined data set. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27641 / ISA / 1994 / 7902

**Burns, Tom R.** (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden [Tel: 46-18-181203; Fax: 46-18-181170]), **Modes of Rationality and Irrationality in the Social Theory of Games.**

¶ The social theory of human interaction & games, which socially contextualizes or embeds rationality, judgment, & interaction, is used to distinguish different types of social rationality or value-judgment-action logics. The notion of rationality refer to being reasonable, or exercising sound judgment, within a particular action frame or role. Rational choice is a particular type of rationality; other types of rationality relate to other normative orders & social relationships. Human reflectivity & creativity entail assessing & judging the rationality or irrationality of action-frames, values, & judgment systems, carried out within a higher order or meta-frame. Metarationality processes, ie, critical assessment & judgment of any particular rationality including rational choice, are also considered, noting the irrationality of standard rationality. Also addressed is whether metarationality itself can be judged, & if so, in terms of what criteria; & implications of this perspective for the study of rationality & irrationality in social life are examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27642 / ISA / 1994 / 7903

**Burns, Tom R. & Dietz, Thomas** (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden [Tel: 46-18-181203; Fax: 46-18-181170]), **Social System Dynamics and Evolution: The Case of Contemporary Globalization.**

¶ Outlines a general theory of the evolutionary dynamics of culture & institutional arrangements, more precisely systems of social rules, which are embodied in groups & collectivities of people, their practices, & the institutions these form. Evolutionary is taken to mean: (1) the generation of different rules & varieties of rules, often through human problem-solving efforts & innovation, but also through accident & failure; (2) the transmission of rules & systems of rules in space & time; & (3) the operation of selection & other processes on the distribution of rules & rule systems within & between populations over time. Through such basic processes, rule systems are produced, reproduced, adapted, & transformed. In this perspective, historical developments are seen as the result of complex contingencies in which human agents, individuals, & collectives play a major role. This theory is applied in a characterization & analysis of contemporary globalization as a multifaceted, complex, & contradictory set of evolutionary processes. The underlying dynamics & current & likely future patterns of globalization are examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27643 / ISA / 1994 / 7904

**Busch, Lawrence & Juska, Arunas** (Dept Sociology Michigan State

U, East Lansing 48824-1111 [Tel: 517-355-3396; Fax: 517-336-2856]), **The Social Construction of Research on Rapeseed/Canola, 1942-1992.**

¶ Examines the development of research on rapeseed/canola over a fifty-year period, using a bibliometric approach, with data from a larger project studying laboratories, experiment stations, farmers' fields, & processors' factories. After taking a comprehensive look at the global research networks established 1942-1992, selected national differences in research are examined & related to the issues faced in different national contexts, & some generalizations are offered about global technoscientific networks & their relationship to the production of technical artifacts. Analysis of the trends in worldwide publications on canola show that, at some time, the central problematic of the research on rapeseed was defined primarily on the basis of practical example, by strategic interests in fat supplies of the major countries during WWII, while at other times, effective scientific solutions have significantly reshaped the field. Changes in definition of the rapeseed problematic indicate that research on rapeseed must be understood as part of the larger network of the canola subsector, in addition to scientists. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27644 / ISA / 1994 / 7905

**Buss, Andreas E.** (U Sainte-Anne, Nova Scotia BOW 1M0 [Tel: 902-769-2144; Fax: 902-769-2930]), **Individualism in the Russian-Orthodox Tradition.**

¶ Louis Dumont contended that modern individualism & modernity itself are the result of a transformation of outworldly individualism, which existed in early Christianity, to inworldly individualism in the modern Occident, & that the uniqueness of Western culture lies in this transformation. Here, examined is the transformation of the outworldly Christian individual in the quite different context of Russian-Orthodox Christianity. As the particular relationship between church & state, which Dumont considered to be a major contributing factor in the emergence of the inworldly individual in the West, was quite different in the Eastern Roman Empire & in Russia, the question arises as to whether the individual in Russia has perhaps always been outworldly & whether modernity, therefore, has never taken hold there, or whether there have been other mechanisms in the Eastern-Orthodox tradition that have led to inworldly individualism. It is concluded that while outworldly individualism abounds in the Russian-Orthodox tradition, inworldly individualism & its concomitant institutions have sometimes been accepted, although always considered as the little path to salvation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27645 / ISA / 1994 / 7906

**Butenko, Irene A.** (Instit Cultural Research, Moscow Russia [Tel: 095-230-01-77; Fax: 095-230-0882]), **Understanding Existential Values in Teenagers' Subculture.**

¶ Existential values are considered to reflect the sense of life & death, fear, affiliation, friendship, love of family, & duty. Feelings connected with those become especially acute among teenagers because of their special role, status, & self-reflection. Existential values were essentially ignored by official Soviet culture, or were discussed in a way that was not helpful. Teenagers elaborated their own interpretations in a tradition of poetry, anecdotes, proverbs, & popular sayings. Nowadays, the content of these traditions is changed—partially because of video & books, but the whole tradition still exists & plays an important role in communication & relaxation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27646 / ISA / 1994 / 7907

**Byè, Pascal** (INRA ESR, 2 place Viala F-34060 Montpellier France [Tel: 33-67-61-24-47; Fax: 33-67-54-58-05]), **Frictional Adjustments in the Biotechnological Cooperative Researches.**

¶ On the basis of national research programs & case studies of cooperative biotechnological research, sharing experiences & building common reference platforms seem to be primarily more important than creating & protecting new processes & products. Empiricism & spontaneity are also important in developing cooperative research in biotechnology. Here, focus is on frictional adjustments made in the early stages of a cooperative project. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27647 / ISA / 1994 / 7908

**Bynner, John Morgan & Koklyagina, Lyudmila** (Social Statistics Research Unit City U, London EC1V 0HB England [Tel: 071-477-8480;

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Fax: 071-477-8583)), **Transition to Employment in Great Britain, Russia and Estonia: Changing Patterns and Identities.**

- ¶ Cross-national comparative analysis of the transition of youth, ages 16-22, through education to employment, using longitudinal data on successive cohorts in GB, Russia, & Estonia, covering the period 1983-1992. Focus is on patterns of transition to work & career identities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27648 / ISA / 1994 / 7909

**Cabrera, Enrique** (Centro Investigación & Docencia Económicas, Carretera México-Toluca 3655 Delegación Alvaro Obregón Mexico DF 01210 [Tel: 5-726-90-04; Fax: 5-570-42-77]), **Traditional Power Structures and Innovative Process of Co-Management (Local Government-Community) in Contemporary Mexico.**

- ¶ Case studies of local government in Mexico reveal innovative processes or co-management between local authorities & the population. The history & traditions of power in Mexico do not facilitate social & community participation in the local government decision process, but some processes of participation exist. Questions addressed here include: (1) Are these processes the first experiences of new organizational structures at the local level? & (2) Are these experiences based on a reconfiguration of traditional structures of power, or a new set of values in social action in a society traditionally oriented to vertical structures? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27649 / ISA / 1994 / 7910

**Cabrito, Belmiro G.** (Faculdade psicologia U Lisboa, P-1699 Portugal [Tel: 351-1-7934554; Fax: 351-1-7933408]), **Education and Economy-Searching for a "Bridge." The Role of Vocational Education and Training.**

- Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.
- ¶ Vocational education & training can assist in the development of technical skills & social competencies in post-Fordist societies. Here, the experiences of 59 trainees, ages 17-19, in 4 vocational classes are described, based on data collected via: documentary analysis, observation, questionnaire, & interviews. Findings suggest that, in a noninnovative environment, where enterprises do not invest in training & schools do not negotiate training provided, vocational education & training cannot provide a bridge because it may overrate economic axis & undervalue education for personal & social achievement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27650 / ISA / 1994 / 7911

**Čačić-Kumpes, Jadranka** (Institt Migration & Ethnicity U Zagreb, HR-41000 Croatia [Tel: 385-41-539-777; Fax: 385-41-518-248]), **Gender, Ethnicity and Violence.**

- ¶ Discusses war atrocities in Bosnia-Herzegovina & Croatia, with focus on the suffering of sexually abused & tortured victims, based on the statements of victims & eyewitnesses & on official reports of international organizations. Collected evidence suggests that rape & sexual abuse are an instrument & not a by-product of the war. The majority of sources speak of the rape of women by soldiers, but there are also numerous accounts of sexual abuse & torture of men. Ethnic affiliation determines victimization, but gender determines the kind of violence enacted. An attempt is made to establish a correlation between the ethnic heritage of the victimized population, its position in the war, & the effects that war rapes, sexual abuses, & tortures may have on this population. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27651 / ISA / 1994 / 7912

**Caffentzis, Constantine George** (Dept Philosophy U Southern Maine, Portland 04103 [Tel: 718-789-2018]), **On the Notion of a Crisis of Social Reproduction: A Theoretical Review.**

- ¶ Drawing on theories of social reproduction, a notion of crisis is developed that places famines, ecological catastrophes, & plagues on the same analytical footing as changes in employment & wages in a capitalist society. The wider framework developed allows crises of reproduction to be considered as a unifying category for all forms of reproductive "shocks." Classical to neoclassical, & feminist paradigms of social reproduction are reviewed, concluding that the feminist notion has the greatest power in explaining the full range of reproductive shocks. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27652 / ISA / 1994 / 7913

**Caforio, Giuseppe, The Profession of Officer in Post Modern Era: Theoretical Framework and General Findings of an European Field Research.**

- ¶ Describes research designed to: identify & understand the process of change in the military profession, & compare the professional situations of officers in different European countries. A sample of active officers of the armed forces, from the rank of lieutenant to colonel was proportionally stratified according to rank & service branch. An ideal type of military professional is identified, along with professional satisfaction/dissatisfaction factors & future professional expectations. Officers' attitudes toward European union & a supranational military integration are evaluated, together with their opinions on future threat & its consequences for the armed forces organization & functions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27653 / ISA / 1994 / 7914

**Cainzos, Miguel A.** (Dept Sociology U Santiago Compostela, E-15701 Spain [Fax: 34-81-521818]), **Productive Assets, Economic Practices and Relational Interests. Some Comments on Class Theory.**

- ¶ It is suggested that social theorists should drop the axiom of exploitationism & radicalize the multi-axial approach to class. An understanding of class should be organized around three kinds of elements: resources, practices, & relational interests, linked by contingent & plural conceptual connections. Although this proposal does not necessarily entail a wholesale abandonment of the strategic objectives of Marxist theory, it will certainly imply the refusal of its most distinctively historicist component & the blurring of the distinction between Marxist & non-Marxist class concepts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27654 / ISA / 1994 / 7915

**Calasanti, Toni M. & Zajicek, Anna M.** (Dept Sociology Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg 24061 [Tel: 703-231-8961; Fax: 703-231-3860]), **Economic Restructuring in Poland and Women's Retirement Experiences.**

- ¶ The number of retirees in Poland rose from 6 million in 1985 to 7 million in 1990, while the country began a dramatic economic transformation from a communist to a more market-based system economy, with important consequences for Polish retirees. A gender-sensitive analysis shows that the socioeconomic transition has affected Polish men & women in significantly disparate ways, which is best understood by examining the gendered character of interactions between family & work lives. Gender inequality in the workplace has influenced Polish women's retirement experiences. As a result, retired Polish women are increasingly impoverished, a situation that will only worsen unless government policies are changed. It is concluded that gender politics in Poland are such that the differences for retired women between the two socioeconomic eras might be best understood as entailing different forms of gender domination, rather than greater or less gender domination. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27655 / ISA / 1994 / 7916

**Calderon, Fernando** (CEPAL, Casilla 179-D Santiago Chile [Tel: 562-208-50-51; Fax: 562-208-1946]), **Political Consensus and Modernization: The Bolivian and Chilean Cases.**

- ¶ Recent experiences in Bolivia (since 1985) & Chile (since 1989), countries with different socioeconomic & cultural characteristics, illustrate a new kind of relationship between sociopolitical agreements, stabilization, & economic modernization. A comparative analysis shows the possibilities & limits of this relationship. In the Bolivian case, the combination of economic stability politics, social politics, & interparty cooperation seems to have had good results in terms of stability. In Chile, a consistent program of economic modernization linked with political & social agreements gave the democratic transition a solid platform. Several questions are addressed in this light: How did the different political & social actors propose agreements conducive to stability & economic modernization? What are the possible scenarios & their political & social consequences? How can one interpret sociologically the results of these behaviors? The answers are to be found in a perspective that considers all possible relations between sociopolitical consensus & economic modernization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27656 / ISA / 1994 / 7917

**Calderon, Fernando & Szmukler, Alicia** (CEPAL, Casilla 179-D Santiago Chile [Tel: 562-208-50-51; Fax: 562-208-1946]), **Ethnicity**

# and Politics in the Bolivian Democratic Transition.

¶ Bolivian society has long been characterized by a pattern of ethnic & cultural differences in which the elites have discriminated politically & culturally against ethnic groups & mestizos, denying their political participation. More recently, these groups have shown their opposition in many ways. In this light, a theoretical model is developed of various forms of collective action representing three social orientations: nation, social class, & community. Focus is on the ethnic & political characteristics of Bolivia's democratic transition, especially the role played by three political parties (CONDEPA, UCS, & MRTKL) presenting the ethnic issue in the democratic arena. Also discussed is the relationship between citizenship & modernization in ethnically differentiated societies. The Bolivian case could provide an interesting illustration of constructing a democratic institution in a pluricultural society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27657 / ISA / 1994 / 7918

**Cambáliková, Monika** (Instit Sociology Slovak Academy Sciences, 81364 Bratislava Slovak Republic [Tel: 427-364-355; Fax: 427-361-312]), **Dilemmas, Priorities, Alternatives of Trade Union in the Processes of Transformation (Case Study Slovakia).**

¶ Explores how trade unions define the interest of employees in the period of transformation in Slovakia, with attention to how employee & employer interests are institutionalized & transformed in the decision-making process, & particularly how consensus is achieved on the micro-, meso-, & macrolevels. The origin & development of social partnership & collective negotiation in Slovakia is described, along with social acceptance of the principle & institutions of social partnership among both participating actors & public opinion. The analysis draws on official documents & semistructured interviews. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27658 / ISA / 1994 / 7919

**Camic, Charles** (Dept Sociology U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 [Tel: 608-262-2753; Fax: 608-262-4747]), **Discipline and Data: Franklin Giddings and the Beginnings of American Quantitative Sociology.**

¶ A study of US sociologist Franklin H. Giddings (1855-1931), who achieved renown in the early twentieth century both as a social theorist & as a statistically oriented empirical researcher. The relation between theory & empirical research in Giddings's work is examined by pursuing two lines of argument. First, stressing Giddings's concern with differentiating the young science of sociology from other academic disciplines, his close interest in empirical research underway in psychology, economics, & anthropology is discussed. Analysis of his work shows that Giddings purposefully defined the theoretical concepts of sociology in ways that would distinguish sociology's substantive focus from the types of data treated by empirical researchers in neighboring specialties. Second, Giddings structured his empirical work specifically in terms of the theoretical concepts that he arrived at in this way. In the process, he developed a new form of statistical analysis-centered on the categorical data that he had selected for the field of sociology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27659 / ISA / 1994 / 7920

**Camic, Nina** (Law School U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 [Tel: 608-251-4008; Fax: 608-251-1263]), **The Impoverishment of Unmarried Mothers: Economic Crisis and Political Mobilization.**

¶ In the US, it is often argued that economic hardships faced by single mothers would be alleviated to a large degree if noncustodial parents (most often fathers) would meet their court-ordered obligations of providing financial contributions (in the form of child support payments) to the rearing of their children. Here, the role of single mothers in shaping policy & legislation in the area of child support regulation is examined. For a variety of economic & social reasons, women have not played an active role in this process, whereas "fathers' rights" groups have taken an active & vocal stand. As a result, legislation in this area has had little input from the very group (the custodial mothers) that it purports to serve. It is suggested that since traditional methods of empowerment have not been very effective for single mothers, leading to low levels of organization & participation in the political process, new strategies that would increase the role of custodial mothers in shaping their own future must be considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27660 / ISA / 1994 / 7921

**Campbell, Iain Graeme** (Dept Geography U Melbourne, Parkville

Victoria 3052 Australia [Tel: 03-344-4235; Fax: 03-344-4972]), **Theorising Labour Restructuring: The Casualisation of Labour.**

¶ Reviews efforts to theorize changes affecting labor in Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development countries in the current period of accelerated industry restructuring. It is argued that such familiar themes as labor flexibility & polarization have limited descriptive or explanatory value. A more promising approach is proposed in which "casualization" is used to designate a process of increasing precariousness. Casualization refers to both jobs & persons & can be defined as a process by which: (1) a growing proportion of employment is structured as precarious employment; & (2) a growing proportion of the economically active population is involved in such employment. Evidence for casualization is drawn from research on Europe &, especially, Australia, & from official statistics & secondary studies. It is contended that casualization of employment has occurred to a significant extent in Australia, both through the expansion of precarious forms of employment (primarily casual employment & marginal self-employment) & through the deterioration of pay & working conditions in substantial sectors of standard employment. Casualization as it affects persons has occurred in Australia through the operation of labor segmentation processes that consolidate patterns of intermittent participation in such precarious employment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27661 / ISA / 1994 / 7922

**Campos, Maria Christina S. de Souza** (Centro Estudos Rurais & Urbanos U São Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil [Tel: 5511-816-7967; Fax: 5511-211-2096]), **Women from Upper and Lower Classes in São Paulo: The Family and the Introduction to the Work Market.**

¶ Examines changes in women's roles inside & outside the family resulting from processes of urbanization & industrialization in São Paulo, Brazil, 1850-1950. It is assumed that the family mediates between the individual & society & both contributes to the reproduction of the established behavior patterns & allows the development of strategies in order to achieve personal or family objectives. Even though middle class women entered the work world during this time period, their aspirations remained the same: marriage continued to be the main aim in their life & children, their main care; their home remained their true realm & the center of their worries. For upper class women, urbanization signified a greater restriction in activities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27662 / ISA / 1994 / 7923

**Camy, Jean** (U Claude-Bernard Lyon 1, F-69622 Villeurbanne Cedex France [Tel: 33-72-44-83-44; Fax: 33-72-44-80-27]), **The Effects of the European Integration on the European Sports Organizations System.**

¶ Assesses the impact of European integration on the activities of international & national sports organizations & clubs. Focus is on strategies developed in light of requirements that sports organizations submit their activities to the regulations of the European Community. Specifically, European sports organizations are examined as an "open system," identifying the main structural features of this system & the strategies of the actors, both individuals & collectives. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27663 / ISA / 1994 / 7924

**Cancedda, Alessandra** (CERFE, Via Savoia 88 I-00198 Rome Italy [Tel: 39-6-8540832; Fax: 39-6-8549413]), **Concepts and Relationships between Disciplines.**

¶ Conceptual analysis & an epistemological theory of the concept can be useful in addressing three issues concerning the relationships between different scientific disciplines: (1) the criteria for establishing boundaries between disciplines, which can be based on the concepts used or on other elements (methods, objects, etc); (2) reciprocal influences between disciplines, namely, conceptual loans & exchanges, with the related question of the status of metaphors & analogies in science; & (3) cooperation between disciplines in (social) research, whose effectiveness may be assessed at the conceptual, better than at the linguistic or ontological, level. These issues are explored through a review of current literature & discussion of examples from the social sciences, & it is proposed that disciplines be viewed as systems of concepts, each one coordinated by frame concepts that can be applied to obtain systems of interrelated phenomena in multidisciplinary research. The role of sociology in coordinating information flows in a multidisciplinary network is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## C

94S27664 / ISA / 1994 / 7925

**Capecchi, Vittorio** (Dipt scienze educazione, via Zamboni 34 I-40127 Bologna Italy (Fax: 39-51-25-84-36)), **L'Avenir du système italien de formation professionnelle** (The Future of the Italian Vocational Training System). (FRE)

¶ Describes changes in Italy's vocational training, in the relationship between its actors, & in the training patterns of recent generations. Five major problems remain: curriculum content, a growing discrepancy between regions, subordination of the school system to short-term choices in the productive system, the diversity of individuals & firms, & ultra-conservative choices in training policies, due to the inability to deal with conflicts between actors at both the national & regional levels. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27665 / ISA / 1994 / 7926

**Capellin, Paola** (U Federal Rio de Janeiro, 21941 Brazil (Tel: 55-21-2248965; Fax: 55-21-2211470)), **Women's Occupations: Reconstructing Regional Relations of Gender and Labour Market in Brazil 1872-1980**.

¶ Explores differences in occupations held by women & men in Brazil, & assesses the modernization process, via data from population censuses 1872-1980. Focus is on the impacts of nationwide social transformation & on two regional areas of the country, as expressed in statistical records of a gender-based division of labor in the job market. Social events that point to changes in the labor market structure over time are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27666 / ISA / 1994 / 7927

**Carabaña, Julio** (Instit Estudios Sociales Avanzados, Calle Alfonso XII 18 E-28014 Madrid Spain), **Types of (Social) Classes**.

¶ Given the assumption of the existence of multiple kinds of social classes with very different social relevance, a typology of some of these multiple classes is proposed. The typology uses two main criteria: whether the class-units are individuals (as in production classes) or families (as in reproduction classes), & the social level (organizational, community, state) at which the classes constitute a structure. It is shown that such discussions as the recent one about the right unit of class analysis (families or individuals) or the old debate about exploitation vs market, merely reflect different aspects of reality that need to be theoretically articulated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27667 / ISA / 1994 / 7928

**Carey, Henry F.** (Dept Political Science Columbia U, New York NY 10027), **Audio-Visual Authoritarianism in Romania**.

¶ The Romanian intelligence apparatus has had almost fifty years of experience molding public opinion. Since the 1989 revolution, it has faced the challenge of adopting an authoritarian mentality to replace totalitarian ideology. To continue holding power, myths & ideals of Romanian nation building have replaced electoral legitimacy to create an audiovisual authoritarianism through TV (& other media) that can withstand foreign pressure for liberalization in return for foreign aid. The monopoly over mass communications permits the perpetuation of the authoritarian alliance between the marginalized peasants & industrial workers & the postcommunist state. Since neither civil society nor the ruling parties are interested in or have learned much about democracy, nationalism & anti-internationalization strategies will engender more legitimacy. In general, Romanian TV has been successful in portraying the opposition as outsiders, who cannot be trusted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27668 / ISA / 1994 / 7929

**Carling, Alan** (Dept Interdisciplinary Studies U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England), **Evolution, Choice and Change**.

¶ Rational choice theories have traditionally taken values & preferences as givens, & have analyzed social action either in terms of intended outcomes, or, where the outcomes are the result of complex interactions, in terms of the concept of equilibrium. Neither of these approaches is well suited to the analysis of questions of historical & social change, in which: values & preferences are themselves subject to variation, the outcome is unlikely to be intended by any of the actors involved, & equilibrium processes play a subordinate role. It may be possible to address all these limitations together by developing an approach that combines a rational-choice model of individual behavior with a genuinely evolutionary (ie, social selectionist) explanation of the differential success of supra-individual social entities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27669 / ISA / 1994 / 7930

**Carlton, Eric James** (Dept Sociology & Social Policy U Durham, DH1 3JT England (Tel: 091-374-2309; Fax: 091-374-3740)), **The Policies and Practices of Military Conquerors: A Typology**.

¶ Explores how a successful conquering power retains control of the land it occupies, often in the face of a hostile subject people. It is argued that all dominant powers that wish to retain their supremacy must initiate certain policies of control. The options open to an aggressor in maintaining authority are necessarily limited, & range from assimilation through various forms of reeducation, culturalization, & exploitation, to the extreme of extermination. It is further assumed that although expediency is all important, the exercise of power will be conditioned by the ideology of the conquerors. Their image of the subject people will determine whether the practice of pacification takes the form of persuasion, usually with appropriate sanctions, utilizing the norms & institutions of the occupied nation, as did the Romans, or by outright coercion, as was the case with the German forces in the East in WWII. These & other societies are examined in a series of case studies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27670 / ISA / 1994 / 7931

**Carrasco, Hernán** (Instit Estudios Ecuatorianos, calle Carrion 555-B Quito Ecuador (Fax: 593-2-442249)), **Poderes locales y levantamiento indígena en Ecuador** (Local Power and Indigenous Uprising in Ecuador). (SPA)

¶ In June 1990, an important mobilization of the indigenous people of the Ecuadorian highlands surprised the country, in particular, because of the strength & discipline that characterized their actions. Focusing on the province of Chimborazo, with special reference to the parishes of Cacha, Flores, & Combe, it is shown that the uprising brought to light some situations that had been silently developing. The local dimensions of power conflict were particularly relevant: Indians gaining relative control of local power in the rural parishes of the highlands; a transformation in the nature of interethnic relations, coupled in several places with an exodus of the mestizo population; & a remarkable organizational effort. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27671 / ISA / 1994 / 7932

**Carreiro, Teresa Cristina** (U Federal Fluminense, Rio de Janeiro Brazil (Tel: 55-21-4392345; Fax: 55-21-4392345)), **Exclusion sociale et construction de l'identité** (Social Exclusion and the Construction of Identity). (FRE)

¶ The role of social violence in the construction of identities among Brazil's socially disenfranchised is explored on the basis of research conducted in a Rio de Janeiro *favela* (squatter settlement). Identity is broken down into filial identity, a product of the parent-child relationship, & civic identity, woven out of connections between the individual & institutions. Social identity is supposed to consist in the interaction of the two. Among members of the *favela* group, atrophied social identity is traced to the lack of any access to institutions. When it is dominated by filial identity, it manifests itself in an orientation toward private spaces, & an avoidance of the commitments of citizenship. Civic identity, however, may also come to dominate, issuing in an active quest for access to institutions, & in turn to often uncontrollable violence. AA TR & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27672 / ISA / 1994 / 7933

**Carrillo Viveros, Jorge** (Colegio Frontera Norte, Zona Rio Tijuana Baja California Mexico (Tel: 52-66-30-0411; Fax: 52-66-30-0050)), **Personnel Turnover and New Technologies: The Maquiladora Case in Mexico**.

¶ The maquiladora (export assembly) industries established along the Mexico-US border have experienced tremendous growth in employment since 1982, but voluntary personnel turnover (12% monthly average) has been a problem. The turnover is associated with a wide structure of opportunities of employment, poor working conditions, lack of occupational trajectories, & new technology diffusion. Two probabilistic surveys, one with managers & the other with workers, in Tijuana & Juarez indicate that personnel turnover is not associated with technology, but with plant size & working conditions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27673 / ISA / 1994 / 7934

**Carrillo Viveros, Jorge** (Colegio Frontera Norte, Zona Rio Tijuana

Baja California Mexico (Tel: 52-66-30-0411; Fax: 52-66-30-0050)), **Trajectories Implementation of JIT/TQC in Latin America: Greenfield and Brownfield Sites.**

¶ The discussion regarding new flexible production models, post-Fordism, or lean production, from industrialized advanced countries, makes assumptions, eg, neo-Taylorism or tendencies toward Japanization at work, contradictory to the Latin American situation. The transferability of the new concepts has been limited because of a failure to take into account the cultural, social, national, & regional context. Here, the state of the art of new technologies in the industries of different Latin American countries since the 1980s is examined. A diffusion of Just-In-Time & Total Quality Control is identified in such sectors as motor & in-bond industries. Specific adaptations in new or traditional sites are described, suggesting the necessity of conducting trajectories & regional studies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27674 / ISA / 1994 / 7935

**Carrington, Peter J. & Moyer, Sharon** (Dept Sociology U Waterloo, N2L 3G1 Ontario (Tel: 519-883-1211; Fax: 519-746-7326)), **The Relative Impact of the Stages in Juvenile Justice Processing: A Funnel Analysis.**

¶ A criminal or juvenile justice system can be represented by a funnel, in which the population being processed shrinks at successive stages. Of the entire population of juveniles, a certain proportion are identified by police as "suspected" of offenses, a certain proportion of these are charged, & a certain proportion are processed in court. Calculation of these proportions & of per capita rates describes the shape of the funnel; study of variations over time or across jurisdictions in these rates & proportions helps to identify the contribution of each stage to variations in eventual outcomes. Focus here is on a funnel analysis of variations across the ten Canadian provinces in juvenile justice processing, analyzing data on all juveniles processed in 1990/91. Conclusions are drawn about the relative impact of the stages in processing on rates of juveniles receiving custodial dispositions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27675 / ISA / 1994 / 7936

**Carrión, Rosinha Machado** (U Federal Rio Grande Sul, 90040 Porto Alegre Brazil (Tel: 51-228-1633; Fax: 51-227-1036)), **The "Cost" of Qualification.**

¶ From the notion of qualification, understood as the instance of articulation between the assigned task & the real task, investigated are the reactions of control operators in a Brazilian petrochemical company during the implementation of the SDCC, a microelectronic technology for the control of production used in process industries. Results identified the presence of an intensive link between the logic of capital at the base of the qualification, ie, the ordeal undergone by operators in the process of assimilating their assigned task. Also demonstrated are the effects of this ordeal on workers' lives outside the factory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27676 / ISA / 1994 / 7937

**Carroll, William K. & Ratner, R. S.** (Dept Sociology U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3P5 (Tel: 604-721-7573; Fax: 604-721-6217)), **Social and Distributive Justice in the New Social Movements.**

¶ Focuses on the contradictions between the singular objectives of new social movements (NSMs) & attempts to discover & sustain a convergent unity between the NSMs (including the contemporary labor movement) around a diffuse notion of distributive justice. The research is based on a study of 13 NSM organizations in the lower mainland area of Vancouver, British Columbia. Interviews of organization leaders & members were conducted over a 2-year period, yielding comparative profiles of the NSM organizations that underscore the difficulties in resolving tensions between different NSM agendas. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27677 / ISA / 1994 / 7938

**Carter, Bob, Green, Marci R. & Halpern, Eric** (Worcester Coll Higher Education, Henwick Grove WR2 6AJ England (Tel: 0905-748080; Fax: 0905-748162)), **Immigration, Unfree Labour and the Formation of National Identity: A Comparative Study of the USA 1900-25 and Britain 1948-62.**

¶ Case studies are presented of the racialization of migrant labor in the US, 1900-1925, & GB, 1948-1962. The role of the state in constructing

migration in race terms & shaping the conditions under which certain categories of migrant workers participate in the labor market are examined, with focus on debates over immigration & citizenship policy. Investigation of government discourses surrounding restrictive legislation in both countries suggests that: races are socially constructed; the state plays a key role in the racialization of populations through immigration & nationality controls; & the racialized nature of immigration regulation both structures the way in which migrants are situated within the labor market & valorizes notions of race difference within the political economy. In both the US & GB, the reconstitution of national identities was articulated through concepts of race, in which color remained a key signifier of difference. Through immigration & nationality laws, governments ranked human populations into hierarchies of assimilability; once racialized in this way, migrant workers found themselves allocated to particular areas of the labor market & confined to particular positions within the labor process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27678 / ISA / 1994 / 7939

**Carton De Grammont, Hubert** (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 DF Mexico (Tel: 5-623-0211; Fax: 5-616-17-33)), **Globalización y nuevas formas de representación en la agricultura mexicana** (Globalization and New Forms of Representation in Mexican Agriculture). (SPA)

¶ Discusses the private property sector in the Mexican countryside. Focus is on how the process of globalization of agriculture has modified the processes of social representation of farmers & their relation with the state. Three stages in this process are identified: consensus, 1982-1990; friction, 1990-1992; & opposition, 1992 to date. After 1992, new demands, leaders, & organizations emerged, going beyond traditional corporative organizations to create a new framework of union sociability, characterized by the integration of different political party organizations & different sectors. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27679 / ISA / 1994 / 7940

**Carvalho, Inaia M. & Motta, Alda B. Da** (Dept Sociology Federal U Bahia, Brazil ZC 40210 730 (Tel: 071-247-2978; Fax: 071-247-2800)), **Gender as a Dimension in the Construction of Collective Subjects.**

¶ Considers gender as a basic dimension in the production of distinctive experiences that lead to the construction & emergence of collective subjects & actions. It is suggested that collective subjects emerge from a plurality of positions & not solely as a result of social class, & that collective identities depend on articulatory experience. Gender is one of the dimensions shaping social experience, along with age, ethnicity, & social class. The relevance of this analytical framework is reaffirmed in research conducted in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. It is argued that in periphery countries, eg, Brazil, where conditions of extreme exclusion of the popular classes prevail, women's specific problems & struggles tend to be relegated to a secondary place, even among women leaders & activists. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27680 / ISA / 1994 / 7941

**Carvalho, Mário V.** (Faculdade Ciências Sociais & Humanas U Nova Lisboa, P-1000 Portugal (Tel: 1-797-7981; Fax: 1-797-7759)), **Aesthetic Autonomy and Modernity from Enlightenment to "New Music".**

¶ Examines the articulation between Theodor W. Adorno's theory of aesthetic autonomy & the social relevance of music. The domination of musical material as domination of nature, & the objectivation of dynamic subjectivity in new musical forms (developed by the middle class in the eighteenth century) are discussed, taking into account the structure & function of sociocommunicative systems in which music is embodied, as well as the ideological background of musical theory & practice. It is concluded that the so-called new music from the twentieth century is based on the denial of the identification pattern from the Enlightenment, but does not exclude in its most radical manifestations the same kind of contradiction between static system & dynamic life world present at that time. In this sense, subjectivity (objectified in musical forms) today becomes "denial of the denial"; this is specially evident in the work of Italian composer Luigi Nono (1924-1991). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27681 / ISA / 1994 / 7942

**Casas, Ferran** (Dept Psicologia Social U Barcelona, E-08028 Spain

## C

(Tel: 34-4-334-6100; Fax: 34-3-346-12-23)). **Images and Social Representations of Children's Problems in the Media.**

¶ The relevance of adults' images & social representations of children & childhood has been pointed out by various authors. The role of the mass media in the construction of such representations in industrialized societies has increased, however, & these images are often contradictory; research shows that, in news reports, they are often only victims, while in advertising, they express primarily ideal feelings & situations. Which social representations of children will persist into the future, & how will the media influence actual images? Also, what kind of social representations are children constructing about themselves through the media? Various Spanish studies have suggested explanations & working hypotheses concerning the psychosocial factors that influence the legitimization of children's social needs & problems. The perception of risk factors for children by adults & by children themselves also offer interesting perspectives. At the social action level, they also offer ideas about possible social intervention programs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27682 / ISA / 1994 / 7943

Casas, Rosalba & Luna, Matilde (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 Mexico DF (Tel: 550-04-03; Fax: 616-17-33)), **The Political Conditions of Academy-Industry Relations in Mexico: The Case of Mechanisms Shaping the Labor Market.**

¶ Analyzes the emergence of new mechanisms of collaboration between public universities & industry in Mexico, which are explicitly oriented to shape the structure of the labor market, & tend to emphasize the demand side of the market. Also described are the political conditions that have allowed cooperative action between the two sectors. State policies & corporate strategies toward public universities are analyzed, with attention to: (1) traditional & new forms of collaboration; (2) disciplinary areas where collaboration has appeared; (3) characteristics of types of structures & participants; & (4) their decisional structures & the kind of values addressed. Impacts of these structures on the labor market are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27683 / ISA / 1994 / 7944

Casner, Freda (Dept Sociology State U New York Coll, New Paltz 12561 (Tel: 914-889-4533)), **Changes and Continuity: Perspectives on the Status of Women in Soviet Society from 1917 to 1988.**

¶ Women's status in the USSR is surveyed within the framework of five historical periods, 1917-1988. State policy throughout the entire time proclaimed a total break with the czarist past; however, Soviet policy toward women was significantly influenced by the patriarchal traditions of prerevolutionary Russian society. Great advances in legislation did give women extensive legal, economic, & political rights, but implementation of these laws fell far short. The dynamics between official ideology on the "woman question" & societal praxis is examined, noting the extent to which the autonomy of leadership influenced women's situations. The impact of tradition, urbanization & industrialization, state policy, & material conditions on the roles of women during the different historical periods is described. While progress in women's status was evident, the deeply-ingrained ancient patterns of women's subordination was not eliminated. Emergent feminine scholarship may lead to a much-needed raising of consciousness & the recognition that dominant/subordinate gender relationships are not a static "natural order." What has not yet been perceived is that gender dimensions of the "woman question" are autonomous from class dimensions & need to be addressed separately. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27684 / ISA / 1994 / 7945

Castañeda, Quetzil E., **Where Is the Body in Theories of Tourism? Eye Mind the Body of the Beholder and Other Specular Travels.**

¶ The study of tourism has been dominated by semiotic, structuralist, & dramaturgical approaches that focus on the tourist in relation to systems of signs. Underlying the difference between these approaches is a shared understanding of tourism as a necessarily specular activity comprising visual images, attractions, sightseeing, signs to be read, spectacles, staged rituals, video-recording, museum displays, etc. With the influx of Baudrillardian theory, these speculative theories have increased their lip service to Michel Foucault & triggered a plague of gazes. In this contribution to the growing feminist & anthropological critiques of these speculative theories of specular tourism, it is contended that not only do the bodies of tourists evaporate into a synaptic function of sign-reading, but the bodies of analysts supposedly witnessing the subject bodies gazing also

dissolve into an all-seeing, mindful eye. It is argued that these disembodied speculations are based on old gender distortions about mind/body, observer/observed, oral/written. The analysis mimes performance art in that it entails a dual enactment of tourism practice & bodily travel in theoretical narrative. The performative is scripted to visualize the inadequacies of disembodied analyses. Alternative ways to incorporate bodies & envision bodily practices in theories of tourism are staged. To go beyond the disembodied, yet mindful, eye of the tourist beholder, one must be mindful of both the I that beholds bodies & the bodies that behold eyes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27685 / ISA / 1994 / 7946

Castillo Berthier, Héctor F. (Instit Investigaciones Sociales, Ciudad Universitaria 04510 Mexico DF (Tel: 525-552-3218; Fax: 525-616-1733)), **Violencia urbana y cultura en la juventud contemporánea** (Urban Violence and Culture in Contemporary Youth). (SPA)

¶ As the gap between social sectors widens, violence is multiplying, especially among adolescents. While traditional values about family, work, & society face a major crisis, violent messages are received from the media in a casual way. The situation is particularly worrisome in Third World countries: a high % of youth (up to 60% of the total population), extremely low levels of schooling, & high rates of un-/underemployment. Efforts to improve the situation should focus on eliminating risk factors: extreme poverty, disillusion, drugs, & alcohol. The importance of work at the neighborhood level is stressed; its success depends on a good understanding of the popular culture that develops in such environments. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27686 / ISA / 1994 / 7947

Castillo Berthier, Héctor F. (Instit Investigaciones Sociales, Ciudad Universitaria 04510 Mexico DF (Tel: 525-552-3218; Fax: 525-616-1733)), **Conceptual Uniqueness and Identity: Youth Research Networks versus Youth Social Demands?**

¶ One of the most important & least known wars in Latin America is waged around the meaning of essential terms. One of the things power groups are sure of is the great advantage conferred by the semantic control of crucial terms. Defining the sense of basic vocabulary amounts to leading the way regarding the deciphering of what is to live & the after-maths for where to live. Thus, conceptual uniqueness is fundamental for understanding the sense of identity & solving the puzzle of social claims put forward by various groups, especially if research networks are established to understand youth issues in order to support comparative work & international research projects. Questions explored include: Which are the key words? Which are the key concepts? Could rootlessness, poverty, & deprivation be seen through the same lenses in Europe, Latin America, or Africa? Where does the theoretically indispensable begin & where does the empirically interesting end? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27687 / ISA / 1994 / 7948

Castillo, Juan-José (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología U Complutense Madrid Somosaguas, E-28223 Spain (Tel: 34-1-3942874; Fax: 34-1-3942876)), **La organización científica del trabajo en sus orígenes: la obra de Charles Babbage** (The Origins of Scientific Management: The Work of Charles Babbage). (SPA)

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¶ Contextualizes & emphasizes the role played by Charles Babbage's work *On the Economy of Machines and Manufacturers* (1832) in the field of the organization of work in the nineteenth century. Babbage's role as the pioneer of the computer has been highlighted, but his contribution to the sociology of work is less well-known. Elements of this contribution are identified: the so-called "Babbage principle" of the division of labor & the reduction of labor costs; time & motion studies, labor relations & profit sharing, etc. Some of his surprisingly modern methodological contributions are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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Castillo, Juan-José (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología U Complutense Madrid Somosaguas, E-28223 Spain (Tel: 34-1-3942874; Fax: 34-1-3942876)), **Post-Fordism: What Are You Talking About? More on the Reorganization of Production and the Organization of Work.**

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Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Current debates in the social sciences about changes in production abound in the use of categories such as Fordism, post-Fordism, industrial districts, agglomerations, company networks, etc. which attempt to reflect, analyze, & interpret the roots of these changes & their repercussions for work, social classes, & society. In many cases these interpretations are theoretically (& politically) oriented & the debate between different styles of interpretation or paradigms is lively. Based on original field research & an extensive review of the existing literature, the use of approach criteria is proposed as a way of deepening our understanding of the social reality surrounding current systems of production: (1) reconstruction of the global production process; (2) location of work centers & networks in a territorial context; & (3) analysis of social & institutional relations, i.e. the industrial atmosphere. A proposal is offered for a priority research agenda. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27689 / ISA / 1994 / 7950

Castro, Lucia R. de (Dept Psychology Catholic U Rio de Janeiro, 22453 Brazil [Tel: 021-3262725]), **Images of Childhood, Images of Human Development: An Analysis in View of a Paradigm of Temporality.**

¶ Addresses the issue of children's experience of time today, considering both the pervasive conception of time as linear, cumulative, & quantifiable, & the cultural practices that institutionalize children's social position as future-oriented agents, or, agents in moratorium. The consequences for children's sense of identity are also addressed, taking into account the assumption of the gradual reification of time in terms of reified social practices, which leads to a sense of fragmentation & obsolescence of experience itself. Alternative models of temporalization of human experience are considered that allow other ways of dealing with the complexity of human experience, desire, knowledge, & imagination. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27690 / ISA / 1994 / 7951

Castro, Maria Helena H. & Klein, Lucia (Nupes U, São Paulo Brazil [Tel: 55-11-815-4134; Fax: 55-11-818-3157]), **Recycling Science into Technical Effectiveness.**

¶ At the microlevel, three university research groups in Brazil that were able to use their relative autonomy to develop their own ways of both financing their basic/scholarly research agenda & fulfilling demands for applied developments are compared. Shared features are examined, including: their scientific paradigms & institutional culture; level of autonomy; self-management practices; internal pluralism, competition, & co-operation; degree of maturity; & their ability to identify potential niches through technological forecasting, & equip themselves to both explore such niches & establish wide & multipurpose networks of partners through which they renew their fields of scientific competence as well as their contribution to the country's economic & technological competitiveness. The cases under analysis have been able to combine basic research with technological developments that have been successfully absorbed by clients. At the macro or national policy level, explored are recent attempts by government agencies to (1) define more selective criteria & mechanisms for research funding tied to research applicability, & (2) set up integrated programs as a strategy to link current scientific research in specific areas to technological outputs that can be directly incorporated at the productive level. One of the main issues at stake in policy making is to minimize the risks that emphasis on applied research is achieved at the expense of first-class basic research projects. The crucial features shared by the successful research groups analyzed are valuable indicators of how to orient wider-range policies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27691 / ISA / 1994 / 7952

Castro, Myriam Mesquita Pugliese de (U São Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil [Tel: 011-211-0011; Fax: 011-818-3158]), **When Life Has No Value-Homicides of Children and Youth Teenagers.**

¶ Reports findings of research on the homicide of children & teenagers in the state of São Paulo, Brazil. Quantitative & qualitative analyses were conducted, using data culled from official records of the judiciary system during 1990. Results show that 994 children & teenagers were killed in São Paulo State during 1990 & that the majority of the victims belonged to the poorest section of the population & were killed by extremely violent means. In 83.8% of cases, the instrument used was a fire gun, & in the majority, the authors of the crimes (77.4%) were unknown,

which shows the impunity that protects their acts. The findings are discussed in the context of the democratization process occurring in Brazil, noting the high level of human rights violations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27692 / ISA / 1994 / 7953

Castro, Nadya & Guimaraes, Antonio (Afro-American Studies Brown U, Providence RI 02912 [Tel: 1-401-863-3559; e-mail: asergio@brownum.brown.edu]), **Changing Patterns of Work Relations in the Petrochemical Plants of Brazil: 1990 Onwards.**

¶ Discusses new patterns of work relations that are being implemented in the Brazilian petrochemical industry in the aftermath of neoliberal policies. Using both aggregate data & data collected in case studies, examined are new trends of automation, manning, & organization that are changing the face of the industry. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27693 / ISA / 1994 / 7954

Cataneo, Nathalie (GEDISST-CNRS-IRESO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France [Tel: 40-25-10-42; Fax: 40-25-12-03]), **Reduction and/or Flexibility of Working Time: The Part Time Work.**

¶ Part-time work includes two phenomena: a process of working time reduction, & a process of working time flexibility. Here, focus is on the evolution of the deconstruction/reconstruction of women's relations to work (both paid & domestic) produced by part-time work. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27694 / ISA / 1994 / 7955

Catanzarite, Lisa & Erickson, Peter (Dept Urban Studies U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093 [e-mail: lcatanza@weber.ucsd.edu]), **Contextual Effects of Immigrant Occupational Composition on the Earnings of Other Workers in Los Angeles.**

¶ Insights from occupational segregation research are applied to an unresolved question in the debate over immigration & labor markets: the notion that immigrants lower wages for other workers. The wage competition question is addressed by analyzing the contextual effect of the % of recent immigrant Latino men in occupations on the wages of other occupational incumbents. Data from Los Angeles, CA, indicate that, net of other occupation, industry, & individual level characteristics, the % of recent immigrant Latino men in occupations negatively affects individual-level earnings for other men. Differences in the magnitudes of these effects are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27695 / ISA / 1994 / 7956

Catemario, Armando (Facolta sociologia U Roma, I-00198 Italy [Fax: 39-6-84435398]), **The Plurality of Morals: Their Sources and Levels.**

¶ The meaning of religion (experience of "alterity") & of morality (sense of justice) is explained as being natural universals, according, respectively, to transpersonal psychology & to Kohlberg's psychologic theory. Various forms of morality are differentiated, noting universal principles behind the relativity of norms. Religion can be characterized on a cultural level as "worldview," linked not only to morality but also to rite & myth. In contemporary interreligious dialogue, a unitarian vision of morality appears, which is based on love altruism as the overcoming of illusion of a "separate ego." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27696 / ISA / 1994 / 7957

Cautres, Bruno (Institut études politiques Domaine U, BP45 F-38402 Saint Martin d'Hères Cedex France), **Class and Voting in France.**

¶ Focus is on two questions: (1) What exactly is the nature of the class effect on voting in France? The multivariate relationship is analyzed between class, religion, & other socio-demographics. (2) Has the level of class voting in France been constant over time? Data from the 1960s to 1993 are used to examine the "no trend" hypothesis. Methodological questions are considered, comparing the result obtained using correspondence analysis, loglinear, & association models. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27697 / ISA / 1994 / 7958

Cavalcanti, Hilquias B. & Chalfant, H. Paul (Dept Sociology U Richmond, VA 23173 [Tel: 804-289-8067; e-mail: In@cavalcanti@urva.bitnet]), **Moral Choice and the Collective Life:**

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**The Case of Anti-Abortionists.**

¶ Following Emile Durkheim's argument that normative behavior is the product or sum of a collective experience greater than its component parts, the premise that the group life is the collection of circumstances & situations within which individuals have to navigate, making moral choices, is investigated. Specifically, in this case study, General Social Survey data are used to test the hypothesis that active participation in a religious group, regardless of denomination, will best predict an antiabortion stance, without regard for the denomination or religious group involved. Results of multiple regression analysis, controlling for the effects of age, sex, race, & religious preference, indicate that participation in the religious groups is a ground for making the moral choice. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27698 / ISA / 1994 / 7959

**Cavalcanti, Hilquias B., Davidson, Dwight & Swatez, Marc** (Dept Sociology U Richmond, VA 23173 (Tel: 804-287-6429; e-mail: In%cavalcanti@urva.urch.edu)), **De-Routinizing Charisma: Messianic Expectations and the Crisis of Authority (Kera) in the Lubavitch Movement.**

¶ The Lubavitch have been one of the most successful movements within the Hasidic tradition. Through seven generations the movement has routinized charisma away from the spiritual leader toward his office of *Rebbe*. The routinization of office charisma has allowed for a stable & smooth succession of leadership & has, until recently, been the core of the worldwide Lubavitch movement. New Messianic hopes in the Lubavitch community have reversed the process & granted the current *Rebbe* the charismatic status of the Messiah. This Messianic status eliminates the possibility of a successor & presents the movement with its most critical crisis of authority. Using historical evidence, the process of routinization is outlined, exploring the recent deroutinization of charisma in the person of the Lubavitcher *Rebbe*. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27699 / ISA / 1994 / 7960

**Cavanaugh, John C.** (Dept Individual & Family Studies U Delaware, Newark 19716 (Tel: 302-831-8552; e-mail: john.cavanaugh@mvs.udel.edu)), **Intergenerational Differences in Women's Anxiety of Anticipated Caregiving.**

¶ In a replication & extension of prior research, 85 mothers & daughters completed several measures assessing filial anxiety, general anxiety, family relationships, filial responsibility, self-efficacy in caregiving, & perceived health. Results show an exact replication of Victor Cicirelli's (1988) 2-factor solution of the Filial Anxiety Scale (FAS) for the middle-aged mothers, but revealed a 3-factor solution for the undergraduate daughters. This third factor appeared to concern future perspectives on caregiving. Mothers & daughters scored similarly on most of the other measures. Correlational results indicate several similarities, but some differences as a function of generation in terms of how the dimensions of the FAS related with the other measures. The generational differences primarily concern the perceived distance (in terms of time) from actual caregiving. Results are discussed in terms of the need for additional scale development with younger adults & in terms of the broader context of the correlational findings. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27700 / ISA / 1994 / 7961

**Caygill, Howard** ((Tel: 0603-56161; Fax: 0603-250434)), **Constitutional Change and Constitutional Reform.**

¶ Focusing on constitutional reform & drawing on British & German case studies, it is suggested that the sociology of the constitution requires a broader definition of its object than is supplied by the juridical model of public law. In this definition, the constitution is held to regulate not only the relation of state to citizen & parts of the state to each other, but also the relation of the varying defined subjects of civil society to each other & to the state. Recent proposals for constitutional reform are critically reviewed in light of this broader perspective on constitutional change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27701 / ISA / 1994 / 7962

**Cecora, James O.** (Federal Agricultural Research Centre, Bundesallee 50 D-38116 Braunschweig Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0531-596-717; Fax: 49-531-596-367)), **Time Is Money. Reflections on the Use of Time as Capital.**

¶ Time is a basic resource that is equally distributed among economic &

social actors. It is not possible to stop, reverse, or accumulate time; time is consumed at the very moment of accessibility. Utility of time is rendered by time use, ie, activity. Activities fulfill a number of functions—regeneration, production, consumption, recreation, & spatial mobility—and are subject to various person & contextual constraints. Strategies for time use generally aim at maximizing utility of activities & minimizing effects of constraints at a given point in time. However, constraints may be lower & levels of need or utility higher at later points in time; individuals & households evolve strategies to avoid constraints & to save or augment time utility in view of future needs. It is conventional wisdom that money can be allocated to either consumption or investment in future consumption & material security. Similarly, with respect to the use of time, the simultaneous "process benefits" of activities (eg, enjoyment) & their investment character may be differentiated. Concepts & empirical findings on investive strategies of members of family households revealed by time inputs into education & upbringing of dependents, into their social networks & civic activities, & into administration of family assets, are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27702 / ISA / 1994 / 7963

**Celebi, Nilgun** (Dept Sociology Ankara U, TR-06100 Turkey (Tel: 312-310-32-80; Fax: 310-57-13)), **Does the Past Pass Away? The Case of Turkey.**

¶ Proponents of modernization claim that religion was functional in the past but has become a residue only; however, Muslim societies seem to deviate from this model. Proponents of Islam insist that modern theories are mistaken & that religion is as functional as ever. Islamists present the so-called clean alternative, which carries with it accordingly a hope/ideal for the future of Muslim societies. Regarding this argument, several questions are addressed: Is Islam functional or dysfunctional? Is it a residue only? Do Islamists have a new project for the society, or do they present old recipes for a new world? Materials & data comprise public statements of Islamists & content analysis of public announcements in Turkey. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27703 / ISA / 1994 / 7964

**Cerdeira, Maria da Conceição & Dias, Joao** (Ministério Emprego Gabinete Sociologia, Praça Londres 40 Andal P-1100 Lisbon Portugal (Tel: 351-1-396-21-72; Fax: 351-1-397-47-53)), **Processes of Change within the Enterprises and Adaptation of the Professional Relations System in Portugal.**

¶ Growing market demands & support of several incentive schemes have brought some modernization of the Portuguese enterprises; nevertheless, this modernization is mostly restricted to the productive process. Two factors may explain this absence of social innovation: the conflict principle, & the lack of organization of the workers. Trade unions have not found means toward socially controlled technical change. The introduction of new technologies has not led to the development of specific agreements about technology. However, bilateral agreements about restructuring & revitalization of firms & some forms of direct participation of the workers have emerged. A destabilizing trend is observed in the traditional form of functioning of some elements of the professional relations system. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27704 / ISA / 1994 / 7965

**Černigoj-Sadar, Nevenka** (Insti Social Sciences U Ljubljana, 61000 Slovenia (Tel: 386-61-341-511; Fax: 386-61-1683-421)), **Changes in Living Conditions of Families.**

¶ Explores differences in social & material resources in Slovenia relative to age & family life stage, based on statistical indicators of social & economic processes in Slovenia, & 1991 survey data. The macrolevel data indicate a drastic decrease in material resources in the late 1980s-1990s. Families with young children were the most influenced by these processes. Discriminant analysis identifies several indicators of differentiation according to family life stage, including housing conditions, electronic goods for entertainment, education, & infrastructure provisions. The subjective evaluation of living conditions was highly dependent on age & family life stage. The problems arising from drastic decrease of financial resources & the high degree of uncertainty are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27705 / ISA / 1994 / 7966

**Chakravarthy, Radha** (NISTADS, Krishnan Rd New Delhi 110012 India (Tel: 91-11-572-9151; Fax: 91-11-575-4640)), **The Scientific**

# and Industrial Research Laboratories in India in the Changing Conditions.

¶ In the past thirty years, research & development (R&D) policy in scientific & industrial laboratories has changed from a laissez-faire approach to an emphasis on socioeconomic relevance, effectiveness, accountability, concern for performance assessment, & organizational norms. Focus here is on the relationship between determinants of organizational climate & various dimensions of the effectiveness of R&D activities of research groups across specific disciplines, based on data collected from scientists & engineers in Indian laboratories. Major methodological problems of evaluating R&D performance are outlined, & theoretical & practical implications of the findings discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27706 / ISA / 1994 / 7967

**Chakravarty-Kaul, Minoti** (Dept Environmental Science Policy & Management U Berkeley, CA 94720 [e-mail: minotick@nature.berkeley.edu]), **Common Lands in Northern India: A Rational Property Rights Strategy in the Face of Uncertainty.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Argues that self-organized communal property rights in land & other natural resources in northern India during the nineteenth century was an institutional response of inhabitants to survive in an environment which was uncertain both politically & physically. As such, these institutions of rights were rational. The only way individuals could hope to survive was to arrange their assets & liabilities such that uncertainty could be reduced & risk could be shared. Such rational calculations can be evidenced in the patterns of interaction between sedentary communities of cultivators & nomadic graziers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27707 / ISA / 1994 / 7968

**Chamberlayne, Prue & King, Annette** (Dept Sociology U East London, Essex RM8 2AS [Tel: 081-590-7722; Fax: 081-849-3616]), **Public-Private Relations in Caring in East and West Germany.**

¶ Based on narrative interviews obtained in a study of home carers in two cities of the former East & West Germany, it is explored how carers construct relations between public & private spheres. Focus is on how the private sphere is/was constituted & interrelated in the two societies. Also examined is how individuals negotiate for access to resources & the role of family dynamics in promoting or hindering these negotiations. Differences between East & West center around the organization of external help & the use of social networks. In the West, the import of help onto the home ground is a prominent feature, while in the East, the maximization of help outside the house is conspicuous. In the East, negotiations pivoted on personal contacts from social networks of the private sphere. In both societies, family dynamics reinforce or cut across such patterns; an intense power or dependency relationship between carer & cared-for can create a centripetal dynamic & close off the caring relationship from outside support. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27708 / ISA / 1994 / 7969

**Chanana, Karuna** (Zakir Husain Centre Educational Studies Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India [Tel: 91-011-6866265; Fax: 91-011-686-5886]), **Gender Ideology and Educational Policy: Critical Analysis of the Indian Educational Policies with Reference to Women.**

¶ Critiques Indian educational policy to highlight the gap between policy & practice. The educational discourse in postcolonial India is evaluated to demonstrate that the feminist movement has brought about a radical shift in educational policy from exclusive emphasis on the function of education in improving the reproductive role of women (through provision of separate or curriculae for women & men) to its contribution in improving women's productive capacity & empowering them. In spite of the radical stance of the policy, women's education remains a sectoral issue. No guidelines, strategies, or structures are proposed for implementation & monitoring in the policy. Funding is not linked to practice, so institutions receiving funds for women's studies programs need not practice gender equity. Thus, there is a wide gap between policy & practice. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27709 / ISA / 1994 / 7970

**Chandoke, S. K.** (School Planning & Architecture, I P Estate New Delhi India), **Housing Policy in India: A Sociological Critique.**

¶ Housing has to be in conformity with the total life & lifestyle of its occupants, a cultural phenomenon. The location, size, population, economic conditions, political scenario, & housing conditions of India are outlined. The wide gulf between the urban areas & the countryside is analyzed. Housing policy is traced from the pre-British days to the present. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27710 / ISA / 1994 / 7971

**Chanlat, Jean-François & Kamdem, Emmanuel** (Ecole hautes études commerciales, 5255 ave Decelles Montreal Quebec H3T 1V6 [Tel: 514-340-6359; 514-340-5635]), **La Dynamique socio-culturelle de l'entreprise camerounaise** (The Sociocultural Dynamic of the Cameroonian Business). (FRE)

¶ With few exceptions, organizational analysis has been directed exclusively at the business & institutions of the West, neglecting Africa almost entirely. A study of four businesses in Cameroon—an insurance company, a match factory, a bank, & a soap factory—is presented here. Analysis reveals that, as in the West, Cameroonian businesses have developed organizational models suited to their cultural environment. Especially with regard to hierarchical relations, their dynamic is explicable only by recourse to the cultural peculiarities of the African setting. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27711 / ISA / 1994 / 7972

**Chantelat, Pascal** (27-29 blvd de 11 novembre 1918, F-69622 Villeurbanne Cedex France [Tel: 33-72-44-83-44; Fax: 33-72-44-80-27]), **World Strategies of Winter Sport Industries and Transformations of Sport Practices: Consumption of Sporting Goods between Homogenization and Individualization.**

¶ In the 1980s, sport practices have become individualized, making the development of sport industries based on mass production & standardization of goods more difficult. New technologies (of process, products, & materials) being developed are to resolve this dilemma. The flexibility introduced by technological changes in the production process & the possibilities for producing individualized goods (without raising costs) seem to be a miraculous way to reconcile social demand & economic objectives. However, analysis of the main sport industry strategies (in particular, in ski product firms) from a meso-economic approach shows that they are founded on market globalization. Marketing strategies are now more than multinational; they are global. Cultural, social, & national consumption diversities are no longer relevant to commercial success. This does not mean that homogenized consumption of sporting goods is becoming a hegemonic value. Rather, it is a contradictory phenomenon characterized by the coexistence of two tendencies, homogenization & individualization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27712 / ISA / 1994 / 7973

**Chantelat, Pascal & Fodimbi, Michel** (27-29 blvd de 11 novembre 1918, F-69622 Villeurbanne Cedex France [Tel: 33-72-44-83-44; Fax: 33-72-44-80-27]), **Young People, Forms of Sport Sociability and Citizenship. Analysis of an "Inner City" in the Agglomeration of Lyon.**

¶ Explores how sport sociability of young people in inner-city Lyon, France, contributes to the emergence of new forms of citizenship. The analysis attempts to identify different patterns of sport sociability & its interactions, & to define the relationship between youth sports practices & the local authority. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27713 / ISA / 1994 / 7974

**Chanthanom, Kay Suvajee** (Dept Sociology U Pittsburgh, PA 15260 [Tel: 412-681-6475; Fax: 412-681-6475]), **The Globalization Perspective in Sociology: The Relevance of Classical Sociology.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Although there are diverse interpretations of the concept of globalization, there is a commonly shared argument that the unit of analysis in sociology should not be a nation-state or a particular society but the human globe as a whole. Here, classical sociology is reexamined in the context of this modern problematic of globalization, with attention to the following questions: Was the concept of globalization central or alien to classical sociology? If it was central to classical sociology, how was it articulated in conceptual & theoretical terms by such authors as Max Weber & Emile Durkheim? How were the classical sociological insights later inte-

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grated in the contemporary writings of the globalization theorists? It is argued that theoretical classical sociology was profoundly globalistic in nature. The rise of empirical sociology after WWII made a sharp departure from the classical vision & brought an era of "national sociology." The recent revival of the globalization perspective arose due to dissatisfaction with the theoretical poverty of empirical sociology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27714 / ISA / 1994 / 7975

**Chanthanom, Kay Suvajee** (Dept Sociology U Pittsburgh, PA 15260 [Tel: 412-681-6475; Fax: 412-681-6475]), **Ethnomedicine and Ethnomedical Indicators: Defining Health and Illness in the Third World.**

¶ Examples from India, Thailand, Malaysia, & other Asian countries are used to argue that for developing a systematic set of health indicators for a Third World country, one needs to seriously examine peoples' competing belief systems regarding health, illness, death, & dying. People's attitudes toward medical professions, medical authority, & their beliefs in scientific medicine vary from culture to culture. It is claimed that indicators with respect to such issues as knowledge about disease, faith in medical knowledge & technology, cultural attitude toward the doctors, spiritual temporal orientations toward death, nature of sick role, & the cultural definition of good health can generate useful knowledge about the state of health of a country in the Third World. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27715 / ISA / 1994 / 7976

**Chapoulie, Jean-Michel** (Ecole normale supérieure Fontenay Saint-Cloud, F-92266 Fontenay-aux-Roses Cedex France [Fax: 33-1-41-13-25-99]), **Viewpoints on the School System in France and Kinds of Surveys (1880-1990).**

¶ An analysis of the frameworks used by empirical researchers on schools in France since 1880 attempts to demonstrate how studies were influenced by public debates on schools, by the positions of their authors in the school & academic system, & by kinds of documentary sources used. Three groups of surveys are scrutinized: (1) studies grounded on statistics & official documents before 1930 by administrators & professors, which neglect administrative requirements of the functioning of schools; (2) sociological & demographic research, 1950-1975, which considers the school system as a national mechanism aiming at selection; & (3) recent sociological studies using quasi-ethnographical approach that focus on the educational establishment as an important factor in the schooling process. An attempt is made to explain the lack of autonomy in social scientific research on schools in terms of the public debates & the practical viewpoints of actors in the school system. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27716 / ISA / 1994 / 7977

**Chares, Claudio & Filho, Beato** (U Federal Minas Gerais, 31270 Belo Horizonte Brazil [Fax: 00351-31-441-1509]), **Glosses Practices and Anamnesis.**

¶ Anamnesis, in assisting the patient in recollecting facts of his/her life, is essential to establishing a medical diagnosis. It is an essentially interpretative procedure, involving a reflexive relation through the joint tentative suppositions of the physician & the behavior & motivations that could be connected to diagnosis. It is considered when this interpretative process should be discontinued, & therapeutic procedures adopted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27717 / ISA / 1994 / 7978

**Chari, Gopala T. V. & Vijaya, N.** (Dept Sociology Osmania U, Hyderabad 500007 Andhra Pradesh India [Tel: 868986; Fax: 0842-869020]), **Environmental Movements as Environmental Policy. Implications in India (A Perspective through Chipko and Narmada Valley Movements).**

¶ Any disruption of natural conditions for the purpose of developmental programs associated with advanced technology tends to deteriorate the ecobalance. Unfortunately, many developing countries & their governments are not taking environmental issues into account in their formulation of development policies, & as such, many development activities have been associated with adverse impacts on the environment & resources. Recent challenges raised by environmental activists & affected people are analyzed, offering the Chipko & Narmada Valley movements in India as case studies. The grounds & premises on which the governmental projects have been questioned & countered by various environmental groups are identified, along with alternative development strategies they have articulated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc.,

all rights reserved.)

94S27718 / ISA / 1994 / 7979

**Chase-Dunn, Christopher K.** (Dept Sociology Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218 [Tel: 410-516-7633; e-mail: chrisd@jhvm.hcf.jhu.edu]), **The World-System and World State Formation.**

¶ Places the contemporary period of global development in a long-run historical perspective, elaborates a model of world-system cycles & trends, & discusses the main core powers. The possible continuation of the cycle of hegemonic rivalry is discussed in terms of a comparison between the coming four decades & earlier periods in which a declining hegemon was challenged by upwardly mobile states. Possible bids for economic & political hegemony by Japan & Germany are discussed, as are the possibilities for different coalitions in East Asia & Europe. The phenomenon of bloc formation is discussed in a long-term perspective that includes earlier periods of colonial empire & "commonwealth." Finally, the prospects & politics of global state formation are considered from the point of view of the exploited & dominated classes & peoples of the contemporary world system. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27719 / ISA / 1994 / 7980

**Chauhan, Kanchen** (Fatima Coll, Madurai 625 018 India [Tel: 600561]), **Structuring Domestic Labour: Compatibilities and Incompatibilities—Case Studies in Madurai, India.**

¶ Attempts to find out the nature of absorption, the preference of a particular demographic category, possibilities of legitimating domestic labor for making adequate provisions for the laborers, & the socioeconomic forces that pressure the poor to seek domestic labor as their employment. Data were collected through personal contacts with & observation of laborers in Madurai, India. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27720 / ISA / 1994 / 7981

**Chavdarova, Tanya Boycheva** (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13a Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia [Tel: 0359-2-88-38-37; Fax: 0359-2-88-10-60]), **Popular Perceptions of Privatization in Bulgaria and Household Strategies of Economic Activity.**

¶ Popular perceptions of privatization in Bulgaria are strongly influenced by perceptions of social justice, which have been shaped, for two generations at least, through the ideology of communism & totality. This influence explains the contradiction between the common positive ideas about the significance & social function of the ongoing privatization process & the prevailing negative evaluation of the concrete consequences that privatization brings about. Further, there is no correspondence between the steps undertaken by the household to participate in the privatization process & their views on this process. The analysis draws on a 1991 survey of perceptions of justice & a 1993 survey of household strategies of economic activity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27721 / ISA / 1994 / 7982

**Chavdarova, Tanya Boycheva** (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13a Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia [Tel: 0359-2-88-38-37; Fax: 0359-2-88-13-47]), **The Illegal Status of Work in Changing Bulgarian Society.**

¶ During the last three years in Bulgaria, the reemergence of the private sector & growing unemployment has led to changes in labor relations. The "civil contract" has become a widespread legal form of wage work, especially in the private sector; however, work is increasingly done without any contract. Here, examined is the interaction of main & extra work, with respect to (i) legal status, importance in the household time budget, income provided, & actual & potential social meaning, based on 1993 household survey. It is argued that the present legal framework does not meet social security needs & thus leads to social stratification, thus creating conditions for labor market segmentation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27722 / ISA / 1994 / 7983

**Chekki, Dan A.** (Dept Sociology U Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9 [Tel: 204-786-9187; Fax: 204-786-1824]), **Towards the 21st Century: Futuristic Scenarios of the Veerashaiva Community in North America.**

¶ The Veerashaiva community in North America, which is based on a common religion, history, traditions, symbols, & values, faces an uncertain future mainly because of its relatively small size & intense exposure

to North America values & lifestyles. This community, comprised of an overwhelming majority of highly educated professionals, has a greater assimilationist tendency than most other immigrant religious communities. Here, examined are the efforts of the older generation to retain an ethnic identity, the problems the community encounters, its future, & the prognosis for its survival. A utopian & nonutopian model of the future of the Veerashaiva community are contrasted, & strategies to achieve the utopian model suggested. It is argued that a family system deeply embedded in Veerashaiva culture, a highly developed organizational structure, & a firmly established Veerashaiva educational system are essential to foster & strengthen a Veerashaiva community consciousness & identity in the next century. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27723 / ISA / 1994 / 7984

**Chekki, Dan A.** (Dept Sociology U Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9 (Tel: 204-786-9187; Fax: 204-786-1824)), **Poverty in a Land of Plenty: Ideology and Policy-Programs in Urban Canada.**

¶ Discusses whether poverty is necessary in Canada, one of the wealthiest & most advanced industrial nations, & whether poverty should be considered a public problem requiring expanded state involvement or a private & individual problem for which the state should accept minimal responsibility. Contrary to public images, many welfare recipients are part of the temporary work force. The conservative ideology maintains that the social programs have helped to establish a culture of dependency that has institutionalized permanent poverty. Furthermore, it is believed that government programs to aid the poor encourage dependency & render them less & less capable of self-help, self-discipline, & a successful entry into the work force. The belief that the causes of poverty are rooted in failed individuals & families rather than a failed public economy & discriminatory public policy requires a fundamental reexamination of the politics of poverty & the policy related to social services & redistribution of wealth. Here, these ideologies are examined, along with government policy & programs, noting the role of nongovernment organizations in dealing with the problem of poverty in Canadian cities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27724 / ISA / 1994 / 7985

**Chen, Xiangming** (Dept Sociology U Illinois, Chicago 60607 (Tel: 312-996-5391; Fax: 708-524-9604)), **Determinants of Urban Industrialization in China: A Human Ecological and Political Economy Analysis.**

¶ Human ecological theories emphasize population size, territorial density, resource distribution, physical distance, locational advantages, & transportation & communication networks as crucial factors in industrialization. From a political economy perspective, the decreased role of the central state, growing local government autonomy, expansion of the private sector, spatially targeted urban planning, & uneven integration into the international economy lead to diverse & uneven paths of local industrialization. Using panel regression on data on cities in the People's Republic of China, 1984-1990, the conjunctural effects of these theory-specific variables on urban industrialization are evaluated. The implications of the statistical findings for theorizing urban system change during transition from state socialism are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27725 / ISA / 1994 / 7986

**Chen, Xiangming** (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60607 (Tel: 312-996-5391; Fax: 312-996-5104)), **Capitalism in a Socialist Space Economy: The Role of the Foreign-Invested Sector in China's National and Regional Development.**

¶ A study of the increasingly important role of the foreign-invested sector (FIS) in shaping the state-dominated mixed economy of the People's Republic of China at the national & regional levels. Following a systematic presentation & discussion of data on the institutional types & spatial distribution of the FIS, analysis focuses on comparing two distinctive regional economic systems—the Greater South China Economic Zone (GSCEZ) & China's Yellow Sea Economic Zone (CYSEZ). In the GSCEZ, the FIS, which is dominated by Hong Kong & Taiwan capital, takes on hybrid organizational forms that are socially & culturally embedded, & based on Chinese kinship ties & local-place identity. These firms have adapted well to the region's orientation toward light industries. This spatial-institutional mix represents a Chinese version of flexible production that competes effectively in the Asia-Pacific & global markets. The FIS in the CYSEZ, on the other hand, is characterized by more capital-intensive manufacturing firms with investments from Japa-

nese & South Korean companies. This institutional feature blends with the dominance of heavy industries in the region. The comparison shows differential development outcomes due to different combinations of FIS institutional forms & spatial-economic structures. Conclusions are offered regarding the comparative & contributory role of capitalist institutions & mechanisms during China's economic transition from a planned to a market system. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27726 / ISA / 1994 / 7987

**Chernenko, Igor V.** (Foundation Scientific & Cultural Development, 19 Solomenskaya ul. kv.53 UKR-252110 Kiev Ukraine (Tel: 7-044-261-91-75; e-mail: synerg@sovam.com)), **Social Morphogenesis and Fatal Realization of Forbidden Evolutionary Ways.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Human activities are limited by fundamental natural or social laws, which are usually treated as principles of prohibition. The main sociological principle of prohibition can be formulated as follows: violent restrictions of social freedom & pernicious coercion metamorphose deep functional structures of society & cause delayed-action fatal troubles that can be followed by a collapse of civilization. Society evolves & undergoes transmutations driven by hidden nonlinear functional links between basic processes of social self-reproduction. Concealed nonlinear nature of social system can be revealed by means of mathematical modeling that enables reconstruction of regularities of seemingly arbitrary social phenomena. The microlevel of a socioeconomic system is described by a model of technological evolution based on Eigen's hypercycle, Allen's production functions, & dissipative modifications of Lotka-Volterra equations. This model proved to be useful in simulating Kondratieff long waves & macro effects of technological innovations on the microlevel, as well as hidden functional reasons of political crises, wars, & ethnic conflicts. The macrolevel is described by the Cusp Catastrophe model as a three-dimensional image of the multidimensional micro level. The macro model can be deduced from the micro description by means of Kuz'min's metabolism function. Analyses of the micro model enable examination of hidden processes, eg, involved in the transition from socialism to post-socialism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27727 / ISA / 1994 / 7988

**Chernina, Natalia** (Tereskovoy 40/41, Novosibirsk 90 639090 Russia), **A New Challenge for Occupational Training in the Russian Society.**

¶ The adjustment of the qualifications structure to the occupational structure in Russia involves: retraining of the already employed population, & the entry of young people into the labor force. A survey in Siberian towns 1991-1994 revealed problems & perspectives concerning both ways of adjustment. After specifying changes in the role of enterprises in the establishment of a vocational training system & socialization of young people, the position & actions of other social actors responsible for transformation of the training system are noted. The system of vocational training is the outcome of complex processes of coordination between the state, employees, & employer associations. The different interests of social groups to invest in human capital is taken into consideration. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27728 / ISA / 1994 / 7989

**Chernyshenko, Serge V.** (Dnipropetrovsk State U, UKR-320010 Ukraine (Tel: 7-056-2-39-12-16; Fax: 7-056-2-465523)), **Information Interaction, Morphogenesis, and Evolution in Social and Ecological Systems.**

¶ Differential models of information interaction & evolution in social & ecological systems are proposed that are based on suppositions that information processes have an essentially discrete & nonlinear nature. The typical characteristic of these processes is that signals with low power level may produce nonequivalent high-power reaction. This suggests the possibility of change-over of some parameters of system-receiver as a result of small changing (near some critical values) of system-transmitter characteristics. Thus, the information process may be interpreted as a sequence of bifurcations. If a global system including both receiver & transmitter is considered, "internal catastrophe" can occur in which the bifurcation parameter of one subsystem is a phase coordinate of the other. This approach makes it possible to synthesize various differential models of information processes in social & ecological phenomena. The

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model of "predator-prey" (or "supply-demand") information interaction is presented as an example of such a model. Another synergetic model of an information process is the model of societal evolution based on M. Eigen's Hypercycle, which illustrates information-increasing process in open systems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27729 / ISA / 1994 / 1990

**Chi, Peter K. S. & Hsin, Ping-lung** (Dept Consumer Economics & Housing Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853-4401 [Tel: 607-255-3045; Fax: 607-255-0790]), **Intergenerational Living Arrangements and Medical Utilization of the Elderly in Taiwan.**

¶ Examines how intergenerational living arrangements influence physician & hospital services & utilization of the elderly in Taiwan, presenting results of a national representative sample survey of all households in Taiwan. The behavioral systems approach developed by Andersen & Newman (1973) provides the basic framework for the study, extended to include a measure of social support. Chinese cultural expectations are used as a foundation for explanation of medical utilization patterns. Policy implications for future development of a universal health insurance program in Taiwan are discussed, based on the findings. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27730 / ISA / 1994 / 1991

**Chiarello, Franco & Napoli, Alessandro S.** (Dipt scienze storiche & sociali U Bari, I-70121 Italy [Tel: 080-317-343; Fax: 080-317-344]), **Modernization and Professions: The Case of Southern Italy.**

¶ Examines relevant peculiarities of the professions in southern Italy, emphasizing how high-skilled professional supply is far greater than the demand in the industrial & producer service sectors, based on a research review. Findings show "hypertrophic" tertiarization of the economy based on a wide expansion of services & public administration. The professional class in southern Italy seems to be stressed by diametrically opposed impulses, in which politically oriented acquisitiveness & clientelistic particularism still play a critical role. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27731 / ISA / 1994 / 1992

**Chiffolleau, Sylvia** (14 Gamay en Nisr St, Cairo Egypt [Tel: 202-361-31-47; Fax: 202-349-35-18]), **A National Experience for the Creation of Medical Profession: The Egyptian Case.**

¶ Egypt's health care system & medical profession, born in the early nineteenth century, are based on national will, & are not the result of a colonial construction. When GB occupied the country in 1882, the local medical profession had to deal with hegemonic British doctors. Through historical documents, especially the professional press, it is shown how the medical profession managed to maintain its social status despite foreign competition. However, it has lost something of the philanthropic vocation of the profession. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27732 / ISA / 1994 / 1993

**Chiricos, Theodore G.** (School Criminology & Criminal Justice Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306-2025 [Tel: 904-644-7371; Fax: 904-644-9614]), **Moral Panic as Ideology: Race, Drugs, Violence and Prisons in the U.S..**

¶ Rates of incarceration in the US have doubled in the past decade, while crime has decreased or increased slightly depending on the measure. Most impacted are African-American men who comprise 6% of the general population & 50% of prisoners. Two moral panics involving young black men have provided a vocabulary of punitive motive helping to promote these trends. Here, these panics over crack cocaine & youth violence are described as ideological phenomena that justify repressive policies while masking contradictions of US political economy that most adversely impact young black men. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27733 / ISA / 1994 / 1994

**Chisholm, Lynne A.** (Institut Education U Marburg, D-30532 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-711-52-62-87; Fax: 49-711-52-79-43]), **European Youth Research: tour de force or Turbman zu Babel?**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ A description of the development of European youth research & policy since the turn of the present decade: What kinds of theoretical & empiri-

cal problematics have been addressed, in which national-cultural contexts, by which interested parties? How is this emergent discourse analytically structured? In what ways might it be possible for a projected European youth research to respond productively to the elaboration of theoretical discourse on youth questions that jettison boundaries (national, linguistic) whose rationales have little to do with the social construction of youth in contemporary Europe? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27734 / ISA / 1994 / 1995

**Chistyakova, Yulia Borisovna** (Institut Economics & Industrial Engineering, Novosibirsk 630090 Russia [Tel: 7-383-2-35-44-27; e-mail: julia@soi.nsk.su]), **The Establishment of New Economic Institutions in Russia: Changing and Conflicting Norms and Values.**

¶ Data derived from content analysis of the central press, official documents, & statistical materials, supplemented by 1992/93 sample surveys representing population groups from Siberian regions of Russia, are used to examine value-normative aspects of the formation of new economic institutions in the transition period. This process is connected with the legitimization of new values, as reflected in such categories as "free enterprise" & "private ownership." It is hypothesized that conflicts develop between the traditional & new values, as well as between new values & existing norms. Analysis reveals contradictions between: (1) the official ideology of the establishment of the new economic institutions & the decisions & laws concerning entrepreneurship & private ownership; & (2) the official market ideology & the population's economic values & attitudes toward new rights & responsibilities in the field of economic activity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27735 / ISA / 1994 / 1996

**Chiu, Stephen Wing-Kai** (Dept Sociology Chinese U Hong Kong, Shatin New Territories [Tel: 852-6097008; e-mail: bl12701@cusc.bitnet]), **The Reign of Market: Economy and Industrial Conflicts in Hong Kong.**

¶ The situation of Hong Kong, a unique near-textbook case of market society, is used to test various hypotheses pertaining to the relationship between market & strikes. With the extremely low level of institutionalization of industrial relations in Hong Kong, workers' strike activity is highly dependent on their changing market position. Buoyant labor market, rising real wages, & brisk product demands augment the bargaining power of labor vis-à-vis management, remove psychological barriers to protest, & increase the strategic appeal of strikes. Conversely, slackening economic growth, decline in employer propensity to invest, stagnant real wage growth, & low job security foster passivity & tilt the balance of power decisive to the capital's favor. In general, propositions derived from the collective action perspectives performed well in explaining both short-run variations & secular trends in strike activity in Hong Kong. Theories stressing the incidence of psychological stress, however, are found to be complementary to the collective action perspectives in the short-run, when price inflation is likely to induce strikes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27736 / ISA / 1994 / 1997

**Choe, Hyun** (Korea Instit Youth & Children, Daelim Apt 3-603 Okumdong 2-Bungi Songpaku Seoul 138-130 [Tel: 82-2-404-2269; Fax: 82-2-579-9768]), **Cultural and Ethnic Identity and Youth Policy in Korea.**

¶ A test of the hypothesis that adults educated in the South Korean democratic society would prefer democratically raised youth to young ones raised in the North Korean communist society, noting implications for Korean unification & strategies of homogeneity rehabilitation. Analysis is based on responses of a sample of 4 adults educated in the democratic society & 8 from the communist society to the Korea General Personality Test. Results indicate that adults from communistic society rate higher & evaluate more positively the democratic society youth personality, except with respect to responsibility; democratic society youth were more negatively evaluated by the democratic society adults. The hypotheses are thus disproved. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27737 / ISA / 1994 / 1998

**Chouraqi, Alain** (LEST/CNRS, 35 ave Jules Ferry F-13626 Aix-en-Provence France [Tel: 33-42-37-85-25; Fax: 33-42-26-79-37]), **Facing Dynamic Complexity: Regulatory Complexes Linking Autonomy and Heteronomy.**

¶ The development of different types of worker participation appears in

the heart of new formal regulations, generally experimental, revealing a possible evolution from opposition toward complementarity in the relationship between heteronomy & autonomy. The aim here is to verify this evolution via: a long-term analysis of new formal regulations regarding firms, trade unions, collective, & workers; & an examination of the difficult emergence of aspirations, learning processes, & capacity for autonomy. This dual movement leads to the question of a new complementarity of autonomous rules & of heteronomy, especially in what are called the "regulatory complexes," which bring the rules & actors together in collective bargaining, direct participation, & decentralization. This leads to discussion of the legitimacy of state law in the social & economic fields. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27738 / ISA / 1994 / 7999**

**Chouraqui, Alain, Le Tron, Michel & Pinaud, Henri** (LEST/CNRS, 35 ave Jules Ferry F-13626 Aix-en Provence France [Tel: 33-42-37-85-25; Fax: 33-42-26-79-37]), **The French Experience of Regulated Direct Participation: Dangers and Opportunities for Trade Unions.**

¶ Examines two research programs jointly managed by the French National Center for Scientific Research & the CFDT (a major trade union) that addressed basic questions about worker participation & union attitudes in the context of new forms of management. The first set of questions concerns the relationships between workers' direct expression & the role, influence, & functioning of trade unions. The second set relates to the possible relationship between the productive system's efficiency, & participative & negotiation practices. The third set concerns more specifically the periods of introduction of changes, whether a matter of intentional innovation or various crises. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27739 / ISA / 1994 / 8000**

**Chuhan, Abha** (House No 1106A, B-1 Vasant kunj New Delhi 110070 India [Tel: 6892222]), **Tribal Women: Socio-Cultural Constraints and Economic Development.**

¶ An attempt is made to analyze the economic development of the Saharia tribe (Madhya Pradesh, India), & the sociocultural constraints tribal women face in this process. It is argued that gender inequality exists in unstratified precaste/-class & prestate societies, but becomes pronounced & is manifested in different ways. The formation & implementation of statutory programs & their failure to improve the economic condition of tribal women are traced. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27740 / ISA / 1994 / 8001**

**Cicerchia, Annalisa** (Via Gavinana 1, I-00192 Rome Italy [Tel: 06-3203170; Fax: 06-3214802]), **Environmental and Urban Planning in the "Quadrato" Project: An Italian Experience.**

¶ A distinctive urban line of study is emerging in social studies on quality of life measurement. From a concept of urban as opposed to environmental values, a shift has occurred toward different concepts: the urban ecosystem & ecological city. Focus here is on social indicators used to measure quality of life in the urban environment. A ten-year plan for the environment & its territorial frame of reference, the "Quadrato" project, put forth by the Italian Ministry of Environment, is discussed. Concepts such as territory supply/demand, territorial load, urban system balance-spillover, & critical population mass are used to introduce a first experimental planning-oriented set of indicators (subjective & objective alike) of urban quality of life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27741 / ISA / 1994 / 8002**

**Ciciotti, Enrico** (U Venezia, I-30123 Italy [Tel: 0039-41-746247; Fax: 0039-41-5240403]), **State and Region in Italian Industrial Policy.**

¶ Italian industrial policy has always been formulated by central as well as regional governments, but recently conflict has emerged among different actors & public & private interests. Analyzed here are the major issues in the Italian (& international) debate on industrial development & changes in national & local industrial policy actually implemented in Italy in the last ten years, showing the different role that public & private actors can play in such a context. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27742 / ISA / 1994 / 8003**

**Ciechocinska, Maria**, **Rebuilding Collective Identity in Poland as a Process of Rebuilding Democracy in a Western Perspective.**

¶ Poland offers examples of the dynamics of cultural identity in two peri-

ods of the peaceful revolution. During the Solidarity social movements of the 1980s, cultural identity was based mostly on national identity; in the second period, starting in the 1990s, national identity has been losing its importance due to changed values of the competitive society & emerging democratic institutions. Differences in collective identity are explored during these two periods in the context of a new democratic system & a shift toward a free market. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27743 / ISA / 1994 / 8004**

**Cindoglu, Dilek** (Dept Politics & Public Administration Bilkent U, Ankara Turkey [Tel: 90-312-2664576; Fax: 90-312-2664960]), **AIDS and Women: Gender Analysis of the Turkish Campaign against AIDS.**

¶ Investigates the basic themes & issues raised in the recent nationwide extensive & expensive campaign against the AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) epidemic sponsored by the Turkish Ministry of Health. Specifically, gender dynamics in campaign material are analyzed, based on a visual & verbal content analysis of this material, mainly billboards. The preliminary findings suggest that: (1) although the target audience is the whole society, women are absent, at least visually, from the billboards, & messages are addressed toward men; (2) monogamy is presented as the main solution to the epidemic. The social construction & reproduction of myths related to the AIDS epidemics are examined, & implications for other societies & governments that are developing strategies in fighting AIDS are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27744 / ISA / 1994 / 8005**

**Ciobano, Monica** (Institut Sociology, R-76114 Bucharest Romania [Tel: 40-1-3124188; Fax: 40-1-3124195]), **Trends in Romanian Family during the Last Three Generations.**

¶ Explores the Romanian family over three generations, based on 10 social genealogies containing 357 social itineraries since 1881. The grandparent generation was affected by WWI, WWII, & the beginning of the communist regime in 1947. The parent generation felt the influence of WWII, the collectivization of agriculture (1949-1962), & socialist urbanization & industrialization. The current generation is the most dynamic, affected by the fall of the communist regime in Dec 1989. In the last four years, each family group has sought new strategies to survive in this period of economic chaos. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27745 / ISA / 1994 / 8006**

**Cirtautas, Arista Maria** (Dept Government Claremont McKenna Coll, CA 91711 [Tel: 909-621-8000; Fax: 909-621-8419]), **The Social Foundations of Liberalism: A Reexamination.**

¶ Works by analysts such as Barrington Moore, Jr. (*The Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy: Lord and Peasant in the Making of the Modern World*, 1966) & Gregory Luebbert (*Liberalism, Fascism or Social Democracy. Social Classes and the Political Origins of Regimes in Interwar Europe*, 1991) have attempted to illuminate the relationship of social classes to the origins of liberalism, demonstrating that the existence of a middle class is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for the founding of liberal regimes. Here, the role of the petit bourgeoisie, ie, the class of small independent producers, eg, artisans & craftspersons, & of small independent shopkeepers, in explaining the origins & social foundations of liberalism is explored. Comparative historical research of the US, France, & Germany shows that where this class was successfully mobilized by democratic political forces, the establishment of liberal regimes followed. Conversely, where the interests of the petit bourgeoisie were not represented by democratic political parties, antiliberal regimes were established. It is concluded that liberalism was founded by a coalition comprised of a rising class, the middle class, on the one hand, & of a dying class, the petit bourgeoisie, on the other. Implications of this finding for the newly democratizing countries of Eastern Europe suggest that if formerly privileged but currently declining social groups, eg, workers in heavy industry, are not mobilized under democratic auspices, they will play a pivotal role in preventing liberal democratic outcomes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27746 / ISA / 1994 / 8007**

**Clammer, John R.** (Dept Comparative Culture Sophia U, Tokyo 102 Japan [Tel: 03-3238-4000; Fax: 03-3238-4076]), **The Dynamics of Absence: Social Movement Theory and the Singapore Case.**

¶ The political culture generated in postindependence Singapore, a society that has achieved rapid capitalist development under authoritarian

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political conditions, has prevented the emergence of any serious social movements, despite a large ground-swell of discontent. Here, explored are the nature & creation of this political culture, the mechanisms through which the state, under the slogan of "nation-building" has largely driven alternative social visions underground, & the management of an almost dissent-free social environment manipulated through a model of reality that denies legitimacy to the idea of there being any social problems except those created from the outside or by outsiders within the society. Actual everyday forms of resistance, eg, gossip, ethnicity, & religion are addressed, describing state attempts to control these factors. Theoretical implications are considered, along with comparative implications for other Asian newly industrializing cultures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27747 / ISA / 1994 / 8008

Clammer, John R. (Dept Comparative Culture Sophia U, Tokyo 102 Japan [Tel: 03-3238-4000; Fax: 03-3238-4076]), **Migrant Workers, State and Society in Contemporary Japan.**

¶ The past decade has seen a huge influx of migrant workers in Japan as the Japanese economy has grown & penetrated into Southeast Asian, East Asian, & even Middle Eastern & African economies & societies. Many of these migrant workers are illegal (official estimate, 300,000), but they form an essential part of the Japanese economy. The only recognized unskilled migrant workers are South Americans of Japanese descent. This influx has sparked fierce debate about human rights issues & ethnicity. Focus here is on the dynamics of ethnic discourse & practice triggered by this influx of migrants, its links to debates within Japan of wartime responsibility & racial policies, its impact on Japanese theories of self & other, & the objective role of this new ethnic pluralism in the Japanese economy, society, & culture. Issues of access to housing, medical, legal, & educational resources are now seen in ethnic terms, which has created awareness of minorities in Japanese society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27748 / ISA / 1994 / 8009

Clark, Alice W. & Shreenivas, Sudha (Dept Demography U California, Berkeley 94720 [Tel: 510-642-9800; e-mail: clarka@qal.berkeley.edu]), **Excess Female Child Mortality in Gujarat State, India: Class Constraints on the Effects of Maternal Education.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Analyzes the incidence & socioeconomic covariates of excess female child mortality (EFCM) in Kheda District, Gujarat State, Western India, using data from a 1991 questionnaire survey. Demographic & socioeconomic information was gathered from 780 ever-married women, their husbands, & their children (total N = 3,309) in 2 villages. Considering the effects of class (landownership), traditional social status (high vs low caste), & maternal education (no schooling, 1-5 years, & 6+ years), the proposition that socioeconomic group membership affects gender valuation is tested. Arguing that a family's status is not only a household-level variable, but a product of structural features rooting families in the local political economy, it is hypothesized that the ameliorating effect of maternal schooling on EFCM will be constrained in some groups. The sex ratio of child deaths, with a ratio of 1.02+ female over male representing EFCM, is examined in cross-tabulations & logistic regressions with class, social status, maternal education, & control variables. Results show that maternal education at a level of 6+ years lowers the chances of EFCM, while landownership increases them. Supporting the hypothesis, education improves EFCM only among landed women; it has no impact among those with no land. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27749 / ISA / 1994 / 8010

Clark, Andrew E. & Oswald, Andrew J. (CEPREMAP 142 rue Chevaleret, F-75013 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-40-77-84-11; Fax: 33-1-44-24-38-57]), **Satisfaction and Comparison Income.**

¶ Tests the hypothesis that happiness depends on income relative to a comparison or reference level. Analysis reveals: (1) workers' reported satisfaction levels are inversely related to their comparison wage rates; & (2) satisfaction levels are strongly declining in the level of education—eg, college graduates have the lowest job satisfaction, ceteris paribus. Concern for relativities seems the natural explanation for this result. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27750 / ISA / 1994 / 8011

Clark, Terry Nichols, Bartowski, J., Huffer, D. & Quillian, L. (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 [Tel: 312-702-8686; Fax: 312-702-9673]), **The New Political Culture.**

¶ Outlines key elements defining a new political culture (NPC): it redefines the classic Left-Right continuum in a way that distinguishes fiscal from social issues, stresses social issues, emphasizes market & social individualism, reassesses the welfare state, focuses political debate on issues more than party loyalty, & is supported by younger, more educated, affluent individuals & societies. A set of propositions about causes of the NPC are tested using survey data on West European countries, Japan, Australia, Israel, Canada, & the US, obtained as part of the Fiscal Austerity & Urban Innovation Project. Measures of the NPC include higher standard deviation in spending preferences, emphasis on nontraditional spending areas, support for abortion, & a populist response in dealing with citizen input into the political process. Citizen characteristics are measured by demographic characteristics of citizenry, as well as by mayors' & council members' reports of citizens' activities & preferences. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27751 / ISA / 1994 / 8012

Clark, Terry Nichols, Rempel, Michael & Swianiewicz, Pawel (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 [Tel: 312-288-0082; Fax: 312-702-9673]), **Mapping the Political Cultures of the World.**

¶ Attempts to identify the origins of cross-national, regional, & local variations in political culture. Four political cultures—individualism, hierarchy, egalitarianism, & particularism—are delineated, & hypotheses specified concerning the impact on each type of factors pertaining to economics, education, family structure, religion, history, & current political institutions. Analyses utilize data from the Fiscal Austerity & Urban Innovation project, including urban demographic statistics & surveys of the political views of mayors in the US, Canada, Western & Eastern European countries, Argentina, & Japan. Findings confirm that industrialization, greater mass education & informational access, & less traditional family structures are associated with less particularism & more social individualism, involving support for individual rights, open political expression, & tolerance of diverse views. Also, although egalitarianism rises in the early stages of industrialization, it tends to be replaced by less egalitarian & more "market" individualist views as occupational structures become more differentiated, the service sector rises, & worker organizations decline in power. Finally, religious variables are found to have several distinct political cultural effects. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27752 / ISA / 1994 / 8013

Clarke, Simon R. C. (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [Tel: 203-523301; Fax: 203-523497]), **Privatisation and the Struggle for Control of the Enterprise.**

¶ The collapse of the planning system in the USSR destroyed the traditional Soviet form of unitary state property as enterprise directors asserted their independence. Here, this developing struggle for the control of the enterprise is explored on the basis of intensive longitudinal case studies of industrial enterprises in four regions of Russia. The process of privatization establishes a new form of property, as enterprises are transformed into joint-stock companies & shares are issued. Typically, a large proportion of shares are in the hands of employees of the enterprise, a proportion may be sold to outside shareholders, a proportion retained in state hands, & a proportion of unsold shares vested in the enterprise itself. The struggle for the control of the enterprise therefore has two dimensions: (1) the struggle to control the representation of shareowners, typically at the annual shareholders' meetings; & (2) the struggle to assert the rights of ownership against the rights embedded in the traditional ideology, according to which the enterprise is the creation of the toil of the labor collective. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27753 / ISA / 1994 / 8014

Clarke, Simon R. C. (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [Tel: 203-523301; Fax: 203-523497]), **The Restructuring of Enterprise Management and Industrial Relations in Russia.**

¶ Since 1987, new workers' organizations have emerged in the former USSR, most importantly in the coal mining industry & the transport sector, while the former party-state trade unions have declared themselves independent of the communist party & state bodies. Here, case studies are reported of 15 enterprises in 4 regions of Russia, with attention to how the workers' movement has contributed to the restructuring of in-

dustrial relations in the workplace. It is concluded that, even in the coal mining industry, the political independence of the workers' movement at the national level is not matched by the development of independent workers' organization at enterprise & shop-floor level. Workers' interests continue to be articulated & diffused primarily through the traditional informal structures of managerial relationships. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27754 / ISA / 1994 / 8015**

**Clarke, Susan E.** (Dept Government U Essex, Colchester C04 3SQ England [Tel: 0206-872-745; Fax: 0206-873-598]), **Rethinking Citizenship: The Political Implications of the Feminization of the City.**

¶ Gendered consequences of the restructuring of local political economies & their political implications are discussed, focusing on women's political activism in the context of their household & community settings. The analysis draws on interviews with activist women in 8 US cities contending with changing work regimes. It is argued that citizens' experiences with state & economic restructuring are mediated increasingly by gender relations. Fragmentation of the employment structure by flexibility, sector, & occupation contributes increasingly to broader employment inequalities & to distinctive political strategies reflecting variations in work regimes & household configurations. As a consequence, the political importance of labor force participation has changed: variations in work conditions & household configurations, rather than labor force participation itself, are increasingly significant factors in shaping political participation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27755 / ISA / 1994 / 8016**

**Clarke, Susan E., Gaile, Gary L. & Saiz, Martin** (Dept Government U Essex, Colchester C04 3SQ England [Tel: 0206-872-745; Fax: 0206-873-598]), **State and Local Development Strategies in Economically Depressed Areas in the USA.**

¶ Studies US responses to uneven spatial development processes at both state & local levels. As the national government withdrew from subnational development policy support in the 1980s, both state & local governments moved away from traditional development policy orientations toward more entrepreneurial approaches. At the state level, a unique database measuring state program change over time is used to describe these trends, allowing states to be ranked in terms of policy orientations & policy choices across states with varying economic conditions to be compared. Multivariate analysis underscores the normative & political dimensions of these choices, including the role of the governor in initiating policy change & the ways that economic organizations shape the scope & sectoral nature of policies adopted. While many state policy initiatives target distressed urban areas, this city-level database (N = 178 cities with 200,000+ population) reports on what cities themselves are doing. Findings compare policies adopted by distressed cities with those in other cities, & reveal some unexpected evidence of local cooperation as well as competition. For both state & local data, spatial statistics are used to eliminate the influence of regional economic conditions in measuring the effects of policy efforts. Evidence is found that local use of entrepreneurial strategies distinguishes communities with job growth, new firm formation, & fast growing firms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27756 / ISA / 1994 / 8017**

**Clason, Christine E.** (Dept Sociology U Groningen, NL-9712 TG Netherlands [Tel: 31-50-636210; Fax: 31-50-636226]), **Employment, Parenthood and the Place of Children in Contemporary Society: An Introduction.**

¶ The child is variously viewed as (1) a delicate creature to be loved & carefully nurtured; (2) a gift or carefully selected option; (3) a burden or liability for the parents, which limits their opportunities in society; & (4) an assurance for company, help, & care in old age. In daily practice, the attitudes of individuals toward children & parenthood generally combine these views, & are influenced by public attitudes toward children & evaluation of the place & value of children. The old system by which the care for, & the raising & education of, children were organized are under discussion throughout Europe. These systems can be described by a number of dimensions—public-private, home-school, parents-others, state-family, professional-laity—but a crucial role has always been reserved for the mother. This role is a focal point in the debate, & with women's greater participation in the labor market, the place of children in society has become confused, uncertain, & endangered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27757 / ISA / 1994 / 8018**

**Clemenz, Manfred** (Johann Wolfgang Goethe U, D-60483 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 069-78-1335]), **German Reunification—Dream, Nightmare, Reality (Identity and Social Transformation).**

¶ An analysis, based on intensive interviews over the last three years, of how the people of the former East Germany have managed the process of social & institutional transformation, & what identity transformations have occurred. Contrary to former hypotheses & expectations, it is shown that aspects of collective & national identity (identification or counteridentification with certain collective & national aspects) are far more important than sociodemographic factors. A typology of the individual transformation process is presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27758 / ISA / 1994 / 8019**

**Clogg, Clifford C. & Rudas, Tamas** (Dept Sociology Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802 [e-mail: ccc@psuvm.bitnet]), **A New Index of Structure in Mobility Tables and Related Kinds of Cross-Classifications, Including a General Fit Index for Contingency-Table Models.**

¶ For occupational mobility tables & related types of cross-classification tables, suppose that a simple model H is applied & the questions asked are the following: How well does the simple model fit, apart from sample size? How much structure is left to explain? How much improvement in fit, or how much additional structure, is associated with modifications of model H? These questions are answered by considering a special two-point mixture. This approach is applied to several mobility tables & models. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27759 / ISA / 1994 / 8020**

**Close, Paul** (Centre European Social Research U Derby, Millklover DE3 59Y UK [Tel: 0332-622275; Fax: 0332-514323]), **The Family, Citizenship and Change: The Comparative Implications of Recent Developments in Eastern and Western Europe.**

¶ Explores the issue of citizenship in Europe, with particular reference to the consequences of the economic, social, & political development of the European Union within the context of broader European change. Focus is on the empirical & theoretical links between the evolution of the European Union as a supranational & the everyday lives & experiences of Europeans as citizens. The family is described as a contested (internally & externally) arena of gender- & age-related divisions & inequalities, & thereby of power struggles, which have crucial implications for the extension, expansion, & experience of citizenship rights, status, & identity within Europe. These struggles have features that are in part pan-European & in part contextually specific & variable. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27760 / ISA / 1994 / 8021**

**Cochrane, Allan** (Faculty Social Sciences Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA Buckinghamshire England [Fax: 44-908653744]), **Changing Forms of Local Citizenship. "Empowerment" and "Accountability" in the UK.**

¶ Twentieth-century understandings of local governance & citizenship have tended to focus on the electoral accountability of multifunctional local governments to the residents of their territories. More recently, however, different forms of accountability (& different notions of citizenship) have begun to emerge. Some of these are explored with the help of an analysis of the recent experience of the UK. Two aspects of the changes, in particular, are considered: (1) accountability, which has gradually shifted from electoral forms to forms based on contractual arrangements, with the citizen redefined as consumer; & (2) empowerment, which has a chequered history with roots in radical community-based literatures, but whose practical meaning now seems to have narrowed to either a means of allowing consumer/citizens to complain about services, or a means of licensing more marginal community groups to operate within frameworks set by other agencies. It is argued that the rise of both of these approaches to local governance implies a fundamental weakening of traditional notions of citizenship. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S27761 / ISA / 1994 / 8022**

**Cocklin, Barry & Retallick, John A.** (Charles Sturt U Riverina, Wagga Wagga New South Wales 2678 Australia [Tel: 61-69-22-2410; Fax: 61-69-22-2888]), **Teachers' Workplace Learning: Giving a 'Voice' to Situational Realities.**

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¶ Factors relevant to the construct of teachers' workplace learning include: the nature of the innovation/change; the teacher as a person & learner; the situations of teaching; learning resources & support; systems recognition & reward; & the culture of the school. These factors are situated within a context of cultural, ideological, & value formations that strongly influence what & how teachers learn. Here, a descriptive model of teachers' workplace learning is developed, based on the promise that teachers are active constructors of their own learning, thereby necessitating that the participants provide the insight into their situational realities. Accordingly, the research conducted Feb-June 1993 incorporated a qualitative methodology in which a researcher spends 2 days in each school, conducting a wide range of interviews to develop a contextual story. Findings result in 10 case studies of the situation, experiences, & processes of workplace learning. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27762 / ISA / 1994 / 8023

**Cockrell, Alfred** (Faculty Law U Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700 South Africa [Tel: 021-6503449; Fax: 021-6503776]), **The Place of a 'Bill of Rights' in the Transition to a Democratic South Africa.**

¶ The legal order in South Africa during the apartheid era closely tracked the ideal-type of repressive law, & by the early 1980s it had become clear that the system was suffering from a massive crisis of legitimacy. Recent arguments in favor of the introduction of a bill of rights in South Africa are situated against this background, with particular emphasis on the convergence of attitudes in the late 1980s between the government & the African National Congress. The process of constitutional negotiations from 1990 to 1993 is then described, which culminated in the enactment of the "transitional constitution" in Dec 1993. This constitution contains a chapter of fundamental freedoms, ie, the so-called "interim bill of rights." A distinction is drawn between the instrumental role & the symbolic role of this chapter. Instrumentally, the interim bill of rights seeks to constrain the power of the state in the transitional period & to judicialize political conflict in terms of the new legalism. Symbolically, the enactment of the bill of rights symbolizes the break with the repressive legal order of apartheid by inserting a discourse of rights into what had hitherto been a discourse of unfettered power. While law is obviously incapable of containing political conflict on its own, it is argued that the interim bill of rights nevertheless has a crucial role to play in the transition to a fully democratic South Africa. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27763 / ISA / 1994 / 8024

**Coe, Richard M.** (Dept English Simon Fraser U, Burnaby British Columbia V5A 1S6 [Tel: 604-253-5760; e-mail: coe@sfu.ca]), **Eco-Engineering Workplace Genres: A Study in the Sociology of Discourse.**

¶ Genre has become a keyword in the movement to create a more dynamic, dialectical, contextual conception of structure as social process in symbolic action, a crucial factor in psychological & social processes of discourse. But what happens when rhetorical situations & contexts of situation change radically for individuals or groups? When writing consultants intervene in the writing processes of social institutions, they sometimes devise & implement new generic structures. One such workplace intervention is analyzed here. Using genre theory as a frame & the case study as a representative anecdote, the rhetorical, pedagogical, & ethical implications of attempts to eco-engineer new genres for newly evolving social contexts & purposes are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27764 / ISA / 1994 / 8025

**Coenen-Huther, Jacques** (Dept Sociology U Geneva, CH-1211 4 Switzerland [Tel: 41-22-705-83-02; Fax: 41-22-781-41-00]), **Change and Continuity in Recent Russian History.**

¶ Several times since the end of the nineteenth century, Russian society has gone through processes of profound social change, from the abolition of serfdom in 1861 through the break-up of the USSR in 1991. Here, using documentary evidence, it is shown that seemingly radical changes always involved an element of continuity & that institutional arrangements of the past put limits on any voluntaristic reorganization of the society. Features of prerevolutionary Russian were still present in the Soviet system, & current attempts to modernize the country & to open it up to Western influences are hampered by values, norms of behavior, & role expectations inherited from previous phases of Russian history. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27765 / ISA / 1994 / 8026

**Coetzee, Jan K. & Wood, Geoffrey T.** (Dept Sociology Rhodes U, 6140 Grahamstown South Africa [Tel: 27-461-318361; Fax: 27-461-25570]), **A Local Odyssey in Search of a New Space for Freedom: Biographical Accounts of the Political Struggle in the Eastern Cape (South Africa) in the '80s.**

¶ The life histories method is used to record & explore the accounts & perceptions of activists in South Africa, focusing on the symbolic journey of people toward making the country their own by challenging the existing order. The activists' stories reveal many facets of the resistance in the 1980s, including processes related to their experience & their "trajectories of suffering." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27766 / ISA / 1994 / 8027

**Coghlan, Andrew & Buckle, Philip** (24 Walker St, West Brunswick Victoria Australia 3055 [Tel: 03-380-9612; Fax: 054-262-479]), **Floods in North East Victoria, Australia, October 1993. A Community Based Recovery Management Program.**

¶ The flood of 3 Oct 1993 of northeast Victoria was perhaps the fourth largest disaster to occur in Australia in the past three decades. Despite the severity, the emergency management arrangements worked well, characterized by a high level of interagency cooperation. However, this successful management itself created difficulties, in that media & government focused on its few errors, problems, & shortcomings. The success of the recovery process was built on established practices, derived empirically from previous events, of community development. The process involved overall coordination of the recovery process by the Dept of Health & Community Services, devolution of management to local levels as far as possible, & the creation & fostering of community-based recovery management groups. This approach—its objectives, methods, & outcomes—are examined in the context of government policy that places emphasis on individual self-reliance & local initiative. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27767 / ISA / 1994 / 8028

**Cohen, Rosalie** (4024 Woodruff Ave, Lafayette Hill PA 19444 [Tel: 610-828-1619]), **A Conceptual Styles Model for Theory Based Elder Planning.**

¶ Conceptual styles theory provides a model for value-neutral, multiple-program design & evaluation in elder planning, especially for suitable culturally complex societies undergoing rapid change. This empirically grounded theory links the family styles of those in subculturally dominant occupations to individual rules of conceptual organization, & through this link predicts the individual value structures & personal preferences that bear on program design. After describing the empirical bases for the identification of four dominant conceptual styles, one is selected for more detailed analysis—one used cross-culturally by women, the statistically largest group dependent on others in later years. The analysis finds that the standardized, mass-oriented, industrial model may not be appropriate for use in developing, culturally complex societies with changing occupational & family structures; the conceptual styles model described here is argued to be more appropriate. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27768 / ISA / 1994 / 8029

**Cohen, Yinon** (Dept Labor Studies Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel [Fax: 972-3-64-07300]), **Discrimination and Migration: Arab and Jewish Out-Migration from Israel and the Occupied Territories to the U.S..**

¶ With focus on Arab & Jewish emigration from Israel, the West Bank, & Gaza Strip to the US, hypotheses are tested regarding the socioeconomic characteristics of emigrants during the late 1970s: (1) emigrants to the US from Israel & the territories were favorably selected from the population of Israeli Jews, Israeli Arabs, & Palestinian residents of the West Bank & Gaza. The positive selection of Arab emigrants has been more intense than the favorable selection among Israeli-born Jewish emigrants. The hypotheses are tested using data from the 1980 US census & the 1983 Israeli census. Results support the hypotheses. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27769 / ISA / 1994 / 8030

**Cohen, Yolande** (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [Tel: 514-987-8425; Fax: 514-987-7813]), **The Professional Nurse: The Historical Construction of a Female Career (1880-1927).**

¶ In Quebec, the history of nursing indicates intricate combinations of

the French republican model & the US model of professionalization. Through a large network of associations of graduates, nursing obtained its registration in 1920. Before that time, the negative views of physicians & of some French-Catholic nursing groups reduced the profession's autonomy. Analysis of historical events, & of the links that existed between Leonie Chaptal, the French pioneer of nursing, & the leading French-Canadian nurses in Quebec, the Grey Nuns, through their journal *La Veilleuse* (1924-1927), indicate how the profession was molded by specific trends that were experimented with internationally. An attempt is made to show how an international conscience of the need for a nursing profession took place in the first decades of its establishment. Tracing the origins of the debate should enhance understanding of its place among other professions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27770 / ISA / 1994 / 8031

Cohn, Amélia (Centro Estudos Cultura Contemporânea CEDEC, Rua Airoso Galvão 64 São Paulo SP Brazil CEP 05002-070 [Tel: 55-11-871-2966; Fax: 55-11-871-2123]), **Health Policy and Economic Change in Brazil.**

¶ Noting the cases of Mexico & Chile as comparison, the dimension & complexity of problems regarding public health in Brazil are examined. The consequences of the premature privatization of the health care sector, & the relationship between social policies & antipoverty measures in building democratic institutions are considered. Focus is on the relationship between political & social democracy, in the context of the privatization of public services without a consistent neoliberal economic policy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27771 / ISA / 1994 / 8032

Cohn, Ellen G. (Dept Criminal Justice Florida International U, Miami 33181 [Tel: 305-940-5850; Fax: 305-956-5485]), **The Effect of Weather and Temporal Variables on Calls for Police Services.**

¶ The belief that physical phenomena influence human behavior has persisted throughout history. Prior research has outlined a range of predictor variables, eg, temperature, rainfall, wind, day of week, welfare check arrival day, which could be used in making short-term forecasts of calls for police service. This research examines calls for police in Minneapolis, MN, & attempts to develop a mechanism that will forecast daily counts of service calls. Results suggest that, for many types of criminal behavior, short-term prediction of calls for service is feasible. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27772 / ISA / 1994 / 8033

Cole, Cheryl L. (Dept Kinesiology U Illinois, Urbana 61801 [Fax: 217-244-7322]), **Siting the Woman in the Body: "Gender Verification" and the Production of Deviant Femininities.**

¶ Addresses the production & politics of the body & gendering practices, guided by questions that converge around a problematic concerned with the relations among the body (understood as an ideological resource), the hierarchy of & traffic between what is made to count as nature & culture, & the production of threat & power. More specifically, the site of institutionalized gender verification tests, as articulated in & through sport is used to examine how science produces & manages the fictive binary that constitutes sex. Also considered is how the production of these certified feminine bodies & the making of deviant bodies are related to broader national & international relations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27773 / ISA / 1994 / 8034

Cole, Cheryl L. & Andrews, David L. (Dept Kinesiology U Illinois, Urbana 61801 [Fax: 217-244-7322]), **Popular Racialized-Deviants in America: Magic Johnson and Michael Jordan.**

¶ An examination of the media's representations of the "misbehavin'" of two prominent African-American athletes (Magic Johnson & Michael Jordan), since those representations gain their political significance from & contribute to the historical & pathological inscriptions on the African-American male body. It is suggested that these representations rely on codes of racialized deviance, danger, & threat that dominate the racist imaginary & constitute the cultural truths of everyday life in the contemporary US. A critical/conjunctural interpretive strategy is used to explore the issue. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27774 / ISA / 1994 / 8035

Coleman, Simon M. (Dept Anthropology U Durham, DH1 3HN England [Tel: 091-374-2888; Fax: 091-374-2870]), **Redefining Solidarity: Media Technology, Ritual and Protestant Fundamentalism.**

¶ Over the last ten years, a minirevival of conservative Protestantism has occurred in Sweden through the activities of the Faith movement, which attracts approximately 10,000 members. Focus here is on the largest Swedish congregation, the "Word of Life," in Uppsala, based on participant observation in 1986/87, 1990, & 1992. It is argued that the use of media technology by these Christians provides an innovative means of articulating solidarity through ritual. The excitement & sensuous quality of services are retained yet also objectified in cassettes & videos. The sacred is relocated within individualized space & personal time, sanctifying the domestic context of the viewer or listener. Adherents describe gaining insights from a sermon as a physical process akin to eating. It is concluded that videos & cassettes, ostensibly modern media of communication, also act like relics from older traditions, transcending spatial divisions by diffusing the sacred from religious center to periphery. The efficacy of such products apparently bypasses political or cultural boundaries, yet the globally oriented activities of the group are juxtaposed uneasily with a more parochial form of sanctified nationalism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27775 / ISA / 1994 / 8036

Collins, James P. (Dept Anthropology State U New York, Albany 12222 [Tel: 518-442-4708; Fax: 518-442-5710]), **The Literacy "Crisis" at the University: Institutional Contradiction and Linguistic Hegemony.**

¶ Analyzes a site of pedagogical crisis for many universities in the US: the remedial writing program & course. It is examined how pervasive institutional contradictions are reflected in both program histories & daily classroom practices, &, conversely, how those histories & practices maintain an unstable linguistic hegemony. Data are drawn from a comparative study of writing programs at a northeastern urban university serving an ethnically diverse, multiclass population with a large proportion of underprepared students. Data collection combined participant observation in teacher training, observation & audiotaping in regular & remedial composition courses, open-ended interviews with teachers, students, & program administrators, & limited archival research. Analyses focus on: teacher socialization, as manifested in training sessions & program handbooks; the ideological underpinnings of curriculum, as reflected in classroom textbooks, classroom interaction, & student, teacher, & administrator statements in interviews; & the treatment of linguistic difference, as revealed in teacher training, classroom writing situations, & program-wide testing. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27776 / ISA / 1994 / 8037

Collins, Randall (Dept Sociology U California, Riverside 92521 [Tel: 909-787-5444; Fax: 909-787-3330]), **German-Bashing and the Theory of Democratic Modernization.**

¶ German society is often considered nondemocratic & militaristic because of failure to undergo its own modernizing revolution; as a late modernizer, it has been antagonistic to advanced Western societies, & prone to anticivilizing impulses manifested in Nazism. The underlying theory reduces four dimensions of modernization to a single transition, allegedly typified by England, the US, & France. In bureaucratization & religious secularization, Germany has led the modernization process since the eighteenth century; in capitalist industrialization, long-term differences were relatively minor; in democratization, Germany did not lag as much as Anglo-oriented theory claims. England & France were also, in many respects, undemocratic & authoritarian societies until the turn of the twentieth century. The image of Germany as an antimodernist society came from geopolitical causes: the reversal of alliances leading to WWI, & war defeat, which laid the basis for fascist seizure of power. Analytically, the roots of militaristic movements of extreme ethnic violence are found in all societies; whether such movements become dominant depends on conditions independent of the modernization process. Given future conditions of geopolitical crisis & ethnic struggle, fascist-like movements are possible in any society in the world. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27777 / ISA / 1994 / 8038

Collins, Randall (Dept Sociology U California, Riverside 92521 [Tel: 909-787-5444; Fax: 909-787-3330]), **Sociology of Emotions as the Solution to Rational Choice Anomalies.**

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† Most rational choice anomalies take the form of overestimating a single alternative & failing to engage in full calculation of relevant conditions. The kinds of situations in which such anomalies are most likely to arise, & which particular alternative is overestimated, can be explained by a theory of emotional energy (EE). Individuals seek to maximize EE arising from their everyday chain of interaction rituals (IRs); the symbols in which they think are internalized from IRs & are loaded with EE proportional to the social solidarity or social dominance experienced in recent IR situations. A few highly charged symbols cause decision making to seem intuitively obvious; where decisions are divorced from relevant IRs & no concept is highly charged, decision making is most laborious. Accordingly, any successful artificial intelligence will have to incorporate an interactional basis for emotions that motivate the selection of cognitive symbols. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27778 / ISA / 1994 / 8039

Colomy, Paul (Dept Sociology U Denver, CO 80208 [Tel: 303-871-2060; Fax: 303-871-2090]), **Metatheorizing in the Symbolic Interactionist Tradition.**

† An examination of the role of generalized discourse (GD) in the symbolic interactionist tradition. GD refers to debates about presuppositions, the methodological underpinnings of social scientific practice, general models purporting to describe & explain social processes & systems, & ideological commitments, explicit or otherwise. It is maintained that, despite proponents' indictment of this genre & their complementary commitment to empirical studies & grounded theory, GD has played a crucial role in the development of the interactionist tradition. This metatheoretical hypothesis is supported through an examination of the GD associated with the Chicago school segment of the interactionist tradition, the competing segments associated with the old & new Iowa & Illinois schools, & the post-Blumerian turn in contemporary interactionism. It is contended that every tradition, even the most empirically oriented, rests on discursive commitments, & that a tradition's social scientific progress is intimately tied to advances in its discourse. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27779 / ISA / 1994 / 8040

Coltrane, Scott L. (Dept Sociology U California, Riverside 92521-0419 [Tel: 909-787-3501; Fax: 909-787-3330]), **Engendering Families: Equity and Obligation in Family Work.**

† A social constructionist theoretical perspective is used to describe how families & gender are mutually & simultaneously defined, enacted, experienced, & reproduced within various social & economic contexts. Relying on qualitative studies of family life in the US, it is suggested that structural conditions & gendered notions of equity & obligation shape contemporary parenting practices & divisions of household labor. Quantitative time-use & survey data & in-depth interviews with dual-earner couples indicate that more family labor is shared when: wives are employed more hours, earn more money, & negotiate for change; husbands are employed fewer hours & are involved in early infant care; couples have a cosmopolitan social network, delay the transition to parenthood, & have an egalitarian gender ideology; & households contain remarried spouses, fewer children, & older children. Recent & projected demographic & economic trends in the US indicate that most of these facilitating conditions will increase in the near future. It is concluded that US fathers will take a more active role in child care, & that husbands will perform more housework, but that men's contributions to routine household labor will remain far below those of women. Predictions about future patterns of equity & obligation in household labor are offered, & implications for family processes & gender relations are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27780 / ISA / 1994 / 8041

Coman, Mihai (Faculty Journalism & Mass Communication Studies U Bucharest, Romania [Tel: 401-3110545]), **The Metamorphosis of the Myth of the Intellectual. The Case of Mircea Eliade, Philosopher and Historian of Religions.**

† The cultural destiny of Mircea Eliade, who devoted his life to the study of mythology & religions, became the subject of an intellectual myth itself. Eliade was regarded as: a Renaissance humanist, mastering both natural sciences & liberal arts; an emigrant in his French & American periods; one who turned tradition into modernity; & a ceaseless contestant. As a result, Eliade became part of the intellectual elite in Romania. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27781 / ISA / 1994 / 8042

Constantopoulou, Chryssoula (U Macédoine, GR-54006 Thessaloniki Greece [Tel: 031-854-87; Fax: 031-844-536]), **Pour une gnose du social échappant à la tutelle du langage** (Toward A Gnosis of the Social beyond the Guardianship of Language). (FRE)

† A critique of the limited state of understanding of the social 100 years after Emile Durkheim. It is argued that contemporary sociology is greatly influenced by the mass multimedia & the logical constraints embedded in language. The media offer iconically intensive communication, within a wide range of alternative cognitive possibilities. Media capitalizes on the importance of knowledge gained from simulation, massive parallelisms, & interaction. Further, it promotes the superior affect-expressive qualities of the icon. In approaching the problematic use of language, social scientists have privileged the artistic or multidimensional perspective of the social. Focusing on the sublime conveyance of reality through literature, the notion of the social drama, & the indispensability of the artist for the universal understanding of life, it is noted that intuitions are not exploited in an academic world under the supervision of language. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27782 / ISA / 1994 / 8043

Constantopoulou, Chryssoula (U Macédoine, GR-54006 Thessaloniki Greece [Tel: 031-854-87; Fax: 031-844-536]), **Understanding Media as Post-Modern "Faith".**

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† If we agree that in its extended meaning, religion can be equal to social community, religious sociological theory should recognize that (1) belief is central for any social formation, & (2) successful sociological analysis should not underestimate the social religious dimension. Sociology of religion could also be named sociology of contemporary faiths & should study the conditions of contemporary faith production, which is vital for understanding society. Beyond the observed postmodern secularism, another kind of faith exists—new media screen information. The world believes in its image given by the media, through which millions of "devouts" are connected to the world. This may be the most global religion ever known. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27783 / ISA / 1994 / 8044

Constantopoulou, Chryssoula (U Macédoine, GR-54006 Thessaloniki Greece [Tel: 031-854-87; Fax: 031-844-536]), **Metamorphoses sensibles de l'intelligible: la sociologie comme art** (New Technologies: Toward a New Kind of Sociological Knowledge?). (FRE)

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

† The modern sociological quest for scientific understanding of social realities has given rise to a plurality of sociological languages, each with its own standard of truth. While some sociologists have chosen to adopt a multidimensional, "artistic" approach to the social, few have abandoned their scientific languages. Interactive multimedia technology, for the first time, provides a new cognitive alternative to scientific discourse. The exploration of this technology demonstrates the superiority of iconic over verbal representations with regard to the social. The implications of its emergence on traditional conceptions of the sociologist & of sociological knowledge are considered. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27784 / ISA / 1994 / 8045

Conte, Massimo (Istit studi & ricerche sociali, I-80122 Naples Italy [Fax: 081-575-20-60]), **La Condition de travail, les biens de consommation, l'organisation des loisirs, les valeurs et les conduites éthiques de la population juvénile de Naples** (Working Conditions, Consumer Goods, Structural Aspects of Leisure-Time Activities and Ethical Values and Conduct of the Youth of Naples). (FRE)

† Presents preliminary findings of the 1992/93 ISERS-Naples study of the dynamics of the religious experience & sociocultural changes in Naples, Italy. This pioneering study consolidates a variety of methodological approaches to a large sample of neopolitans. It focuses on the place & function of work within a value-oriented society, consumer purchasing patterns, lifestyles of young people, organization of leisure time, & orientation of ethical values & behaviors. It is argued that different perspectives on modernization develop legitimacy as a function of the geographical

cal territory. The youth's world is becoming stratified, an expression of local contextual factors & homological trends toward nationally accepted processes & dynamics. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27785 / ISA / 1994 / 8046

**Conversi, Daniele** (Dept Sociology London School Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE England [Tel: 66-71-837888; e-mail: conversi@uk.ac.lse.vax]), **Nationalism as Border Maintenance and Creation.**

¶ After a brief assessment of mainstream theories of nationalisms (primordialism, instrumentalism, ethnosymbolism, & transactionalism), those theories that stress boundary mechanisms are examined. Boundaries are needed to ensure a distinction between two or more groups, or the spaces they inhabit; hence, in all processes of nation building & nationality formation, as well as in all ethnic conflicts, political leaders give a prominent place to the boundaries that define their national community. It is hypothesized that: (1) national mobilization is enormously facilitated when such boundaries include some clear differential markers or signposts, & (2) the lack of the latter is conducive to political violence when widespread state repression & lack of state legitimacy are also present. Evidence from Catalonia & the Basque region of Spain is presented, as two contrasting cases of cultural persistence & cultural assimilation. It is shown that cultural/anthropological preconditions influenced the evolution of the two nationalist movements, & that cultural fragmentation brought with it fragmented conceptions of national identity; hence, cultural fragmentation paved the way to political fragmentation. The role of state repression in reinforcing previously weak or confused ethnic boundaries is analyzed, & it is determined that violence is used to reinforce ethnic boundaries when the latter are particularly weak or under threat. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27786 / ISA / 1994 / 8047

**Cook-Gunperz, Jenny** (U California, Santa Barbara 93106 [Tel: 805-893-4515]), **Literacy Life Changes: Adult Literacy and the Changing Workplace.**

¶ Recent writings about workplace literacy present workplace learning as if it were an extension of school learning, & consider the skills of reading & writing as, at best, a limited set of tools for learning & doing. In actuality, most workplace learning situations are the result of evaluations of adult literacy competencies made in various informal ways, which result in programs with confused & limited objectives. Many aspects of adult learning situations are neglected, including the affective need to learn & to enter as a literate self into the work world. Workers' own awareness of life chances shapes the learning context in ways that are quite different from school experience. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27787 / ISA / 1994 / 8048

**Cookson, Peter W., Jr., & Sadovnik, Alan R.** (School Education Adelphi U, Garden City NY 11530-4299 [Tel: 516-877-4067; Fax: 516-877-4097]), **Connecting the Macro and Micro: Erving Goffman and the Sociology of Education.**

¶ An examination of the work of Erving Goffman applies it to one of the critical projects of the sociology of education: to connect the macro & micro levels of sociological analysis. Theoretical & empirical problems are set out & Goffman's work is related to two central theoretical perspectives in sociology: structuralism & symbolic interactionism. Exploring Goffman's concepts of passing, interaction ritual, stigma, & the presentation of self, it is suggested that he provided a Durkheimian analysis of the structure of everyday life & social organization. An analysis of his works examines both the structuralist & phenomenological (symbolic interactionist) roots. Goffman's work needs to be more fully integrated into the sociology of education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27788 / ISA / 1994 / 8049

**Cordier, Thomas** (Utrecht U, NL-3584 CS Netherlands [Tel: 0031-30-534685; e-mail: cordier@fsw.ruu.nl]), **Explaining Governance Structure in Voluntary Organizations.**

¶ Governance structures organize the decision-making process in voluntary organizations stating informal & formal rules. A hypothesis is presented that predicts governance structures to be elaborated to allow for most efficient decisions, i.e., at minimal costs & corresponding to members' preferences. To achieve efficiency, an information & a control

problem must be handled. Two types of information are required: specialized knowledge & members' preferences. Control decreases delegates' incentives not to respect members' preferences. The model addresses the classical dilemma between democracy & efficiency in organizations & affirms they are not incompatible. Availability of information is the central variable that explains the mode of governance chosen. If expertise is decentralized & members' preferences unclear, participative governance is chosen; if expertise is centralized & preferences straightforward, representative governance is chosen. Each mode of governance implies a type of control. In the representative mode, the members observe the results & quit if dissatisfied ("output control"). The expected organization form will include few consultation & codetermination procedures, recruitment by cooptation, & devices facilitating control of results. In the participative mode, control is exercised during the decision-making process ("input control"). Members have large access to decision-making arenas & devices to control results will be comparatively less important. Documents, mainly written statutes & rules, are analyzed & matched with organizational variables to demonstrate the value of the model. Comparative evidence is presented together with cases of evolution of governance structures, eg, of Green parties in Europe. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27789 / ISA / 1994 / 8050

**Corless, Inge, Fulton, Robert & Weeks, O. Duane** (Inst Health Professions Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston MA 02114 [Tel: 617-726-8018; Fax: 617-726-8022]), **Iatrogenic AIDS: Issues in the Social Organization of Medical Therapy.**

¶ Examines how transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) was facilitated among the recipients of blood products, addressing the question of how individuals charged with safeguarding the public health placed hemophiliacs in jeopardy for AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) infection. The history of blood therapy, including the development & distribution of Factor VIII is examined & societal mechanisms for assuring the safety of medicines & therapies are reviewed. Information from the medical & scientific literature, the lay press, & key informants support the analysis. The application of a series of explanatory models to the data yields a best-fit conclusion. The decision to supply medical products suspected of being contaminated with HIV raises ethical, social, & political issues of significance. Affected nations have differed in their responses to these issues. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27790 / ISA / 1994 / 8051

**Cornforth, Christopher James & Thomas, Alan** (School Management Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA Buckinghamshire England [Tel: 0908-655863; Fax: 0908-655898]), **The Changing Structure of the Worker Co-Operative Sector in the UK: Interpreting Recent Trends.**

¶ The changing structure of the worker cooperative sector in the UK since 1988 is examined, based on results of a 1992 saturation survey of 1,000+ worker cooperatives, compared with results of a similar 1988 survey. Particular focus is on changing patterns of formation & changes in sectoral & regional concentrations of cooperatives. In earlier work, it has been argued that the development of the worker cooperative sector is constrained by various barriers to development. Considered here is how changes in the environment have influenced these barriers, in particular, the entrepreneurial problem & financial barriers, & how these changes help to explain recent developments in the worker cooperative sector. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27791 / ISA / 1994 / 8052

**Cornia, Giovanni Andrea, Burke, Mary Anne, Fajth, Gaspar & Paniccia, Renato** (UNICEF International Child Development Centre, I-50122 Florence Italy [Tel: 39-55-2345258; Fax: 39-55-244817]), **Ugly Facts and Fancy Theories: Welfare Changes in Eight Eastern European Countries during 1989-93.**

¶ Despite efficiency, incentive, & dependence problems, in the postwar period, most countries of Eastern Europe achieved significant improvements in living conditions, though serious problems remained in a few areas. Although a rise in income inequality & unemployment was generally expected (& the need for introducing specific safety nets recognized) in 1989/90, most commentators viewed the transition as a golden opportunity to tackle past problems & achieve higher welfare levels. Improved incentives, more efficient price signals, & adoption of new social policy were expected to generate strong supply responses & positive social outcomes. An analysis of income- & capabilities-based welfare indicators 1989-1993 shows that few of these expectations have been met. In fact,

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most of Eastern Europe is now mired in a social crisis of greater proportions than that faced by Latin America during the 1980s. There is limited agreement on the causes of this growing deterioration. On the basis of household budget data from several countries, an attempt is made to separate the welfare effects of changes in earnings, transfer payments, & income inequality. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27792 / ISA / 1994 / 8053

**Corradi, Juan E.** (New York U, NY 10003 [Tel: 212-998-8375; Fax: 212-995-4146]), **How Many Did It Take to Tango?: Voyages of Urban Culture in the Early 1900's between Buenos Aires and Paris 1910-1930.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Three tasks are undertaken: (1) to examine the social origins of the tango as urban music in Buenos Aires (Argentina) as a developing form of social organization, (2) to analyze the choreography & the lyrics of 50 tangos to show how they express the social history & organization (ie, the "musical self-referentiality" of the tango), & (3) to examine the processes of legitimation of the tango as popular music internationally, by examining the circulation of cultural forms between Buenos Aires & Paris (France) before WWI & after, during "les années folles" (the crazy years). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27793 / ISA / 1994 / 8054

**Corrêa, Marilena** (Instt Medicina Social U Rio de Janeiro, 21941 Brazil [Tel: 55-21-2250940; Fax: 55-21-2641142]), **Private Life and the Construction of the Language of Sexuality among Teenagers: A Study of Two Different Groups of Teenagers in the City of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.**

¶ Explores the acquisition & development of the language of sexuality, & normative rules that legitimate this construction & the behavior informed by it, among adolescents in Brazil, based on data from 56 students, ages 13-15, from 2 schools in different social-economic regions of Rio de Janeiro. It is suggested that, in the process of learning, sexuality is constructed as a domain where there is no value-free information & concepts. Findings are compared to results of a previous study of initiation to sex as reported by adults. An attempt is also made to identify a correlation between socioeconomic patterns & sociosexual identities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27794 / ISA / 1994 / 8055

**Correas, Oscar** (Instt Investigaciones Juridicas U Nacional Autónoma México, Cuidad Universitaria 05410 DF [Tel: 5-622-74-68; Fax: 5-665-21-93]), **Subjectivity and Law.**

¶ Addresses the limits of sociology of law when, questioning the efficacy of law, sociology cannot fully address questions of subjectivity, but must join psychology in multidisciplinary research. A review of critical legal studies seeking to enhance a discipline underdeveloped in Latin America, the psychology of law. Various paradigms are revisited in the search for answers to questions about obedience of law. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27795 / ISA / 1994 / 8056

**Corrigan, Peter** (Dept Sociology U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia [Tel: 6167-73-2179; e-mail: pcorrigan@hetz.une.edu.au]), **Stitched in Time: Theory, Temporalities and Dress.**

¶ Addresses the notion of time as a central concept in the sociology of dress, evaluating the theoretical & empirical import of chronological, seasonal, political, hebdomedary, diurnal, class, evolutionary, gendered, family, & individual times, as well as the notion of the apparently timeless. The conventional sociology approach to events & objects as existing in time is turned on its head, & instead the question posed is: what times are there in objects & how, if at all, do they relate to each other? A multiplicity of times, from the ineluctably linear to the reversibly cyclical, is shown to be at work in the simplest of garments. It is argued that dress is "stitched in time" through each of these different forms of temporality, & that future studies of clothing & fashion need to be aware of the plural nature of these forms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27796 / ISA / 1994 / 8057

**Corsaro, William A.** (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Bloomington 47405 [Tel: 812-855-2569; Fax: 812-855-0781]), **The Promise of Comparative, Longitudinal Ethnography in the Study of Childhood.**

¶ Discusses the importance & promise of comparative, longitudinal ethnography for the study of key transitions in children's early lives. The method is illustrated through the analysis of ethnographic data collected in family & preschool settings in the US & Italy. The US sample includes observations of both upper middle class & economically disadvantaged children. In line with the interpretive model of childhood socialization, the analysis demonstrates how young children, through their participation in everyday play routines, come to transcend local peer, school, & family cultures & prospect to future peer cultures & their place in adult society more generally. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27797 / ISA / 1994 / 8058

**Corsaro, William A. & Rosier, Katherine Brown** (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Bloomington 47405 [Tel: 812-855-2569; Fax: 812-855-0781]), **Transition Narratives and Reproductive Processes in the Lives of Black Families Living in Poverty.**

¶ Reports on a 3-year ethnography of 9 black families living in poverty. Viewing socialization as a process of interpretive reproduction, focus is on the language & communicative styles in various local cultures in which the families are embedded, which are crucial for understanding routine activities in which parents & children confront the demanding socioeconomic structures & circumstances of their daily lives. Micro-analyses of in-depth interviews & naturally occurring interaction in the home, community, & schools generate detailed narratives of the young children's transitions from the family into the school & the wider community. Focus is on the identification & analysis of transition activities & parents' perceptions & evaluation of their children's success & problems in this important transition period. Discussed in conclusion is a key feature of interpretive reproduction: how children establish or fail to establish active membership & emotional security in the various cultures making up their lives. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27798 / ISA / 1994 / 8059

**Corsten, Michael** (Max Planck Instt Human Development & Education, Lentzeallee 94 D-14195 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-829-95-293; Fax: 030-824-99-39]), **The Subject in Love-Variations in (Post?) Modern Biographies.**

¶ Sociological theory has emphasized the relationship between modern love & the construction of individual identity. Niklas Luhmann (1986) has described love as a dyadic communication, which generates a special form of mutual attention of the partners that focuses on how they experience themselves as a "whole" person. The postmodern notion of the self denies the necessity of a self-orientation that is based on criteria such as continuity, consistency, or unity. A question is raised as to whether, in contemporary biographies, these deconstructions of self-identity are visible or not. On the base of 15 biographical case studies of people ages 25-32 who work in the social service professions, evidence is presented of three different types of corresponding compositions of life & love stories. Love stories are viewed as compositions of a drama that shows plausible connections between the stories of lovers & their intimate relationships in life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27799 / ISA / 1994 / 8060

**Costa, Manuel da S. & Neves, José P.** (Instt Ciências Sociais U Minho, P-4719 Braza Cedex Portugal [Tel: 53-676376; Fax: 53-676966]), **Enterprise, Technical Culture and Participation.**

¶ Analyzes the social effects of new organizational interactions generated by the emergent technical culture. The generalization of a technical, experimental, & rational method induces a reorganization of production's social relations & of hierarchical structures, which happens simultaneously both within the enterprise & in society globally. It is argued that participative management is the main "sign" of this technical mentality. The "modernizing spirit" does not only create participation & integrated interaction, but also (as with other social phenomena) excludes those who do not fit into this model. In short, a participative & cooperative culture is not created only at the political or strategic levels, but also & mainly at the level of technical mentality. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27800 / ISA / 1994 / 8061

Costa, Nicolo (via dei Missaglia 59, I-20142 Milan Italy (Tel: 02-893-00295)). **The Phenomenology of Touristic Nostalgia: A Modern Experience.**

¶ Nostalgia is examined as an aspect of the modern search for novelty, a consequence of modern change. The psychological connection of nostalgia is summarized: the subjective recollection of travel, the magic inclusion of infancy, the remembrance of roots when old Italo-Americans return to the country of their ancestors, & the sacralization of the place-space according to the nostalgia of origin. A phenomenological inspection is presented of the "moments of truth" in which the tourists represent "nostalgia" as a psychological flow, or as a social ritual of modernity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27801 / ISA / 1994 / 8062

Costa, Nicolo (via dei Missaglia 59, I-20142 Milan Italy (Tel: 02-893-00295)). **Religious Tourism: From "Community" of Victor Turner to the "Discourses in Competition".**

¶ The sociology of religious tourism is centered on two themes: the "continuity" of the role between pilgrim & tourist in the modern age, & the features of religious tourism. Victor Turner's macrotheory has been the most important landmark for these approaches. The "discourses in competition" are shown as a basic aspect of religious tourism: many social forces are in problematic interaction. The continuity, the "liminoid," & the "community" are only ideal rules. The sociologist looks at the impacts of tourism on the quality of life in a small traditional town, or on the spiritual experience in an very attractive church. Some observations are made on the complexity of hospitality in Rome during the Holy Year. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27802 / ISA / 1994 / 8063

Costantini, Gianfrancesco (CERFE, via Flaminia 160 I-00196 Rome Italy (Tel: 39-6-3200851; Fax: 39-6-3221218)). **The Concepts of Risk and No-Diversity: A Contribution of Sociology to the Study of Technological Processes.**

¶ Technology has long been a subject of study of the sociologies of politics, knowledge, & science. However, these disciplines are characterized by biases (elitist, monistic, apocalyptic, or utopian), which make them inappropriate for the explanation & interpretation of current technological innovation & technological transfer processes. New concepts for analyzing the emerging cognitive & operational environment at the international level are necessary. These could be concepts of no-diversity—indicating the emergence of autonomous & plural cognitive environments that affect the operational environment, & those of risk—which can be used to interpret social processes connected with technological processes. These concepts are used to analyze technological innovation experiences in rural & urban environments in developing & industrialized countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27803 / ISA / 1994 / 8064

Costello, Michael A. & Palabrica-Costello, Marilou (RIMCU Xavier U, Cagayan de Oro City Philippines 9000 (Tel: 063-8822-723228; Fax: 063-8822-723228)). **Cigarette Smoking Patterns in the Southern Philippines.**

¶ Describes the major social, economic, & attitudinal factors associated with cigarette smoking in 1 rural & 1 urban location in northern Mindanao, the Philippines, using data from (1) an initial survey of 3,142 adults (ages 15+) in 900 randomly selected households, & (2) a detailed follow-up survey of 900 smokers & nonsmokers chosen from the larger household sample. Background information is presented on the proportional distribution of smokers & nonsmokers, the number of cigarettes smoked per day, the type of cigarette smoked & reasons for choosing/rejecting a brand, expenditures on cigarettes, use of other types of tobacco, & knowledge about the health consequences of smoking. Bivariate & multiple logistic regression analyses of these factors reveal that, in general, smoking is less common among women, members of the more health-conscious Protestant denominations, nonmarried persons, members of the higher social classes, & nonemployed persons. While such broad-scale sociological variables influence smoking probabilities, primary group ties also appear to play a significant role. Initiation into the smoking habit is less likely in cases where (1) parental attitudes are strongly against the practice, & (2) an adolescent's close friends are nonsmokers. Policy implications of the findings are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27804 / ISA / 1994 / 8065

Cotesta, Vittorio (Dipt sociologia & scienza U Studi Salerno, I-04100 Italy (Tel: 0039-773-622134; Fax: 0039-089-962086)). **Culture et ethnicité. Le Préjugé dans la perspective de herméneutique contemporaine** (Culture and Ethnicity. Prejudice from the Perspective of Contemporary Hermeneutics). (FRE)

¶ Starting from the account of the relationship between culture & ethnicity emerging from the work of Horkheimer & Theodor W. Adorno & continuing through Hans Gadamer, a theory of prejudice as a form of precomprehension is developed. This analysis serves as the basis for a new interpretation of the relation between prejudice & ethnic activism, one which sanctions a critical reading of racist & antiracist positions in contemporary discourse. Ethnic activism is further analyzed in terms of the processes whereby individual & social identities of recent instigators of violence against immigrants in Europe are constructed. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27805 / ISA / 1994 / 8066

Cotesta, Vittorio (Dipt sociologia & scienza U Studi Salerno, I-04100 Italy (Tel: 0039-773-622134; Fax: 0039-089-962086)). **Ideas of Secularisation in XVII and XVIII Centuries.**

¶ Examines the semantics of cultural topics (eg, sacred & secular, science & magic, young & old, & men & women) in the seventeenth & eighteenth centuries, drawing on Michel Foucault's concept of episteme. The transformation of images between each pair of concepts implies a new form of rationality. Both instrumental & noninstrumental forms of rationality maintain links with everyday life, while the oppositions of forms of rationality is an opposition between forms of life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27806 / ISA / 1994 / 8067

Cotnoir, Liliane L. C., Maheu, Louis & Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy (Dept Sociology U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (Tel: 514-343-6111; Fax: 541-343-5722)). **Grassroots and National Environmental Organizations in Waste Disposal Controversies.**

¶ In some controversies concerning the environment, grass-roots & national environmental organizations develop links & networks of solidarity to empower their action. Links developed between actors of environmental groups in Quebec in some large mobilizations against the siting of waste disposal facilities are described. It is shown how these actors use technical knowledge, what their strategies are, & what views they hold regarding waste regulation, management, & control. Their proposals for the integration of new environmental attitudes & practices in everyday life are outlined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27807 / ISA / 1994 / 8068

Couture, Francine (Dept histoire U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 (Tel: 514-987-4192; Fax: 514-987-6615)). **L'Exposition, lieu de construction de l'identité nationale** (The Exhibit, Construction Site for National Identity). (FRE)

¶ The scrutiny of publicly sponsored exhibits at the national level, organized by the cultural services of the state with a view toward the international artistic scene, takes as its starting point the idea of the exhibit as a construction site for national identity. In the Quebecois context, such exhibits frequently express a conflict between the demands of Canadian & Quebecois nations. Exhibits staged 1960-1980 are analyzed. During the 1960s, two separate institutional networks linked to two distinct national entities, constructing very different representations of Quebec's artistic modernity, may be identified. The applicability of this observation to the 1970s & 1980s is considered. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27808 / ISA / 1994 / 8069

Cox, Gerry R. (Dept Sociology Fort Hays State U, KS 67601-4099 (Tel: 913-628-4426)). **Medical Futility and Decision Making in the US: The Case of Native Americans.**

¶ In making decisions concerning medically futile interventions, ethicists, physicians, & family members are faced with great burdens. When a treatment is no longer useful to the patient is difficult to determine. However, interventions intended to kill the person are different from nonintervention, or allowing an individual to refuse treatment. How can such decisions be approached to aid family members & caregivers? Native Americans in the US offer a unique perspective to the decision-making process, which is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S27809 / ISA / 1994 / 8070

Cox, Terry (Dept Government U Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XQ Scotland [Tel: 041-552-4400; Fax: 041-552-5677]), **Perestroika and Self-Management in Soviet Society 1987-91.**

¶ Examines the outcomes of reforms aimed at increasing worker self-management in enterprises in the state & cooperative sectors of Soviet society during the *perestroika* period. An overview of the main reform measures & their consequences—drawn from published research & journalistic work, & paying attention to legislation affecting state-managed, leased, & cooperative enterprises—is followed by a summary of findings from interviews with leading office holders in Soviet worker cooperatives in 1989/90, focusing on their internal organization & relations, & factors that affect organization & inhibit democracy. The main conclusion is that tendencies toward greater worker involvement in management remained very weak, primarily due to resource constraints & existing relations of bargaining & competition for resources within the existing structures of economic management in Soviet society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27810 / ISA / 1994 / 8071

Coyle, Saowalee & Kwong, Julia (Dept Sociology U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2 [Tel: 204-474-6396]), **A Case Study of Rural Home-workers in San Kumpheang, Thailand.**

¶ With recent industrialization in Thailand, peasants in subsistence agriculture face the challenge of capitalist expansion & integration into the market economy. Not only are peasant families turning to cultivating cash crops & off-farm employment, but women are increasingly absorbed into paid employment within the home. These rural women's unpaid (housework) & paid labor preserve & maintain the noncapitalist mode of production, & subsidize the cost of reproducing the labor force in capitalism. They continue to perform the traditional duties of child care & other obligations within the home, & maintain the subsistence economy. They also subsidize the cost of social reproduction in capitalism, allowing factory owners to pay wages lower than those given to their sister-workers in the factories. Here, the "triple burden" of housework, unpaid family labor, & wage labor of 40 women in 3 San Kumpheang villages are examined. Focus is on how their conditions are structured by their role in the reproduction of the labor force, the requirements in the production process, & the need for economic growth & accumulation in the transition from a subsistence to an industrial economy in Thailand. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27811 / ISA / 1994 / 8072

Craig, Patricia (Dept Sociology Ohio State U, Columbus 43210 [Tel: 001-614-292-6681; Fax: 001-614-292-6687]), **Challenging Party Hegemony: Socialist Party Activists' Attitudes towards New Social Movements in Spain.**

¶ The current challenge to established political parties by new social movements is often considered an assault on the preeminence of parties as political actors. Here, the relation between a contemporary European Social Democratic governing party, the Spanish Socialist Worker's party (PSOE), & new social movements is examined, with focus on party perceptions of the challenge at two levels. (1) The reconceptualization of political organization & ideology by party theoreticians & elites as a result of the growth of movements is considered. (2) Based on interviews with local PSOE activists in five Spanish provinces, the support within the party apparatus for both the claims made by new movements & the movement organizations themselves is explored. It is concluded that support for new social movements by traditional parties may be greater than often assumed & that such support is a function of: popular support for movement issues, previous interactions between party & movement in the governmental sphere, & the interface between movement issues & internal party politics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27812 / ISA / 1994 / 8073

Crane, Diana (Dept Sociology U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104-6299 [Tel: 215-898-7664; Fax: 215-573-2081]), **Clothing and Status Boundaries: Negotiation of Class and Gender Identities through Cultural Artifacts.**

¶ An exercise in visual sociology is presented in which photographs taken in France, England, & the US are used to demonstrate: (1) how clothing has been used as a "cultural tool-kit" to challenge status boundaries associated with sex & social class; & (2) how the normative codes governing the presentation of self have shifted from those associated with work to those associated with leisure. The visual data suggest that the way cloth-

ing is used reveals how social changes affecting personal identity are expressed & negotiated by means of cultural artifacts. Social changes have decreased the salience of work & increased the salience of gender as a contested category. In the postwar period, as leisure time substantially increased, sartorial role models from TV & popular music replaced role models from the upper class for men. "Gender-blurring" in terms of the adoption of male clothing by women has become widely accepted among working class women at work, where they often wear uniforms that are virtually identical to those worn by male employees, & by working & middle class women for leisure activities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27813 / ISA / 1994 / 8074

Creaser, Rosemary A., Dodgeon, Brian & Gleave, Simon (Social Statistics Research Unit City U, London EC1V 0HB England), **Causal Processes in a Census Follow-Up Sample: Examples from the OPCS Longitudinal Study of England and Wales.**

¶ The OPCS Longitudinal Study (LS) is based on data from the 1971-1991 censuses & from vital events routinely collected for a 1% sample of the population of England & Wales. In addition to its original use for research into health inequalities, the LS has been used for investigating causal processes in the area of sociology, geography, & epidemiology. Comparative work between the LS & data linkage studies in Scandinavia, Europe, & the US are possible. The contribution of the LS should help social scientists understand some of the changes that have occurred in contemporary society over the last twenty years. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27814 / ISA / 1994 / 8075

Crespi, Franco (Istit studi sociali U Degli Studi, I-06100 Perugia Italy [Tel: 38-75-5855405; Fax: 39-75-5855405]), **Globalization and Differentiation: Towards a New Foundation of Social Solidarity.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Globalization & differentiation appear as two sides of the process of social change that contemporary complex societies are now undergoing. The globalization tendency does not seem opposed to either increasing particularism or the revival of forms of integralism, based on nationalism, ethnicity, religion, etc. In order to face the crisis of traditional foundations of social solidarity, both relativism & fundamentalism appear inadequate. The "ironical" attitude of relativism is insufficient to guarantee a solid basis for individual & collective identities, while fundamentalism is a regression to old forms of absolutism. Both relativism & fundamentalism appear as products of the cognitive dimension. A new foundation of social solidarity should be sought through the recognition of the priority of the ontological dimension, along the lines developed by the hermeneutical approach. Awareness of the limits of knowledge can join attention to existence as a common situation that escapes any precise definition. This would lead both to the awareness of the reductive character of any definition of identity & to pragmatism in dealing with the contradictions of social condition: the nonnegotiable identity conflicts could thus give way to negotiable interests conflicts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27815 / ISA / 1994 / 8076

Crouch, Colin J. (Trinity Coll, Oxford OX1 3BH England [Tel: 44-865-279900; Fax: 44-865-279911]), **Trade Unions and the Reconstruction of Occupational Identities.**

¶ A consideration of the major changes taking place in the meaning of work skills & the identity of occupations. Whether they take the form of simple assertions of managerial authority, human resource management or *l'organisation qualifiante*, these processes are controlled by managements; labor movements have played only a passive role. There is, however, diversity in the capacities of different forms of union organization to meet these challenges. Unions will be more effective (1) the more that not only associations of various kinds but also processes of reciprocity are important to economic decision making, & (2) the more that they are able & willing to accept the importance of company identity in the occupational lives of contemporary workers. Quantitative evidence of changes in skill patterns & levels are based on national census data, & qualitative evidence of policies of governments, training institutions, employers, & unions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27816 / ISA / 1994 / 8077

**Cruson, Cees** (Dept Sociology Erasmus U, Rotterdam NL-3000 DR Netherlands (Tel: 010-408-2085; e-mail: cruson@soc.fsw.eur.nl)), **The Civilizing Power of Consistorial Practices.**

¶ How have religious authorities influenced civilizing processes? A case study examines the role of the seventeenth-century Walloon church in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in the regulation of its members' conduct. In the Dutch Republic, the Walloon church represented one of the established denominations, which, being officially recognized & actively supported by the government as a privileged corporate body, could draw on extensive power resources. Originating in the wake of the sixteenth-century refugee movement from Flanders & Wallonia, its cultural orientation was French speaking, its organization & doctrine orthodox Calvinist in nature. The consistory, consisting of ministers, ancients, & deacons, represented the highest authority in the church organization. One of its functions was the direct & indirect control of members' behavior & attitudes. A review & an interpretation of consistorial practices are presented concerning members' conduct in terms of its disciplining & civilizing power. Emphasis is on the period at the end of the seventeenth century, when the Walloon community was confronted with the influx of large numbers of newcomers—French Protestants who, due to repression & persecution in France, fled their homes & took refuge in Amsterdam, where they joined the Walloon community. On the basis of these data, it is argued that the institutional consistorial was bourgeois in nature. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27817 / ISA / 1994 / 8078

**Csaba, Makó & Simonyi, Ágnes** (Institut Social Conflict Research Hungarian Academy Sciences, Benczur u. 33 H-1068 Budapest (Tel: 36-1-12-14-830; Fax: 36-1-12-21-843)), **Participation on Firm Level in the Transformation Process.**

¶ Recent system changes in Central & Eastern European countries are contributing new important experiences to the concept of participation. Patterns of cooperation & participation that might stabilize &/or renew organizational process & social relations in Hungarian enterprises are traced. In Hungary, the first wave of firm-level changes was started in 1989 by the legal transformation of large state companies. Different interest groups of management had opportunities to participate in the transformation. Employees were far from these changes, yet expected organizational & wage benefits along the line of the liberalizing Hungarian experience since the early 1980s. Since the 1990s, the privatization process has supported the growth of the small private sector, inviting foreign capital, etc. Collapse of the traditional product markets, the general economic depression, & the sudden growth of unemployment raised unfavorable social & economic contexts for firm-level transformation. An important element of the Hungarians social transformation, the emergence of autonomous social partners & new tripartite institutions has shaped economic & social outcomes. The main issues for the social actors participating in the restructuring of the transformed firms are the formal & tacit agreements on employment, wages, & organizational & technological changes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27818 / ISA / 1994 / 8079

**Cuervo G., Luis Mauricio** (Cider U Andes, Bogotá Colombia (Tel: 91-2814986; Fax: 91-2815771)), **Cambio económico y primacía urbana en América Latina** (Economic Change and Urban Primacy in Latin America).

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Examines the relationship between economic structure & urban systems in Latin America, arguing that urban primacy in Latin America shows characteristics unique to this subcontinent, including rapid growth, very high maximum degrees, & long delays before decrease begins. Changes occurring since the 1970s are examined, noting the impact of economic transformation processes. The analysis is based on census data from 13 Latin American countries, & draws on principal works of regional & urban economic history. The predominant concept of "macrocephalia" is replaced with that of urban primacy, & a set of indicators to primary is proposed. It is concluded that patterns of urban primacy in Latin America depend on the phase of economic development. An appropriate characterization of economic change in Latin America is needed that takes into account historical, geopolitical, & sociospatial factors. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27819 / ISA / 1994 / 8080

**Czapska, Janina** (Jagiellonian U, PL-31007 Cracow Poland), **Growing Privatization of Crime Control in Poland and Personal Feelings of Security.**

¶ New scientific analyses of formal social control indicate a tendency toward privatization in an area normally regarded as a state-regulated field—crime control. In Poland, it is estimated that more people work for security companies than for the police (1993 data). This dynamic development over the past four years is possibly influenced by the introduction of new legal norms in a changing economy, deficient personal security feelings in the population, & the crisis of state institutions responsible for order & security. The high fear of crime (research of A. Siemaszko) is based on increasing criminality, including brutal crimes. Social perception of private security services is influenced by illegal actions that some companies providing such services have taken. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27820 / ISA / 1994 / 8081

**Czarnota, Adam** (School Law Macquarie U, Sydney New South Wales 2103 Australia (Tel: 161-21-805-7079; Fax: 161-21-805-7686)), **Legitimacy and Legality in Eastern European Transformation.**

¶ Explores the relationship between the level of legitimacy & approach to legality within the new ruling elites & societies in Eastern Europe. The transformation in Eastern Europe after the collapse of communism is a sort of revolution from above, with law used as an instrument of transformation of society. The technocratic character of new ruling elites & their approach to law is described, as well as structural elements of legal systems. It is concluded that the rule of law receives social support proportional to decline in support for the ruling elites. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27821 / ISA / 1994 / 8082

**Czyzewski, Marek** (Institut Sociology U Lodz, PL-90214 Poland (Tel: 48-42-331553; Fax: 48-42-322359)), **German and Polish Right Extremism in German and Polish TV Talk Shows: The Interactional Construction of Accounts.**

¶ First, the overall scope of the public debate on Right extremism (RE) in the Federal Republic of Germany & in Poland summer 1992-spring 1993 is examined to reconstruct four basic paradigmatic positions regarding RE: the sociological approach, accounting for RE in terms of social macrostructures & macroprocesses; the racism approach, accounting for RE in terms of ethnic prejudices & discrimination; the historical approach, accounting for RE in terms of its historical background; & the objective explanation, accounting for RE through ascribing the responsibility for RE to the victims presented as an overwhelming "wave" of immigrants. Each of these positions appears in the public discourse in a polemical context with other "positions." A German & a Polish TV discussion on the causes of RE is scrutinized via interaction & conversation analysis, revealing how all four positions operate within these discussions as interactionally constructed, competing accounts. It is also possible to describe the relationships between the thematic organization of talk (ie, which aspects of RE are constructed as relevant or as irrelevant topic) & the argumentative structures (how RE should be accounted for). Analyses reveal that a satisfying, differentiated account of RE was not produced in either TV discussions. Possible explanations are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27822 / ISA / 1994 / 8083

**D'Agostino, Federico** (Dept Sociology U Naples, I-80138 Italy (Tel: 39-81-285526)), **The Youth Condition in Napoli Seen (Both) as Metaphors of Dilemma between Premodernity, Modernity and Postmodernity.**

¶ Empirical research is drawn on to describe youth in the metropolitan context of Naples, Italy, a liminal city between oriental & Western cultures, between the north & the south of Europe, where the thick stratification of its own past struggles with the fragments of postmodernity to the point of using a metaphorical representation to cope with this reality. The relationship between the youth culture & the city or urban way of life is analyzed, showing a kind of love-hate relationship. Discussion includes: the crisis of linear conception & dialectic approach to the youth transition; the cultural strata of the urban context; the *Weltanschauung* about time & space (based on the relationship between territory & sea); & perspectives on the future. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S27823 / ISA / 1994 / 8084

**D'Andrea, Luciano** (CERFE, via Flaminia 160 I-00196 Rome Italy [Tel: 39-6-3200851; Fax: 39-6-3221218]), **Social Representations and Management of Urban Environment.**

¶ Analyzes the role of cognitive factors in managing the urban environment. It is hypothesized that urban management is strongly linked with the capacity of citizens to establish decentralized means of dealing with urban dangers (pollution, traffic, micro-crimes, etc) in response to a perceived weakening of administrative centralized machineries of risk management. This capacity is emerging from the growing differentiation & significance of social representations & cognitive factors within the social life, which enable citizens & citizens' groups to modify their environment & establish locally based systems of urban risk control. The concepts of risk, danger, & regime are examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27824 / ISA / 1994 / 8085

**d'Anjou, Leo J. M.** (Social Faculty Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands [Tel: 10-408-2607; e-mail: anjou@soc.fsw.eur.nl]), **What Makes an Interpretive Package Successful? Gamson Revisited.**

¶ Frames as central parts of movement ideologies have a double purpose in the social movement process: they serve as means of mobilization, & as weapons. In the second case, these frames are constructed as interpretive packages used to influence the discourse around the issues of the movement. Here, the characteristics of these packages that affect public discourses &, thus, work to change collective definitions in the culture of a society are examined. The discussion draws on results of a case study regarding the movement for the abolition of the slave trade in GB to assess which characteristics of the packages the abolitionists used were important in changing public opinion regarding slavery & the slave trade. The analysis attempts to contribute to the debate about the cultural effects of framing social movements begun by William A. Gamson & Andre Modigliani (see SA 39:1/91X2214). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27825 / ISA / 1994 / 8086

**Da Motta, Alda B.** (Dept Sociology Federal U Bahia, 40210 730 Salvador Brazil [Tel: 071-247-2979; Fax: 071-247-2800]), **Doing Housework for Pay: Political Struggles and Legal Rights of Domestic Workers in Brazil.**

¶ Focuses on the social trajectory of paid domestic work in Brazil & the theoretical path accompanying it in the last decade. Though paid domestic work still remains a so-called female occupational "ghetto" in which are incorporated close to 20% of the Brazilian female labor force, significant changes have come about: eg, domestic servants are now called domestic workers. A major factor contributing to such changes was the emergence of domestic workers' associations, which are an integral part of the social movements arising in Brazil since the mid-1970s, particularly the women's movement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27826 / ISA / 1994 / 8087

**Da Veiga, Jose Eli** (Dept economia U São Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil [Tel: 55-11-211-0411; e-mail: zeeli@fox.cce.usp.br]), **Metamorphoses of U.S. Farm Policy.**

¶ Questioning the notion of Fordism & the idea of a universal theory on the state, it is suggested that these concepts be replaced by more concrete historical analysis. The evolution of US farm policies indicates that the role of the state in capitalist development responds to specific historical conditions. The social dynamics of the state have become far more complex than can be envisioned by the existing political theories; only a "mixed approach" is appropriate for understanding the US state in this century. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27827 / ISA / 1994 / 8088

**Daab, Włodzimierz Z.** (Instytut Psychologii Polish Academy Sciences, Warsaw P-01673 [Tel: 48-22-340907; Fax: 48-22-340907]), **Individuals in Political Space-Individualists and Collectivists in Poland 1988-1993.**

¶ Hypothesizes that the current transformation of social & economic policy in Poland has its counterpart in the alteration of individualism & collectivism. Individualism conforms with liberal-democratic society, political freedoms, & entrepreneurship, while collectivism conforms with traditional or totalitarian society, characterized by political &/or economic centralization. Six surveys of representative samples of adult Poles

conducted 1988-1993 (N = 694-1,898 respondents in each) used an adjective scale to assess individualism & collectivism, along with social & political opinions. Analysis supports the hypothesis about the relationships between global political events in recent Polish history & overall individualism in the society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27828 / ISA / 1994 / 8089

**Daatland, Svein Olav** (Norwegian Instit Gerontology, Oscarsgt 36 N-0258 Oslo 2 [Tel: 22-55-74-20; Fax: 22-56-19-50]), **Popular Opinion about Family Solidarity or Withdrawal.**

¶ To test public opinion on gerontologists' claim that family integration & solidarity is still high, & that the ideas of families withdrawing from care responsibilities toward elderly members is a myth, a questionnaire was administered to a nationally representative sample of 1,800 Norwegians ages 16-79. Discussion includes: feelings that solidarity has declined, the welfare state's role in this, & policy implications. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27829 / ISA / 1994 / 8090

**Dabrowski, Andrzej** (Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark [Tel: 45-46757711; Fax: 45-46756102]), **Looking the Other Way. The Reception of the East-European Transformation by the SSS & T Community.**

¶ The collapse of the political systems of East Europe & the USSR came embarrassingly unexpected by the great majority of social science experts. The impact of the East European transformation on the production of science attracts surprisingly little attention from the scholars working in the area of the social studies of science. The coverage of the issue by 20 scholarly journals published in the area of SSS & T (social studies, science, & technology) during the last four to five years is examined. The East European transformation reopens the question of social, political, & ideological aspects of science for decades abandoned by the main currents of SSS & T. Traditional standards of an academic discourse mediated by a scholarly journal seem to be at odds with the nature of the transformation process (pace of change & unpredictability of the emerging power structure). It is argued that fashions of thought currently prevailing in the area of social studies of science & the concept of an academic discourse mediated by a scholarly journal counteract the scholarly visibility of the topic. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27830 / ISA / 1994 / 8091

**Dadot, Mireille** (LERPSO CNAM, 2 rue Conté F-75003 Paris France), **New Competences in Occupations of Tourist Trade.**

¶ The tourist trade sector is one of the few economic areas to create jobs for the last twenty years. It provides foreign currency, yet has manpower & management problems. Poor working conditions include the wide range of working hours, precarious employee status, seasonal jobs, low wages, & weak vocational training. For trade unions, the problem is to get employers to recognize operators' real competence & to rise above the sexual labor division strongly typical of the field. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27831 / ISA / 1994 / 8092

**Dagenais, Huguette** (U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 [Tel: 418-656-5418; Fax: 418-656-3266]), **False Dichotomy, Real Consequences: Feminist Activism in the Academy.**

¶ Attempts to overcome the insidious division established between feminist activists & intellectuals, especially those working in universities. Hidden or unconscious postulates are identified, underlining important changes going on in the academy initiated by feminists that benefit the feminist movement as a whole. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27832 / ISA / 1994 / 8093

**Dahinden, Urj, Bieri, Lisbeth & Rudel, Roman** (Human Ecology EAWAG, Überlandstr 133 CH-8600 Dübendorf Switzerland [Tel: 41-1-823-53-72; Fax: 41-1-823-53-75]), **Communicating about Climatic Risks in Alpine Regions-How to Set the Debate on Climate Change on the Local Agenda?**

¶ Putative anthropogenous climate changes are intensively debated in both the international scientific community & the global environmental politics. Here, explored is the local debate about climate risks in two culturally different regions in the Swiss Alps, based on qualitative interviews. Climatic risks differ from other environmental & technical risks in that: (1) they are long-term risks with a time lag of decades & even

centuries between causing & impacts, & (2) the damage events of climatic change cannot be interpreted monocausally as either anthropogenic or natural, but will remain ambivalent. It is concluded that a local debate on climate change cannot be established as an isolated issue but has to be linked to other locally relevant problems, eg, traffic, energy consumption, water resources, etc. Such local debate can help to establish an improved awareness for climatic risks & create a willingness for action aimed at preventing climate change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27833 / ISA / 1994 / 8094

**Dahles, Heidi** (Dept Leisure Studies Tilburg U, NL-5000 Netherlands [Tel: 31-13-662204; Fax: 31-13-662370]), **History, Heretics and Whores: Post-History and the Construction of Tourist Attractions in Amsterdam.**

¶ The representation of the city of Amsterdam (Netherlands) by contesting cultural intermediaries—eg, tourist boards, tour operators, city guides—is capitalizing on the city's glorious past & "rough" present. Amsterdam is redefining its identity as a center of global tourism. Tourist attractions are constructed of tokens of the Golden Age, remnants of a proud maritime nation & an affluent colonial empire, its reputation of tolerance & liberalism, & its redlight district, & the gay scene. References to national & global history go hand in hand with local images of the past, tales of the vicissitudes of ordinary people, scenes of everyday life in past & present Amsterdam. The tourist image consists of fragments of the modern world city, the local village, & the center of a remembered empire. Time & space are detached from their firm territorial grounding to be molded into a posthistorical pastiche of images, artifacts, & discourses. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27834 / ISA / 1994 / 8095

**Dahms, Harry F.** (Dept Sociology Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306 [Tel: 904-644-6146; Fax: 904-644-6208]), **Integrating Marx's Philosophy of History and Weber's Theory of Rationalization: Joseph Schumpeter's Contribution to Economic Sociology and Social Theory.**

¶ Joseph Schumpeter's main contributions to social theory include his theory of the entrepreneur & his thesis that capitalism will be transformed into socialism. Here, Schumpeter's theory of the entrepreneur is related to his long-term view of economic & institutional development in capitalism, noting the influence of Max Weber's theory of rationalization & Karl Marx's philosophy of history. This reading locates the decline of the entrepreneur in the context of a long-term vision of economic development in capitalism that follows patterns of both economic & societal rationalization. According to Schumpeter, economic rationalization follows imperatives of innovation & optimization, especially in organizational terms, while the rise of socialism occurs as a process of the societal rationalization of the economy that heads social, cultural, & political imperatives. These imperatives increasingly alter the kind & thrust of large-scale economic decision making in democratic societies. The proximity of Schumpeter's thought & current debates in sociology is demonstrated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27835 / ISA / 1994 / 8096

**Dalber, Karl-Fritz** (Philipps-U, Marburg D-35032 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 06421-284281; Fax: 06421-282434]), **Protestant Churches and Catholic Churches in Central Europe.**

¶ In Central Europe, the religious situation is characterized by the predominant role of the Catholic church & the Protestant churches formerly in the status of state churches. Considered here is what might happen if competition between the two European mainstreams of Christianity actually stimulates the process of individualization of religion, & therefore, the privatization of religion. The situation in Germany is compared with that in Hungary & the Netherlands. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27836 / ISA / 1994 / 8097

**Dalla Costa, Giovanna Franca** (Dipt Psicologia Generale U Degli Studi, I-35100 Padova Italy [Tel: 049-651-616]), **Social Implications of the Economic Programs for the Venezuela of the Nineties.**

¶ During the 1980s it became obvious both in Venezuela & the Latin American countries in general that the increase in domestic work, which served an important function in the realization of adjusted policies, contributed to the lowered standard of living among the lower stratas of society. In the 1990s, the considerable instability of Venezuelan politics

highlights the breakdown of the development strategy that relied on exploitation of unpaid labor for social reproduction. Implications for global development strategies are considered, identifying the need for labor force training programs & industrial models aimed at achieving quality & flexibility. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27837 / ISA / 1994 / 8098

**Dalla Costa, Mariarosa** (Istit Scienze Politiche, I-35123 Padova Italy [Tel: 049-828-4-152; Fax: 049-828-4-230]), **Development and Reproduction.**

¶ Analyzes how women's movements in various countries, born in the 1970s, were extended & articulated in the 1980s & 1990s, particularly among women from the South & indigenous women. In the sphere of reproduction, women have been at the head of the struggle for survival & for improved quality of life, & have been a leading presence in the pacifist & economical movements. Further, women have forcefully made their voice heard by making, as scholars, fundamental contributions to the reformulation of development in an approach that assumes a truly different relationship between man & nature, man & woman, & man & all living things. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27838 / ISA / 1994 / 8099

**Dalla Costa, Mariarosa** (Istit Scienze Politiche, I-35123 Padova Italy [Tel: 049-828-4-152; Fax: 049-828-4-230]), **Development and Women's Human Rights.**

¶ Argues that capitalistic development was founded on the denial to women of a fundamental human right: the right to survive. Within the sexual division of labor, capital has destined women to the unremunerated work producing & reproducing labor-power, thus denying them a salary, which is the basis of survival in a salary-based economy. This fundamental deprivation has led to an overall deprivation of rights, principally the right of a woman to control herself & her body, & disparity of power between women & men on the civil, political, & social planes. To deal with this aspect of democracy presumes being able to define a radically different model of development in which adequate time is given to human reproduction, & a significant part of wealth is destined to reproduction, & no hierarchy of the sexes is assumed. It is not by chance that, on the international level, the debate on women's rights intersects with the themes of development, peace, & environment. Fundamental moments of the discussion & codification of these rights in the international debate are analyzed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27839 / ISA / 1994 / 8100

**Daly, Gerald P.** (York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [Tel: 416-736-5252; Fax: 416-736-5679]), **A Conceptual Framework for Analyzing Homelessness.**

¶ Explores the evolving definitions, & their underlying assumptions, used to describe homeless people in different countries & by a variety of governments & voluntary agencies. Focus is on the political economy of homelessness in GB, Canada, & the US, & the ways in which this phenomenon is related to the housing & socioeconomic characteristics of the three countries. A conceptual framework is suggested for analyzing homelessness & its relationships with poverty, employment, economic restructuring, deinstitutionalization, & the changing nature of the welfare state. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27840 / ISA / 1994 / 8101

**Daly, Gerald P. & Ngau, Peter M.** (York U, North York Ontario M3J 1T3 [Tel: 416-736-5252; Fax: 416-736-5679]), **Changing Roles of Community Organizations: The Case of Nairobi.**

¶ The traditional roles of planners & third-sector organizations in dealing with poverty, housing, & community development in urban slums are examined & contrasted with the work of community-based groups in the slums of Nairobi, Kenya. Traditional development & planning aid was directed through donor agencies & government bodies to municipal officials. Local groups were typically not consulted, & much aid was misdirected. Planners & donors are now struggling to find mechanisms & processes that address needs while respecting the jurisdictional controls of the state. One alternative is to work with existing kinship networks & community-based organizations formed by recent migrants to the slums of Nairobi to foster group efforts & to address specific development problems. Focus here is on the nature of these evolving community organizations, the scope of their activities, & the results achieved, attempting to ascertain the extent to which this approach results in greater grassroots participation & more appropriate solutions to local needs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S27841 / ISA / 1994 / 8102

**Danilova, Olga & Pokorskaya, Ellen** (Instit Cultural Research, 109072 Moscow Russia (Tel: 095-230-01-77; Fax: 095-230-08-82)), **Work, Life-Style and Art: Problem of Interconnection.**

¶ Using the theoretical principle of "maximum of information," examined are the inner correlations among the psychological parameters of work activity, lifestyle, & preferences in art. Questionnaire data, obtained by several mathematical methods, revealed 5 factors showing the correlations between work characteristics & consumption of art. Only 1 factor—complexity & diversity of work—shows significant links with preferences in art. Complicated, fascinating, intensive, & responsible work is combined with preferences in high art. A negative psychological atmosphere (stress, conflicts, discomfort, etc) at a person's work defines negative attitude toward arts in general. The majority of links between contacts with art & work support the information model. Thus, fundamental characteristics of person's activity, not social & demographic indices, are essential in revealing preferences in art. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27842 / ISA / 1994 / 8103

**Dann, Graham M. S.** (Dept Government/Sociology/Social Work U West Indies, Bridgetown Barbados (Tel: 809-433-1517; Fax: 809-425-1327)), **Hyping the Destination Image through the Rich and (In)famous: The Boundaries of Name Dropping.**

¶ Among the various ways of promoting tourist destinations are their linkages with celebrities & the seemingly detached accounts of independent travel writers. While these two sources of image formation are often treated separately for marketing purposes, in reality, their distinction tends to evaporate in more complex situations where authors of travelogues introduce the names of rich & (in)famous personalities in order to endorse their posttrip evaluative accounts. After examples of destination hyping through such a strategy, a model yielded by the intersecting continua of "rich/poor, famous/infamous" is explored. Each quadrant of the model is described & expressed in motivational terms, thereby supplying an analytic framework for a brief discussion on the boundaries of associating names with places. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27843 / ISA / 1994 / 8104

**Dannefer, Dale** (U Rochester, NY 14627), **Critique beyond Critique: The Dubious Relation of Critical Theory and the Study of Aging.**

¶ Considers the relation of critical scholarship to the more dominant traditions of research in the sociology of aging & social gerontology. For at least a decade, the possibilities & character of a critical approach have been explored in the gerontological literature. Structural, cultural, & developmental dimensions of such an approach have been articulated. Across these perspectives, some degree of consensus may have emerged regarding principles of critique, limitations of conventional paradigms, & basic premises of a critical approach. With these principles in mind, critiques of mainstream scholarship in social gerontology & the sociology of aging can be readily constructed, with a certain level of predictability. While such analyses are often impressive in terms of quality of argument & scholarship, they have proceeded largely in parallel with the mainstream literature, with little discernible impact on the main directions of research, funding, & theory, a circumstance that raises questions of what the critical tradition hopes to accomplish in this field. Is the objective to challenge or transform the mainstream perspectives, to create a private discourse accessible primarily to specialists familiar with the critical tradition, or something else? Do special features of aging as subject matter (eg, its linkage to time, irreversibility in the individual life course, grounding in biology) place special limits on what a critical approach can do in the field of aging? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27844 / ISA / 1994 / 8105

**Danner, Mona, Fort, Lucia & Young, Gay** (Dept Sociology Old Dominion U, Norfolk VA 23529 (Tel: 804-683-5931)), **Assessing Women's Quality of Life through Social Indicators of Gender Inequality: Persisting Issues in the Use of Aggregate Data.**

¶ The quality of women's lives depends to a large degree on the distribution of resources; specifically, women's quality of life mirrors gender inequality in a nation—the reliability & validity of qualitative data used to construct social indicators of gender inequality remain persistent issues in available international statistics. Some particular problems include: gaps in the coverage & comprehensiveness of available statistics & indicators of women's life situations; deficiencies in recording & reporting

the full scope of women's activities & participation in all aspects of social life; heterogeneity among populations (in terms of race-ethnicity, social class, & other differences) not captured in aggregate data; & the limits on comparability of statistics across widely divergent national contexts. Some strategies to deal with these problems & thereby improve the measurement of gender inequality are outlined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27845 / ISA / 1994 / 8106

**Dansereau, Francine, Germain, Annick & Charbonneau, Johanne** (INRS Urbanisation, 3465 rue Durocher Montreal Quebec H2X 2C6 (Tel: 514-499-4039; Fax: 514-499-4065)), **Ethnocultural and Social Diversity: Patterns of Coexistence in Local Environments.**

¶ The urban insertion of immigrants may go through various channels: stays of variable lengths in an ethnic residential enclave or in a multiethnic reception area, settling in an ordinary neighborhood, which, depending on its more or less homogeneous character, may contribute in invisibilizing or overvisibilizing the new arrivals. It is hypothesized that these various situations correspond to different models of intercultural coexistence in local environments. An attempt is made to explain these models or patterns of coexistence on the basis of empirical research conducted in six Montreal (Quebec) neighborhoods that exemplify diverse situations in terms of both ethnic mix & material & social conditions for the reception of new arrivals. The presentation of research results focuses mainly on social interaction between ethnoculturally diverse groups—with age groups held constant—in public places, & on neighboring relations & mutual perceptions in some social housing complexes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27846 / ISA / 1994 / 8107

**Darke, Jane** (School Urban & Regional Studies Sheffield Hallam U, England), **Designing the Family: Design Guidance and "Family Life" from 1918 to the Twenty-First Century.**

¶ Analyzes official guidance on the design of social rented housing issued by the British government & other bodies since 1918, examining who issues the advice & what it assumes about the lifestyle of future occupants & the process of design. It is argued that design guidance, & the design process, tend to stereotype the family, in particular, the role of women. Given the increasing diversity in lifestyles & in groupings of people who constitute households, the issue is raised of how designers can respond. Further difficulties are presented by the reduced level of social housing production, making it harder for designers to acquire expertise through experience, & the downward pressure on costs & standards, which limit flexibility in housing design. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27847 / ISA / 1994 / 8108

**Darvas, Peter** (Dept Sociology New York U, New York 10003 (Tel: 1-718-853-3848; Fax: 1-212-995-4146)), **State Control over Higher Education in Hungary.**

¶ The diachronic analysis of enrollments & changes in admission policies shows how access to higher education in Hungary has been controlled by the state administration, which aimed at subordinating the issue to its own modernization purposes. Furthermore, it is shown how these policies resulted in contradictions between strong state control & failed expansion, on the one hand, & decreasing prestige & contested access in higher education, on the other. The contested nature of access is evident by the fact that application for admissions has constantly been higher than the capacity of the institutions, despite the decline in the academic quality of training & research. Furthermore, the structure of training programs was specialized to a level where it could not be considered any more the source of high level knowledge. The vocationalization of higher education was accompanied by a decline of the prestige of intellectuals. Generally, there have been three basic elements of state control over accessing higher education: institutional restructuring, manpower planning, & direct control over admission. Unlike in Western Europe, where the first stage of higher educational expansion happened in a higher education system that maintained its traditional structure & social role, in Hungary, the first step, changing the conditions of access, was institutional restructuring. Subordination was achieved through the vocationalization of higher education & the tracking of secondary education toward specific vocations. In the meantime, the tracking system also assured the sustained pattern of recruitment for a social elite, since a limited number an age cohort became eligible to continue their education, & since expansion was strictly determined by the labor demand, the expansion of the system, which was massive at the beginning of the socialist period, could

not be maintained in the long term. Thus, despite the explicit aims of the state to expand higher education, overall the number of admitted people stagnated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27848 / ISA / 1994 / 8109

**Das, Dilip K.** (Western Illinois U, Macomb 61455-1369 [Tel: 309-298-1038]), **Comparative Policing.**

† Discusses the organizational style, training, functions, & community-oriented activities of the police in France, Spain, Switzerland, Japan, & Austria, attempting to determine whether there is an ideal set of these elements that would help police work better with people. The theoretical perspective is that the police must be able to work with people as partners in order to improve the quality of life. The research is based primarily on field studies conducted in each country. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27849 / ISA / 1994 / 8110

**Das, Dilip K.** (Western Illinois U, Macomb 61455-1369 [Tel: 309-298-1038]), **Race Riots: A Comparative Perspective.**

† The recent Los Angeles (CA) riots are painful reminders that the threats of violent racial outbursts are not things of the past. The wounds inflicted by the last race riots in England are yet to be healed. Despite reforms initiated in the area of race relations on the basis of past experiences, numerous cities in England & the US live under the threat of riots among racial groups, particularly between blacks & whites. Although Canada shares a common tradition & many contemporary values with England & the US, Canadian cities have been able to avoid race riots. This analysis focuses on police responsibility for racial riots in England, the US, & on how Canadian police policy & practice differ in this regard. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27850 / ISA / 1994 / 8111

**Dasgupta, Sathi** (2751 Skylark Rd, Brookmeade III Wilmington DE 19808 [Tel: 302-994-3524]), **HIV/AIDS Education and Prevention among Drug Users in Nagaland.**

† HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome) infection poses a serious problem among the 8,000-10,000 drug users in Nagaland, India, mostly ages 14-22. HIV infection prevention strategies among these drug users are suggested in the context of sociocultural factors surrounding the drug users & the drug-using subcultures. Prevention studies done in the US, Europe, & Africa suggest relevant sociocultural factors & specific prevention strategies. It is suggested that these factors might include religion, animistic beliefs, existence of a traditional youth subculture revived in the form of youth organizations, & the age & socioeconomic status of the drug users. Prevention efforts can be based on two broad strategies: emphasizing harm reduction instead of zero tolerance approach, & designing interventions to include outside intervention & self-organization. Outside interventions can take the form of developing drug treatment centers providing HIV counseling & distributing risk reduction materials like bleach, condoms, & clean syringes. Community outreach can encourage the already existing youth organizations to design their own responses to the epidemic. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27851 / ISA / 1994 / 8112

**Dashefsky, Arnold** (Dept Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06269-2088 [Tel: 203-486-4289; Fax: 203-86-6356]), **Education and Minority Identity: The Influence of Jewish Education on Religious Identification among American Jews.**

† An extension of an assessment of the research literature (1974-1988) on the influence of Jewish education on Jewish religious identification in the US. Focus here is on more recent studies (1989-1993), especially those based on the National Jewish Population Survey of 1990 (N = 2,441), some of which appear to provide contradictory results in light of theoretical, methodological, & policy dimensions. On a theoretical level, the relationship between education & identification is assessed. On a methodological level, the differences between quantitative & qualitative studies are noted. Finally, the social policy implications of the different lines of research are considered. Special reference is made to the effects of schooling on the formation of minority identity in a society characterized more by its espousal of cultural rather than structural pluralism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27852 / ISA / 1994 / 8113

**Datar, Chhaya Ashok** (7 Manjiri Makarand Society, Veer Savarkar Marg Bombay 400016 India [Tel: 91-22-4449465; Fax: 91-22-4449212]), **In Search of Material Base for Alternative Future.**

† The accelerated pace of ecological degradation leading to further marginalization of working women in both the North & South caused feminists to realize that the critique of the present developmental process that would help them construct an alternative development paradigm must be a priority in feminist theory. The feminist movement itself has become polarized in terms of creating a strategy for women's liberation, torn between identification with mainstream economy & politics, & an alternative development in which ecological sustainability & social justice & equity are not contradictions. An alternative paradigm must base itself on regenerative processes, particularly alternative energy sources as a material base on which the vision of decentralized economic & political communities can be realized. The best alternative source of energy is photorenergy realized through biomass, which can be achieved through land & water management highlighting equitable distribution for increased productivity in a sustainable manner. The decentralized production system encourages holistic labor activity where mental & manual work are not divided. Energy & wage labor must be identified as two basic factors in the present unsustainable society as causing degradation to both the environment & the ethical fabric, & must be substituted with alternate restructuring. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27853 / ISA / 1994 / 8114

**Daud, Fatimah Hasnah** (Dept Anthropology & Sociology U Malaya, 59100 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia [Tel: 603-7555266; Fax: 603-756-3454]), **Rural-Urban Migration in Malaysia.**

† The influx of young rural women to the large urban centers of Malaysia has increased tremendously. The establishment & expansion of new manufacturing industries, the advent of large supermarkets, & opening up of numerous fast food shops have created a large demand for unskilled & semi-skilled female labor. Young women & men, usually single with only primary or junior secondary education, are attracted to such waged employment opportunities. Independence from parents & limited job opportunities in rural areas are other push factors for migration. Focus here is on the process of adaptation & adjustment of rural workers to life & work in urban areas, including working conditions, employer-employee relationships, & problems faced outside work. Income expenditure patterns & changes in outlook & aspiration for the future are examined. Analysis of questionnaire data indicates migration because of limited job opportunities in rural areas, unfavorable living conditions in the village, & expectation of improving living standard & economic status. Some of the patterns of migration in the Third World are parallel to those experienced by the First World. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27854 / ISA / 1994 / 8115

**Dave, Parul Bhagirath & Tandon, Ruchi** (Faculty Home Science M.S. U, Vadodra 390002 Gujarat India [Tel: 0265-327227]), **Self-Others Perception of Indian Aging Women.**

† Focus is on the self-other perception of aging women in India with reference to their health, economic situation, & familial role-relationships. Interview data from 30 Delhi women age 60+ & from 30 male & 30 female members of their families were analyzed by computing %s & one-way analyses of variance to ascertain differences in their perceptions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27855 / ISA / 1994 / 8116

**Davidović, Dušan D.** (Instit Criminological & Sociological Research, Gračanicka 18 11000 Belgrade Serbia [Tel: 3811-62-54-25; Fax: 3811-62-85-33]), **Refugees from Ex-Yugoslavia: Theoretical Defining and Review of Some Recent Research.**

† Analyzes the life situation of refugees from Croatia & Bosnia-Herzegovina in Serbia, using UN, national-level, & statistical data. Focus is on differences between traditional definitions of refugees & the Serbian case, asking if it is possible for a person to be a refugee in his/her own country. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27856 / ISA / 1994 / 8117

**Davidović, Dušan D.** (Instit Criminological & Sociological Research, Gračanicka 18 11000 Belgrade Serbia [Tel: 3811-62-54-25; Fax: 3811-62-85-33]), **Rising Ethnic Identity among Migrants from Ex-**

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## Yugoslavia in Western Societies.

¶ Discusses changes in cultural identity among Serb migrant families in France, using interview data. Findings suggest the emergence of a rising ethnic consciousness among Serb migrants. However, their new identity is not necessarily compatible with that of the host society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27857 / ISA / 1994 / 8118

**Davies, Celia** (Centre Research Women U Ulster, Coleraine London-derry BT52 ISA Northern Ireland [Tel: 0265-44141; Fax: 0265-40914]), **Competence versus Care? New Managerialism Meets Nursing.**

¶ Feminist scholarship & campaigning have had a notable success in recent years in putting the concept of the unpaid career onto the public agenda & have contributed to the development of novel social policies to provide support for the work that many women (& some men) do in providing care for relatives & others in their own & others' homes. The caring that women do as a feature of paid work, however, has proved a rather more intractable topic. Here, it is argued that masculinist visions gender the concepts of bureaucracy & profession, which dichotomizes competence & care, & masks both the reality & the potential of public carework. The discussion is illustrated by a recent campaign by a nurses' organization in the UK. The carework discussion has barely been noted in the debate about the new managerialism in the public sector. It is argued that a critical understanding of the centrality of binary gendered thought to all thinking about the organization & delivery of care is crucial to a constructive critique of today's emphasis on bringing health care into the marketplace. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27858 / ISA / 1994 / 8119

**Davies, Christie & Trivizas, Eugene** (U Reading, Whiteknights RG2AA England [Tel: 0734-318519; Fax: 0734-318922]), **Religious Adherence versus Crime in Britain: Some Long-Term Trends.**

¶ Following a marked decrease in the late nineteenth & early twentieth centuries, levels of recorded crime in England & Wales have risen steadily since WWII. It is difficult to see how this U-curve of crime can be denied, explained away as something invented by self-interested agencies of social control, or related to urbanization, industrialization, or growth in real incomes; nor can poverty, bad living conditions, & inequality, often cited as causes of crime, explain the long-term trends in crime expressed by U-curve. What is striking is that other forms of deviance, eg, illegitimacy & drug/alcohol abuse, follow a similar U-curve pattern, which implies that an explanation should be sought in terms of a broad cultural change rather than by reference to the criminal justice system. In the latter nineteenth century, employers, religious institutions, voluntary welfare associations, & families successfully demanded an increasingly high degree of responsibility & self-control from individuals, but in the latter twentieth century, secularization & the bureaucratization of work & welfare have eroded these models of socialization & control, not only in GB but in most Western industrial countries. "Respectability" is the key linking concept between increasing crime & deviance & the decreasing religious adherence. GB has evolved from a reforming (1850-WWI), to a respectable (WWI-1960), to a secular anomic nation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27859 / ISA / 1994 / 8120

**Davies, Ioan** (Dept Sociology York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 1P3), **Travelling Culture: Between Tourism and Habitus.**

¶ Elements of postmodernist theorizing are taken as indicative of current dilemmas in knowing where we are & where we are going (notably the fracturing of ideological, national, gender, & everyday certainties), without necessarily subscribing to the notion of postmodernism as a generative problematic. Using the cases of the migration of music, theater, visual arts, & new genres of film, radio, & TV, the two-way traffic between Western societies & West African ones is explored. Drawing on theoretical material, questions are posed of what culture does when it travels & how the modalities of culture are affected by a literacy caught between the airport, railway station, bus, or ship terminal & the sense of what makes us acknowledge something as "home." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27860 / ISA / 1994 / 8121

**Davis, Diane E.** (New School Social Research, New York NY 10003 [Tel: 212-229-5375; Fax: 212-477-5409]), **Not Quite a Global City: Community Politics and 'Capital' Conflicts in Mexico City's Develop-**

ment.

¶ Focus on the political power of downtown communities, their historical role in the development of one-party rule, & their subsequent integration into corporatist political structures is used to explain Mexico City's low density, spatially dispersed built environment & the absence of high-rise development & a fully valorized land market in central city areas. It is argued that, until recently, Mexico City's emergence as a global city was constrained by its status as the nation's capital, & by the ruling party's local political objectives, both of which made urban policymakers unusually responsive to central city-based petty traders, shopkeepers, & small businesses who opposed the marketization of central city lands or public & private investment in downtown development. Stress is on the present period & the ways that the changed class & political character of Mexican corporatism have checked the power of local communities, thereby transforming the urban landscape & assuring Mexico City's immanent status as a global city. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27861 / ISA / 1994 / 8122

**Davis, Kathy E.** (Faculty Social Sciences Utrecht U, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [Tel: 030-537546; Fax: 030-531619]), **From Objectified Body to Embodied Subject: A Biographical Approach to Cosmetic Surgery.**

¶ Cosmetic surgery (CS) is seen as a particularly dramatic way to meet the cultural requirements of femininity. Focus is on the experience of suffering as told by women who have had their bodies altered through CS. Biographical analysis of women's narratives about what led them to have CS & how they experienced the outcome is used to show how women make sense of their relationship to their bodies & through their bodies to themselves. It is argued that women who have CS are more concerned with being ordinary than becoming beautiful. Contrary to sociological & feminist scholarship, which situates CS in women's involvement in the beauty system, cosmetic surgery is about identity. CS can be an occasion for a woman to renegotiate her identity & in so doing, paradoxically, to become an embodied subject rather than "just a body." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27862 / ISA / 1994 / 8123

**De Barros, Henrique Monteiro** (Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Rua Dois Irmãos 92 Recife Brazil [Tel: 81-441-5900; e-mail: henrique@ibase.br]), **Re-Inventing Nature: Flood Plain Modernization in the São Francisco Valley, Brazil.**

¶ Discusses the experience of integrated rural development projects supported by the World Bank in the early 1970s the lower São Francisco Valley in northeastern Brazil, arguing that flood control & irrigation technology has been applied at the expense of human employment & subsistence needs, compromising reproduction of natural resources in the long run. Data drawn from project documents & structured interviews with farmers & project officials over the last 13 years indicate that sustainability of traditional production system has been compromised largely by high-technology solutions aimed at reproducing the natural flooding process. Reduction of former multiple income sources, especially fishing, into rice monocrop has made farmers more vulnerable to crop failures. Also, breeding of rice-eating rodents & schistomiasis vector are now both uncontrolled in the permanently dry lowlands & irrigation canals. Explanations for these problems are sought within project design & appraisal systems adopted by multilateral agencies, particularly the World Bank. To avoid such problems, it is necessary to incorporate local knowledge/experience in research & development projects, & to utilize the expertise of nongovernmental organizations. Changes are also necessary with respect to project elaboration & implementation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27863 / ISA / 1994 / 8124

**De Bernart, Maura** (Dept Sociology U Bologna, I-40126 Italy [Tel: 39-51-6403111; Fax: 39-51-238004]), **The Reality and Culture of Homelessness in the Post-Modern City.**

¶ Homelessness is a reality in cities all over the world, & a changing reality in Italian & European cities. Data referring to homelessness in Italy of both Italians & migrants are considered, paying attention to possible classifications of the homeless. It is argued that no classification (in terms of age, sex, social class, or ethnicity) proves satisfactory when confronted with actual reality & its complexity. The problems arising for both modern social theory & policy planning (with reference to housing policies in Italian & European cities) are examined. It is concluded that the actions on the built environment, &/or in terms of public policy gen-

erally thought of & eventually implemented, have to be reconsidered taking into account the social-relational constitution of the postmodern city, paying attention also to the socially (relationally) built environment & verifying in each situation if, how, & in which perspective it is possible to act. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27864 / ISA / 1994 / 8125

**De Gier, Erik** (IPG-TNO, PO Box 124 NL-2300 AC Leiden Netherlands [Tel: 071-181774; Fax: 071-176382]), **The Interaction between Economic Restructuring and the Organization of Work in The Netherlands.**

¶ As a result of fundamental changes in the economic structures of advanced industrialized countries, international economic institutions & national systems of industrial relations have come under pressure. The emerging pattern shows a partial breakdown & a restructuring of big industrial corporations into (horizontal & vertical) networks of cooperating organizations around a central core organization, with consequences for the organization of work & the quality of working life. Also, traditional worker protective labor law will primarily have to facilitate the functioning of national economies & separate companies. The emerging network economy & the effects on the organization of work in the Netherlands are explored here. On the basis of case study material & the relevant literature, it is concluded that the institutional set-up of the postwar Dutch system of industrial relations is eroding. Instead, a fragmented system is emerging in which the company level gains substantially in importance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27865 / ISA / 1994 / 8126

**De Groot, C. N.** (Rijks U Leiden, NL-2300 RA Netherlands [Tel: 071-272562; Fax: 071-272571]), **Four Ways to Conceive Psychotherapy as a Religion.**

¶ A heuristic framework for the conceptualization of psychotherapy as religion is constructed, consisting of four concepts: the psychotherapeutic ethos, psychotherapy as cure of souls, the structural homology between the therapeutic field & the religious field, & the demarcation between the therapeutic field & the religious field. Keywords derived from these concepts were used in a computer-assisted qualitative content analysis of the Dutch professional magazine for mental health care workers (*Maandblad voor de Geestelijke volksgezondheid*), 1945-1993. It is concluded that: psychotherapeutic orientations have varied from inner-worldly asceticism to inner-worldly mysticism; individualization of mental health care was prevalent from the late 1950s until the late 1980s; Dutch mental health care is the outcome of the institutionalization of a salvation movement, maintained by means of symbolic violence; & mental health care pretends to provide an alternative for its testator, the religious cure of souls. Also revealed is the explicit association of psychotherapy with religion throughout the material. These statements about religion are verbal acts, drawing on positive & negative connotations of religious terminology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27866 / ISA / 1994 / 8127

**De Groot-Van Leeuwen, Leny E.** (School Social Science Research Amsterdam U, NL-1012 WX Netherlands [Tel: 31-20-5252262; Fax: 31-5252446]), **Polishing the Bar: Some Dynamics of a Legal Ethics Code.**

¶ Focuses on changes in content & degree of application of the Dutch Legal Ethics Code. With respect to content, a shift in focus is visible from the protection of lawyers to the protection of clients. This trend is compared with US discussions about changes in the practice of law, shifting from the ideals of professionalism to the demands of commercialism. Data are presented with respect to cases brought before the disciplinary committee & the different disciplinary actions (eg, reprimand or disbarment) recommended during the past three decades. These data are compared with similar data from the US & other countries, & with analogous data on the medical profession. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27867 / ISA / 1994 / 8128

**De Haan, W. J. M.** (Willem Pompe Instit, Janskerkhof 16 NL-3512 BM Utrecht Netherlands [Tel: 030-537149; Fax: 030-537028]), **Street Robbery: A Matter of Trust?**

¶ Street robbery victims' moral indignation resides largely in the experience of a sudden breach of trust rather than in suffering from injuries or loss. When victims have been robbed as they go about in their neighbor-

hood, their ontological security is particularly jeopardized: trust becomes an "inappropriate attitude for survival," & the resulting mistrust of fellow human beings a long-term mental burden. For offenders, trust is also a forbidden luxury in their struggle for survival. Here, empirical data are presented on the character, precipitation, & development of street robbery in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, along with its consequences for the social order. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27868 / ISA / 1994 / 8129

**De Heer, W. F., Israëls, A. Z. & Maas, C. F.** (Dept Social Surveys Statistics Netherlands, PO Box 4481 NL-6401 CZ Heerlen [Tel: 31-45-707350; Fax: 31-45-706273]), **Response Developments and the Fieldwork Strategy: An International Comparison.**

¶ After reviewing the problem of nonresponse in survey research, it is argued that the problem is typically considered from the perspective of characteristics of nonrespondents, a line of thinking related to the weighting procedures used to reduce bias. Reviewed here are response results for various surveys by statistical organizations in nine European countries, arguing that differences in fieldwork strategy are likely to be responsible for differences in response rates. Lack of adequate data, however, hampers research in this direction. An international nonresponse survey, which uses a questionnaire on nonresponse that has been developed to gather this kind of data, is described. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27869 / ISA / 1994 / 8130

**De Knop, Paul, Theeboom, Marc, Van Puymbroeck, Linda & Wittock, Helena** (Physical Education Dept Vrije U Brussel, B-1050 Belgium [Tel: 32-2-641-27-45; Fax: 32-2-641-28-99]), **The Integration of Islamic Immigrant Girls through Sport: Reality or Fantasy?**

¶ The role of sport in the integration of Islamic immigrant girls in Belgium is examined, in addition to their attitude toward & participation in sport. Moroccan & Turkish immigrant youngsters of both sexes (N = 229) were administered a sports participation questionnaire. While results showed that Islamic immigrant youth in general were involved to a lesser extent in organized sport than autochthonous youth, this difference was even more distinct among girls. Qualitative in-depth interview data from 8 girls ages 15-16 reveal that most are attracted to sport, but feel they are restricted by Islamic living rules. Some of them acquiesce in their situation, while others live in conflict with their parents or family members. It is concluded that because of the limited sports participation among immigrant girls, it is difficult to evaluate the actual effect of sport on their integration; recommendations are made for future research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27870 / ISA / 1994 / 8131

**De Kock, Chris Paul** (Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria 0002 South Africa [Tel: 012-202-2412; Fax: 012-202-2510]), **The Black Youth in the New South Africa: Integration or Youth Revolution?**

¶ Describes African youth's life circumstances & involvement in political violence & protest in the old South Africa (before Apr 1994), drawing on empirical data from 2 multidisciplinary studies. It is argued that as a whole, these black youth cannot be viewed as a "lost generation," but exhibit different degrees of marginality. The worst degree of marginality is found among those youths who see political violence as the only escape from their highly deprived sociopolitical & socioeconomic circumstances. This group, comprising approximately 15% of the whole, could aptly be described as a lost generation should it prove to be impossible to integrate them into the mainstream of the new South Africa. Current signs that they can be integrated are discussed, along with those indicating that they are already (or could become) part of a new struggle against the Government of National Unity. Suggestions are offered to facilitate the reintegration of highly marginalized youth into the mainstream of democratic South Africa. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27871 / ISA / 1994 / 8132

**De la Garza, Enrique M.** (UAM-I, 09340 Mexico DF [Tel: 5-7244794; Fax: 5-6125682]), **Labor Unions in Latin America facing Neoliberal Adjustments and Productive Restructuring.**

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¶ Analyzes the characteristics of the productive restructuration & the

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different responses of the unions, from violent strategies to the new corporatism (corporatism more of firm than of the state). Focus is placed on the new bargaining in Brazil & Mexico. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27872 / ISA / 1994 / 8133

**De Marchi, Bruna** (Institut International Sociology ISIG, I-34170 Gorizia Italy (Tel: 39-481-53-24-28; e-mail: bruna.de-marchi@cen.jrc.it)), **Risk Communication in the European Union. Legislation and Policy.**

¶ Recent trends in European Union (formerly European Communities) legislation in the areas of industrial safety, technological innovation, & the environment show a growing recognition of the needs of public information & participation in decision-making processes. Whenever issues of public health & safety are at stake, norms are being designed for informing the public about hazards & potential emergencies, including prevention & response actions. The provision of information to the general public is thus becoming a stable element of emergency planning. Underpinning these trends are concerns ranging from safety & health issues to social consensus. A current study sponsored by the European Commission Joint Research Center is described that attempts to identify such basic concerns & the adequacy of current legislation to meet them. Data are drawn from relevant legislative documents, supplemented by in-depth interviews with key informants, ie, experts & policymakers involved both in the preparation of legislation & its practical implementation. Current provisions for risk communication in areas such as radiological emergency, biotechnology, industrial safety, & nuclear energy are described, identifying: (1) their basic concerns; (2) the types of knowledge necessary to meet them; (3) the types of uncertainty involved in practical implementation; & (4) the adequacy of legislation to meet both explicit goals & underlying concerns. Some general conclusions are drawn on the relevance of risk communication. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27873 / ISA / 1994 / 8134

**De Mel, Neloufer, The Discursive Unities of Womanhood in the Service of the Imagined State: The Case of Modern Sinhala Theatre.**

¶ Explores the dialectic between gender construction & nationalism through a case study of certain seminal moments in twentieth-century Sinhala theater in Sri Lanka, focusing on the Tower Hall Theater, which provided a forum for early nationalist, anti-British sentiment. The plays of John de Silva, a vanguard of this nationalism, are used to note how, through a recuperation of a precolonial past & constructs of religion, ethnicity, & gender, paradigms for an ideal sovereign Sinhala national identity were forwarded. Within this framework, discussed is how gender is constructed & appropriated in the presenting of an ideal, national state. To understand the continuities & differences in how these gender constructs were so useful to the early nationalist movement, operate within a Foucauldian archive in the public consciousness, & are being reenacted on the Sinhala state today is to see their centrality at moments of sociopolitical crisis, eg, the current civil war, political insecurity, & economic marginalization. With a view to mapping this, popular Sinhala plays produced since 1992 are analyzed in terms of their conceptualizations of womanhood & the state. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27874 / ISA / 1994 / 8135

**De Nardis, Paolo** (U Roma La Sapienza, I-00189 Italy (Tel: 06-49918406)), **System and Social System in the XVII Century in Italy.**

¶ The Italian seventeenth century offers many opportunities for examining the history of the theoretical & cultural origins of social sciences. Some authors, drawing on Machiavelli, rediscover politics in its autonomous form; others consider "reason of state" & the utilitarianism-morality relationship. Sketches on the analysis of human behavior can be found in authors of this period who developed a starting analysis about causes of social action. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27875 / ISA / 1994 / 8136

**De Pascale, Adele & Vania, Andrea** (U Rome, I-00185 Italy (Tel: 06-3496530; Fax: 06-68802345)), **Children's Developmental Problems and Family Relationships.**

¶ Children's psychophysical development is interwoven with the quality of family relationships & attachment bonds, which bias emotional & cognitive child development. These family influences must be recognized

by the pediatrician in order to obtain compliance with therapy. Here, interview & questionnaire data obtained from 211 children & their families seen at the in Paediatric Instit of the U "La Sapienza" of Rome, Italy, 1986-1993, are used to investigate relational areas, eg, meanings of diseases, couple & parent-children relationships, & patterns of attachment & detachment. Findings confirm the hypothesis that each disturbance or compliance difficulty was linked to a relational & cognitive disease of the child, & thus required treatment or modification of family relationships. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27876 / ISA / 1994 / 8137

**De Regt, Alida J.** (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 WX Netherlands (Tel: 020-85253488; Fax: 020-5252179)), **Money in Intimate Relations: Parents and Children.**

¶ In 1993, James Coleman advanced the thesis that the willingness of parents to invest in their children has diminished because they can no longer expect returns on their investments. Coleman's thesis is based on the rational choice theory, in which a balancing of costs & benefits forms an important explanation for human behavior. However, the empirical base of his proposition is unconvincing. It is shown that, in spite of diminishing financial returns, parents take great care to raise their children. Coleman is right that children hardly contribute to their parents' wealth anymore. Working children living with their parents pay only a fraction of their income for board & lodging, & grown-up children do not contribute to the upkeep of their aged parents. Yet parents are prepared to invest in their children. More & more children stay in education longer, which costs their parents a lot of money. Reasons why parents invest in their children despite diminishing returns can be found by looking at changing emotional relations between parents & children. Coleman's thesis does not allow for these emotional sides of family life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27877 / ISA / 1994 / 8138

**De Santis, Vrinda Dar** (Viale Tecnica 231, I-00144 Rome Italy (Tel: 39-6-5913261)), **Role, Tradition and Liberty: The Indian Woman in Front of the Secularization of Values.**

¶ Studies the educational disharmony in educated girls of urban India & the nature of the dilemma resulting from this disharmony. A case study approach is used, involving interviews & group discussions with adolescents & university students, largely in one metropolitan & one small city. Among urban educated middle class girls, the simultaneous exposure to & consequent assimilation of modern cultural models of individuality, independent thinking, freedom of self-expression, etc, & to traditional cultural models, creates dilemmas. The girl assimilates both value systems, & during adolescence she begins to question, understand, & discover her values & the cultural models exemplified by them. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27878 / ISA / 1994 / 8139

**De Swaan, Abram** (Amsterdam School Social Research, NL-1012 CE Netherlands (Tel: 31-20-5252262; Fax: 31-20-5252446)), **Afterthought on the Prospects for Transnational Social Policy.**

¶ Increased mobility of capital & labor has intensified competition between workers in the Western welfare states & their counterparts in low-wage countries. As capital leaves the economies of the world core for the periphery, migrant labor enters them. In the West, this may cause a vicious circle of rising unemployment & growing payroll taxes. In the meantime, the tentative adaptation of social policies within the European Community is being superseded by the necessity of adjustments to global economic transformations. At this point, transnational social policies appear to be both necessary & impossible. A better understanding of the emergent transnational society is required to move beyond this impasse. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27879 / ISA / 1994 / 8140

**De Vos, Henk & Zeggelink, Evelien** (Dept Sociology & Interuniversity Center Social Science Theory & Methodology Groningen U, NL-9712 TG Netherlands), **The Evolution of Cooperation and Group Boundaries.**

¶ Presents a theoretical model of social evolution based on individual purposive behavior. Individuals are in an environment in which survival in case of need depends on receiving help from another individual. Individual outcomes, & therefore periods of destitution, vary stochastically, & there is less than perfect synchrony between individuals in these outcomes. Providing help involves costs, in the sense that it increases the in-

dividual probability of being in need. The strategies investigated are variants of Tit-for-Tat & ALL-D, such that individuals not only decide whether to cooperate or to defect (like in a Prisoner's Dilemma game), but also have to decide who they will ask for help & to whom they will provide help. The cognitive abilities underlying the different strategies are specified. The evolving process is simulated by an implementation in an object-oriented program, starting from an unstructured population, with the possibility of indirect reciprocity, but without spatial dispersal. The advantages of the model lie in: (1) its contribution to solving the problem of how to explain the emergence of cooperation (reciprocal altruism) in a world of isolated individuals, (2) allowing for investigating not only the conditions under which reciprocal altruism is a viable strategy, but also the conditions under which, as part of the same process, stable group formation takes place, & (3) its potential to explain, on the basis of (1) & (2), group altruistic behavior. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27880 / ISA / 1994 / 8141

De Vries, Sierp (Dept Recreation & Tourism, NL-6700 AC Wageningen Netherlands (Tel: 31-8370-74638; e-mail: s.de.vries@sc.argo.nl)), **Social Justice in Social Dilemmas. The Effect of Normative Ambiguity on Cooperation.**

¶ Previous research on behavior in anonymous, single-trial social dilemmas has shown that, in contrast to the strict version of "homo economicus," people do not always maximize their own gain. An empirical study is described here that tests the three hypotheses about why they fail to demonstrate nonegoistic behavior: (1) People either adhere to relevant social justice norm(s), or maximize their own gain (no compromising). (2) The fairness constraints on egoism become weaker when there is more than one relevant social justice norm, & the norms require different degrees of nonegoistic behavior. Whereas fairness as a value is assumed to be internalized, specific norms that define fair behavior in a given situation are not. The uncertainty about which norm should be adhered to—normative ambiguity—has two consequences: (a) a larger number of players chooses to maximize their own gain, rather than to adhere to a social justice norm, & (b) of those who do adhere to a social justice norm, a larger number chooses the norm that permits more egoistic behavior. To ascertain whether or not game asymmetry leads to normative ambiguity, relevant norms must be specified in advance. It is argued that when differences in positions within the game are due to change, two norms are likely to prevail: one based on consequences & one based on intentions. The exact content of the norms depends on the type of situation (production/exchange or consumption/distribution). (3) If game asymmetry does not lead to normative ambiguity, the level of cooperation will not be affected. These hypotheses are tested in a social dilemma of the resource management type (consumption/distribution), in which subjects played for considerable sums of real money; results support the hypotheses to a large extent. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27881 / ISA / 1994 / 8142

De Weerd, Marga, Costa, Maria & Sabucedo, Jose Manuel (Dept Social Psychology Vrije U, NL-1081 HV Amsterdam Netherlands (Tel: 31-20-548-5543; Fax: 31-20-642-9863)), **Farmer's Protest in the Netherlands and Spain.**

¶ An empirical investigation of & attempt to operationalize William Gamson's concept of collective action frames, drawing on an ongoing (through 1996) study in the Netherlands & Galicia, Spain, involving interviews with protesting farmers. Interviews in 1994 (N = 480 farmers) based on structured questionnaires provide data on farmers' opinions about the agricultural policy of both the European Community & of their national government, the functioning of their own organizations, & their attitudes toward farmers' protest, & their own protest behavior. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27882 / ISA / 1994 / 8143

Debernardi, Augusto & Luison, Lucio (Centro Studi Salute Mentale, I-34126 Trieste Italy (Tel: 040-574383; Fax: 040-350171)), **Mental Illness and Rehabilitation: From Total Institutions to Services.**

¶ A plan of reform of psychiatric assistance & transformation of psychiatric institutions developed in northeast Italy engendered a more complex theory about psychiatric assistance. Such a theory had been the basis for a new Italian Law for psychiatric policies, enacting guidelines for closure of asylums & establishment of centers for mental health. The concept of deinstitutionalization is outlined as an operative paradigm for the transformation of psychiatric assistance, with focus on the participa-

tion of sociologists. The significance of sociological theory & practice to the transition from the paradigm of deinstitutionalization to that of transinstitutionalization is assessed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27883 / ISA / 1994 / 8144

DeBernardi, Jean E. (Dept Anthropology U Alberta, T6G 2H4 Edmonton (Tel: 403-492-0131; Fax: 403-492-5273)), **On the Rhetoric of Antimoralities: A Comparative Consideration of Religious Antilanguages.**

¶ Religious discourse is often profoundly concerned with the creation & transmission of a moral foundation for the social lives of group members. Religious-styled discourse may also be used to valorize moral codes—religious antilanguages—that challenge moral orthodoxies. Examined here are the antilanguage discourse of 3 religious leaders, based on data collected through participant observation & from published sources: (1) a Malaysian Chinese spirit medium; (2) a Singaporean Chinese spirit medium; & (3) a controversial American founder of a Christian fundamentalist sect. In each case, the leader developed a religiously based antilanguage that proposed new values to replace old, & in so doing proposed a new moral universe. However, these groups & their invented moral universes exist within a larger field of discourse & value, & conflict with the larger society frequently reveals the fragile foundations of these antimoralities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27884 / ISA / 1994 / 8145

Declich, Giovanna & D'Andrea, Luciano (CERFE, via Flaminia 160 Rome Italy I-00196 (Tel: 39-6-3200851; Fax: 39-6-3221218)), **At the Roots of Ecological Movement: Paradigm Shift in the Framework of Post-Modernity.**

¶ Discusses the cognitive bases of the ecological movement hypothesizing that the movement expresses the growing need for security, order, & certainty, which characterizes contemporary societies. Using Norbert Elias's concept of regime, the ecological movement is viewed as a people-based regime of environmental risks. Other groups & collective organizations (eg, self-help groups or voluntary associations) play, in different sectors, the same role of controlling social risks & meeting popular demands for a new social order. This process is mainly connected with the decreasing capacity of central state agencies to provide an overall regime of social risks, as clearly shown by the crisis of welfare systems. Some outcomes of a research project on ecological responsibility, carried out in Italy & in Flanders, Belgium, are presented to show the close linkage between ecological issues & the need for security & order within the framework of the emerging cognitive paradigm. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27885 / ISA / 1994 / 8146

Deegan, Mary Jo (Dept Sociology U Nebraska, Lincoln 68588-0324 (Tel: 402-472-6062; Fax: 402-472-6070)), **Feminist Sociologists and the Founding of the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom, 1915-1935.**

¶ Feminist sociology is a theory & praxis that is historically rooted in women's international struggle for peace. Here, one vital segment of this struggle is documented through the work & ideas found in "feminist pragmatism," a theory of female culture & action that informed the work of early female sociologists who played major roles in the founding & development of the Women's International League of Peace & Freedom (WILPF), 1915-1935. "Feminist pragmatism" is a US theory uniting liberal values & a belief in a rational public with a cooperative, nurturing, & liberating model of the self, the other, & the community. Education & democracy are emphasized as significant mechanisms to organize & improve society. Feminist pragmatism provided the epistemological basis for dozens of women associated with the department of sociology at the U of Chicago (IL) & the social settlement Hull House between 1892-1918. Described are the ideas & work of the female sociologists involved in founding the WILPF, noting their problematic relation to US sociology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27886 / ISA / 1994 / 8147

DeGeer, Eric (Ritagatan 5, S-75433 Uppsala, Sweden (Tel: 018-221257)), **Integration Problems of the New Immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe in Sweden. Dispersion or Concentration: The State versus Immigrants.**

¶ By comparing the regional distributions of new immigrant groups in

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Sweden with those of the older groups of immigrants, it is possible to see to what extent the Swedish policy to disperse new immigrants over the whole country (to avoid ghettos) succeeded against the wishes of most of them. A hypothesis here is that the cause of the locations of the older groups is to be formed in the central place theory, combined with an economic variable, contrary to the regional distribution of the new groups. Data used are quantitative, as computerized at the Central Office of Statistics, & qualitative from reports & inquiries. It is concluded that the regional distribution of older groups of immigrants-refugees from WWII, economic immigrants in the 1950s & 1960s, & new refugee groups in the 1970s--was to a large extent in accordance with the hierarchical system combined with the forces of economic expansion. In contrast is the distribution of the new groups, especially from southeastern Europe, which is controlled by the Swedish authorities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27887 / ISA / 1994 / 8148

**Degenne, Alain, Lebeaux, Marie-Odile & Lemel, Yannick** (LASMAS IRESCO, 59 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-40-25-10-50]), **Mutual Help between Households: A Way of Constitution of Social Capital.**

¶ Exchange of help seems to be an important way of constituting social capital. Implicitly or explicitly, the one who gives help leads the one who receives help in a relation from which he/she would be able to benefit on a material or symbolic point of view. The French Institut national statistique & études économiques performed in 1988/89, in collaboration with the Centre national recherche scientifique, a survey on household production that included a questionnaire on mutual help between households (N = 6,800). The first analyses performed demonstrate that: (1) people who respond tend to declare that they give help more often than they receive help; (2) the range of the network of mutual help is greater for people with a high vs low level of income (& more generally for people with a high vs low social status); & (3) the multiplexity of the network of mutual help is positively correlated with this range. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27888 / ISA / 1994 / 8149

**DeGregori, Carlos Ivan** (Instit Estudios Peruanos, Horacio Urteaga 694 Lima 11 Peru [Tel: 51-14-32-30-70; Fax: 51-14-32-49-81]), **Ethnicity, Social Movements and Politics in the Andean Countries: Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.**

¶ Addresses questions regarding ethnicity, social movements, & political representations in the Andean countries: why the crisis of national states & traditional political representations favors the development of ethnic movements in Ecuador & Bolivia, while in Peru, a hyperclassist party emerges, ie, the Shining Path; how the ethnic factor appears (or not) in Peruvian social movements & political actors, including the Shining Path; & the possibilities, methods, & limits of ethnic movements in the Andean countries. The analysis focuses on the 1980s & 1990s, & on organizations such as Ecuador's CONAIE, the Bolivian *kataristas*, & the Peruvian *rondas campesinas*, emphasizing the political dimension of their actions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27889 / ISA / 1994 / 8150

**Dehavenon, Anna Lou** (Action Research Project on Hunger/Homelessness/Family/Health, 1150 5th Ave New York NY 10188 [Tel: 212-289-0768]), **Hungry and Homeless Families on Metropolitan Streets: New York City in the 1990s.**

¶ It is hypothesized that hunger & homelessness in New York City are caused by the failure since 1970 of government to maintain social programs, rather than by personal weaknesses. Research since 1979 uses a cultural materialist approach based on direct observation & survey methods to produce policy recommendations, some of which were implemented by both the city & the state. Quantitative & qualitative data from annual research reports since 1979 confirm the hypothesis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27890 / ISA / 1994 / 8151

**Dekker, Paul & Ester, Peter** (Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands [Tel: 31-13662011; Fax: 31-13662959]), **Generational Differences in Social and Political Attitudes--Cultural Changes in the Netherlands: 1972-1992.**

¶ In a series of publications, Dutch sociologist Henk Becker has suggested that four generations can be distinguished in Dutch society, based on future social & economic outlooks of birth cohorts 1910-1970 during

their formative years. The birth cohorts 1910-1930 are clustered under the heading of the prewar generation; those 1930-1940, the silent generation; those 1940-1955, the protest generation; & those 1950-1970, the lost generation. Each generation is assumed to have a distinctive social & political profile. This assumption is tested empirically, based on a longitudinal Dutch survey that includes a wide variety of social, cultural, economic, political, & religious attitudes covering 1972-1992. The analyses only yield limited support for clear-cut generational differences as proposed by Becker, particularly in view of substantial intragenerational variations in attitudes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27891 / ISA / 1994 / 8152

**Delcroix, Catherine** (U Toulouse II, F-31058 Cedex France [Tel: 61-42-92-69; Fax: 61-50-49-62]), **How Migrants Become Intermediators, Contribute to Their Own Group, and Modify the Surrounding Society.**

¶ Explores France's move toward administrative & political decentralization initiated by the socialist government in 1982, which aimed at reversing the secular trend toward centralization so characteristic of French history. It is a new fact that the mayors of cities, & the presidents of regions, now have much more power, but also much larger responsibilities, than before. Since 1981, the creation of associations to regroup only foreigners has been legally authorized. This possibility has been widely used by all kinds of immigrants groups. Mayors now see the possibility of relying on such associations as relays between themselves & the immigrant population. Thus, there is the development of a (for France) new phenomenon: social actors arising out of their own "communities" (which have as yet no formally recognized existence) to find themselves projected in the role of mediators between their own communities & local French authorities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27892 / ISA / 1994 / 8153

**Della Porta, Donatella** (Facolta scienze politiche, via santa caterina d'allesandria 3 I-50129 Firenze Italy [Tel: 39-55-480966; e-mail: dellaporta@lesit1.unifi.it]), **The Political Discourse on Protest Policing: Italy and Germany from the 1950s to the 1980s.**

¶ Analyzes the transformation of public discourse on protest policing during the evolution of the left-libertarian movement families in Italy & Germany from the 1960s-1980s. An analytic model for the study of political discourse & frames is developed that defines public discourse as an interactive process, showing how movements, parties, media, governments, & state apparatuses (including the police) engage in a symbolic struggle on protest & policing. Empirical research on 5 movement campaigns are presented, reconstructing the frames used by different actors & their respective alliance fields. Focus is on 2 arenas in which the communicative interactions between demonstrators, the police, & the media developed in different public arenas: the daily press & the Parliament. The evolution of 4 different forms of frames (protagonist, antagonist, diagnostic, & prognostic) during the protest campaigns, & their impact on protest policing are described. Cultural traditions, the configuration of power, & the structure of media system are analyzed as independent variables that affect political discourse on protest & policing; cross-national similarities & differences are noted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27893 / ISA / 1994 / 8154

**Delli Zotti, Giovanni** (U Udine, I-33100 Italy [Tel: 0-432-558336; Fax: 0-432-55833]), **Ethnicity and Attitudes toward the Enlarged Europe: A Cross-National Study.**

¶ Tests the hypothesis that ethnicity influences territorial identification & perception of other groups, based on a questionnaire submitted to 600 respondents, including Italians, Friulians, & Slovenes, living in the border region of Friuli-Venetia Julia in northeastern Italy. These findings are compared with similar data obtained in surveys conducted in Ukraine, Vojvodina, & Siberia. Focus is on attitudes toward the ethnic problem & the role of the ethnic groups in the building of the new Europe. A Bogardus-like scale is also employed to measure social distance to almost 30 peoples in Europe & outside. Findings suggest that minority groups seem to be less tolerant than majority ones toward other extraneous groups. Moreover, in the interplay among groups residing in the same region, the minority groups seem to have a better understanding with the majority group than with other minority groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27894 / ISA / 1994 / 8155

**Demo, Pedro** (Ministerio Justicia, 70064-901 Brasilia DF Brazil [Tel: 061-225-0906; Fax: 061-226-7980]), **Poverty and Educational Policies.**

¶ Attempts to establish a relationship between poverty & educational policies in the context of sustainable human development. The impact of education on competitiveness & the labor force, with focus on the management & production of knowledge, is discussed. The influence of science & technology on education is considered, & implications for teaching are noted. Ways that education can be utilized to improve the situation of the poor, & specifically to equalize opportunities, are also addressed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27895 / ISA / 1994 / 8156

**Denis, Ann B.** (Dept Sociology U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 [Tel: 613-564-2348; Fax: 613-564-9976]), **Links between University Education and Occupational Attainment at Mid-Century: A Study of Canadian Women Graduates.**

¶ An examination of the links between university studies & employment, including the consequences of discontinuous labor force involvement for a sample of "pioneers"—Canadian women who graduated from universities 1930-1950. The sample of about 100 Francophones & Anglophones includes women who graduated in professional programs from dietetics, to law, to the arts & sciences. Most were employed after graduation; but for many, their employment was of short duration or discontinuous. Qualitative & quantitative data from life histories are used to compare career paths of women with different areas of specialization, including a consideration of the interplay between paid employment & domestic responsibilities. The extent to which initial university training proved to be an advantage for both initial & subsequent employment is analyzed, acknowledging that university studies were not necessarily undertaken to provide credentials for employment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27896 / ISA / 1994 / 8157

**Depe, Hans-Ulrich** (U Frankfurt, D-6000 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 69-6301-7610; Fax: 69-6301-6621]), **The Collapse of Eastern Europe and the Building Up of Western Europe. The Implications of Health Policy.**

¶ All socialist countries in Eastern Europe had health care systems planned & owned by the state. Since the collapse of Eastern Europe, the formula "more market—less state" is touching health care. The capitalist countries in Western Europe try to improve their conditions in the strong & increasing worldwide economic competition by reducing their social costs. The opening of the borders to Eastern Europe supported this process, which starts in GB & the Netherlands & now is going on in France, Scandinavia, & the Federal Republic of Germany. One common trend in Eastern & Western Europe is the privatization & commercialization of health care. It seems, however, that the lower social classes are mostly disadvantaged & discriminated against. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27897 / ISA / 1994 / 8158

**DeRose, Jennifer** (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024 [Tel: 310-825-1026; e-mail: derose@soc.sscnet.ucla.edu]), **Nationalist Violence as Symbolic Action: A Study of the Front de Libération du Québec.**

¶ Argues that dramatic & physically violent political actions are similar to more mainstream & moderate forms of protest in their contentious engagement in a structurally differentiated field of symbolic meaning. Thus, the activities of a terrorist nationalist organization, the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ), can be "read" for meaningful content, providing a better understanding of both the actual case in question & the more general symbol structures that shape the claims of nationalist movements. Data are drawn from the bimonthly internal/external newsletter of the FLQ, memoirs of former FLQ members & interested observers, & case studies of FLQ defacement & bombing campaigns, 1963-1970. Qualitative structural interpretation leads to a threefold typology of organizing principles in the nationalist discourse. The FLQ's symbolic redefinitions of people, place, & time/memory are analyzed in detail, arguing that these categories constitute a kind of generative grammar of nationalist ideology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27898 / ISA / 1994 / 8159

**Derry, James, Sadananda, Keerthi & Mason, Dan** (Dept Communi-

cation Utah State U, Logan 84322 [Tel: 801-750-3292; Fax: 801-750-3973]), **A Framework for the Planning and Evaluation of Population Resettlement Programs.**

¶ International funding agencies are placing greater emphasis on the fate of families displaced by development efforts. To help project planners, researchers, & government officials identify & track variables affecting family resettlement, a comprehensive conceptual framework is proposed consisting of seven categories: needs & conflicts, education, transportation, communication, social welfare, spiritual/religious, political/economic, & environmental. Each category should be developed further by experts from relevant scientific disciplines. To illustrate this strategy, a communication module is created to help planners design practical but efficient information systems to improve coordination of project activities. The module breaks information systems into three types: dissemination, eg, agricultural extension & mass media; monitoring, eg, formal reports & other "feedback" procedures; & maintenance, a term that refers to the daily routine of people, organizations, & institutions. A diagnostic as opposed to a summative approach is adopted in evaluating the effectiveness of communication systems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27899 / ISA / 1994 / 8160

**Desai, Neera** (Jai Kutir Taikal Wadi, Bombay 400016 India [Tel: 011-430-5853; Fax: 011-91-22-436-2309]), **Flowing against the Stream: On Becoming a Feminist Sociologist.**

¶ In the Indian context, the development of sociology, particularly since 1947, has been highly influenced by the structure-function school, led by Talcott Parsons. To call oneself a feminist is not merely inviting ridicule, criticism, indifference, & isolation from the profession; the struggle to balance recognition in the profession & commitment to feminist ideology goes on perennially. Sociology today needs both the feminist & radical critique to free mainstream sociology from Parsonian overtones. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27900 / ISA / 1994 / 8161

**Desmarchelier, Carmel** (U New South Wales, Oatley 2223 Australia [Tel: 61-2-5700781; Fax: 61-2-5700864]), **The Influence of Pierre Bourdieu's Concept of Cultural Capital on the Social Mobility of Tertiary Students.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ The tertiary curriculum embodies high cultural capital, yet mature students (ages 25+) encounter higher degrees of upward social mobility. This study identifies, theoretically & empirically, that highly mobile tertiary students alter their habitus, which results in ideological & status dislocation from their families, as is evidenced in the high divorce rate. The professional curriculum legitimates high culture, altruism, & complex, abstract thought. This leads to ideological changes that are unanticipated by mature working class students unaware of the symbolic nuances of learning. Frequently, the self-development expected among traditional students is interpreted as estrangement by families of mature students. A sample of 225 Australian & 150 US mature students were compared to traditional students. Longitudinally, they completed multiple choice questionnaires & open-ended interviews concerning the acquisition of educational cultural capital, career, & social mobility using Daniel's (1983) socioeconomic scale. Pierre Bourdieu's findings are applied to data from Australian & US mature students. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27901 / ISA / 1994 / 8162

**Deutscher, Irwin** (Dept Sociology U Akron, OH 44325 [Tel: 216-972-7481; Fax: 216-972-5377]), **On the Plus Side: Policies that Reduce Ethnic Conflict.**

¶ Discusses whether it is possible to design national or international policies that will protect minority peoples from the deprivation of rights & from violence by more powerful groups? Examples of such intolerance, eg, Somalia & Bosnia, suggest pessimism about our ability to prevent or to end such atrocities. Here, two lesser-known but apparently highly successful models for reducing intergroup conflict on a national level are examined: one found in Ghana & the other in Sweden. The conditions under which such models do & do not apply are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27902 / ISA / 1994 / 8163

**Deven, Fred** (Population & Family Research Centre (CBGS), Mark-

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iesstr 1 B-1000 Brussels Belgium (Tel: 32-2-507-35-88; Fax: 32-2-507-35-57)), **What about the Children? Adjustment and Development Issues in Remarriages and 'Reconstituted' Families.**

- ¶ Explores the effects of transitions in the living arrangements of parents on the adjustment & development of children, drawing on a review by L. H. Ganong & M. Coleman (1988) as a starting point to screen & update the family research literature. Data are derived from empirical research & clinical studies. After addressing terminological & methodological issues, attention is paid to the impact of underlying frameworks & perspectives (eg, deficit-comparison) on research design & results. The main results are discussed in a gender-, age-, & parent-specific way. Suggestions for future research are submitted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27903 / ISA / 1994 / 8164

**Dhanagare, Dattatreya N.** (Dept Sociology U Poona, Pune 411007 Maharashtra India (Tel: 91-212-336061; Fax: 91-212-333899)), **Environmental Protest and the State in India: A Study of Conflicting Ideologies.**

- ¶ Three major environmental protest movements in India are outlined, highlighting the nature of environmental issues, strategies of mass mobilization, & ideological articulations. Responses of the state to these movements are included. It is argued that the government views people's issues as technocratic problems for which bureaucracy has packages of solution. This rules out any dialogue & denies people an opportunity to participate in decision making. The thrust of this statist development model is on compensation for & rehabilitation of those affected by projects. The state responses fall into two standard patterns: repression of popular protests or cooptation of some protesters in advisory bodies. Basic differences in developmental ideologies between the state & the movements are explored, stressing the need for an alternative discourse on sustainable development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27904 / ISA / 1994 / 8165

**Dhaouadi, Mahmoud** (Faculté sciences humaines sociales, blvd 94 9 Avril Tunis 1007 Tunisia (Tel: 216-02-442405; Fax: 216-02-442740)), **Language Nationalization: A Case Study of the Challenges of the Other Underdevelopment in the Algerian, Tunisian and Quebecer Societies.**

- ¶ The issue of language nationalization process in Third World & developed societies (Algeria, Tunisia, & Quebec) is addressed. The political governing leadership's role in the success or failure of language nationalization is emphasized. Three sociological factors are examined: the leadership's educational background, the educational background of the head of the leadership, & the ideology of the entire leadership. The latter sociological variable has been a crucial determinant force in these three societies regarding the success or failure of the language nationalization process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27905 / ISA / 1994 / 8166

**Dhaouadi, Mahmoud** (Faculté sciences humaines & sociales, blvd 94 9 Avril Tunis 1007 Tunisia (Tel: 216-02-442405; Fax: 216-02-442740)), **The Other Face of Cultural Symbols as Reflected in a Special Sociological Analysis.**

- ¶ Attempts to revitalize the use of cultural symbols (language, thought, religious beliefs, knowledge/science, myths, cultural values & norms, etc) in modern social sciences. Cultural symbols are assumed to be central to the social actor's identity & action, constituting his/her cultural-symbolic soul. Their impact on the behavior of the individual & the collectively is long-lasting & powerful. Their determining influence on social action may be triggered by supernatural forces, suggesting that cultural symbols are impregnated with transcendental/metaphysical dimensions (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27906 / ISA / 1994 / 8167

**Dhaouadi, Mahmoud** (Faculté sciences humaines & sociales, blvd 94 9 Avril Tunis 1007 Tunisia (Tel: 216-02-442405; Fax: 216-02-442740)), **Into the Determinants of Ibn Khaldun's Creative and Pioneering Thought.**

- ¶ Ibn Khaldun's creative & pioneering work has generally been explained by his enriching sociopolitical experience in the Western part (the Maghreb) of the Arab Muslim world of his time, but two new factors are introduced here: the paradigmatic crisis of the science of history & Ibn Khaldun's personality traits. On the one hand, Ibn Khaldun found

Muslim historiography in disarray. In Kuhn's terms, he had to look for a new paradigm to rescue the science of history. This constituted a great scientific challenge, which he met with considerable success. On the other, his personality traits strongly predisposed him to innovative & creative work; eg, the role of the unconscious in creative work is emphasized by many modern psychologists & Ibn Khaldun spoke of a similar force behind his sudden & surprising discovery of his new science. He admits that the foundations of *al 'Umrân al Bashari* were arrived at unexpectedly through the help of mysterious divine guidance. Further, the frame of his new science was strongly shaped by an Islamic epistemology & worldview. No genuine understanding of the substance of Ibn Khaldun's thought can be realized without taking into account the Islamic influence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27907 / ISA / 1994 / 8168

**Dharurkar, Vijaykumar L.** (Dept Journalism Marathwasa U, 431004 Aurangabad Maharashtra India), **The Dynamics of Peace Communication in the Third World: A Case Study of Indian Mass Media.**

- ¶ The problems of peace communication in the Third World are closely related to the media profile. Social cohesion & economic prosperity both depend on peace. Unfortunately the Indian mass media have not properly treated the issue of social security. The negative approach of the media has created serious problems in maintaining social harmony. Only audiovisual media have played a positive role in maintaining peace. Controlled by the Information & Broadcasting Ministry, the electronic media have worked in an orderly manner to reflect truth, sacred values, & beauty of life. The mass media in India in particular, & the Third World in general, must establish their social & cultural identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27908 / ISA / 1994 / 8169

**Dhondt, Steven & Pot, Frank D.** (TNO Instit Prevention & Health, PO Box 124 NL-2300 AC Leiden Netherlands (Tel: 31-71-181743; Fax: 31-71-176-382)), **Production Concepts, National Contexts and Markets. The Rise of Hybrid Industrial Systems in Western-Europe.**

- ¶ Investigates consequences of the introduction of new production concepts & industrial systems into industry in terms of task structures & work qualifications, drawing on questionnaire data from Japanese production companies in the Netherlands & clothing companies in Western Europe. The relation among national affiliation, markets, & production concepts is analyzed, exploring the influence of societal context, products, production organization, technology, work organization, personnel system, & dependent variables: qualificatory structures, task structures, commitment. Findings of both studies demonstrate that the correlation between national context & production is rather low. Markets do have effects on the choices made in production concepts, in which the controlling systems determine to a great degree effects on qualificatory & task structures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27909 / ISA / 1994 / 8170

**Dhruvarajan, Vanaja** (Dept Sociology U Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9 (Tel: 204-786-9364; Fax: 204-786-1824)), **Religion and the Empowerment of Women.**

- ¶ It is argued that religion can be used to empower women. The example of Hinduism is used to show that by selectively highlighting the strands of Hinduism that are woman friendly, the damage that has been done to them through the centuries can be undone. Such an effort can have significant implications for setting women on a course of empowerment. The position is taken that religion is socially constructed, & that, by appropriating the relevant discourse, women can carve a legitimate niche for themselves within any given religion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27910 / ISA / 1994 / 8171

**Di Gennaro, Giacomo** (Istit studi & recherche sociali, Via Petrarca 115 I-80122 Naples Italy (Fax: 081-575-20-60)), **Tranformations culturelles et orientations religieuses des jeunes** (Cultural Transformations and the Religious Orientations of Youth). (FRE)

- ¶ The relationship between the process of socialization, experiences with religious referents, & religious attitudes among young people in Naples, Italy, is explored. While belief in God generally has little effect on the target group's attitudes toward everyday life, it can prove important in structuring family ties & friendships. The ethical orientations of religious youth may be characterized by decreased tolerance of transgressions in the field of economic transactions, but they tend strongly to reject religious restrictions on individual freedom. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27911 / ISA / 1994 / 8172

**Di-Ibor, Georgina M.** (Dept Education Ahmadu Bello U, Zaria Nigeria (Tel: 069-50485)), **Nigeria's Better Life Programme for Rural Women: Its Implications for the Advancement of Rural Women through Management Training.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ The Nigerian program for the advancement of rural women (Better Life Programme for Rural Women) has been criticized for certain shortcomings. These criticisms are investigated, focusing on management training for rural women that has been advocated in terms of planning & participation in decision making. Data collection from wards in rural areas & universities was through literature, questionnaire, & interview. Findings reveal that the program's content must be based on the needs of the rural women as identified by them. Management training was overwhelmingly desired as a tool for sustainable advancement. Rural women need literacy training, & a chance to choose their leaders. Recommendations to the government & program organizers are reviewed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27912 / ISA / 1994 / 8173

**Diallo, Yahya.** *Société civile et démocratie* (Civil Society and Democracy). (FRE)

¶ Reflections on the notion of civil society as expressed in developing nations are presented. Relations between state power & associations may give rise to political society & a new kind of citizenry. However, the transformation of the relationship between the state & civil society by itself need not ensure democratic political pluralism, nor does it guarantee that citizens will enjoy the full range of civil & political liberties. The existence of an autonomous civil society, a bourgeoisie, & a market economy are necessary, but not sufficient, conditions for democracy. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27913 / ISA / 1994 / 8174

**Dias, Patrick V.** (Faculty Education U Frankfurt, D-60054 Federal Republic Germany). **Strategies of Supra-National Power and Learning Requirements for a Counter Strategy at Multi-National and Local Level.**

¶ Presents a typology of the concentration & exercise of strategic power within the supra-, multi-, & subnational logic of inequalities in the different areas of the world-system linkages. Learning requirements to establish a counterpower & a strategy of resistance are needed at two levels: (1) the multinational level, by exposing both the ambivalence of homogenization, standardization, & transfer of the industrial-technically successful knowledge systems, as well as the strategy of suppression of alternative paradigms of knowledge & action; & (2) the local level, by showing the potentialities of people's wisdom, grass-roots movements, & self-governance practices to put up an effective strategy of resistance & transformation. Learning requirements is explained as a dynamically structured activity, both institutionalized & noninstitutionalized, resulting from the interlinkages between counterinformation networks, alternative knowledge constitution, & appropriate competence generation for the sake of self-determined acquisition, participatory control, & just distribution of means & modes of production. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27914 / ISA / 1994 / 8175

**Dias, Patrick V.** (Faculty Education U Frankfurt, D-60054 Federal Republic Germany). **The Reductionism of/in the Educational Revolution and the Breakdown of Cultural Linkage System.**

¶ The understanding of & the discourse on educational revolution is a product of a profound change in the ethico-cultural, sociopolitical, economic, & technical factors leading to the so-called "global revolution," which encompasses a number of other revolutions: cognitive, scientific, geostrategic, electronic, etc, primarily a progressive meaning & a positive value. We tend to attach primarily a progressive meaning & a positive value to the ongoing process of revolution & overlook its fundamental ambiguous character. Here, this tendency is analyzed as "reductionism," understood both as a selective perception of reality as well as utilization of a simplified explanation paradigm. This procedure turns out to be a strategy for domination & an exercise of violence toward the still existing diversity of cultural, scientific, & educational systems of thought & action. Its historical subjects & the bearers of other paradigms are gradually deprived of the right to participate actively in the determina-

tion of emerging new patterns of social relations, communications, & control of policy & production. The outcome also challenges the democratization of education as policy, structure, & process in struggle against practices of sociopolitical authoritarianism & cultural intellectual autocracy. A new understanding of educational policy & planning is explored that is based on the active role of citizen-subjects against its reduced understanding as an administrative set-up & a part of political steering & functionally differentiated structure in the hands of a few experts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27915 / ISA / 1994 / 8176

**Díaz De Landa, Martha Ines** (National U Córdoba, 5016 Argentina (Tel: 54-51-690316; Fax: 54-51-231937)), **Local Leadership and the New Political Culture: Emergent Trends in the Democratic Transition Period (1987-1993).**

¶ Survey data obtained 1987-1993 are used to explore changes in policy preferences, social values, & interaction patterns among mayors in 42 municipalities with populations greater than 5,000 in Córdoba State, Argentina. In general, state-centralized & corporative orientations have shifted to more market & economically individualistic preferences. Less important appears the emergence of a more developed social progressivism similar to that observed in the advanced countries. Traditional ways of political representation & social participation remained prevalent. Paradigmatic cases of a new political culture orientation are also analyzed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27916 / ISA / 1994 / 8177

**Díaz Martínez, José Antonio** (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología UNED, E-28040 Madrid Spain (Tel: 398-70-03; Fax: 398-66-89)), **The Social Technology Assessment.**

¶ Examines the methods & criteria used to forecast future social needs in Europe to improve the strategic planning of technological policies, via an in-depth & critical review of studies & agents linked with this matter. The question of public participation in debates on technological questions is still under consideration. In the past, participation has worked merely as a way of providing the public with technical information. The solution to the problem is obtaining an adequate translation of technical & scientific opinions that will be understandable to the general public. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27917 / ISA / 1994 / 8178

**Díaz Martínez, José Antonio & Perez Adan, José** (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología UNED, E-28040 Madrid Spain (Tel: 398-70-03; Fax: 398-66-89)), **Nuevas tecnologías y medio ambiente** (New Technologies and Intermediate Environment). (SPA)

¶ It has been generally assumed that the way new technologies are introduced is a decisive factor in the effects they produce on working conditions & the general standard of living. The research done by the FAST program of the CEE & the work of Kern & Schumann & others suggest that the outcome of the introduction of new technologies heavily depends on method, timing, foresight, & other variables. Chief among them nevertheless is the rationality of the economic paradigm in which they operate. Within the neoclassic paradigm, it is very difficult to avert new technologies causing environmental damage because of the strengthening of the international division of labor that they promote. Usually new technologies do not try to mend the ecological damage caused by old ones, but simply improve efficiency in view of new market requirements. Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, revealed the work needed to adjust the requirements of the economic rationality to which new technologies are attached to the need to save the environment. The experiences of many small industrial firms in Valencia, Spain, are cited as examples of cultural problems encountered in this regard. Business people have yet to incorporate the value of environmental global protection into their corporate cultures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27918 / ISA / 1994 / 8179

**Diener, Ed** (U Illinois, Champaign 61820 (Tel: 217-333-4804; e-mail: eddiener@psych.uiuc.edu)), **Individualism and Income as Correlates of Subjective Well-Being across Cultures.**

¶ The relation between mean levels of subjective well-being (in national & college student surveys) & predictor variables was explored across 53 nations. Both income per person & individualism correlated substantially with well-being, as did the fulfillment of basic needs (indexed by longevity, infant mortality, caloric intake, & clean water). Income continued to influence well-being even when basic need fulfillment was controlled.

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The correlations between financial satisfaction & life satisfaction, however, were stronger in poorer nations. The individualism vs collectivism of a society moderated the impact of other variables; eg, the correlation between self-esteem & life satisfaction was higher in individualistic nations. Unexpectedly, population density, cultural homogeneity, & homicide rates did not correlate with well-being. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27919 / ISA / 1994 / 8180

**Dietrich, Gabriele** (Centre Social Analysis, 37 Ponmeni Narayanan St Madurai 625010 India), **Defense of Production of Life vis-à-vis Onslaught of WB Policies on Urban Women's Organizations in the Informal Sector.**

¶ Examines the effects of World Bank projects in Madurai City, Tamil Nadu, India, noting organizational strategies defending the right to life & livelihood employed by slum dwellers & workers in the unorganized sector, under the leadership of poor women in the unskilled & illiterate category, over the past fifteen years. Participant observation & movement records show the nonviability of World Bank policy in Madurai City, & identify the contradictions within the movement caused by fragmentation of urban-rural policies & disintegration of social structures. An attempt is made to characterize the main ingredients of an alternative development concept emerging out of women's struggles in defense of life & livelihood in the urban informal sector. The organizational processes required for implementation of such alternatives are summarized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27920 / ISA / 1994 / 8181

**Dijkstra, AnneBert & Peschar, Jules L.** (Dept Sociology U Groningen, NL-9700 AB Netherlands), **Religious Determinants of School Success in a Pillarized School System? Effects of Religion on Educational Orientations and School Careers in the Netherlands.**

¶ An exploration of the influence of the religious background of pupils on their educational achievement. Two issues are addressed: differences between the educational orientations & practices of different religious groups, & possible links of differences to school success. Analysis is based on a set of data concerning approximately 1,800 pupils from a representative Dutch sample, mapping students' school careers from ages 9-15. Extensive data were also collected on the religious background of the children's families. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27921 / ISA / 1994 / 8182

**Dijkstra, AnneBert & Plank, Stephen** (Dept Sociology U Groningen, NL-9700 AB Netherlands), **School Careers Compared. Scholastic Achievement, Resources and Contexts in Recent American and Dutch Longitudinal Studies.**

¶ The effects of school sectors & national education systems are addressed, investigating differences between sectors (public & religious & nonreligious private schools) & countries (the US & the Netherlands). Three questions are asked: (1) Do differences exist between the countries concerning the relationships among background characteristics, resources, & scholastic achievement? (2) Do differences exist concerning the size of the effects of sectors on scholastic achievement (equity & equality as well)? & (3) Do differences exist between sectors concerning the relationships between background characteristics, resources, & scholastic achievement? Analysis is based on 2 recent longitudinal sets of data: for the US, a random sample of 24,599 eighth graders enrolled in public & private schools in 1988; & for the Dutch, 7,000 pupils in primary schools. Both data sets contain information about the characteristics of schools & the economic, cultural, & social characteristics of families, including detailed information about cultural & social resources of families & different measurements of scholastic achievement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27922 / ISA / 1994 / 8183

**Dijkstra, AnneBert & Vryhof, Steven** (Dept Sociology U Groningen, NL-9700 AB Netherlands), **Educational Opportunities and Functional Communities in the United States and the Netherlands. The Case of Reformed Schools.**

¶ An examination of the empirical support for the effect of functional communities in different social, cultural, or religious contexts. The reformed school sector in the US & the Netherlands is described, comparing the functional communities around these schools in both countries, & the effects of those functional communities on scholastic achievement within & between the US & the Netherlands. Analyses are based on 2

recent longitudinal sets of data: for the US, on 25,000 eighth-grade pupils from 800 primary schools & a subset at reformed schools; & for the Netherlands, on 17,000 pupils at 700 primary schools, & a subset at reformed schools. An empirical model of school careers is developed to estimate the effects of school sectors on the level & distribution of scholastic achievement within both countries. A second model is used to estimate these effects to answer the question of differences between the US & Dutch reformed school sector. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27923 / ISA / 1994 / 8184

**Dimitrova, Dimitrina** (Institut Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13a Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia (Tel: 3592-80-37-91)), **Development and Participation in Bulgaria: Trends and Problems in Eastern Europe.**

¶ The transition to a market economy taking place in Eastern Europe is a deeply controversial process. It is opening up new prospects of social participation, yet is paralleled by new forms of social exclusion. In Bulgaria, the causes of the emerging exclusion are seen in both difficulties of integration of the national economy in the world markets & internal impediments to economic growth that lead to a high level of unemployment & impoverishment. The role of the paternalistic attitudes stemming from the condition of dependence of the individual on the state established under socialism is also considered. The major socioeconomic & political consequences of this process are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27924 / ISA / 1994 / 8185

**Diniz, Eli R.** (Instit U Pesquisas Rio de Janeiro, Botafogo 22260-100 Brazil (Tel: 55-21-286-0996; Fax: 55-21-286-7146)), **Economic Reforms and Democracy in Brazil of the 1990's: The Sectoral Chambers as a Forum for Negotiation.**

¶ An analysis of the performance of a new institutional mechanism created by the Collor administration in Brazil (1989-1993), the "sectoral chambers," whose main objective is to promote negotiations among government technicians, entrepreneurial organizations, & trade-union leaderships regarding prices & industrial policy. Data collected during 1993 field research including official documentation & interviews with 15 main actors from the private, labor, & governmental sectors are drawn on to explore theoretical questions raised between liberal & corporative arguments. According to the liberal argument, the chambers represent the old, elitist style of policy making. The corporatist argument is that the chambers are an important institutional innovation capable of enhancing articulation between state & society. Both arguments are rejected here. The analysis concludes that the sectoral chambers constitute a useful tool for implementing industrial policies, but their efficacy depends on their subordination to a global economic strategy & a clear project of development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27925 / ISA / 1994 / 8186

**Dion, Michel** (Groupe sociologie religions CNRS-IRESO, 59-61 rue Pouchet Paris Cedex 17 France (Tel: 33-1-40251094; Fax: 33-1-40251235)), **The Breakdown of Sociology of Religion.**

¶ The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe is bringing political crisis all over the world. The Christian foundations of modern states are undermined. When Emile Durkheim & Max Weber were writing a century ago, the situation was quite different. Are those sociological traditions still valid today? The twentieth century is a century of wars as well as the century of women, who began to be recognized as human beings & citizens. For Christian churches, accustomed to rule over women, it is the most important defeat of all history. Research on religion, politics, & sexuality in France, Romania, & Brazil illustrates critical observations that can contribute to the renewal of sociology of religion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27926 / ISA / 1994 / 8187

**Dion, Michel** (Groupe sociologie religions CNRS-IRESO, 59-61 rue Pouchet Paris Cedex 17 France (Tel: 33-1-40251094; Fax: 33-1-40251235)), **Précarisation, religions et invention des normes sociales** (Destabilization, Religions and the Invention of Social Norms). (FRE)

¶ Catholicism & Protestantism have been crucial allies with the state in establishing the modern world's social norms since the sixteenth century. While the divided Catholic church is the predominant figure in Brazil, it is noted that quasi-religious independent organizations from the worst

marginalized neighborhoods have created semiclandestine local practices. The growing number of poor, lodged in a system of informal apartheid, have emerged from the growth & industrial development agenda promoted by the Catholic endorsed military regime. In this ongoing study of a Rio de Janeiro *candomble* (slum neighborhood), the religion-world concept link is seen as a product of neolithic African religions, introduced to Brazil by slaves. The last twenty years of increasingly active minority religions have created conditions of economic, political, & social instability. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27927 / ISA / 1994 / 8188

**Dion, Michel** (Groupe sociologie religions CNRS-IRESO, 59-61 rue Pouchet Paris Cedex 17 France [Tel: 33-1-40251094; Fax: 33-1-40251235]), **Religion and National Identity: The Romanian Case.**

¶ Two main points in the ethnic conflicts of Eastern Europe are the effects of church & state domination on people they rule & people's reactions. Focus here is on: the civilization processes of the making of ethnic identities, & fights for power; the relationships of underdeveloped countries to dominant countries; & the communist party policy in destroying nations & people as well as framing a new nation & individuals. Data were collected in Romania 1981-1991. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27928 / ISA / 1994 / 8189

**DiPrete, Thomas A., Blossfeld, Hans-Peter, De Graaf, Paul & Luijckx, Ruud** (Dept Sociology Duke U, Durham NC 27708-0088 [e-mail: tdiPRETE@soc.duke.edu]), **Structural Change and Career Mobility in the United States, Germany and the Netherlands.**

¶ An analysis of the impact of structural change on career mobility in the US, Germany, & the Netherlands. To show how labor market structure mediates the relationship between macrolevel socioeconomic change & career mobility, microlevel longitudinal data are analyzed from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (US), the Socioeconomic Panel (Germany), & the OSA Panel (Netherlands), along with data on industry & occupation-level structural change from the Current Population Surveys of the US Census Bureau, the German Statistical Office, & the Netherlands' Central Bureau of Statistics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27929 / ISA / 1994 / 8190

**DiPrete, Thomas A. & McManus, Patricia A.** (Dept Sociology Duke U, Durham NC 27708-0088 [e-mail: tdiPRETE@soc.duke.edu]), **Job Training, Job Mobility, and Earnings Mobility in the USA and the FRG.**

¶ An analysis of the relationship between job training & earnings mobility in the US & the Federal Republic of Germany for nonmanual & manual male workers in the 1980s & early 1990s. The extent to which the connection between training & earnings mobility is mediated by job mobility is measured, & the different forms this mediation takes in the two countries for the two occupational groups are examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27930 / ISA / 1994 / 8191

**DiRenzo, Gordon J.** (Dept Sociology U Delaware, Newark 19716 [Tel: 302-239-4975]), **Social Change and National Character in Italy.**

¶ An empirical assessment, in longitudinal perspective, of the Italian national model character during the past half-century. Theoretical analysis focuses on the cause-&-effect relationships with socioeconomic change in Italy & the dynamics of modernity, with particular attention to the consequences for probable modifications in the Italian political structure. Implications for the role of Italian society in the European Community are explored, including its significance in turn for the future of the national character of Italy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27931 / ISA / 1994 / 8192

**DiRenzo, Gordon J.** (Dept Sociology U Delaware, Newark 19711 [Tel: 302-239-4975]), **Methodological Issues in the Study of National Character.**

¶ An exploration of theoretical & methodological issues in the study of national character. Focus is on considerations of conceptual specification & empirical measurements. Particular attention is given to the analysis of national modal character in heterogeneous & complex societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27932 / ISA / 1994 / 8193

**Diskin, Josef** (ISESP, Moscow Russia [Tel: 33-1-7274-1626; Fax: 7-095-129-0801]), **Russian Reforms: Crisis of Traditional Paradigm of Development.**

¶ The crisis of Russian reforms is clearly seen through inefficiency of state institutions, antimarket behavior of economic subjectives, & social disintegration. Surveys show that the crisis is considerably predetermined by the fact that social & economic subjectives slowly adapt to the demands introduced by the new system of economic & political institutions. Serious disequilibrium between the normative demands of these institutions & existing models of social action is a factor of the social transformation crisis. Historical & cultural preconditions of this crisis are reviewed. The historical experience of Russia & other countries that have overcome the period of modernization show that the increasing crisis of social support has interrupted the course of reforms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27933 / ISA / 1994 / 8194

**DiTomaso, Nancy** (Faculty Management Rutgers U, Newark NJ 07102 [Tel: 201-648-5984; Fax: 908-889-7457]), **Ambiguities in the Role of Scientists and Engineers: Implications for the New Management of Knowledge Workers.**

¶ The management of scientists & engineers (& other professionals) has always been a particular problem for organizations & organization theory. Because highly educated workers dealing with complex problems usually know more than the people who supervise them, tensions are created around decisions of how: work tasks are chosen, work is assigned, budgets are allocated, & the work is done. These issues have been addressed at length in past research, but there are additional issues that go beyond those of control & oversight. The job tasks of scientists & engineers require creativity & complex problem solving, which is often difficult to predict & to assess. Increasingly, characteristics associated with science & engineers are now becoming more prevalent throughout organizations described as "knowledge-based." Added to the complexity is the transformation underway toward "global enterprise webs" in which organizations engage in multiple alliances, partnerships, & networks externally & organize themselves internally in shifting coalitions & project teams. The management of knowledge-based organizations poses significant challenges for understanding labor markets, careers, organizations, & work in the future. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27934 / ISA / 1994 / 8195

**Divers, Paul P. & Wanner, Richard A.** (Dept Sociology U Calgary, T2N 1N4 Alberta [e-mail: wanner@acs.ucalgary.ca]), **Educational Discontinuity in the Life Course: The Effect of Delayed Credentials on Earnings Attainment.**

¶ A consideration of the earnings consequences for nontraditional US students of both earning a degree & earning some form of vocational certificate, based on data from the US National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience. For both men & women, the models estimate the differential earnings returns to postsecondary schooling for adults returning to & completing a program after age 24 compared to those who begin & complete postsecondary schooling "on time." Results suggest that, while men benefit in the form of enhanced earnings from credentials awarded later in life, there are no such benefits for women who violate age-specific normative behavior by returning to school later in the life course. Indeed, women who earn a vocational credential later in life experience lower earnings than women receiving a comparable credential at the traditional stage of the life course. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27935 / ISA / 1994 / 8196

**Dixon, A. L. Sinikka** (Behavioral Science Dept Canadian Union Coll, Alberta T0C 0Z0 [Tel: 403-782-3381; Fax: 403-782-3170]), **Life Satisfaction and Marital Satisfaction, as They Are Affected by the Aging Person's Personal Characteristics, Self-Perceptions and Health Status. A California Study.**

¶ Secondary analysis of data from a 1984 follow-up survey of CA adults initially surveyed as teenagers in 1963 are drawn on to explore the relationship between marital satisfaction & life satisfaction, focusing on change with age. Previous research has posited theoretical links to such independent variables as age, gender/sex, socioeconomic status/income, family life cycle, & religion. After summarizing methodological problems with these studies, included here are additional intervening variables, eg, subjective & objective measurements of health, self-esteem, & age perceptions & their impacts on life satisfactions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S27936 / ISA / 1994 / 8197

**Djamba, Yanyi K.** (Dept Sociology Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge 70803), **Premarital Sexual Activity in Africa: Evidence from Married Women in Kinshasa.**

¶ Using responses from questions about age at first sexual intercourse & age at first marriage, offered is an efficient method of studying premarital sexual behavior in societies where this subject is considered a taboo topic. Results show that 50% of currently married women in Kinshasa, Zaire, had sexual intercourse before marriage. While factors of modernization, eg, education & urban residence, are positively correlated with premarital sexuality, the strength of social control shaped by ethnic background is the most important predictor of the occurrence of premarital sexual intercourse. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27937 / ISA / 1994 / 8198

**do Nascimento Arruda, Maria Arminda** (U São Paulo, 83105 Brazil), **The Construction of Academic Sociology in Brazil: The São School.**

¶ The process of institutionalization of sociology in Brazil began in the 1930s with the foundation of the U of São Paulo. It is suggested that economic, social, political, & cultural changes that took place in São Paulo were responsible for this university consolidation; the lack of these changes explains the weakness of universities in other areas of the country. Further, the very establishment of a discipline produces the conditions for the auto-reproduction of its practitioners. At the U of São Paulo, where the first generation of Brazilian academic sociologists was formed, paradigms emerged that remain to the present as guidelines for the professional practice in this field. The first generation of Brazilian sociologists is examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27938 / ISA / 1994 / 8199

**Dobbelaere, Karel & Voyé, Liliane** (Dept Sociology, Van Evenstr 2c B-3000 Leuven Belgium [Tel: 32-16-283203; Fax: 32-16-283365]), **European Catholics and the Catholic Church after Vatican II.**

¶ If disillusionment with the implementation of the resolutions of Vatican II helps to explain the decline in church practice in Europe in the 1970s & early 1980s, the continuing decline into the 1990s suggests that other forces were & are at work: modernization & individualization. This hypothesis is evaluated via data from the 1981 & 1990 European Value Studies, comparing the level of several dimensions of individual religiosity in 14 Western & Northern European so-called Catholic countries, & changes in these dimensions over time. Results do not falsify the 5 predictions based on the hypothesis, a few exceptions notwithstanding. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27939 / ISA / 1994 / 8200

**Dobre, Michelle** (Institut français l'environnement, 17 rue Huguenots F-45058 Orléans France [Tel: 33-38-79-78-96; Fax: 33-38-79-38-70]), **Happiness in Town: Urban Environment Management as a Political Stake.**

¶ A comprehensive analysis of social, institutional, & political conditions influencing urban environmental management in France. The main problem is how to reconcile mass media views of the quality of urban life & long-term management of urban development. The environmental description of a town became a marketing tool: happiness is the good to be sold. Five factors of this evolution are examined: (1) the relationship between science & policy making, & the role of experts in the decision-making process; (2) data availability in the urban environmental field; (3) the strategic situation of urban environmental policies; (4) the opportunity for local policymakers to understand & use urban environmental indicators; & (5) the role of the state in the implementation of urban environmental long-term management. As yet, urban environmental management has not integrated sociological knowledge into the decision process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27940 / ISA / 1994 / 8201

**Doktorov, Boris** (Institut Sozialforschung, Mittelweg 36 D-2000 Hamburg Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 040-414097-0; Fax: 040-41409711]), **The New Russians: Values and Communication Behavior.**

¶ New sociocultural orientations of Russians regarding political & economic reforms are analyzed. Separate social & demographic groups are considered & compared with the same groups of Western & Eastern Europeans. Some characteristics of macro & microcommunication behavior

are investigated. Discussion covers both stable "old" elements of the mass media audience & new "fresh" items. Communication behavior of Russians is compared to that of Europeans. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27941 / ISA / 1994 / 8202

**Dolgikh, Elena Ivanovna** (Institut Economic Forecasting Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow [Tel: 095-129-17-22; Fax: 095-129-26-27]), **Migration and Social Mobility of Moscow Intelligentsia.**

¶ The use of life histories for migration studies can provide a rich insight into patterns, determinants, & consequences of migration. Analysis of 15 life stories from 4 generations of Moscow families—representatives of the intelligentsia—found a high migration mobility during the first part of the twentieth century, a two-generation tradition, high prestige & availability of higher education after the socialist revolution, & a second-generation maintenance of received status. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27942 / ISA / 1994 / 8203

**Dombois, Rainer & Pries, Ludger** (U Bremen, D-28334 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0421-2183292; Fax: 0421-2182680]), **Changes of Industrial Relations in the Latin American Globalization Process.**

¶ Since the late 1970s, Latin American countries have been in a process of rapid transformation of their political-economic order & production system. The development model of import substitution has been replaced by a neoliberal market model that fosters internationalization & privatization of the economy. Industrial relations systems are involved in this process in that they have some filtering impact on the transformation process itself, & are under strong pressure to change at the same time. It is in the enterprise where economic transformation & industrial relations interact. The different ways in which nationally specific industrial relations respond to new work politics of firms reveal the major tendencies of change in industrial relations systems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27943 / ISA / 1994 / 8204

**Dombrowsky, Wolf R.** (Katastrophenforschungsstelle Christian-Albrechts U Kiel, D-24098 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-431-8803465; Fax: 49-431-8803467]), **Crowding in Disaster.**

¶ The terms "crowd" & "crowding" are differently used in collective behavior & disaster research. However, the modes of crowding & moving are as similar as the attempts of authorities to cope with crowds. Addressed here is the question of how crowding is influenced by different events (eg, disaster, riots) & individual motivations, & how crowds are influenced by official labelings & images attributed by the media. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27944 / ISA / 1994 / 8205

**Dombrowsky, Wolf R.** (Katastrophenforschungsstelle Christian-Albrechts U Kiel, D-24098 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-431-8803465; Fax: 49-431-8803467]), **Disaster Can Be Fun: Behavior Patterns beyond Victimization.**

¶ In contrast to the prevalent image of disaster as calamity & suffering stands an alternative, quite different, perception. Although it is suppressed by moral & social standards of appropriate thought & behavior, there is evidence that many perceive disaster as thrilling, exciting, stimulating, & perhaps even fun. This "dark side" of catastrophe is often labeled perverse, antisocial, or degenerate, yet the number of curious on-lookers or thrill-seekers at any disaster or accident scene speaks to the prevalence of this perception of disaster. The analysis empirically demonstrates the existence of this type of disaster perception & behavior & separates it from the socially approved, altruistic helping orientation also frequently observed at a disaster scene. The implications of this phenomenon for the development of effective disaster-management strategies are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27945 / ISA / 1994 / 8206

**Dominguez, Virginia R.** (Dept Anthropology U Iowa, Iowa City 52242 [Tel: 319-335-1866; e-mail: virginia.dominguez@uiowa.edu]), **"Peopling" Nations and Nationalizing "Peoples".**

¶ Examining institutionally situated patterns of public discourse, argues for theorizing nations as discursive constructions, whose objectification always emerges & is sustained in social fields in which other conceptions of collectivity coexist & are either strategically rejected or coopted. Considered here are twentieth-century examples juxtaposing discourse of na-

tion with discourse of race, ethnicity, & culture, eg: (1) Israeli Jewish patterns of rejecting the language of race, while employing the language of nation & non-nation, religion, minorities & *adat* (ethnicity); (2) contemporary Hawaiian activists' preference for collective self-identification as a nation rather than as a race or ethnic group; & (3) meaningful shifts in terminology—from race to ethnicity to cultural identity/multiculturalism—on the US mainland accompanying major political movements for equal rights. In all cases, audibly dominant discursive constructions coexist with others whose presumptions & sociopolitical implications are markedly different, even threatening. Public discourse is paradoxically always in the business of reproducing & undermining the very terms of discussion & the "object"-ive nature of people's "peoplehood." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27946 / ISA / 1994 / 8207

**Dominguez Alcón, Carmen** (Dept Sociología U Autónoma Barcelona, E-08193 Bellaterra Spain), **Family Relations, Solidarity and Social Change: The Results of the Application of the Textual Data Analysis.**

¶ Reflects on the convenience, utility, & possibilities of application of statistical data-processing methods of textual data in qualitative methodology—the long interview—using data concerning the social consequences of demographic evolution at the family level obtained in 1993 via recorded long interviews & group discussion. Analysis using the ALC-ESTE system made evident several interesting aspects: specific vocabulary, presence of basic concepts related with solidarity & family obligations, identification of different classes, lexical worlds, & differentiating elements among Ss. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27947 / ISA / 1994 / 8208

**Donati, Pierpaolo** (Dept Sociology U Bologna, I-40125 Italy (Tel: 39-51-6403111; Fax: 39-51-238004)), **Is Communication Enough to Make Social Participation? The Role of Culture in Social Relationships.**

¶ Challenges the neocommunicational perspective, which argues that society is constituted only by communications. Two approaches that deal with this issue are emblematic of the present state of affairs in sociology: the first treats culture as an instrument of communication, while the second insists on the relative autonomy of culture. A new perspective is developed here in which culture is necessary to communication both as an instrument & as a meaning in itself. This very fact can be explained & understood only by being able to observe culture both as internal (immanent) & external (transcendent) in respect to social relationships, which requires a relational framework. This framework better explains why & how new social phenomena are appearing, eg, the revival of ethnicity, the upsurge of new forms of social solidarity & participation, & the emergence of a societal citizenship. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27948 / ISA / 1994 / 8209

**Donati, Pierpaolo** (Dept Sociology U Bologna, I-40125 Italy (Tel: 39-51-6403111; Fax: 39-51-238004)), **The National Report on the Family in Italy.**

¶ Presents the main features & outcomes of the national report on the family in Italy (Donati, Pierpaolo [Ed]). Three previous reports have appeared (1989, 1991, 1993), covering the following topics: the emergence of the autopoietic family, generational equity, & the new citizenship of the family. This is the only report in Italy focused on the family as such. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27949 / ISA / 1994 / 8210

**Donker, Marianne** (Netherlands Instit Mental Health, NL-3502 JC Utrecht (Tel: 31-30-935141; Fax: 31-30-961020)), **Evaluation of Mental Health Policy in the Netherlands.**

¶ In preparation for a 1993 policy statement, the Ministry of Welfare, Health & Cultural Affairs commissioned the Netherlands Instit of Mental Health to evaluate its 1984 goals. Questions were whether policy targets have been met & are still valid. Evaluation results are presented here, followed by a brief discussion on the nature of policy implementation processes in the Netherlands & the utility of such evaluation studies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27950 / ISA / 1994 / 8211

**Donker, Marianne C. H. & Van der Grinten, Tom E. D.** (Netherlands Instit Mental Health, PO Box 5103 JC NL-3502

Utrecht (Tel: 31-30-935141; Fax: 31-30-961020)), **Evaluation of 1984-1993 Mental Health Policy in the Netherlands.**

¶ In 1983, the Dutch government issued a comprehensive statement on mental health care policy. In 1993, a new policy statement was published, based on a 1992 evaluation of policy goals by the Netherlands Instit of Mental Health. After content analysis of the policy document & identification of relevant policy goals & objectives, existing data & administrative figures were used to assess the present situation & developments. The conclusion is that most 1984 policy goals had not been implemented fully in 1992. In some cases, goals had been abandoned; in others, progress had taken more time than initially expected. Policy implementation processes in the Netherlands are discussed in conclusion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27951 / ISA / 1994 / 8212

**Donnelly, Michael** (U New Hampshire, Durham 03824 (Tel: 603-862-2925; e-mail: michael.donnelly@unh.edu)), **Statistical Classifications and the Salience of Class: Toward a Comparison of Britain, Italy and France.**

¶ An overview of the evolution of occupational & certain other social statistics in several countries of Western Europe raises two sets of interpretive questions: (1) What principles & rationales informed the classification of occupations? & (2) In what ways may these classifications have influenced the conceptualizing of social class distinctions. Several brief case studies in GB, Italy, & France illustrate the dynamic interplay between statistical categories & the consciousness & action of actual social subjects. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27952 / ISA / 1994 / 8213

**Doomernik, Jeroen** (Dept Human Geography U Amsterdam, NL-1018 VZ Netherlands (Tel: 20-5254063; Fax: 20-5254051)), **Recent Jewish Migration from the (Former) Soviet Union to Germany. Types of Adaptation Strategies.**

¶ Since summer 1990, many Jews from the former USSR have been accepted as refugees in Germany, predominantly in Berlin. The process of these immigrants' adaptation is analyzed, based on 2.5 years research conducted from their point of view, using a modified version of Robert K. Merton's typology of adaptation (1949). Data were collected via 40 qualitative life histories & a quantitative survey of 130 immigrants. Findings show that, in certain fields, some immigrants take institutional paths toward their goals, while others seek more adventurous avenues. Three main determinants explain this difference: (1) the motive for emigration (conservative or entrepreneurial); (2) ethnic category or identity (ascribed or self-defined Jewish identity vs being socialized into the dominant culture); & (3) the compatibility of the immigrant's objective properties with the (institutionalized) requirements for participation in German society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27953 / ISA / 1994 / 8214

**Doray, Pierre & Dubar, Claude** (Centre interuniversitaire recherche science & technologie U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 (Tel: 514-987-33-82; Fax: 514-987-77-26)), **Workplace and Training, Word and Education: Is a New Model Emerging?**

¶ Both theoretical & political models that structured relations between education & work were challenged during the 1970s with the rise of unemployment, the failure of "planification," the crisis of the Fordist model, & the emergence of new training practices within large firms. During the 1980s, new forms of rationalization linked to goals of higher competitiveness & to experiments in the field of innovative training promoted the emergence of new relations between work, training, & education. The concept of "training firms" thus emerged, accompanied by the professionalization of education in relation to various experiments of alternating work & training. In this context, can one assert the existence of a new model for relations between work & education? The economic situation prevailing in the early 1990s does not permit the validation of a positive answer: the generalization of laborpower-limiting strategies within large firms, combined with constrictive state policies, lead to a situation characterized by uncertainty & setbacks that undermine the institutionalization of a new model. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27954 / ISA / 1994 / 8215

**Dowding, Keith & John, Peter** (Dept Government London School Economics & Political Science, Aldwych WC2A 2AE England (Tel:

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0865-60356)), **Voting with Your Feet: A Test of the Behavioral Foundations of the Tiebout Model.**

¶ The Tiebout model provides a solution to Samuelson's problem of efficient production of local collective goods. It suggests that in multijurisdictional metropolitan areas, consumer-voters may move to that jurisdiction that provides the best mix of tax services. The model has produced a wealth of empirical tests that support some of its implications. Reported here are the results of a microlevel study consisting of a postal questionnaire survey of 2,000 households that had moved 1988-1991 (the period of the poll tax) in 4 neighboring London, England, boroughs with very different tax-service levels. Tests for Tiebout rational moves suggest that a sufficient number of households take into account tax-service reasons to activate the Tiebout model. The generalizability of this test & policy implications are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27955 / ISA / 1994 / 8216

**Drabek, Thomas E.** (Dept Sociology U Denver, Colorado 80208-0209 [Tel: 303-871-2050; Fax: 303-871-2090]), **Disaster Responses within the Tourist Industry.**

¶ Reflecting a series of converging international trends, the tourist industry represents a vulnerability of catastrophic potential. Interview & questionnaire data obtained from 185 owners or managers in 9 US communities are used to explore 5 questions: (1) What is the extent of disaster evacuation planning? (2) What factors account for the variations in this planning? (3) What behavioral patterns occur during actual evacuations? (4) What factors account for these pattern variations? & (5) What are the policy implications of these behavioral assessments? While many larger firms managed by more professional staff have completed extensive disaster evacuation planning, the overall record is very spotty. Hence, major initiatives both within the industry, & by emergency managers at all levels of government, are needed to reduce this rapidly expanding vulnerability. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27956 / ISA / 1994 / 8217

**Drakopoulou, Catherine** (Dept Communication & Mass Media Panteion U Social & Political Sciences, GR-10210 Athens Greece [Tel: 30-1-8640724]), **Performances of Ancient Greek Tragedies in the Original Language, in the Modern World.**

¶ The performance of the ancient Greek tragedy in the original language creates problems for stage directors, particularly with respect to the functioning of the language. Here, in questioning whether the use of the ancient language inspires, incites, or imposes supplementary innovations to the performance, it is argued that functioning of the language determines not only the special preparation of the actors, but leads to solutions regarding the presentation of the play. The effort to revive the performance of an ancient Greek tragedy gives a new dimension & a new sense that works positively to the perception of the whole performance by the Greek or the foreign audience. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27957 / ISA / 1994 / 8218

**Dressler-Holohan, Wanda**, **Social Movements: National Identity and Ethnicity.**

¶ Suggests that the national movements that were mostly democratic emancipation movements, & often linked to the new social movements in the 1970s & 1980s, are changing their paradigm in the 1990s. Most can no longer rely on social movements; they must find new strategies to rebuild new communities founded on an ethnic basis. The situation has changed also because of: the end of the Cold war, the end of national movements in Eastern Europe, & the beginning of rebuilding on a national basis. Nevertheless, national culture & cultural specificity are still considered by the people emancipated from the Soviet regime as an expression of freedom & autonomy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27958 / ISA / 1994 / 8219

**Drott-Sjöberg, Britt-Marie** (Center Risk Research Stockholm School Economics, Box 6501 S-11383 Sweden [Tel: 46-8-736-9576; Fax: 46-8-30-72-25]), **Reactions to Radioactive Fallout and Social Change: Respondents in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia Directly and Indirectly Affected by the Chernobyl Accident.**

¶ Questionnaire data were collected from 996 Russians, 1,015 Belarusians, & 1,056 Ukrainians during 1993, concerning social & psychological consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. The study was de-

signed to compare responses from people living in four types of residential areas in each state regarding perceived effects of the accident. The questionnaire covered seven main topics: health & health habits, concerns & worries, information & knowledge, a hazard checklist, perception of risks & benefits, relocation, & background variables. Results indicate a generally bad health status, low confidence in all kinds of information sources, low personal ability to influence the situation, & low expectations of future improvements. People in resettled areas & in restricted areas perceived more than others exposure to real risks due to the accident. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27959 / ISA / 1994 / 8220

**Drumaux, Anne & Mattijs, Jan** (Public Management Solvay Business School U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium [Tel: 32-2-650-39-15; Fax: 32-2-650-40-30]), **European Industrial Policy through the ESPRIT Programme: An Organizational Analysis.**

¶ Technology research & development (R&D) programs are a major feature of industrial policy at the European Community level. ESPRIT is the first & largest such program, & has served as a probe & a model for later programs, eg, BRITE, EURAM. Whether such R&D promotion programs are intrinsically efficient & effective industrial policy tools remains to be seen, & other questions may arise later. These questions are addressed using an organizational & institutional perspective, using both transaction-costs & agency theories. Describing principal-agent relationships implies knowledge of mutual objectives; therefore the decision-making process regarding these objectives & how various actors interact in it are scrutinized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27960 / ISA / 1994 / 8221

**Druwe, Ulrich** (Institut Political Science U Stuttgart, D-70174 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0711-1213427; Fax: 0711-1213222]), **Certainty-The Development of the Concept.**

¶ An examination of an extensional determination of the concept of certainty, methodologically based on the systematic reconstruction of historical conceptions of science (Heraclitus, Parmenides, Plato, Luther, etc) & on studies in the history of science. Results show that, since ancient times, interpretations of the idea of scientific certainty have wavered between absolutism & relativism, depending on the ultimate justification chosen. The sole understanding of certainty permissible under the various modern variations of anthropocentrism & empiricism is that of "intersubjectivity." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27961 / ISA / 1994 / 8222

**Drysdale, Malcolm S.** (64 Ferguson St, Macleod Victoria 3085 Australia [Tel: 03-660-3293; Fax: 03-639-1685]), **The Relationship between Aesthetics and Ecology: Particularly in Reference to Land.**

¶ Aesthetic perceptions, often taken for granted in daily life, play a significant role in the definition & production of environmental degradation. Explored here are conceptions of aesthetic experience used in the perception of the environment, & how these are used by social agents in assessing environments. In-depth interviews, supplemented by ethnographic fieldwork, were carried out with 40 landscape artists from South Australia, Victoria, & Tasmania (Australia). The typology was constructed as one of several steps in an attempt to map the distance between aesthetic & ecological or scientific perspectives of nature. Also conducted is an intertextual examination of the interviewee's art oeuvre. Using an interpretive approach & an abductive strategy, a set of second-order constructs (typology) was established of the landscape artist's typifications of natural environments, particularly concepts of land. The artistic approaches range from the conservative & traditional to the postmodern, but the artist's conceptions of nature did not range along a similar continuum. An emancipatory or reformist outcome of this project will be to examine the implications of aesthetic experience for the value assumptions associated with social environmental action. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27962 / ISA / 1994 / 8223

**Dsiss, Hans** (Dept Sociology U Tartu, Tiigi 78 Estonia EE-2400 [Tel: 37-234-30813; e-mail: hans@soc.ut.ee]), **Family Background as a Factor of Educational Differentiation of Youth.**

¶ An analysis of educational differentiation of Estonian youth, based on national surveys of university students in 1990 (N = 2,197) & secondary school seniors in 1992 (N = 1,923), supplemented by results of the third

stage of a 1993 longitudinal study of secondary school seniors ( $N = 2,128$ ). The effect of socioeducational background is analyzed on 2 levels: (1) the attainment of a secondary education, & (2) the choice of postsecondary education. Findings suggest that socioeducational background of these graduates has varied significantly. Children of unskilled & skilled workers as well as collective farmers vastly predominated among students of vocational secondary schools. Further, the social background of graduates of the specialized secondary schools is quite similar to that of the students of the common forms of general secondary schools & includes persons with professional background. Different socioeducational strata are represented in the specialized secondary schools, depending on the field of study. Children of professionals form the majority of graduates of the academic forms of general secondary schools. Following secondary education, the graduates of vocational & specialized secondary schools, as a rule, do not continue their schooling. The overwhelming majority of university students are graduates of general secondary schools, in particular of the academic forms, & as a rule, come from white-collar families. Thus, social origin influences educational self-determination. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27963 / ISA / 1994 / 8224

**Dua, Enakshi** (Dept Social Science York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [Tel: 416-531-3820]), **The Ability of the Indian State to Restructure Indian Capital: The Case of Indian Machine Tools Manufacturers.**

¶ Explores the relationship between the state & indigenous capitalist classes in the process of economic restructuring, based on a case study of an unsuccessful attempt by the Indian state to integrate Indian machine tools manufacturers into an international division of labor. Between 1975 & 1985, several state agencies attempted to encourage Indian machine tools firms to reorganize their productive capacity toward the markets of advanced capitalist countries. Focus is on the resistance of Indian firms to the agenda of restructuring. The ability of the Indian state to restructure Indian capitalist production is assessed, noting the dynamics that shaped the emergence of an international division of labor, as well as the ability of capital in Third World countries to shape these dynamics. The analysis draws on annual reports & records of the Indian Machine Tools Manufacturers Assoc, trade journals, business newspapers, & government documents. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27964 / ISA / 1994 / 8225

**Duarte Fialho, José Renato** (Instit Estudios Sociales Avanzadas, Ave Menendez Pidal E-14004 Cordoba Spain [Tel: 34-57-218138; Fax: 34-57-218140]), **Representación de intereses en la agricultura de Brasil—el caso de Rio Grande del Sur** (Representation of Interests in Brazilian Agriculture—The Case of Rio Grande del Sur). (SPA)

¶ Focus is on how the interests of agriculturalists in southern Brazil—small, medium, & large, as well as modern or traditional—are represented in the context of the presence of the old agrarian professional organizational (APOs), as well as the emergence of new forms of representation, analyzing the case of Rio Grande del Sur. Regional peculiarities, both in agriculture & in rural social movements, as well as the impact of national events, such as the promulgation of the 1988 Brazilian constitution & entrance in the Southern Free Trade Agreement; are considered as factors in rural syndicalism. The old APOs are renewing themselves, challenged by the emergence of new forms of representation that put their hegemony in jeopardy. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27965 / ISA / 1994 / 8226

**Dubko, Elena** (Moscow State U, 119899 Russia [Fax: 7-095-939-0126]), **The Phenomenon of Urban Fear.**

¶ In Russia, fear of being victimized by crime is greater in urban areas, since about 75% of crimes are committed in cities, & 25%-50% of them in public places. This is explained in part by the fact that contemporary urban culture does not suppose a real community of individuals, only their coexistence. Mutual indifference becomes an urban habit, & depersonalized individuals feel greater hostility toward others. Under the influence of fear, moral regression occurs, taking the forms of aggression, apathy, & infantile helplessness. Alienated individuals are prisoners of fear; fear distorts their consciousness. Social fear that goes beyond reasonable limits & becomes part of one's social consciousness is a valid subject of social theory, including a theory of alienation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27966 / ISA / 1994 / 8227

**Dubois, Jean-Jacques** (2030 Haut-des-Côtes, Chénerville Quebec J0V 1E0 [Tel: 819-428-1315]), **La Revolution sandiniste: une revitalisation nativiste, éthique et religieuse** (The Sandinist Revolution: An Indigenous, Ethical, and Religious Revitalization). (FRE)

¶ Can the contemporary Sandinist movement in Nicaragua be seen as the revitalization of an old, transcultural, Meso-American Indian religious tradition? Three hypotheses present themselves, ie, that the Sandinist revolution is a revival movement, crypto-religious, or the continuation of an indigenous, Meso-American tradition. The first hypothesis may be verified by mapping the history of the revolution to the diachronic indicators of A. F. C. Wallace. An analysis of the central elements of Sandinist ideology reveals structures & semantics characteristic of religious movements, confirming the second hypothesis. Finally, the indigenous character of the movement is established by mapping the contemporary duality of Somozismo & Sandinismo to the ancient Aztec-Toltec relationship. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27967 / ISA / 1994 / 8228

**Dubois, Michel** (U Paris IV (Sorbonne) F-75230 Cedex 05 France [Tel: 16-1-34-51-30-37]), **Sociology of Science: From Responsibility to Reflexivity.**

¶ In light of a renewal of research perspectives in the sociology of science, a call is made for an operative reformulation of the connections between the ethical & the epistemological. Following Robert K. Merton, & according a leading role to the thematics of normativity & scientific responsibility, the sociology of science, more particularly spurred on by the schools of Bath & Edinburgh (England), attempted to reveal the heterogeneous nature of all scientific knowledge—considered as a sociocognitive product. Thus rendering its object devoid of all significant normative dimension, postconstructivist sociology comes up against the problem of reflexivity & its aporia—due to the presumed identity of its use & of its object. To escape this reflexive deadlock demands that a certain notion of impersonality, insofar as both the subject & the object of sociological knowledge are concerned, be redefined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27968 / ISA / 1994 / 8229

**Duclos, Denis** (Centre national recherche scientifique, F-75700 Paris France [Tel: 0033-1-43434575]), **Beware of the THRISKANGER! Risk as a Hazardous Cultural Product: How to Resist the Invasion of the Risk Metaphor into Other Cultural Areas?.**

¶ Suggesting that the concept of "risk" belongs to a subsystem of the social structure, here termed the "science" or technoscientific pole, its relationship with three other poles are considered: power & identity, social sharing, & reality. Their respective emphases on threat, danger, & fortune are noted, & their relationship with the risk issue is considered. The integration of risk, threat, & danger—ie, as thriskanger—is identified as a major source of concern. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27969 / ISA / 1994 / 8230

**Duka, Alexander V.** (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Serpukhovskaya St 38 198147 Saint Petersburg [Tel: 812-112-66-14; Fax: 812-292-29-29]), **Changing Local Elites: Problem of Identity and Self-Identity** (St. Petersburg Case).

¶ Explores the identity formation of the new elite in Leningrad/St. Petersburg, Russia, via in-depth interviews & analysis of newspapers & documents. The specific object of study is the local political elite, including chairmen & deputies of committees of the City Council who were elected in spring 1990. Preliminary results show that their identity formation was determined by three main political conflicts over the last five years between: (1) the protest movement of *perestroika* & city authorities; (2) the new City Council & the Leningrad Communist Party Committee after elections Mar 1990; & (3) the local representative & executive branches of power, a polarization that developed after the election of mayor & failure of the Aug 1991 coup. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Dumais, Lucie, Messing, Karen & Courville, Julie** (CINBIOSE U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [Tel: 514-987-4757; Fax: 514-987-6183]), **Physical and Professional Trade-Offs of Women's Integration in Non-Traditional Blue-Collar Jobs.**

¶ Ergonomic analysis of sexually mixed work units, in 4 industries (bak-

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ery, poultry slaughterhouse, electric appliances, & public works) in Quebec in 1991/92 shows how physical factors & poorly adapted work stations hinder women's performances in traditionally male (M) manual jobs. Analysis also reveals how barriers/facilitators to desegregation of jobs may be triggered through organizational management & conflicts/alliances between occupational or sexual groups. Weights handled, work speed, & movements were associated with symptoms of fatigue/pain, anthropometric features, & occupational & health histories of M & female workers by means of on-site observations & measurements of physical characteristics of jobs, accident registers, & questionnaires (N = 169 workers). Semistructured interviews with key union & management representatives at the plant level are also considered. Results suggest that perceptions of marketability of physical & mental skills might act on organizational or occupational structures. Individual factors, eg, age, as well as formal skills (as opposed to skills acquired on the job) seemed crucial for women's bargaining power. An active role of the union on health issues heightened awareness of women's integration problems, but seemed insufficient to ensure changes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27971 / ISA / 1994 / 8232

Dumas, Brigitte (Dépt sociologie U Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7 [Tel: 514-343-7304; 514-343-5722]), *Les Représentations sociales de problèmes écologiques à travers des médias québécois* (The Social Representations of Ecological Problems across the Quebecois Media). (FRE)

¶ Questions the participation of the media in the construction of social representations of ecology in Quebec society. The content of articles in three Quebec journals & of a radio program is examined from the analytical perspective of social representations, which leaves a large place to the concepts of objectivization & anchoring. Through objectivization, information is selected, sorted, & organized with a view to presenting a world vision. The mechanisms of anchoring scrutinize the objectives, the intention, & the perspective that makes the elements comprehensible in relation to one another. In this way, identified here are the problems & solutions proposed by the media, linking their choice to perspectives that underlie the discourse, in order to determine the role of producer of meaning & of knowledge that the media assume in the issue of ecology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27972 / ISA / 1994 / 8233

Duncombe, Jean & Marsden, Dennis (Dept Sociology U Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ England), "Playing the Couple Game": *Emotion Work in Couple Relationships*.

¶ Women in couple relationships are becoming increasingly discontented with men's failure or inability to express intimate emotion. However, this gender division of emotional behavior is related to gender inequalities of material power, so rather than leave the couple relationship, women often collude with male power & carry out "emotion work" in an attempt to change their partner's emotional behavior, but also to persuade themselves that they are "ever so happy really." In effect, women "play the couple game" in order to present to their partner, the outside world, & themselves the picture of a happy companionate relationship; but in doing so, they are reproducing the conditions of their own exploitation. An empirical study of (mainly heterosexual) couples in long-term relationships is used to describe these processes & to theorize the links between emotional & economic power. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27973 / ISA / 1994 / 8234

Dunlap, Riley (Dept Sociology Washington State U, Pullman 99164-4020 [Tel: 509-335-3810; Fax: 509-335-2125]), *Limitations of the Social Constructivist Approach to Environmental Problems*.

¶ What we term "environmental problems" depends on human recognition & definition, & thus an element of social construction is inherent in them. However, a staunchly constructivist approach to environmental sociology has significant shortcomings: (1) a reluctance to acknowledge the importance of objective conditions leads sociologists to avoid major issues, eg, human causes & consequences of global environmental change; (2) by limiting efforts to deconstruct major environmental problems, we adopt a totally relativistic perspective unable to discriminate between differing definitions of these problems; (3) we ignore our own experiences & perceptions of environmental degradation; & (4) we perpetuate the myth that human societies have become "exempt" from ecological constraints. The popularity of the constructivist approach to environmental problems thus represents the continuing strength of sociology's inherent-

ly unecological "human exemptionalism paradigm." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27974 / ISA / 1994 / 8235

Dunning, Eric G. (CRSS U Leicester, LE1 7QR England [Tel: 0533-525724]), Giddens and Elias: *Towards a Figurational Critique of the Theory of Structuration*.

¶ During the 1970s & 1980s, Anthony Giddens became widely perceived as GB's leading sociological theorist. Richard Bernstein wrote of Giddens's "remarkable achievement" & John B. Thompson referred to the theory of structuration as a "sophisticated & suggestive" sociological construct. While not disagreeing totally with either proposition, it is suggested here that Giddens's work is neither quite so original nor sophisticated as Bernstein & Thompson contend. More particularly, it is argued that one of the central thrusts of Giddens's work consists of a half-digested corruption of some of Norbert Elias's major themes & that the work of the latter constitutes a more fruitful basis on which to seek solutions to the sociological problems with which Giddens sought to grapple. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27975 / ISA / 1994 / 8236

Dunning, Eric G. (CRSS U Leicester, LE1 7QR England [Tel: 0533-525724]), *Sport in the Process of European Integration*.

¶ A preliminary exploration of problems being experienced in sport in the context of European integration is undertaken from a figurational process-sociological standpoint. The approach involves: (1) viewing the problems from a long-term perspective; & (2) avoiding natocentrism & Eurocentrism, & (3) attempting to locate emergent sport figurations in the context of the wider, increasingly global network of interdependencies. Special attention is paid in this connection to the problems of sport & violence. Finally, some likely future developments in the field of European sport are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27976 / ISA / 1994 / 8237

Dupaquier, Michel (LERSO-CNRS, F-44000 Nantes France [Tel: 33-40-48-61-42; Fax: 99-33-51-75]), *Now and Tomorrow for Young Workers of the Secondary Labor Market: Which Integration Can They Expect in the Post-Industrial Society*.

¶ Adult representations of young workers experiencing unstable work have emphasized marginality or a leisure orientation, & the most accepted idea has been that of the inability to imagine any future prospect. In 1992, a survey was conducted among young people ages 20-22 (N = 750 [150 short-time employees]) living in the City-of-Rennes area (western France). In Jan & Feb 1994, a second survey with the same open-ended questions was conducted among young adults ages 23-27 (N = 750). It is shown how the theory of segmentation of the labor market & the theory of institutional integration can be used to explain the situation of young workers of the secondary labor market, & their time prospect. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27977 / ISA / 1994 / 8238

Dupuis, Jean-Pierre (Ecole HEC, 5255 Decelles Montreal Québec H3T 1V6 [Tel: 514-340-6355; Fax: 514-340-5635]), *La Recherche internationale dans le domaine des entreprises familiales: problèmes théoriques et méthodologiques* (International Research in the Domain of Family Businesses: Theoretical and Methodological Problems). (FRE)

¶ Family businesses have become an object of study for both sociology & the science of organization in North America, as evidenced by the publication since 1988 of the journal, *Family Business Research*. Many authors have attempted comparative studies of family businesses in different countries, but their work has been marked by numerous theoretical & methodological problems, prominent among them, a lack of consensus on the very definition of family business. These problems are addressed here, & possible solutions suggested. It is contended that before consensus on a definition of family business can be achieved, there must first be agreement on a definition of family itself. AA Tr & Modified by S. Stanton. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27978 / ISA / 1994 / 8239

Dus, Jesper, Madsen, Jørgen Steen & Jensen, Carsten Strøby (Dept Sociology U Copenhagen, DK-1361 K Denmark [Tel: 35323299; Fax: 35323240]), *Interactions between Trade Unions and Management under Changed Management Conditions: An Analysis of Trade Union*

# **Responses to Changed Management Attitudes in the Private and Public Sector in Denmark.**

¶ Danish industrial relations in the last ten years have been characterized by a process of "centralized decentralization." The major organizations of the labor market—both in the private & public sectors—have been centralized on an organizational level, but decentralized on the level of collective bargaining. Here, analysis focuses on how trade unions have responded to decentralization, discussing new forms of interactions with management. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27979 / ISA / 1994 / 8240

**Duyvendak, Jan Willem** (Faculteit politieke sociaal-culturele wetenschappen U Amsterdam, NL-1012 DL Netherlands [Fax: 31-20-525-2086]), **West European Gay Subcultures between Movements and Markets.**

¶ Explores the development of the gay movement in several West European countries since the 1970s, addressing the question of whether the political process approach, which has become fashionable in the study of other new social movements, grasps the peculiarities of this subcultural movement. It is argued that to understand the gay movement, one must look both at the gay subculture & at the political & cultural context at large. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27980 / ISA / 1994 / 8241

**Dworkin, Anthony Gary, Bellamy, Lesley Andres & Purser, Margaret** (Dept Sociology U Houston, TX 77204-3474 [Tel: 713-743-3955; Fax: 713-743-4989]), **School Choice, Ethnic Diversity, and Social Change: A University School Collaborative in Forecasting and Policy Planning.**

¶ Contends that failure by school districts to predict & adapt to changing student diversity intensifies inequalities across schools & compromises their ability to compete for choice-generated funds. Described in this light is a multifaceted program of demographic forecasting policy development for schools within a large multiethnic metropolitan region in TX. Such policy recommendations are designed to foster the development of enabling capital of school districts to facilitate the creation of communities that offer equity & excellence in public education. An overview of the project is presented, including the forecasting models & effect of demographic changes on student learning outcomes, school effectiveness, & the current and future consequences for educational equity & school choice. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27981 / ISA / 1994 / 8242

**Dworkin, Anthony Gary & Moreno, Analinda V.** (Dept Sociology U Houston, TX 77204-3474 [Tel: 713-743-3955; Fax: 713-743-4989]), **Minority Student Activism in the Public Schools: Exploration of Strain and Resource Mobilization Factors.**

¶ Utilizing elements of an eclectic model of social movement formation first elaborated by Janet S. Chafetz & A. Gary Dworkin (1986) & expanded by Margaret D. LeCompte & A. Gary Dworkin (1991), analyzed are 1989 public school protests & strikes by Latino students for better educational opportunities & instruction in Houston, TX. Educational reform legislation mandated that students failing to pass state achievement tests in the ninth & eleventh grades could not receive diplomas. In some Latino schools, curricula were not adequate to prepare the students for the tests, sufficient numbers of books were not available, classes were cancelled, & many Spanish dominant students were assigned to non-Spanish speaking counselors & teachers. Students mobilized a walkout at one Latino high school, citing constitutional issues (especially free speech) & the legitimacy of social protest. The walkout received significant media attention & subsequent support by adult Latino leaders & non-Latino conscience adherents. Similar protests occurred at other Latino schools in the district. Eventually, the district replaced the principal & several teachers at that high school & upgraded facilities. The corporate sector adopted the school & funded enrichment activities. Data on changing student learning outcomes before, during, & since the strike are presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Dwyer, Tom** (IFCH U Estadual Campinas, 13081 São Paulo Brazil [Tel: 55-11-280-48-48; e-mail: tom@ccvax.unicamp.br]), **The Sociology of Work: For a Redefinition through Historical and Phenomenological Actionism.**

¶ A redefinition of the sociology of work & of the relationship between theory, methods, & hypothesis validation is proposed. The question of paradigms in organizational studies is analyzed by taking G. Burrell's & G. Morgan's *Sociological Paradigms and Organisational Analysis* (1979), & the debate that this generated, as a starting point. Michael Rose, in *Industrial Behaviour—Theoretical Developments since Taylor*, characterized the future of the sociology of work as being linked to the unification of historical & phenomenological actionism. Two traditions—structural studies & case studies—form, in Michel Crozier's formulation (1981), the methodological basis for the accumulation of knowledge about work. Using these authors as a point of departure, a redefinition of the object of the sociology of work is developed. This redefinition is the fruit of a theoretical reconstruction of the central concept of the sociology of work—social relations of work—based in historical actionism (Alain Touraine) & in phenomenological actionism (Alfred Schütz). Work is conceptualized as being produced through the operation of three spheres—culture, interests, & information—& managed through three levels of social relations—rewards, command, & organization. Some consequences of this redefinition for empirical research are traced. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27983 / ISA / 1994 / 8244

**Dwyer, Tom** (IFCH U Estadual Campinas, 13081 São Paulo Brazil [Fax: 55-192-39-33-27]), **Precarious Work, Powerless Employees and Industrial Accidents: A Sociological Analysis.**

¶ An approach to the analysis of industrial accidents that is grounded in classical categories of the sociology of work is outlined: accidents are hypothesized to be produced by social relations of work. Such an approach challenges the dominant engineering & psychological approaches. Two processes underlie important changes in social relations in certain workplaces: (1) the increasing precariousness of work, & (2) the decline in organized labor. In some workplaces subject to these processes, authoritarianism, underqualification, & acceptance of danger as a normal part of work seem to be increasing, & are hypothesized to cause increases in accident rates. These hypotheses are investigated in both historical & contemporary studies from a number of countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27984 / ISA / 1994 / 8245

**Dynes, Russel R.** (Disaster Research Center U Delaware, Newark 19716-2581 [Tel: 302-331-6618]), **Situational Altruism: Toward an Explanation of Pathologies in Disaster Assistance.**

¶ In most industrial societies, helping behavior is institutionalized in the welfare state. Disaster, however, creates unanticipated "victims," who require new forms of assistance. In such situations, the need to help can be greater than the supply of victims. This leads to predictable types of pathologies in disaster assistance, which are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27985 / ISA / 1994 / 8246

**Eatwell, Roger** (School Social Sciences U Bath, BA2 7AY England [Tel: 0225-826826; Fax: 0225-826381]), **The Revival of Fascism and Racism in Europe: New Insights into Old Problems?**

¶ Surveys the recent revival of fascism & racism in Europe in a comparative format, arguing that although it is important to be aware of national dimensions, there are important trans-European phenomena at work. Political factors, eg, leadership & ideology, are stressed in particular. Although it is important not to assume that classic & contemporary fascism & racism have identical causes, the conclusion returns to the classic theories of fascism & underlines the political factors that have been ignored or underplayed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27986 / ISA / 1994 / 8247

**Ebeling, Hans** (Dept Philosophy U Paderborn, D-33095 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 5251-60-2309; Fax: 5251-60-2348]), **Certainty of Mind, Self and Society: Continental Philosophy Revisited.**

¶ There are criteria of certainty ahead of all experience. They are challenged by the empirical sciences in a way that leaves their values untouched. "Continental philosophy revisited" does not lead to the result expected of its rejection, but to the task of an examination & substantial specification of its criteria of certainty beyond the one-sided analysis of language & existence. Certainty of mind means consciousness of mind, ie, to draw a distinction between what is factual & what is not. Through this, it is possible to differentiate "is" from "ought" & mark the begin-

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ning of the argumentation community. Certainty of self means to communicate the certainties of death & liberty wherein the acts of self-preservation & -melioration originate. The communication community finds its starting point here. Certainty of society means the collective defense of a collectively ascertained humankind against its self-destruction. This certainty denotes the beginning of the identification community. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27987 / ISA / 1994 / 8248

**Eckert, Cornelia** (Dept Anthropology UFRGS, Porto Alegre 91500 Brazil [Tel: 3305500; Fax: 051-3364500]), **Investigation Lives through the Ethnographic Method.**

¶ Discusses the ethnographic method as interactive, reflexive, & comparative. Because of the interaction resulting from field research, the ever critical appraisal of the ethnographic encounter between researcher & informants, & the diverse techniques (eg, participant observation, interviews, autobiographies, life histories, historical & demographic resources), this method allows one to discover the social universe & to do holistic analyses of life in groups. Techniques linked to nondirected interviews, autobiographies & life histories are described as methodological instruments useful for study of memory & the construction of social identity. An ethnographic study of a community of retired coal miners in southeast France is presented, focusing on the temporal superpositions in the unique ordination of everyday existence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27988 / ISA / 1994 / 8249

**Eckert, Cornelia** (Dept Anthropology UFRGS, Porto Alegre 91500 Brazil [Tel: 3305500; Fax: 051-3364500]), **The Code of Ethics of the Brazilian Association of Anthropologists and Routine Field Work in Brazil.**

¶ Reflects on what the Brazilian Assoc of Anthropologists' code of ethics proposes as reference for scientific, anthropological research & its relevance to ethnographic research currently being developed in Brazil. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27989 / ISA / 1994 / 8250

**Eder, Klaus** (Dept Political & Social Sciences European University Instit, I-50016 Domenico di Fiesole Florence Italy [Tel: 39-55-4685260; Fax: 39-55-4685201]), **The Identitarian Project of Environmentalism. A Critique of Green Particularism.**

¶ Presents theoretical & methodological issues underlying comparative research on the culture of environmentalism in Europe & asks if environmentalism constitutes a new cultural tradition & if this tradition can find a universalistic form of identity. Methodological problems of a processual & dynamic cultural analysis are discussed, & two lines of argumentation are developed: one arguing for a shift from impressionism to a systematic description of cultural traditions, the other arguing for a shift from mechanistic to constructionist explanation of cultural change. Emphasis is on how ecological communication in different European countries contributes to construction of a new cultural tradition through an innovative reproduction of old European cultural traditions that thematize the relationship of man with nature. It is contended that environmentalism represents a cultural shift in modern societies, which grounds new forms of collective identity & cross-cuts older types of collective identity. It is also argued that environmentalism is basically a particularist identitarian project, which can enter modern universalistic discourse only at the price of disenchantment, for which the transformation of green ideas, & of green identities, into consumer identities are some indicators. Thus environmentalism is no new bridge between particularism & universalism; on the contrary, it ends up as any other modern belief system, in the traps of disenchantment & universalization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27990 / ISA / 1994 / 8251

**Eder, Klaus** (Dept Political & Social Sciences European University Instit, I-50016 Domenico di Fiesole Florence Italy [Tel: 39-55-4685260; Fax: 39-55-4685201]), **From Identity Mobilization to Identity Politics. Towards a New Theoretical Problematic in Social-Movement Analysis?**

¶ Argues that although social movements (SMs) have been a central topic in social theory over the past twenty-five years, the topic is declining in importance. There are so many different SMs; & they have become a normal phenomenon in social life. The central idea about new SMs has been that they mobilize collective action in a way that transcends the rational interests of citizens & leads to claims of the incommensurability

of their identity. SMs are processes in which collective action identities are mobilized, & in which the issue at stake is a medium for expressing collective feelings. SMs are theoretically interesting for two reasons: (1) they offer a solution to the problem of collective action by appealing to a sense of solidarity; & (2) they create a sense of identity beyond the mutual interests of those adhering to their aims. The central observation is that the new SM run into the problem of reproducing solidarity & identity over time. This turns the theoretical attention toward the question of stabilizing mobilized identities. Instead of proposing an end of SMs, a new stage in movement evolution is hypothesized, characterized by what can be called identity politics. The change of identity mobilization into identity politics, however, needs adequate theoretical tools, which are not provided by traditional SM theories. Past battles in SM theory are described & confronted with the two most promising developments that emerge today in the analysis of SMs: viewing SMs as symbolic constructions & institutional forms pointing toward a particular form of realizing solidarity & identity in modern societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Eder, Klaus** (Dept Political & Social Sciences European University Instit, I-50016 Domenico di Fiesole Florence Italy [Tel: 39-55-5092-217; Fax: 39-55-5092-201]), **Framing and Communicating Environmental Issues in Europe. Theoretical Concepts and Some Empirical Evidence.**

¶ An outline of an analytical framework used to understand the evolution of the environmental issue centering on the relationships between text & social interaction in public discourse. The theory of public space that underlies it is exemplified by empirical data on media discourse on the environment, & communication campaigns of business actors & protest actors trying to define or redefine the role of environmental issues in the public agenda. The aim is to seek an explanation of the logic & dynamics of issue careers. Emphasis is on explanation of the dynamics of issue evolution. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27992 / ISA / 1994 / 8253

**Edles, Laura Desfor** (Dept Sociology Boise State U, ID 83725 [Tel: 208-385-1091; Fax: 208-385-3165]), **Rethinking the 'Pactman' Approach to Democratic Transitions: A Culturalist Critique and the Spanish Case.**

¶ Elite-centered & rational choice models—here called "pact models"—that highlight the construction of elite "pacts" have come to dominate the substantive area of demographic transition. It is argued that the pact school has failed theoretically in two ways: (1) pactmen purport voluntarism & "elite choice," but voluntarism within the pact school frame of reference gives way to determinism; (2) pactmen purport objectivity, but objectivity within the pact school frame of reference results in subjective residual categories. Focus is on one of the pact school's exemplars of "transition from above": the recent Spanish transition from Francoism to democracy. It is shown that, even in this textbook case, pactmen cannot explain how & why consensus & pacting worked. The analysis demonstrates that even the most pragmatic, strategic calculations of individual elites are historically situated in a specific cultural framework, which must be understood in order to understand the process of democratic transition. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27993 / ISA / 1994 / 8254

**Edmondson, Ricca** (Dept Political Science & Sociology University Coll, Galway Ireland [Tel: 353-91-83353; Fax: 353-91-25700]), **Theory and Prejudice in Empirical Studies of Older People.**

¶ Empirical studies of older people embody both political & academic prejudice & confusion. As far as the political context of research is concerned, older people are repeatedly studied on the basis of methodologies whose import is atomistic & consumerist. The fact that methodologies can incorporate political approaches also points to problems in combining variously derived empirical evidence with heterogeneous theoretical frameworks. Conclusions about aging-related phenomena not infrequently rest on amalgams of theoretical & empirical contributions that in fact derive from incompatible approaches. Accepted contributions to the study of aging are analyzed to examine these points & to suggest alternative methods of proceeding. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27994 / ISA / 1994 / 8255

**Egbert, Maria M.** (Dept Germanic Languages U Texas, Austin



78712-1190 (Tel: 512-471-4123; Fax: 512-471-4025)), **Schisming: The Transformation from a Single Conversation to Multiple Conversations.**

¶ Analyzes schisming, the transformation of one conversation into two simultaneous conversations with four or more participants, using videotaped, naturally occurring interaction in everyday situations, eg, gatherings of friends & family members for coffee & dinner. Findings indicate that while each conversation during schisming is a conversation in its own right, interactants orient to participating in the schisming framework rather than to participating in a single conversation. Focus is on "including schisming" as one pattern of moving into schisming. To induce schisming, a participant breaks away from the ongoing conversation & launches a schism-inducing turn (SIT). SITs start a new sequence type & initiate a shift in topic or action. The schism-inducer employs practices of solicitation of reciprocity to target one or more interactants to participate in the break-away conversation. This affects the group constellation because the schism-inducer pulls one or more participants into a new conversation, who are now either less or not at all available to act as recipients of the other conversational cluster. These findings for everyday interaction are discussed in terms of their application to institutional settings, eg, classroom interaction & business meetings. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27995 / ISA / 1994 / 8256

**Eggertsson, Thrainn** (Workshop Political Theory & Policy Analysis Indiana U, Bloomington 47408 [Tel: 812-855-0441; Fax: 812-855-3150]), **Creating Institutions for Survival: Games against Nature in Premodern Iceland.**

¶ Discusses the creation of nonmarket institutions for reducing the cost of risk in poor agrarian societies, utilizing a theoretical approach based on the new economics of institutions, which emphasizes the role of information & other transaction costs. After introducing the theory of non-market institutions for pooling & sharing risks in poor agrarian societies, environment & structure of property rights in premodern Iceland is described, & the main sources of risk are identified. Various nonmarket institutions that affected the level & distribution of risk are discussed, drawing on data from ancient lawbooks along with more recent legislation. In general, it is found that Icelandic institutions reflected attempts to cope with risk, although other considerations (eg, the distribution of wealth) were also important. A case study of alleged institutional failure is also analyzed: the lack of institutional arrangements to smooth climate-related fluctuations in livestock size, which included periodic instances of large-scale starvation of farm animals; this storage of fodder debate leads to the conclusion that the case for institutional failure is ambiguous. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Eglite, Parsla & Zarina, Inna** (Instit Economics, 19 Turgeneva Str Riga LV-1524 Latvia [Tel: 371-2-227474; Fax: 371-2-228784]), **Proportion of Paid and Unpaid Work on a National Scale.**

¶ Comparison of the time balance of the Latvian population shows that, in 1972 & 1987, respectively, only 46% & 52% of unpaid work was performed by economically active adults. The total amount of unpaid work comprised 47.2% & 50.4% of total working time in 1972 & 1987, respectively. The partial replacement of unpaid work by use of domestic services is true only if income for paid work is high enough to cover expenditures for relevant reproduction of the labor force. However, domestic tasks are generally unpaid, & the lower the paid wage, the greater the amount of obligatory, unpaid activities, particularly in underdeveloped countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27997 / ISA / 1994 / 8258

**Ehling, Manfred** (Federal Statistical Office, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11 D-65180 Wiesbaden Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49611-752903; Fax: 49611-724000]), **Activity Patterns of the German Time Use Survey.**

¶ Examines typical patterns of time use as reported in diaries obtained in the 1991/92 German time-use study. Temporal variations are analyzed by comparing time-use patterns with regard to different days of the week, & seasons of the year. The sequence, frequency, & duration of activities are compared for different sociodemographic groups. An attempt is made to document the schedule of specific activities to reveal the daily rhythm of the activities. The order & interlocking of various primary & secondary activities is also reported. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S27998 / ISA / 1994 / 8259

**Ehrentraut, Adolf** (Dept Sociology U Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P7 [Tel: 519-253-4232]), **Symbols of Nostalgia: Reconstructed Castles of Japan.**

¶ An examination of the sociocultural significance of domestic tourism to the reconstructed feudal castles of Japan. The social & organizational framework of the reconstruction is outlined, & the resultant heritage image & its dissemination through the tourist literature are described. The analysis links the touristic popularity of these heritage sites to a widespread nostalgia for the past & to the commodification of heritage throughout the tourist industry, & explores the ideological implications of this relationship for the formation of collective identities, the symbolism of postwar nationhood, & the debate over the resurgence of Japanese nationalism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27999 / ISA / 1994 / 8260

**Eichberg, Henning** (IDRAETSFORSK, DK-4200 Slagelse Denmark [Tel: 45-53584065; Fax: 45-53584382]), **Festivity and Discipline: "Games" as a Way of Crossing the Boundaries of Activity.**

¶ Throughout the premodern period, a history of sport does not exist; rather, what indeed exists is a social history of festivities, including bodily displays, competitions, games, & dances. The history of sport is a product of a very special modern creation: the disciplinary sport. Sport consists of a plurality of sports, each occupying its own functional space & creating boundaries. When saying "history of sport," this structure is in a highly artificial way projected back into history. However, when focusing on festivity or games as the ancient & the most recent framework of sport, the picture is seen to change fundamentally. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Eichener, Volker** (Lehrstuhl Soziologie Ruhr U Bochum, D-44780 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-234-9709680; Fax: 49-234-9709666]), **Determinants of Human Action in the Context of Long-Term Societal Developments: An Alternative to Rational Choice Models.**

¶ Rational choice (RC) models of human action—although widely used in the social sciences—are increasingly criticized, because they are logically paradox, too simplistic, & ahistorical. It appears to be more fruitful to recognize that RC is not more than a "marginal case" (Max Weber), while most of human action is determined by tradition & affect. An essential element of Norbert Elias's theory of the civilization process is that the determinants of human action are changing together with long-term societal developments, particularly the level of differentiation, interdependence, & institutionalization. Especially in situations of social change, when people from different social strata are involved, & when different social contexts are compared or confronted, this view allows more appropriate explanations than RC models. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Eikardt, Hanns-P.** (U Kassel, D-34109 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0049-561-8042614]), **Infrastructural Systems and Engineering Action.**

¶ Infrastructural systems (traffic, water, sewage, flood protection, etc) form technical & social networks that combine the spheres of state power, local self-administration, private economic activity, & civic self-organization. The development of technical infrastructure is directed by political power, economic interest, civil & professional virtues, & the compulsions of technical connection & compatibility, & is controlled by civil engineers. Here, the development of infrastructure is analyzed in an attempt to develop a definition of civility & civil society. It is suggested that civil society exists as a civil quality within the spheres of politics & economics, particularly within the technical networks of state & society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28002 / ISA / 1994 / 8263

**Ekerwald, Hedvig** (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden [Tel: 46-18-18-11-94; Fax: 46-18-18-11-70]), **Changes and Continuities in Relationships between Parents and Their Adolescent Daughters since the 30s.**

¶ In-depth interviews with 10 Swedish middle class girls age 19 & their mothers & grandmothers coming from all strata of the society is ana-

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lyzed from the point of view of conflicts between parents & their teenage daughters. The 3-generational study allows a historical analysis from 1930 onward, a period characterized by prolonged education among youth, which in turn has been accompanied by prolonged cohabitation between parents & children & prolonged parental economic provision for their children. This situation raises issues related to the division of labor between parents & children in the household, & the space at home for teenage sexuality & cultural consumption. Questions explored include: (1) Have the topics that evoke quarrels changed? (2) Is there a visible turn from authoritarian to more democratic relationships between parents & their teenage children? (3) What influence do the parents have on the plans for the future of their children? (4) Which characteristics of the parent-child relationship are of a more continuous nature? & (5) Are there changes in daughter's identification with father or mother? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28003 / ISA / 1994 / 8264

**Ekerwald, Hedvig** (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden (Tel: 46-18-18-11-94; Fax: 46-18-18-11-70)), **Changes in the Life and Culture of Young Women in Sweden since the Thirties.**

¶ Examines how the youth period for women has changed in Sweden since 1930. Important themes of being a young female include: the psychological one of intimacy/autonomy, the sociological one of public/private, the theme of cultural analysis of mediated or self-created culture, & the interdisciplinary one of body & sexuality. These themes are studied through data from 30 interviews with 10 middle class girls age 19 in Sweden & their mothers & grandmothers, from all social strata. The subjective dimension of the interviews is juxtaposed with sociological studies & statistics. The general question of change is examined from two points, conflicts between the girls & their parents, & teenage pregnancies during the period since 1930. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28004 / ISA / 1994 / 8265

**el-Bizri, Dalal, A Reexamination of Two Islamic Paradigms.**

¶ Abou Al-Ala Mawdudi—an Islamic chief, born Hindu & died Kistani (1903-1978)—inspired two paradigms that were most successful with contemporary Arab Islamists: (1) no government except that of God (*al-hakimiyyah*), & (2) anatheme on the current Islamic society said to be “ante-Islamic” (*al-takfir*). Mawdudi's success is due not only to these two paradigms; the turmoil caused by his successors has brought several, often contradictory, interpretations, which have political bearings. The implications of the paradigms for Islam, Islamic countries, & individuals are discussed in relation to the two axes of identity & power. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28005 / ISA / 1994 / 8266

**Elam, Mark J. & Juhlin, Oskar** (Dept Technology & Social Change Linköping U, S-58183 Sweden (Tel: 46-13-282173; Fax: 46-13-133630)), **Three Ways of Practicing a Politics of Truth: Constructivists as Strong Poets, Intellectual Craftsmen and Social Scientists.**

¶ Addresses the ethical/political edge of recent critiques of constructivist approaches within the sociology of science & technology. The goal is to refute the idea that constructivism necessarily breeds “quietism.” Central to the quietist objection is the notion that because constructivists argue the contingent & negotiated nature of all knowledge claims & all technologies, they cannot provide guidance as to which truths & technologies to believe in or reject. Allegedly, in the eyes of constructivists, all truths & all technologies must appear equally valid & equally good. This is an egalitarian fallacy. It is argued that a commitment to the contingency of all knowledge claims & all technologies is in itself insufficient to warrant allegations of quietism & that no particular moral position or course of political action necessarily follows from such a commitment. Instead, a wealth of different ethical/political postures are possible for constructivists to adopt. To draw attention to some of the very different postures that different constructivists have adopted, three different modes of constructivist analysis are linked with three different intellectual personae, each coinciding with the pursuit of a very different “politics of truth.” (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28006 / ISA / 1994 / 8267

**Eliason, Sven** (Dept Social Science U Karlstad, S-65009 Sweden (Tel: 054-838326; Fax: 46-54-838469)), **Secularization and Natural Law: The Case of Samuel Pufendorf.**

¶ The proper pursuit of intellectual history is a matter of recent dispute—especially between Quentin Skinner & his critics. Though there are good reasons to apply Skinner's mementos to avoid theoretical over-interpretation, there are also good reasons to apply a “whiggish” or “retrospective contextualism” to recognize viable traditions over the centuries & the contributions of ideas in context to the development that resulted. Pure retrospective projections as well as pure historiography are fallible. To account for the establishment of academic disciplines in social science, the interpretation of early formative contributions are seminal, especially insofar as they deal with perennial topics. Sociology, as a historical project secularizing knowledge of society, is characterized by anti-natural law (anti-metaphysics) & the application of the metaphor of rational economic man (calculability). There is a thread of continuity between Machiavelli, Hobbes, Bentham, Rickert, & Max Weber, & Myrdal & Karl Popper, eventually resulting in piecemeal social engineering imprinted by Protestant reform creed as well as calculability. Samuel Pufendorf is very influential in the gradual diffusion of Hobbseianism as illustrated by the controversy in Lund in the 1670s over the character & origin of norms. A case study is offered of Pufendorf's contribution to the long trend of secularization in social science, with its tendency to ever recurring “backdoor-normativism.” (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28007 / ISA / 1994 / 8268

**Eliezer, Ben-Rafael** (Dept Sociology Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel (Tel: 97-2-3-5406297; Fax: 972-3-5402291)), **National and Ethnic Identities Reversed: The Russian Jews in Israel.**

¶ Research in 1992 investigating 610 Russian Jews who had immigrated to Israel 1989/90 focused on the social, cultural, & linguistic patterns of immigrants, along with the differential meanings of individual characteristics & types of settling. A model is developed of willingness to become a part of the society without renouncing one's identity, & a readiness to hyphenate this identity with the new national label. It is demonstrated that Russian Jews in Israel experience an inversion of their ethnic & national identities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28008 / ISA / 1994 / 8269

**Elkinova, Galina Vasilyevna** (Regional Dept Education GOSPROM, Kharkov 310022 Ukraine (Tel: 430-562)), **Enhancing the Quality of Education of Specialists on the Basis of New Technologies of Education.**

¶ Argues that acceleration of effective training at different stages of education is achieved only by assuring an inseparable relation of education with practical activity. An educational production & research complex satisfies modern requirements of new technologies of multistage education & actual demands of production. Such a complex was created in the Kharkov region (Ukraine) in 1988, specialized in automobile & road engineering. The education of students in such a complex is a multistage system subdivided into four years in a technical college & intensified rapid training, & three years in a higher school. Research shows that the results of education of students in an ordinary higher school & in one with accelerated education are comparable. The faculty-related differences are specific & do not influence the general result. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28009 / ISA / 1994 / 8270

**Ellegård, Kajsa** (Dept Human & Economic Geography Gothenburg U, S-40010 Sweden (Tel: 46-31-7731414; Fax: 46-31-7731398)), **What Do Activities Written in a Diary Mean in Their Everyday Context?**

¶ An attempt is made to use a new time-geographic method to detect household strategies of an internal household division of labor that is based on the assumption that what people actually do reveals their strategy for division of labor in households. The method utilizes open diaries completed by household adults. Preliminary results identify two household strategies: division of labor (specialization) & work sharing (cooperation). The birth of the first child is extremely significant for the implicit choice of strategy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28010 / ISA / 1994 / 8271

**Ellingsaeter, Anne Lise** (Institt Social Research, Munthes gt 31 N-0260 Oslo Norway (Tel: 22-55-4510; Fax: 22-43-1385)), **Mothers and Fathers as Providers. Norms, Preferences and Practices.**

¶ Argues that in Scandinavian countries, modern parenthood practices,



combining child care & economic provision, have developed the furthest. Focus is on Norwegian mothers' & fathers' perceptions of norms directed at them by others, & their own preferred division of provider responsibilities when children are young, based on questionnaire data from 2,260 married & cohabiting mothers & fathers (of children age 0-17) in 8 occupations. Although the findings indicate that the majority of parents perceive the traditional husband as sole provider norm as the most dominant, they describe this norm as being in a transitory state of diversification; as an ideal, they reject the traditional male provider norm. In this transitory situation, fathers tend to adjust their perceptions of norms & their individual ideals. Mothers' views reflect a position of "deviants." Tensions between social expectations & individual ideas is first & foremost a woman "problem." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28011 / ISA / 1994 / 8272**

**Elliott, Brian** (Dept Anthropology & Sociology U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1 [Tel: 604-822-4635; Fax: 604-822-6161]), **Brazil of the North? Movement, Countermovement and Contested Action Frames: Environmental Struggles in British Columbia.**

¶ Examines the defensive reaction of the British Columbia forest industry as its political influence has waned & as the wilderness preservation & other environmental organizations have become more sophisticated & effective in their campaigns against it. Drawing on the literature on countermovements & on collective action frames, focus is on the formation & development of a countermovement organization—the Forest Alliance of British Columbia—& its efforts to "reframe" forest issues, mobilize forest workers, & revitalize political support for the forestry companies. The analysis draws on loosely structured interviews with key members of the Alliance, together with published documents & video material produced by the organization; it is concluded that the industry is unlikely to win its struggle. Structural changes—eg, its relative importance inside Canada & British Columbia, together with the global reorganization of fiber & wood production—will compound the loss of legitimacy produced by the frames of political ecology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28012 / ISA / 1994 / 8273**

**Elordi, Carlos A.** (U Connecticut, Storrs 06268 [Tel: 203-429-6334; e-mail: cae93001@uconnvm.uconn.edu]), **Political Culture in Chile and Brazil during a Phase of Transition.**

¶ A cross-national study of two countries that faced the regularization of elections & democratization of former authoritarian structures. Using survey data from the World Value Study 1990/1992, the analysis centers on Brazil & Chile & addresses the relation between transforming political regimes & the political culture, with focus on those values & attitudes amicable with the installation of democratic institutions. Results of factor & discriminant analyses suggest stronger support for formal procedures & rules in Chile, while the sense of political participation & pluralist orientations seems to be more developed in Brazil, thus counterbalancing the impression of more extended authoritarian attitudes in the latter as suggested in other studies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28013 / ISA / 1994 / 8274**

**Elsner, Gine** (U Bremen, D-28359 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0421-218-3242; Fax: 0421-218-2084]), **An Evaluation of the Two Systems of Occupational Health in Germany.**

¶ The system of occupational health was different in the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) from that of the Federal Republic of Germany. In the GDR, occupational physicians & medical doctors worked in polyclinics of the plants. Interviews with medical doctors engaged in occupational medicine in the former GDR were published in 1990. In 1994, the same doctors are asked to evaluate the two systems of occupational health. The results of the interviews, then & now, are presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28014 / ISA / 1994 / 8275**

**Elzinga, A.** (Dept Theory Science U Göteborg, S-41298 Sweden [Tel: 46-31-7731931; Fax: 46-31-7734723]), **Modes of Internationalism in Science.**

¶ A distinction is made between international collaboration based on spontaneous & organized contacts between researchers of different countries on the basis of common professional interests, on the one hand, & on the other, internationalism that takes its point of departure in intergovernmental interaction. The former may be called nongovernmental

internationalism, deriving from interests in standardization of methods, instrumental calibration, division of labor in scientific expeditions & global research programs, etc. The latter may be called intergovernmental internationalism, deriving from coincidence of national political interests, with science as a means to promote these. It will also be argued that, ideologically, there are three approaches to internationalism in science: a traditional one that views science as disembodied & "pure"; a pragmatic one that looks to both science & social context in a functionalist manner; & an emancipatory/Marxist view. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28015 / ISA / 1994 / 8276**

**Engel, Uwe & Hurrelmann, Klaus** (Research Centre Prevention & Intervention Childhood & Adolescence U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany [Fax: 0231-70-13-20]), **Causal Analysis of Panel Data.**

¶ Though it seems reasonable to regard longitudinal data highly useful or even necessary to study causal relationships empirically, such data alone cannot provide a sufficient base for that purpose. Panel data designs are as useful as they are subject to complicating methodological factors. They let causal inferences draw on the way putative cause & effect measures develop over time, but to take advantage of this diachronic perspective, special care is necessary to handle well-known problems in repeated measurement designs, including panel attrition, measurement error, & the possibility of complex temporal effect pattern. Focusing on this last problem, hierarchical growth curve modeling is discussed as a tool for causal analysis, using panel data from the Bielefeld (Germany) Study on Risk Behavior in Youth. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28016 / ISA / 1994 / 8277**

**Engeström, Ritva K.** (Laboratory Comparative Human Cognition U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093 [Tel: 619-534-3079; Fax: 619-534-7746]), **Culturally Mediated Talk in the Medical Consultation.**

¶ Examines the cultural-historical nature of interactionally produced talk, drawing on analysis of 32 video-recorded & transcribed consultations of 8 doctors along with stimulated recall interviews elicited when the videotaped consultation was viewed separately by doctor & patient. The research is based on the idea of dialogicality introduced by Mikhail Bakhtin, & draws on the cultural-historical theory of activity. In this framework, mind (including language) works through artifacts, & cannot be understood as something only existing inside the head, nor is it created solely by outside circumstances. Mind must be seen as distributed in the artifacts & social relations that weave together human actions in concert with & as a part of life changing events. The concept of activity directs attention to the change nature of dialogical situations between patient & doctor. A word carries this nature & is situationally "voiced" by a speaker. A framework of six distinct voices is used to analyze doctor-patient consultations in a Finnish primary care clinic. Recurrent coordinations of voices, ruptures in conversations, & innovations in encounters accomplished by the patient & the doctor are identified, as are their linguistic & nonlinguistic characteristics. Findings are discussed as potential tools for the development of primary health care practices. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28017 / ISA / 1994 / 8278**

**Ennew, Judith** (Goldsmiths' Coll U London, SE14 6NW England [Tel: 44-638-507249; Fax: 44-638-507140]), **Indications of Childhood: An Examination of Child Appropriate Methods of Monitoring the Convention on the Rights of the Child.**

¶ National reports submitted to the committee established to monitor the progressive achievement of children's rights have revealed significant gaps in available data on children's well-being & development worldwide, particularly for what UNICEF calls "children in especially difficult circumstances." Here, these lacunae are examined in light of a symptomatic reading of several reports, a worldwide survey of published & unpublished studies of child workers, & personal experience in the development of indicators in this field. It is argued that a number of fundamental methodological issues are raised by current research practices used to study the situations of homeless & working children, in particular, & that research on these vulnerable groups requires reconsideration of the power relationship between researchers & researched that demands the exploration of new, participatory methodologies. Traditional survey & interview methods are both costly & inefficient. The perspectives from which investigations of homeless & working children set out are challenged, & some innovative methods in both primary & secondary research are identified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28018 / ISA / 1994 / 8279

**Enriquez, Eugène** (Laboratoire changement social U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu F-75251 Cedex 05 France [Tel: 33-1-44-27-68-68; Fax: 44-27-28-53]), *Présentation d'un itinéraire* (Autobiography of a Professional Trajectory). (FRE)

¶ Central motivations for & shifts in the author's scholarly efforts are presented. An initial interest in the conditions favoring democratic life & individual autonomy prompted informed interventions in participatory movements designed to inform participants of the dangers of alienation & voluntary servitude, & to present alternatives. Subsequently, the need for mastery of foundations of the phenomena of power from mythical, sociohistorical, organizational, & individual perspectives was recognized, & an approach to clinical sociology—drawing on utopian socialism, psychoanalysis, surrealism, & Marxism—was developed. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28019 / ISA / 1994 / 8280

**Enriquez, Eugène** (Laboratoire changement social U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu F-75251 Cedex 05 France [Tel: 33-1-44-27-68-68; Fax: 44-27-28-53]), *Sociologie clinique et sujet humain* (Clinical Sociology and the Human Subject). (FRE)

¶ Several goals for a new clinical sociology, aimed at liberating the human (collective or individual) S, are discussed. Clinical sociology must identify the means whereby individuals & groups may come to confront the social & psychological determinants of their behavior. It follows that it should not stop at an understanding of group dynamics, or the role of the individual in social constructions, but should seek to empower Ss, allowing them to grasp the historical significance of their actions. It must treat human Ss as capable of paying their debts to history, creating their future in full knowledge of its inherited component. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28020 / ISA / 1994 / 8281

**Entrenas, Francisco** (Facultad ciencias políticas & sociología U Granada, E-18001 Spain [Tel: 34-58-244119; Fax: 34-58-244119]), *Cultura política y racionalidad formal instrumental en la acción social del nuevo sindicalismo agrario en el sur de España* (Political Culture and Formal Instrumental Rationality in the Social Action of the New Agrarian Syndicalism in Southern Spain). (SPA)

¶ The concept of political culture is drawn on to identify the type of rationality that guides & legitimizes the actions & functioning of three Andalusian (southern Spain) agrarian syndicalist organizations: the Federation of Rural Workers of the General Union of Workers, the Rural Workers Commissions, & the Syndicate of Rural Workers. These organizations have undergone a process of professionalization, specialization, & adoption of the socioeconomic & political action paradigms of a political-bureaucratic nature & the formal-instrumental rationality of modern urban society. Thus, the markedly apolitical (or even antipolitical) character of traditional Andalusian anarchist syndicalism has given way to a progressive increase in the level of political culture, reflected in the greater influence exerted by the technical experts vis-à-vis the ideologues, & in the abandonment of the global rejection of the system in favor of a focus on the resolution of specific issues. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28021 / ISA / 1994 / 8282

**Enzer, Hyman A.** (12 Cobb Court, Huntington NY 11743 [Tel: 516-351-1998]), *The Impact of Anne Frank's Diary: A Study of Aesthetic, Political, and Moral Interpretations on Social Memory*.

¶ Anne Frank's diary began as a young girl's record of her thoughts & experiences while hiding from the Nazis. In the fifty years since then, her book & her persona have become a complex social phenomenon. What once was a very personal document has almost acquired charismatic power—a unique public reputation far beyond that of other accounts of Germany's wartime atrocities. Here, social & literary elements that can be readily identified as part of the process that has endowed the diary with its unique contemporary significance are considered: aesthetic, political, & moral. These elements are not distinctive categories of analysis, but represent overlapping perceptions of the diary's form, content, & meaning, & even its authenticity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Eriksson Björn** (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden [Tel:

018-18-11-69; Fax: 018-1-18-11-70]), *The Heterogeneity of Ends—A Causal Model for the Social Sciences*.

¶ During the Enlightenment, several causal models were used to frame especially historical analyses. Focus here is on one of the models, the so-called heterogeneity of ends, especially used & developed by the Scottish historical school. This model is basic for the works of the school from Adam Ferguson's *Essay on the History of Man* (1767), to Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (1776), to John Millar's *An Historical View of the English Government* (1783). Their main theoretical target was Thomas Hobbes & the rationalist & contractual analysis of sociality. The heterogeneity of ends took its theoretical departure from aspects of social life, never before given such an analytical weight or conceptualized into a unified frame. This frame rested on the conviction that the social dynamic did not rest on grand political decisions, but rather on the strength of an infinite number of small events. It is an ironic turn of history that the social analyses of the next century attempted to delimit the importance of this dynamic into a short phase of human history, the end of history conceived to be the establishing of a new rational contract, as in the cases of Saint-Simon, Auguste Comte, Karl Marx, & the French socialists. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28023 / ISA / 1994 / 8284

**Ermochenkova, Svetlana P.** (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 117259 Moscow [Tel: 095-1289109; Fax: 095-1289161]), *Vital Environment as Perceived by Citizens*.

¶ Uses 1993 survey data from Moscow, Russia, to examine possible situational & environmental influences on social well-being & quality of life. The concept of vital environment refers to all objects & phenomena of the outer world as they are involved in personal life activity. Textual analysis was conducted of letters addressed by Moscovites to branches of the local government. The number & structure of environmental problems of a certain urban territory, as well as sociodemographic profiles of the authors of problematic letters, were specified. Previously collected information was also used to conduct diagnostic interviews, based on an environmental sample, i.e., a sample representing objective environmental characteristics of territories under consideration. It is concluded that: (1) in most cases, perception of vital environment is determined by life situations of residents rather than by their personal & social characteristics; (2) structure of the vital environment depends on degree of involvement of environmental objects in life activity; correspondingly, this structure influences differentiation of environmental effects on well-being; & (3) environmental behavior can be considered as only partly determined by environmental perception. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28024 / ISA / 1994 / 8285

**Escalera Reyes, Javier & Ruiz Ballesteros, Esteban** (Dept Social Anthropology/Sociology/Social Work Seville U, Spain), *Local Power, Political Culture and Collective Identities in Andalusia*.

¶ Considering the central importance of power relationships in the crystallization & reproduction processes of different sociocultural integration & identity levels, analyzed are the influences, incidences, & significations of power & political culture in the collective identities of members of specific local societies. It is shown how power groups & individuals try to reproduce & justify the sociocultural status quo, & the current power relationship, through the management of collective identifications, including representations, symbols, & images. Research data are drawn from four local societies in Andalusia, Spain, examining the local elite & their social networks with both the state & the citizenry. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28025 / ISA / 1994 / 8286

**Escobar, Arturo** (Dept Pedagogía & Cultura U del Valle, Cali Colombia [Tel: 57-23-683844; Fax: 57-23-672774]), *Hybrid Cultures, Ecological Capital, and Alternative Development in the Pacific Coast of Colombia*.

¶ Argues that the globalization of cultural & economic production brought about by new technologies is fostering a reconversion of cultures & subjectivities in many parts of the Third World, resulting in "hybrid cultures" of manifold types. Focus is on the role of ecological discourses & capital in effecting cultural changes of this kind. Discussion includes the emergence & practice of a black movement on the Pacific coast of Colombia, where communities are struggling to keep control of their resources, construct identities, transform their culture, & engage with the technological revolution from a position of critical autonomy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S28026 / ISA / 1994 / 8287

**Escobar, Arturo** (Dept Pedagogia & Cultura U del Valle, Cali Colombia (Tel: 57-23-683844; Fax: 57-23-672774)), **Biodiversity, Ethnicity, and Cultural Politics in Latin American Social Movements: A Case Study of the Pacific Coast of Colombia.**

¶ Argues that discourses of sustainable development & biodiversity are becoming one of the most effective forces for the reconstruction of cultures & economics, & analyzes a social movement in the Pacific coast region of Colombia, as a response to the growing intervention by capital & the state in the wake of such discourses. Focus is on the ways in which questions of identity, ethnicity, & alternative visions of development are being approached by the movement in the contest over the region's almost legendary "biological diversity." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28027 / ISA / 1994 / 8288

**Espinoza, Vicente I.** (SUR Centro Estudios Sociales, Santiago 21 Chile (Tel: 662-235-8143)), **Strategies of Collective Action in Chile's Democratic Process.**

¶ During the mid-1980s, Santiago's (Chile) poor developed a strong repertoire of collective action in struggling for the return of democracy. Since 1990, such radical forms of urban action have vanished, while the political system have acquired consistency. Is there any continuity in the action of the urban poor? Individual & collective interviews with the leadership of urban organizations are used to examine three avenues in the action of the urban poor facing the democratization process: revolutionary groups, interest groups, & community empowerment. It is shown that revolutionaries & interest groups have a marginal role in the leadership of collective urban action, while community leaders try to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the election of local authorities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28028 / ISA / 1994 / 8289

**Ester, Peter, Nelissen, Nico & Seuren, Brigitte** (IVA Instit Social Research, NL-90153 Tilburg Netherlands (Tel: 31-13-662011; Fax: 31-13-662959)), **A "Green Wave" in the Netherlands? Developments in Environmental Concern in the Netherlands.**

¶ To achieve sustainable development, a fundamental change in lifestyles in the rich part of the world will be necessary. To adopt & diffuse environmentally friendly lifestyles, a high degree of environmental concern is needed. Here, investigated is Nelissen's modification of Down's issue-attention cycle in an attempt to identify the determinants of environmental concern & environmentally friendly behavior. The shift from the values of the industrial capitalist worldview toward the postindustrial worldview is traced, using data from Dutch national surveys conducted in 1985 & 1990. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28029 / ISA / 1994 / 8290

**Estes, Carroll L., Linkins, Karen & Binney, Elizabeth A.** (Instit Health & Aging U California, San Francisco 94143-0610), **The Clinton Plan and Health Reform in the USA: The Commodity Transformation of Long Term Care.**

¶ Privatization, corporatization, & market competition are three dominant themes characterizing US health care during the past decade. State theory is employed here to examine the Clinton health reform plan in the context of the Reagan-Bush presidencies & their larger economic & domestic policy agendas, as well as their policies in health & aging. Health & long-term care reform are analyzed as part of a longer process of commodity transformation. Focus is placed on the role of private health insurance in the evolving commodity transformation in long-term care. The nature & timing of this next stage of the commodification process is understood in terms of larger struggles of capital & the state. Sociological implications of different potential policy scenarios are addressed, & likely consequences of alternative long-term care policy approaches assessed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28030 / ISA / 1994 / 8291

**Etemadi, Nader** (Instit Alternative Development Research, N-0104 Oslo Norway (Tel: 47-22-420438; Fax: 47-22-420438)), **Iranian Political Refugees in Norway: Problems and Perspectives of Integration to the Norwegian Society.**

¶ Analyzes problems related to the integration of Iranian political refugees into Norwegian society. Explored are the impacts of migratory flows on: population changes; population growth; urban population; & the labor market. Also explored is the extent to which the Norwegian govern-

ment focuses on immigration as a foreign policy concern, & how refugees adjust to those policies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28031 / ISA / 1994 / 8292

**Etzioni, Amitai** (George Washington U, Washington DC 20052 (Tel: 202-994-8190; Fax: 202-994-1606)), **The End of Rationalism.**

¶ Sociology should stop debating the empirical weakness, the tautological nature, & the old moral assumptions of neoclassical economics & other disciplines that use the same basic model. Instead, models should take into account values, emotions, power, & macro societal & historical factors. Specific examples are provided. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28032 / ISA / 1994 / 8293

**Etzioni, Amitai** (George Washington U, Washington DC 20052 (Tel: 202-994-8190; Fax: 202-994-1606)), **Human Nature and the Social Order: A Communitarian Perspective.**

¶ If one assumes that human nature is essentially benign, one is inclined to favor aggregative social systems, eg, voting & the market. If one assumes that human nature is basically irrational & impulsive, one tends to favor hierarchies & imposition of values. If one assumes, as is done here, that all individuals other than saints & the insane struggle between their nobler half & their debased half, one realizes the import of habits, practices, & institutions. A list of institutions that favor the "better angels of our nature" is provided & their current condition evaluated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28033 / ISA / 1994 / 8294

**Etzkowitz, Henry** (State U New York, Purchase 10577 (Tel: 914-251-6600; e-mail: etz@cs.columbia.edu)), **Academic-Industry Linkages: Cross National Comparisons.**

¶ Academic-industry relations as a strategy for high-tech regional economic development has attained worldwide significance in recent years. Linkage mechanisms, eg, technology-transfer offices, incubators, & science parks, have become commonplace. The aim here is to compare recent studies of academic-industry relations on four continents to address the following institutional questions: (1) What is the effect of different university types, industrial structures, & political regimes on the way that linkage mechanisms are utilized? (2) Are universities undergoing a common transformation in developing industrial links, or is a new special type of academic institution emerging: the entrepreneurial university? (3) How do industrial relations effect academic values & relations between teachers & students? At the societal level, relations between the academic & business worlds demonstrate how flows of intellectual & financial capital are transmuted across spheres. As linkages between members of different institutions within the same sphere, as well as across spheres, become more important in the creation of social capital, what are the implications for theoretical models of separate institutional spheres? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28034 / ISA / 1994 / 8295

**Evan, William M.** (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104 (Tel: 215-898-7668; Fax: 215-573-2081)), **Ethnocentrism, Ethnic Conflict and the Rule of Law.**

¶ With the eruption of virulent ethnic conflicts in Europe, the former USSR & elsewhere, it is essential for social scientists to reexamine the dynamics of ethnic conflict with a view to developing models or analytic frameworks capable of illuminating this pervasive problem. Here, the goals are to: (1) analyze societal factors—economic, political, cultural, & legal—that tend to fuel ethnocentrism & generate institutionalized modes of ethnic discrimination & conflict; (2) explore the methodological utility of the Bogardus Social Distance Scale for measuring the level of ethnocentrism in a society; & (3) argue for the need to create new international legal institutions capable of maintaining the rule of law to safeguard the human & civil rights of ethnic minorities in member states of the UN. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28035 / ISA / 1994 / 8296

**Evans, Geoffrey** (Nuffield Coll, Oxford OX1 1NF England (Tel: 0865-278613; Fax: 0865-278666)), **Individuals and the Transition Experience: Economic Well-Being and Support for Democratic and Market Reforms in Eastern Europe.**

¶ Describes the transition to a market economy in Eastern Europe as

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having dramatically diverse effects on different sectors of the population, arguing that while the winners in the transition process are benefiting from new opportunities for entrepreneurial activity, the losers are experiencing a marked decline in living standards. This polarization in economic well-being results in differing levels of support for the norms & practices of democracy & the market. Among vulnerable populations, it is providing a strong popular basis for antireform politics, which, in some cases, is associated with support for interventionist, redistributive political strategies, & in others, with nationalism, intolerance of minorities, & low levels of democratic commitment & participation. Failure to ameliorate these grievances could have deleterious consequences for the legitimacy of the new regimes, with consequent implications for commitment to reform & continuing political stability. These hypotheses are examined using 1993 national probability survey data (Ns range from 1,500-2,500) obtained via comparable questionnaires from a wide range of Eastern & Central European countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28036 / ISA / 1994 / 8297

**Evans, Ivan T.** (Dept Sociology U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093 [Tel: 619-534-2614; Fax: 619-534-4753]), **The Politics of Lived Experience: Identity and Black Civil Society in South Africa.**

¶ Analyses of the relationship between the state & black civil society in South Africa may be divided into two approaches: the state vs civil society approach emphasizes the role of coercion in maintaining racial domination, while the civil society vs the state approach emphasizes resistance to the racial state. Rejecting the dualism that underlies this distinction, the central claim that state power & popular opposition to the state have always been uneven & subject to daily negotiation in multiple arenas is examined. Also critiqued is the near-unanimous assumption in the literature, exemplified in the work of Stanley Greenberg, that a black civil society emerged in response to capitalist market structures. Greenberg's approach is flawed on both historical & theoretical grounds: specifically, a black civil society existed prior to the development of market structures, & capitalist modernity cannot be reduced to market structures alone. It is concluded that the pattern of "hidden cooperation"—within & outside the market—between the state & black South Africans is likely to persist for the foreseeable future, providing the stability necessary for the new democratic regime to govern. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28037 / ISA / 1994 / 8298

**Evans, Mary E.** (Bureau Evaluation & Services Research New York State Office Mental Health, 44 Holland Ave Albany 12229 [Tel: 518-474-7209; Fax: 518-474-7361]), **Treatment Foster Care vs. Family-Centered Intensive Case Management for Children with Severe Emotional Disturbance: A Research Demonstration.**

¶ In 1988, the New York State Office of Mental Health (NYSOMH) initiated a treatment program in which children with serious emotional disturbance (SED) were placed in homes of professional parents with a goal of reintegration into their family of origin following treatment. Parents of children with SED noted they would be able to keep their child at home & function as treatment parents if given the same resources & supports as professional parents. This project established programs in three rural counties to provide the supports necessary for parents to maintain children with SED at home. The program includes respite care, flexible service money, a parent advocate, & case manager. The evaluation, involving repeated measures at baseline & 6 month intervals including 6 months posttreatment, examines provider behavior, family, sibling, & proband child outcomes, & service system changes. Data on the first 24 children enrolled for at least 1 year show improved functioning, a decrease in symptoms, problem behaviors, & unmet needs for both groups. Also addressed are the policy implications of developing, implementing, evaluating, & disseminating community-based models of care that empower families. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28038 / ISA / 1994 / 8299

**Evans-Andris, Melissa** (Dept Sociology U Louisville, KY 40292 [Tel: 502-852-6836]), **Barrier to Reform: Micro Interaction between Instructional Technologists and Classroom Teachers.**

¶ Reports on a 1993 ethnographic study that examined the experiences of teachers who have worked in elementary schools having computers for 8+ years, representing a longitudinal follow-up to a 1989 study. Considered are the micro processes of interaction between technology specialists & classroom teachers, & how these patterns affect the integration of

computers in elementary schools. Findings reveal that whereas administrators rely on the goodwill & expertise of technology specialists to promote the use of computers in schools, these specialists are inhibited in their endeavors because they do not receive strong faculty support. Classroom teachers tend to harbor resentment toward technology specialists, impeding communication & cooperation between them & the specialist. As school systems continue to consider aspects of school reform involving instructional technology, the examination of work relations among teachers may have critical implications for the direction of computer implementation in elementary schools. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28039 / ISA / 1994 / 8300

**Evers, Adalbert** (Justus-Liebig-U, D-35390 Giessen Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0641-702-2066; Fax: 0641-702-6108]), **Payments for Care. Understanding a New Instrument in Social Policies.**

¶ Discusses care & attendance allowances for family carers & remunerations for voluntary activities in help & care, arguing that they are gaining importance in health & welfare policies of highly industrialized countries. Data are drawn from an international research network, collecting evidence from 16 countries. It is argued that the difficulty in analyzing these policy instruments is due to the fact that they are part of a broader discourse: (1) the regulations strongly reflect more general changes in concept building & practice in health & welfare, eg, trends toward more private responsibility & choice; (2) payments are just one of several resources under review, eg, time (care leave) or new forms of service support, which together influence the status of care; (3) different policy concepts result in the coexistence of different meanings of payments for care; while some of them strengthen market & consumerist elements, others seek ways of instrumentalizing more effectively the gendered resource of informal care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28040 / ISA / 1994 / 8301

**Evetts, Julia** (School Social Studies U Nottingham, NG7 2RD England [Tel: 0602-515396; Fax: 0602-515232]), **Gender and Career in Engineering and Science: The Changing Dimensions of Management.**

¶ Considers management as a factor in the promotion & career development of men & women engineers & scientists working in industry. Using career history data from 20 engineers & 20 scientists developing careers in large industrial organizations in GB, the concepts of career, gender, management, & organization are explored. Topics discussed include problems that management poses for professional identity in engineering & science careers; gender differences in careers; the hypothesis that women develop professional expertise while men develop managerial careers; & the restructuring of industrial organizations, the redefinition of management, & the gender consequences of such changes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28041 / ISA / 1994 / 8302

**Evtoukh, Volodymyr** (Instytut Sociologiy, 12 Shovkovychna St 252021 Kiev Ukraine [Tel: 044-291-60-84; Fax: 044-291-56-96]), **Ukraine in the Context of East-West Migration: Sociological Estimates.**

¶ After the collapse of the USSR & the appearance of the new independent states, migration became a problem for many states, especially Ukraine. The causes of migration are discussed: (1) resettlement of populations in their former republics; (2) unsatisfactory conditions (economic, political, cultural) of life under contemporary circumstances; & (3) transit migration. The migration flow to Ukraine has been much stronger than the reverse, with migrants coming back to their motherland from throughout the former USSR even though conditions of life are acutely unsatisfactory. Sociological studies in 1992/93 estimate that 80+% of Ukrainians are experiencing worsening living standards; 12.3% of respondents would like to emigrate. Their preferred destination countries are the US, Canada, Israel, Chile, & Russia. Socioeconomic consequences of both in- & outmigration are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28042 / ISA / 1994 / 8303

**Ewald, François** (Institut recherche juridique & relations professionnelles U Paris, F-92001 Nanterre Cedex France [Tel: 0033-1-42479321; Fax: 0033-1-42479311]), **Autour de la précaution** (About Precaution). (FRE)

¶ Technologically developed societies, experiencing the crisis of responsibility, must promote a new principle of prudence, or precaution. Precautionary measures are required in cases of catastrophic risk, when ex-

trèmes in efficiency produce unforeseen & unwanted consequences & when technological powers surpass the limits of current knowledge. Lack of responsibility in corporate or professional practices results in greater need for indemnity. Precautionary principles have been applied in biotechnology, medicine, manufactured consumer goods, & environmentalist concerns. Enshrined in the Maastricht treaty & in the recent ecological summit meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, precautionary policy should be regulated through legislation. However, inaction may undermine an overly precautionary policy. In the technologically developed society, precaution is still necessary, but should be reasonable. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28043 / ISA / 1994 / 8304

**Ezzine, Abdelfattah** (Institut universitaire recherche scientifique, BP 6287 Morocco [Tel: 212-7-77-61-18; Fax: 212-7-77-21-35]), **La Modernité entre l'offre de l'Etat et les demandes des mouvements sociaux dans le monde arabe** (Modernity between the Promise of the State and the Demands of Social Movements in the Arab World). (FRE)

¶ In an examination of problems of modernity in the Arab world, it is asked whether embracing modernity without reservation would permit continued reflection, within the Arab world, on the changing symbols of modernity, & if so, whether this reflection would express a predisposition within Arab/Muslim culture, or a Hegelian conception of world history. While the state pursues modernization, eg, by building industrial infrastructure, it ignores the demands of modernism—which include civil emancipation, family planning, etc.—dreaming of a prosperous, fully employed society, still governed by the austere morality of Islam. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28044 / ISA / 1994 / 8305

**Fabian, Gergely, Lukács, Zsolt & Giczey, Peter** (4400 Nyiregyháza, Sóstói u2 Hungary), **Jogging West—Awakening East.**

¶ In Hungary (& other postcommunist countries) an increase in the number of deaths has been observed in connection with the lack of physical mobility. Alcohol is also a major contributor to deaths. State programs to combat these problems are inefficient. Examined here are motion & sports as a method of keeping healthy. The view of sports presented on TV is seen as problematic. Content analysis suggests that recent changes have produced changes in TV. Comparison of Western, Hungarian, & other East European channels reveal that most broadcasts feature a global view of sports, while home channels portray regional & local views. It is questioned whether the way of life transmitted by sports coverage contributes to an explanation of national health problems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28045 / ISA / 1994 / 8306

**Fache, Willy H. L.** (Dept Social/Cultural/Leisure Agology U Gent, B-9000 Belgium [Tel: 32-9-264-62-80; Fax: 32-9-264-64-93]), **Innovative Integrated Tourist Resorts, a Model for the Future?**

¶ In both developing & developed countries, a number of large integrated tourist resorts have been developed in the last two decades. Such resorts comprise hotels &/or holiday villages with shared recreational, as well as other, facilities. All components of such a resort fall within the framework of a master plan that guides the overall development. Here, the features of integrated tourist resorts are examined, based on a study of innovative cases & an international literature review. Are these innovative resorts a sustainable approach to large-scale tourism development for the future? Factors that will enhance this development are analyzed, & a conceptual framework for a comprehensive evaluation of these projects is presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28046 / ISA / 1994 / 8307

**Fache, Willy H. L.** (Dept Social/Cultural/Leisure Agology U Gent, B-9000 Belgium [Tel: 32-9-264-62-80; Fax: 32-9-264-64-93]), **Social Innovations.**

¶ On the basis of an international literature study & case studies examined are the features of recent social innovations (SIs). SIs differ from technological innovations in at least three respects: (1) the novelty of SIs must be taken relatively rather than absolutely; (2) since SIs have to do with social needs that have not been met in a satisfactory way, they often contain implicit or explicit criticism on established institutions that have not recognized those needs; & (3) SIs are social initiatives, & not the re-

sult of one person's creative thinking. Focus is on strategies to foster SIs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28047 / ISA / 1994 / 8308

**Falahey, Annette T.** (Dept Sociology Sydney U, New South Wales 2006 Australia [Tel: 02-6923774; Fax: 02-6923783]), **Adorno and Popular Music: The Dichotomy of Sound and Noise and Their Silencing Effects.**

¶ Seeks to come to grips with the concept of popular music by using the writings of Theodor Adorno, because his writings play a pivotal role in framing the discourse of popular music. Focus is on how he conceived of popular music as sound & noise. His estimations concerning their overall silencing effect will also be addressed. Rather than defining popular music in terms of Adorno's fixed categories of sound & noise, a more useful way of defining "the popular" in popular music is to problematize these areas of investigation. This involves the recognition of sound & noise as relative terms rather than as fixed categories of investigation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28048 / ISA / 1994 / 8309

**Falahey, Annette T.** (Dept Sociology U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia [Tel: 02-6923774; Fax: 02-6923783]), **Popular Music and the Sense of Hearing: A Sociological Account.**

¶ Explores the social significance of hearing, analyzing the connections between hearing & popular music. The body's sense of that which is heard is framed by historical & cultural factors. Sociologists have been reticent to acknowledge the connections between popular music & what is heard, due in part to hearing being perceived as a marginalized sense, diminished by theoretical constructions of popular music as contained largely within what is seen. It is shown that Western culture's visual bias has affected how popular music is theoretically constructed. It is argued that hearing is central for a comprehensive understanding of popular music's production & reception. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28049 / ISA / 1994 / 8310

**Fangen, Katrine** (Norwegian Youth Research Centre, Gaustadalléen 21 N-0371 Oslo [Tel: 47-22958409; Fax: 47-22604427]), **Becoming an Extreme Racist. Three Life Stories.**

¶ Explores how an identity as extreme racist is created, using three different life stories of trajectories into a racist subculture in Oslo, Norway, derived using participant observation & narrative interviews. Internal & external dynamics in the conversion process are distinguished. The concept of symbolic violence is used to show that racist outbursts & ideologies may be seen as a strategy of coping with subtle social suppression. The analysis will mainly follow the tradition of Pierre Bourdieu, especially his later writings on trajectories & life stories. The main factors causing the development of a racist identity are: the impact of belonging to the lowest classes in society, problems at school, heavy family problems, & status as outsiders or loners. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28050 / ISA / 1994 / 8311

**Farro, Antimo** (Dipt sociologia U Roma La Sapienza, I-0019 Italy [Tel: 39-6-43532734; Fax: 39-6-8552631]), **A New Collective Action by Workers.**

¶ Research in Italy on workers' conflicts shows two different components. The first represents the crisis of the work conflict as the central conflict in industrial society; the other is created by worker resistance to the stronghold of the instrumental rationality on creativity. This stronghold manifests itself in the organization of work. Resistance is seen in the experience of the worker who refuses to have his/her creativity limited by his work tasks. In fact, the defense of creativity precedes the defense of the autonomy of a trade, because the trade already represents the constraints of work tasks. The defense of employment also corresponds to the possibility of defending creativity. The agreement taken by the workers is based on tension between creativity & trade that allows the construction of a new collective action. This action can structure a new conflict about work, like other themes of social conflict. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28051 / ISA / 1994 / 8312

**Fassin, Didier** (UFR Santé U Paris XIII, F-93012 Bobigny C. France [Tel: 33-1-48387676; Fax: 33-1-48387777]), **The End of Inequalities? Categories and Figures of Poverty.**

¶ Argues that, whereas spontaneous representations & official statistics

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consider poverty as an objective & even measurable fact, it is rather the product of a social construction. In recent decades, the image of poverty as a discrete reality within the social space has emerged throughout the world at the expense of a vision according to which inequalities structure society as a whole. In Latin America, one speaks of marginality. In English-speaking countries, the debate is around the constitution of an underclass. In France, the problem is viewed in terms of exclusion. Beyond the differences in symbolic topography that these three perspectives reveal, they are similar in their idea of a separate & external reality. Moreover, spatial segregation seems to give a concrete expression of this social discontinuity. The long & complex genealogy of this construction, which has theoretical foundations in different intellectual traditions, from Marxist analysis to liberal thought, is discussed. The social consequences, particularly in terms of performative efficacy & social policies, are also studied. It is shown, with a specific reference to the example of health inequalities, that this model gives a biased account of realities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28052 / ISA / 1994 / 8313

**Fassin, Didier** (UFR Santé U Paris XIII, F-93012 Bobigny C. France [Tel: 33-1-48387676; Fax: 33-1-48387777]), **A New Disease in a New Professional Field. AIDS as a Structuring Phenomenon of Public Health.**

¶ Contains that the field of public health, defined as a social space organized around the collective management of health, is relatively new in France, even though it has its foundations in a tradition of social hygiene starting in the nineteenth century. The process through which it was separated from medicine, & constituted as autonomous, was accelerated & reinforced in the 1980s because of the AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) epidemic. The fight against AIDS contributed to structuring the new field by introducing agents from the nonprofessional world who questioned the medical monopoly, & by transforming it into a crucial political issue. Public health professionals are led to define & defend their territory both against medical & political fields & against the pressures of activist groups. This recomposition of powers in the social space of public health is studied on the basis of fieldwork carried out among professional networks, nonprofessional associations, & local communities in the Paris region. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28053 / ISA / 1994 / 8314

**Fatayer, Jawad A.** (West Texas A&M U, Canyon 79016 [Tel: 806-656-2421; Fax: 806-656-2071]), **On the Sociology of Addiction.**

¶ The establishment of a new sociology of addiction subdiscipline is urged that would focus on the social nature & function of addiction. Addiction is seen as a social phenomenon that must be studied & treated from a sociological point of view. In this context, addiction refers to all types of dependency, eg, alcohol, drugs, food, gambling, TV, etc. Knowledge about the sociological dimension of addiction will help place the problem in context, & will reveal the internal dynamics of the addiction process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28054 / ISA / 1994 / 8315

**Favreau, Diane L.** (Dept Sociology U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093 [Tel: 619-534-2615; e-mail: favreau@schur.ucsd.edu]), **"Self-Help" as an Alternative Treatment for the Mentally Ill.**

¶ Discusses the psychiatric consumer/survivor movement, a social movement in the US composed almost exclusively of former mental patients, trumpeting the benefits of "self-help" as a nonmedical alternative treatment for mental illness. A brief history of this movement, in existence for twenty years, is presented, identifying two phases in which its ideology has changed from an antipsychiatry platform to one of partnership with the mental health system. Its three major goals have been the (1) securing & safeguarding civil rights, (2) demedicalization of emotional-psychological problems, & (3) legitimization of self-help as a nonmedical alternative. The movement's definition & implementation of services are outlined, & it is argued that this movement has the potential for diminishing psychiatry's cultural authority to define & treat mental illness offering various forms of self-help services. It is suggested that the reforms of the health care system proposed by the Clinton administration indicate the emergence of a new perspective on mental health services, which makes self-help for the mentally ill an attractive alternative. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28055 / ISA / 1994 / 8316

**Favreau, Diane L.** (Dept Sociology U California San Diego, La Jolla

92093 [Tel: 619-534-2615; e-mail: favreau@schur.ucsd.edu]), **The Transformation of American Foodways: A Sociological View.**

¶ Offers a sociological view on the recent transformation of the cultural salience of food for some baby boomers in the US. Based on a review of the academic literature & popular writings on food & society, it is suggested that since 1975 many Americans have shown a greater interest in food, cooking, & eating, not just for health reasons, but for displaying & utilizing their cultural capital. Food writers have reported & contributed to this "food revolution" by claiming that a distinct American "cuisine" was supplanting American "cooking," & American academics have established the analysis of food as a serious research subject. "American foodways" before & after 1975 are described in a typology that contrasts the features of American "cooking" with American "cuisine." A sociological perspective for this transformation is proposed, using Pierre Bourdieu's analysis of culture as an interpretive frame. It is argued that the cultural salience of food is intricately connected to social, economic, & political factors. Perhaps, the well educated, middle class US baby boomers, who personally & professionally have less access to economic mobility than their parents, must rely increasingly on their cultural capital for sustaining or enhancing their middle class status. By engaging in "strategies of reconversion," they can convert their cultural capital either into economic capital or into a mechanism by which they can maintain their position in the class structure of US society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28056 / ISA / 1994 / 8317

**Federowicz, Michał** (Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Nowy Świat 72 PL-00330 Warszawa [Tel: 4822-407914; Fax: 4822-267181]), **Privatization and Industrial Relations in Poland.**

¶ Examines various means of property transformation in postcommunist Poland, based on empirical data collected on 100 enterprises, including examples of privatization as well as of state control. Focus is on the dynamic of relations between internal actors of the initially state-owned enterprises facing, proceeding, or completing privatization. This internal dynamic is related to the changing market environment & its impact on the firm's adjustment. Evidence is presented of both the general crisis of the identity of workers' representation structures, & a gap in managerial experience. Also revealed are internal conflicts as well as the emergence of a new consensus inside the enterprise regarding its main goals. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28057 / ISA / 1994 / 8318

**Feijoo, Maria Del Carmen & Nari, Marcela** (CONICET-UNICEF, 1152 Buenos Aires Argentina [Fax: 54-21-31622]), **Women's Political Participation after Transition to Democracy: The Argentine Case.**

¶ The role that Argentine women have played in the transition to democracy is usually summarized in terms of their capacity as political actors. For this experience to be supported from a feminist viewpoint, it must be carefully scrutinized. The posttransition process in Argentina has clearly shown the difficulties women have had in maintaining their high standards of public involvement within the architecture of the democratic state. Discussed is whether it is possible to articulate women's participation, rooted in family values, with the male-dominated structure of the state. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28058 / ISA / 1994 / 8319

**Feldman, Jacqueline** (GEMAS Maison sciences homme, 54 blvd Raspail F-75270 Paris Cedex 06 France [Tel: 1-49-54-21-56; Fax: 1-42-22-33-66]), **Personal Experience/Scientific Experiment.**

¶ Examines the problem of the scientificity of the social sciences through the two notions of experience, referring to the personal knowledge & discovery that everyone encounters through his/her life, & experiment, a systematic device aimed at analyzing facts. The psychotherapist & positivist Carl Rogers has been particularly sensitive to the opposition between the two approaches. Contrary to the case of the natural sciences, personal experience is indeed rarely in phase with the dominating social knowledges of the scientific community. This gap is specific to the social sciences & a source of both ethical & epistemological problems. Several illustrative situations are identified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28059 / ISA / 1994 / 8320

**Fennema, Meindert** (Faculty Social Sciences U Amsterdam, NL-1018 ZW Netherlands [Tel: 20-6207523]), **From Provo to Goblin-town: The Politics of Provocation.**

¶ Compares the program & discourse of the Amsterdam (Netherlands)

Provo movement with that of the student movement that developed concomitantly. Provo originated in 1965 as an anarchistic city revolt that provoked the authorities with its remarkable success, focusing on urban problems & local government. The Goblin party, founded in 1969, can be considered as the political institutionalization of Provo. Its impact on urban redevelopment has been very important. Whereas Provo originated in the "big city" but focused on local problems, student syndicalism was founded in Nijmegen, a Catholic provincial town, & focused on national & international problems. While standing in the tradition of Enlightenment, Provo was the first new social movement to emerge in the Netherlands: postmaterialist, postmodern, & in favor of republican politics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28060 / ISA / 1994 / 8321

**Ferdinand, Theodore N.** (Center Study Crime/Delinquency/Corrections Southern Illinois U, Carbondale 62901 [Tel: 618-453-6363]), **Tectonic Plates in Juvenile Justice.**

¶ Tectonic plates in juvenile justice create deep-seated upheavals in society, when they lurch uncontrollably against one another. Here, three areas of confrontation in the US juvenile justice are identified. First, a parens patriae court often confronts a punitive correctional system, & the two confound one another to increase the pain of all involved. Second, a hierarchical structure in juvenile corrections is often established whereby small treatment centers pursuing rehabilitative methods are linked with large, mainly punitive facilities. An alternative is Steele's & Jacob's differentiated system in which all centers are rehabilitative, even those serving seriously antisocial children. The differentiated system evolves in a rehabilitative direction, but the hierarchical system is punitive & deals sharply with disruptive misbehavior. The differentiated system invites prosocial attitudes, but the hierarchical system at best encourages superficial compliance, even in rehabilitative centers. Finally, an effective juvenile justice system often surrounds responsive delinquents with a supportive & constructive professional environment; but these juveniles often return to a corrosive social environment that does not provide a similarly supportive environment with the result that very many fall back into antisocial behavior. Workable methods for dealing with these areas of conflict in juvenile justice are drawn from current practices in the US, Sweden, & Germany. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28061 / ISA / 1994 / 8322

**Fernandez, Francisco J.** (Facultad ciencias sociales U Chile, Casilla 10115 Santiago [Tel: 56-02-2727365; Fax: 56-02-2727635]), **Social Class, Television Exposure and Perception of Television Violence among Urban Elementary School Students in Chile.**

¶ Presents results of research carried out among fourth-grade students from urban schools & 239 of their mothers, in Valparaíso & Viña del Mar, Chile. Socialization practices, sociolinguistic codes, & the uses of mass media in relation with social class were analyzed, highlighting data from a subsample of 123 students on perception & opinions of TV violence in relation to gender & social class. Uses & gratifications theory about mass media is partially utilized to explain some results. Analyses reveal no differences in total weekly exposure to TV by class, though significant differences were found in hours of TV exposure on Saturdays by class, with lower class children having higher exposure levels than middle class children. Middle class children evaluate TV violence more negatively than lower class children. Girls tend to have less total TV exposure than boys (a significant difference on Sundays), & evaluate TV violence more negatively than boys. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28062 / ISA / 1994 / 8323

**Fernandez-Castro, Joaquin** (Political Science Dept Massachusetts Inst Technology, Cambridge 02139 [Tel: 617-354-5303; Fax: 617-354-5303]), **Representational Structures, Democratization, and the Internal Organization of Unions and Business Associations in Spain.**

¶ The hypothesis that there is a mutual relationship between the representational structures of the political system & the internal organizational development of interest associations is tested against empirical evidence provided by the case study of the process of political change in Spain. Over 60 in-depth interviews were conducted with the leaders & officials of major unions, business associations, & institutions involved in shaping the transition to democracy. Findings support the hypothesis. As the authoritarian system introduced several representational reforms, the official syndicate allowed the creation of different organized sections for

workers & business people, facilitating the development of autonomous associations operating at its margins, which, in turn, contributed to undermining the legitimacy of Francisco Franco's regime. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28063 / ISA / 1994 / 8324

**Fernandez-Martin, José M.** (Facultad Derecho, E-11407 Jerez de la Frontera Spain [Tel: 34-56-313111; Fax: 34-56-308953]), **The Public Procurement Policy of the EC Revisited.**

¶ Argues that the European Community's (EC) public procurement policy has been a failure, & analyzes in an interdisciplinary manner the legal, political, & economic causes explaining such a failure. After examining the economic structure of the markets & the institutional & political context in which the supranational measures have operated, it is contended that the assumptions which inspired the EC legal policy were misled. Neither a serious assessment of the basic economic & political reality of public procurement nor a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis of the proposed policy were applied. It is also argued that the EC's "buy efficient" policy is excessively rigid & illegitimate. Member states are still directly responsible for the immediate welfare of their national citizens. Accordingly, they should be allowed to offset, through the instrumental use of public procurement, the negative social & economic repercussions caused by the rapid integration of the market until substitute supranational measures have been established. In light of the subsidiarity principle, & on the basis of a cost-benefit analysis, a more selective policy is proposed. Community action should target the liberalization of certain sectors, whose main features are explained. Equally, a "positive" policy (coordination, negotiation, incentives to cooperation between member states) should be preferred. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28064 / ISA / 1994 / 8325

**Fernando, Tissa** (Dept Sociology U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1 [Tel: 604-822-4802; Fax: 604-822-6161]), **Creating a "Just Society": Multiculturalism and Employment Equity in Canada.**

¶ The Trudeau years (1968-1984) of Canadian history have come to be seen as a time when the foundations were placed for creating a "just society." The most significant achievement of this period was the promulgation of a Charter of Rights & Freedoms, which aims at ensuring that the state provides equality of treatment to all its citizens. The notion of equality began to take form in the 1970s & 1980s in several ways. Here, focus is on two developments: (1) the recognition that in a multiethnic society cultural distinctiveness needed to be given legitimacy in social institutions & practices, which led to a movement away from an "Anglo-Franco-conformity" assimilationist model to the development of a multiculturalism policy; & (2) the recognition that true equality, to be meaningful, must be reflected in the workplace. Thus, achieving employment equity became a stated objective of the Canadian state with four targeted groups: women, "visible minorities," native peoples, & the physically handicapped. The ramifications of these policies, & their achievements, are assessed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28065 / ISA / 1994 / 8326

**Feroni, Isabelle & Primon, Jean-Luc** (UNSA-UFR Lettres & Sciences Humaines, BP 209 F-06204 Nice Cedex 3 France [Tel: 93-37-53-96; Fax: 93-37-55-67]), **Professionalization: The Case of Nurses and of the Training Instructors.**

¶ Explores the emergence, among intermediary health & training professions, of segments as professionals being endowed with organization, training, & qualification. These segments take part in the process of defining the activity of their professional category. Their action is echoed among authorities, expressed either in the recognition of collective abilities or in taking part in regulation of professional groups. The hypothesis is that the emergence of these categories is related to: (1) the conjunction of a demographic, ideological dynamism inside these groups & the transformation of their activity; & (2) the recent appearance of policies of modernization of public services & their development, which tends to rest on these new factions of experts, contributing to legitimate their ideologies & positions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28066 / ISA / 1994 / 8327

**Ferrand Bechmann, Dan** (U Paris VIII, F-93200 Saint Denis France [Tel: 1-30-826320; Fax: 1-30-824659]), **Voluntary Action and Active Citizenship.**

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¶ Research conducted by CESOL on voluntary action & new urban problems is drawn on to explore new forms of collective action in organizations, & informal groups; government policy is also analyzed. Typical voluntary action in poor neighborhoods is described, along with: new forms of community life in segregated areas; activities in schools, politics, culture, & sports; & new research trends. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28067 / ISA / 1994 / 8328

**Ferrarese, Mari Rosaria** (Facoltà giurisprudenza U Trento, I-38100 Italy [Tel: 080-61-881839; Fax: 0461-881899]), **Sociological Interpretations of Litigation.**

¶ Concentrates on two current interpretations of the "litigation explosion" in the US: an optimistic interpretation that views the extension of litigation as a process of enlargement of social justice; & a pessimistic one that views such an extension as representing a deep crisis in US society. The optimistic interpretation is sympathetic to extension of social justice & considers the propensity to litigation of US society as a part of the welfare program; for the pessimistic one, the propensity to litigation is a breach of the traditional dictum of common law that everyone acts at his own risk. The sociological framework in which these two interpretations can be placed is examined in terms of: a theory of social action of the litigants, & the relationship between the social system & the legal system. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28068 / ISA / 1994 / 8329

**Ferraro, Joseph** (U Autónoma Metropolitana Iztapalapa, Mexico DF 09340 [Tel: 724-4789; Fax: 5-612-5682]), **Demography, Church, and Contraception in America Latina.**

¶ Investigates the position of the Catholic hierarchy in Latin America, focusing on Mexico, in relation to population growth & the increase of poverty, based on data from books, newspaper articles, & official Catholic pronouncements. The Catholic hierarchy, committed to defending the papal condemnation of the use of artificial methods of birth control, contends that most of the countries of the area are really underpopulated, & that the problem is one of increased industrial development to offset the effects of population growth. The hierarchy identifies contraceptive campaigns in the region as a means used by the US government to conserve its hegemony in the area, & as a manifestation of that country's imperialistic policies. While more productivity may be a solution in the long run, it does nothing to resolve the individual problems the poor face now nor does it help Latin American nations better the standard of living of their inhabitants. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28069 / ISA / 1994 / 8330

**Ferraro, Joseph** (U Autónoma Metropolitana Iztapalapa, Mexico DF 09340 [Tel: 724-4789; Fax: 5-612-5682]), **The Socio-Political Message of John Paul II for Latin America.**

¶ Describes the main purposes of Vatican II, of obtaining peace & justice, by exploring speeches of John Paul II in his various visits to Latin America, especially regarding the solution proposed for the social problems of that area. It is concluded the message is ideological in character. John Paul's hope is to save capitalism by reforming its most blatant abuses in an area of the world where socialist revolutions still remain a real possibility due to the tremendous injustices still existing there. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28070 / ISA / 1994 / 8331

**Ferraro, Joseph** (U Autónoma Metropolitana Iztapalapa, Mexico DF 09340 [Tel: 724-4789; Fax: 5-612-5682]), **Catholic Religious Culture and the Indigenous in Mexico.**

¶ The mentality of the Catholic church in Mexico has gone from a certain contempt of indigenous cultures during & after the conquest of the New World to becoming an outspoken defender of them. This change in mentality is analyzed drawing on documents of the Catholic hierarchy. Perhaps, the most outstanding current example of this change is the work being done among the indigenous by the bishop of San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, Samuel Ruiz García. However, due to his outspoken defense on their behalf he is having problems with the Apostolic Delegate & with Rome. The social origin of the change is traced to the Second Vatican Council & its ideology of peace & justice for a world that, at that time, was marching toward socialism. Due to the communist scare, the council sought to establish a united front of Christian religions against the common enemy. As a result, appreciation was given to other

religious traditions & cultures. Since the indigenous of Mexico are among the poorest of the poor, they are potential fertile soil for leftist groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28071 / ISA / 1994 / 8332

**Ferrarotti, Franco** (U Roma La Sapienza, I-00198 Italy), **Lifestyles and Work.**

¶ Several predictions are offered: (1) The twentieth-century concept of career as the lifetime implementation of individual "vocation" will become obsolete. (2) The need for continuing education will grow as a result of multiple job choices. (3) The emphasis on specific skills will become obsolete in favor of a general multivalent cultural orientation enabling the individual to be flexible & to adapt rapidly & without excessive pain to the requirements of a changing production system. (4) High performance will require decentralization of productive operations while ensuring synchronization of the work process. (5) Managers capable of generating consensus will obtain better results than traditional authoritarian businesspeople. (6) Managers as builders of consensus will need workers with a sense of responsibility & a high general educational level. (7) Working hours will tend to decrease while education & school hours will increase. The school system in its present form will reveal its inadequacy & leisure activities will carry a higher cultural connotation than at present. (8) In the foreseeable future joblessness will increase, which will impact consumption, thus posing a new challenge to the industrial & political leadership. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28072 / ISA / 1994 / 8333

**Ferree, Myra Marx, Anthony, Denise & Wilkie, Jane Riblett** (Dept Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06269-2068 [Tel: 203-486-4428; Fax: 203-486-6356]), **Economic Dependency, the Breadwinner Role and the Division of Household Labor.**

¶ Uses 1989 telephone survey data from 382 married dual-earner couples in CT to compare the effects of absolute economic dependency (a wife's inability to support herself & her children above the poverty standard of living on her own), relative economic dependency (the share of total family income represented by the wife's earnings), & the breadwinner role (the subjective priority given to her earnings as a source of family support) on several discrete measures of the gender division of unpaid domestic labor. These measures include: the absolute & relative amount of time spent on housework by husbands & wives, the extent of participation by husbands in conventionally female core tasks, the extent of participation by husbands in child care, & the extent to which wives share responsibility for household management, not just physical labor, with their husbands. After describing the differences between these measures & the relationships between them, a multivariate model is developed that predicts husband's participation in domestic labor & management as a function of economic dependency, breadwinning as a gendered role, & the priorities for the household by husbands & wives. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28073 / ISA / 1994 / 8334

**Ferreira, Claudino** (Faculdade Economia U Coimbra, P-3000 Portugal [Fax: 351-39-4003-511]), **Gathering at Baths and Wells: The Rise and Fall of the Portuguese Spa-1900-1990.**

¶ Recent research on Portuguese spas describes the social construction & evolution of the tourist demand for mineral springs there. Social & cultural processes that explain the development & subsequent decline of thermal resorts during the twentieth century are analyzed. The recent rehabilitation of mineral springs as a process of recovering its memory-patrimonial, cultural, social, & architectural-is noted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28074 / ISA / 1994 / 8335

**Filali, Salah** (Poste Djeflal Amar BP 194, El-khroub 25100 Constantine Algeria), **Socio-Cultural Conflict and the Crisis of Power in Algeria.**

¶ The collapse of communism has led to a radical change in the policies of the Third World socialist countries, & has engendered huge socioeconomic & political problems. Examined here are cultural conflict in Algeria & its relation to the present crisis of power, based largely on official documents, secondary sources, & personal observations. The broad theoretical context relates to the debate on the traditional vs modernity question in the Arabo-Islamic world, & its contemporary relevance to the analysis of cultural collision & the struggle for power in Algeria. It is concluded that the recent crisis of power in Algeria is deeply rooted in cultural conflict over language, religion, & national identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28075 / ISA / 1994 / 8336

**Filopoulos, Evangelos M.** (Saint Savvas Hospital, 171 Alexandras Ave GR-11522 Athens Greece [Tel: 301-643-0811; Fax: 301-643-1033]). **Emergency Planning: National and International Perspectives.**

¶ Argues that emergency planning must be based on a correct assessment of existent needs as well as of capacities with regard to human resources, the material technical infrastructure, & emergency administration. The Greek model of emergency planning, which is comparable to that of other countries, presents a series of problems that relate both to its objectives & the available resources. The problems are especially evident in the case of large-scale disasters, in which the lack of correspondence between the emergency needs & the existent resources subverts national planning efforts & leads to undesirable results. The widespread conception that considers rational the pursuit of national autonomy in most disasters discourages resource to potential international assistance. For national emergency planning to be effective, it should set realistic goals, be oriented mainly toward the management of scale disasters, & establish its position as part of everyday life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28076 / ISA / 1994 / 8337

**Fine, Gary Alan** (Dept Sociology U Georgia, Athens 30602 [Fax: 706-542-4320; e-mail: gfine@uga]), **Rings of Order and Conceptual Quadrants: Toward Macrointeractionist Social Psychology.**

¶ A macrointeractionist social psychology must provide a structural model, as well as focus on interaction & internal states. Here, it is argued that four foundational concepts are needed for any type of social analysis: force, coordination, interaction, & competence. A set of ideas, grounded in these foundational concepts, is presented that is minimally sufficient to create a social-psychological framework, ie, a quadrant of action: body/physicality, mind/consciousness, other/sociality, & culture/meaning. This framework is extended to a minimalist quadrant of structure, consisting of social control, organization, market, & hierarchy. To connect these two conceptual sets, a quadrant of order (constrained performance, ritualization, situated awareness, codes of competence) is proposed, specifying the dynamics of behavior within a ring of order, & a quadrant of linkage (sedimented structure, coordinating roles, open boundaries, shared knowledge), connecting rings of order. Underlying these conceptual models is the recognition that social psychologists must confront the Blumerian problem of "coordinated action," a problem made more complex by the existence of numerous concurrent rings of order. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28077 / ISA / 1994 / 8338

**Fine, Robert** (Dept Sociology Warwick U, Coventry CV4 7AL England), **Nationalism and Human Rights: A Critique of Recent Trends.**

¶ Examines current thinking about the relation between nationalism & human rights, & criticizes both its theoretical premises & its political conclusions. On the one hand, nationalism has been a liberating force in opposition to imperialism; on the other hand, it has been a veritable behemoth denying rights not only to aliens beyond its own boundaries but also to nationals within. In recent literature, emphasis has often been placed on privileging a "good" form of nationalism, which is civic, democratic, & respectful of human rights, over a "bad" form of nationalism, which is ethnic, authoritarian, & disrespectful of human rights. At the same time, internationalist critiques of nationalism, especially Marxist, have been criticized for their abstract rejection of national feeling. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28078 / ISA / 1994 / 8339

**Finney, Henry C.** (U Vermont, Burlington 05405 [Tel: 802-862-2000]), **The Stylistic Games that Visual Artists Play.**

¶ Participant observation is used to analyze the stylistic forms used by visual artists to create original art, drawing on personal experience. Applying the concept of game, it is shown how in art making, the rules include previously defined styles & concepts, a specific set of materials, & a definable purpose. An earlier study (see SA 42:1/9401289) described how these games vary between different levels of the art world. The experience of synthesizing a body of stylistically consistent work by drawing on various cultural elements & styles is described, demonstrating how these are selectively utilized to invent a new game as reflected in the coherence of the artist's final show. It is concluded that both conventional aestheticians & sociologists have failed to adequately understand the artistic process. For professionals who still embrace what Howard Becker

calls the conventional theory of aesthetics (1982), the current research suggests that sources of creativity are more conventionalized than often supposed. But for sociological & institutional theorists who implicitly deny the possibility of innovation, results reveal a process with genuine possibilities for expressive creativity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28079 / ISA / 1994 / 8340

**Fischer, Henry W., III & McCullough, Kathleen** (Millersville U, Pennsylvania 17551 [Tel: 717-872-2499; Fax: 717-871-2003]), **National (USA) Trends in Disaster Training, Experience, Response Planning, and Mitigation Adjustment.**

¶ Uses questionnaire data from a representative sample of 389 local emergency response coordinators in the US to identify current trends in disaster training, experience, response planning, & mitigation activity. Questions include whether the type & frequency of disaster response planning & mitigation adjustment activities vary according to the emergency coordinator's education, training experience, & disaster experience. Findings suggest that the most salient independent variable is the amount of formal education completed. Emergency response coordinators who had completed a college education were significantly more likely to engage in a greater number of disaster planning activities & initiate more mitigation activity within their communities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28080 / ISA / 1994 / 8341

**Fischer, Tania** (Escola Administração U Fédéral Bahia, Brazil [Fax: 071-336-3462]), **Culture, innovation et réseaux organisationnels locaux à Salvador de Bahia** (Culture, Innovation and Local Organizational Networks in Salvador de Bahia). (FRE)

¶ In a segment from a much larger study of Brazilian organizational dynamics, relations within organizations of Bahia that knit together elements of local Afro-Brazilian culture with strictly organizational components are explored. Organizations examined include the symphony orchestra, soccer clubs, & theater clubs. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28081 / ISA / 1994 / 8342

**Fischer-Kowalski, Marina & Haberl, Helmut** (Social Ecology Dept IFF, Seidengasse 13 A-1070 Vienna Austria [Tel: 0043-1-5267501; Fax: 0043-1-5235843]), **The Cultural Evolution of Social Metabolism with Nature—A Quantitative Analysis.**

¶ An interdisciplinary approach to describing the basic exchange relations between human societies & their natural environments. One type of exchange relation is termed "metabolism" & related to the biological metabolism societies' member organisms require. The other exchange relation, termed "colonization," refers to treatments of natural environments that purposively change some components to render better exploitability (for the purpose of social metabolism) but still rely on their basic self-regenerating qualities. A strategy of "contraction of physical metabolism" (reduction of physical growth irrespective of economic growth) of industrial societies is proposed as a strategic means of survival, & possible ways to this goal are discussed quantitatively. An attempt is made to view societies as physical systems (among other physical systems on this planet) & confront sociology with the paradigmatic task to analyze the social regulation of these physical processes to achieve sustainability. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28082 / ISA / 1994 / 8343

**Fischer-Rosenthal, Wolfram** (Sonnenallee 77, D-12045 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-30-623-4483; Fax: 49-30-623-4483]), **Sub-Jects, Para-Sites, and Identities. Biography as Substitute for Some Problematic Ego-Concepts of Modernity.**

¶ A crucial development of human self-understanding & self-description of societies in modern times has been the dissociation of subject & society. Here, it is argued that (1) the process of increasing dissociation of subject & society & its consecutive problems has informed concept development, which misses important characteristics of present-time sociality, especially its time-processing structure; & (2) present-time industrialized societies have developed the concept of "biography," a concept both functional for the self-understanding & self-description of the individual person, as well as systemic autopoiesis, by creating patterns of reliable time-processing & structuring institutional claims on individuals. It is concluded that biographical research continues the tradition of the early sociological idea of the mutual impact of person & society under changed present-time social conditions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28083 / ISA / 1994 / 8344

**Fiske, Jo-Anne** (Women's Studies U Northern British Columbia, Prince George V2L 5P2 [Tel: 604-960-6638; e-mail: fiske@unbc.edu]). **The Ethnopolitical Struggles of the Canadian Indigenous Women's Movement.**

¶ A case study of the current resistance of the Canadian women's movement to the ethnopolitical strategies espoused by male-dominated indigenous associations, as expressed by two women's associations: the Native Women's Assoc of Canada & Women of the Métis Nation. Examined are current gender tensions that have emerged within the indigenous people's struggle for self-determination & within the manner in which indigenous communities & service organizations have assumed greater control over administration of justice. Women's resistance has taken several forms: court challenges, disruption of community-level services, & appeals to international courts. This analysis is grounded in a deconstruction of the discursive formations of ethnopolitics as female & male leaders contest each other's expressed collective aspirations & visions of future nationhood. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28084 / ISA / 1994 / 8345

**Fix, Elisabeth** (U Mannheim, D-68131 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0049-621-2928458; Fax: 0049-621-2928435]). **The Crisis of the Italian Party System and the Emergence of the "Movement-Party": The Case of the Lega Nord.**

¶ A new generation of parties intending a functional change of the party system emerged in Italy in the 1980s. To establish a contrast with the traditional parties, the new parties chose to define themselves as "movements" or "movement-parties." Here, the structural causes & situational circumstances of the emergence of this new type of party are analyzed; & it is explored why the Lega Nord was able to successfully mobilize the electorate. Via a longitudinal analysis of the emerging parties, it is argued that, in contrast to the other new "movement-parties," the Lega Nord has been able to create a distinct political identity. The basis of this identity relates to the cleavages between center & periphery that the Lega indissolubly relates to the critique of traditional parties. In addition, the Lega invented a specific strategy of flexibly mobilizing the electorate. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28085 / ISA / 1994 / 8346

**Flam, Helene** (Fakultät Verwaltungswissenschaft U Konstanz, D-78434 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-7531-881; Fax: 49-7531-882601]). **Motivations of Resistance and the Role of Democratic Oppositions in the Collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe.**

¶ A critical appraisal of selected theories of the preconditions for the anticommunist opposition in the Soviet satellites. A literature review reveals the inadequacies of the various explanatory approaches. Specifically, the democratic past thesis, the past repression/killings thesis, the exit thesis, & the 1970s liberalization thesis are critically reviewed in order to support the argument that much empirical & theoretical work remains to be done to highlight the emergence of dissident & oppositional movements in the East European societies before 1989. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28086 / ISA / 1994 / 8347

**Flodin, Bertil** (Dept Journalism & Mass Communication Göteborg U, S-41123 Sweden [Tel: 46-317731196; Fax: 46-317734554]). **Crisis Communication and the Authorities.**

¶ Describes research in the domain of crisis communication, including: the temporal dimension of emergency management, type & scope of crisis, actors involved; & crisis messages. Findings of research in Swedish- & English-language international databases (eg, LIBRIS & GUNDA [Swedish]; SOCIOFILE, PSYCHLIT, & SOCIAL SCIENCE CITATION INDEX [English]) indicate tremendous expansion in the 1980s, however, it has been mainly empirical, with no coherent theoretical framework. The single most studied event by Scandinavian researchers has been Chernobyl nuclear power accident; studies elaborated the potential conflicts between media & authorities. Resources should be created in Sweden to better coordinate knowledge available internationally. Crisis communication research should be cross-disciplinary, joining with mass experiences of large corporations regarding crisis prevention & management. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28087 / ISA / 1994 / 8348

**Földesi, Gyöngyi S.** (Hungarian U Physical Education, H-1123 Budapest [Tel: 36-1-1564-444; Fax: 36-1-1566-337]). **The Recent Transformation of the Sport Organization in Hungary.**

¶ In communist-led Hungary, sport was mainly designed to help achieve certain foreign & home policy goals, & its significance was greatly exaggerated. In the late 1940s, sport was nationalized in the largest sense of the word: not only sports facilities but individual & club sports were transferred to state ownership, & all sport clubs & federations were converted into state-run organizations. These measures placed sport under central control. Explored here is how state-run sports organizations have been transformed in the early 1990s following the collapse of communism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28088 / ISA / 1994 / 8349

**Fontaine, Louise** (U Sainte-Anne, Church Point Nova Scotia B0W 1B0 [Tel: 902-769-2276; Fax: 902-769-2276]). **The Immigration Phenomenon as a Battlefield between the Quebec and the Canadian States.**

¶ Addresses how Quebec has obtained increasing power in the area of immigration. Jurisdiction over immigration has been an important battlefield between the federal & provincial levels of government. Quebec's nationalist movement has tried to reconstruct the province as a nation-state. Immigration into Quebec has been a key factor of the balance of power between the French & English people. To mobilize the immigrants, the Quebec government has developed a new branch within the Ministry of Immigration, based on a new concept: cultural communities. Data synthesized from interviews with key members of this Ministry & from selected official documents, are drawn on to illustrate Quebec's cultural politics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28089 / ISA / 1994 / 8350

**Foran, John F.** (Dept Sociology U California, Santa Barbara 93106 [Tel: 805-966-3271; e-mail: foran@alishaw.ucsb.edu]). **The Comparative-Historical Sociology of Third World Social Revolutions: Why a Few Succeed, Why Most Fail.**

¶ In a survey of successful Third World social revolutions, anticolonial revolutions, reversed revolutions, attempted revolutions, & the absence of revolution in some Third World nations, an attempt is made to discern distinctive analytic patterns for their diverse outcomes. Previous work has identified five interrelated causal factors that explain successful revolutions: (1) dependent development, (2) a repressive, exclusionary state, (3) the elaboration of effective & powerful political cultures of resistance; (4) a revolutionary crisis consisting of an economic downturn, & (5) a world-systemic opening (or let-up of external controls). Here, the model is extended to the anticolonial cases, & contrasted with the failed cases via a comparative-historical analysis, using a Mill/Skocpol method of agreement & difference & Boolean analysis. The data are drawn from the available secondary historiography & social science literatures. The findings are largely supportive of the emerging model, particularly to discern successful cases from failures & nonattempts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Foran, John F.** (Dept Sociology U California, Santa Barbara 93106 [Tel: 805-966-3271; e-mail: foran@alishaw.ucsb.edu]). **Who Makes Revolutions, and Why? Class, Gender and Race in the Mexican, Cuban, and Nicaraguan Revolutions.**

¶ Utilizes the prisms of class, gender, & race as constitutive categories of social structure, political identity, & revolutionary action in analyzing the cases of Mexico 1910-1920, Cuba 1953-1959, & Nicaragua 1977-1979. For each case, a "map" of social structure prior to the revolution is constructed, using census data & primary personal & secondary historical accounts. These accounts are utilized to trace the patterns of participation of various actors during the course of the revolutions. Focus is on: Through what cultural filters did different groups interpret the changes that were befalling their communities, & how did they mobilize to resist these changes? What material, organizational, & cultural resources & obstacles facilitated or blocked participation? How did diverse groups come together into the coalitions that were necessary to overthrow dictatorial governments & confront external powers? Finally, what difference did mobilization by race, class, & gender make in the outcomes of these revolutions? Using a Millian comparative logic, an attempt is made to identify: patterns that emerge across time & space, whether the participation of women & indigenous groups increased or decreased in the course of the twentieth century; & whether particularities of society & history, or larger, overarching commonalities, explain these variations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28091 / ISA / 1994 / 8352

**Forrest, Raymond S., Kennet, T. & Leather, P.** (SAUS U Bristol, B58 1TH England [Tel: 0272-741117; Fax: 0272-737308]), **Household Strategies among Home Owners with Negative Equity.**

¶ The prolonged & pervasive recession in the UK property market has produced significant numbers of households with unsecured housing debt-negative equity. These homeowners are typically recent, first-time buyers, & are concentrated in the southern core regions of the GB space economy. Various aggregate estimates exist of the numbers of households with unsecured debt & of the amounts of money involved; little is known, however, about individual experiences of negative equity. Here, in-depth interview data are drawn on to explore the different strategies adopted by households in varying social & financial circumstances. Findings are related to more general changes in housing market behavior, & reflections offered on the impact of negative equity for the macro economy. A broader reassessment of theoretical claims about home ownership is also proffered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28092 / ISA / 1994 / 8353

**Fortuna, Carlos** (Faculdade Economia U Coimbra, P-3000 Portugal [Tel: 351-39-701-886; Fax: 351-39-403-511]), **City Culture, Tourism and Ruins: Tourists and Residents in Two Portuguese Historic Sites (Evora and Coimbra).**

¶ Based on survey data from 700+ tourists in Evora & Coimbra, Portugal, some aspects of the theoretical discussion on nostalgia & (post) modernity are discussed. It is argued that cultural & political dimensions are forcing city planners to face what used to be neglected, ie, the realm of cultural industries & tourism. Ways that nostalgia & tourism relate to city culture & condition city planning in (post)modernity are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28093 / ISA / 1994 / 8354

**Fortunati, Leopoldina** (Dipt Psicologia Generale U Delgli Studi Padova, I-35122 Italy [Tel: 49-665474; Fax: 49-665674]), **Fashion and Invisible Work.**

¶ Since the 1970s, fashion's power as a norm capable of controlling masses of individuals has notably weakened. At first, temporal delimitations & spatial compartments began to fail, causing enormous contamination among the types, styles, & functions of clothing. Under the pressure of other social behaviors, the strong impulses of exhibitionism & distinction have become diluted. Is what happened in mass fashion consumption only a change of habits or tastes, or is something else occurring? In the last twenty-five years, freedom from the dictates of fashion has emerged not only from the struggle conducted in the name of individual freedom, but also from the struggle against the large burden of "maintenance work" that fashion automatically & silently imposed. Fashion could not help but change in the face of a reduction of the invisible & unpaid work of washing, ironing, mending, adjusting, readapting, stowing, & cleaning due to the widespread refusal of women to continue to sustain elevated working time costs for this big social maintenance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28094 / ISA / 1994 / 8355

**Foster, Don** (Dept Psychology U Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700 South Africa [Tel: 021-650-9111; Fax: 021-650-3726]), **"Race" Theories and Political Positioning in South Africa: Historical Trends and Future Possibilities.**

¶ Examines theories of race & nation in South Africa since unification in terms of three broad political stances: Afrikaner nationalism, liberalism, & liberation movements. Four theoretical positions, each with deep historical roots, still influence discourses of race & ethnicity: (1) fundamental cultural group difference; (2) liberal notions, sliding between views of cultural difference & race as a morally irrelevant category; (3) nonracialism, a vacillating & imprecise view pulled on the one side by liberalism & on the other by views of (4) African difference & nationalism. Despite the rhetoric & the likely political victory of nonracialism, the future is likely to see the continuity of earlier themes in realigned racialization of discourses & practices. Varying political scenarios implied by these theories are sketched, & the need for a comprehensive antiracist position is emphasized. Antiracism is considered in light of recent non-essentialist or constructionist theorizing & Goldberg's view of multiple racisms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28095 / ISA / 1994 / 8356

**Foteeva, Ekaterina V.** (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, 24/35 b5 Krzhizhanovskogo Moscow 117259 [Tel: 095-128-56-51; Fax: 095-128-91-61]), **Coping with Revolution: Well-to-Do Russian Families' Experience after 1917.**

¶ Analyzes the postrevolution social trajectories of former prosperous Russian families & the mechanisms by which they adapted to the new social reality. In-depth interview data obtained from participants in the Social Genealogies of Russian Families project support the hypothesis that the social mobility vector was directed upward after the initial temporary status loss. Using special strategies, supported by accumulated cultural capital, families managed to reach substantively high positions in the social structure of Soviet society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28096 / ISA / 1994 / 8357

**Fotev, Georgi** (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13a Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia [Tel: 359-2-883200; Fax: 359-2-881060]), **Islamic Neighborhoods.**

¶ Regardless of the degree of secularization of modern Europe, Christianity is of basic importance for the constitution of its identity. The Islamic religion is of similar importance for the identification of Islamic peoples. Here, the neighborhoods of the Christian-European & the Islamic worlds are compared in the context of the Balkan region. Historical forms of neighborhood are described in the categories of mutual rejection, of the "other world" as strange & illegitimate. Thus, neighborhood can become a problem of domination & subjection. Today the construction of new bridges of neighborhood is needed to overcome the reciprocal strangeness & to provide a basis for neighborhood intersubjectivity. The processes of globalization is described as a real alternative to the problem of domination & subjection. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28097 / ISA / 1994 / 8358

**Fotev, Georgi** (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13a Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia [Tel: 359-2-883200; Fax: 359-2-881060]), **Ethnic Mobilization in the Post-Totalitarian Society.**

¶ The rapid disintegration of the communist-totalitarian system has manifested the collapse of the most grandiose social experiment in human history. In this experiment, characterized as a heterotopia, the aim of radical mastering of social tensions & conflicts & harmonizing social life was achieved via de-ethnicization & the purposive marginalizing of ethnicity, resulting in latent interethnic conflicts & tensions. In posttotalitarian society, these long-accumulated tensions manifest themselves as explosive ethnic mobilization. Implications are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28098 / ISA / 1994 / 8359

**Fournier, Marcel** (Dept Sociology U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [Tel: 514-343-6618; Fax: 514-343-5722]), **Marcel Mauss: Solidarity and Reciprocity.**

¶ The notion of "solidarity" is intrinsically related to the object of sociology, ie, the social relation. Here, the debate on this question before & after WWI is explored, analyzing the: proceedings of the Congress of the Institut international de sociologie (Berne, Switzerland 1909); the texts of M. Bourgeois, M. Gide, & G. Maunier, among others; & Marcel Mauss's "Essai sur le don" ((Essay on the Gift) 1925), which offered a new definition of solidarity as not only consensus, but also exchange & reciprocity. It is argued that the social theory of solidarity is not far from the ideology of cooperation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28099 / ISA / 1994 / 8360

**Francis, David** (Dept Social Science Manchester Metropolitan U, M15 6BR England [Tel: 061-247-3465]), **Educational Planning as Situated Action: A Single Case Analysis.**

¶ Takes an ethnomethodological approach to examine interactional processes of planning & decision making in a specific organizational context. Audio-recorded data from a meeting of the management group in an English primary school are used to show how participants formulate & problematize the relationship between organizational policies & their implementations; talk centers around issues pertaining to curriculum policy & planning & the practical difficulties associated with realizing compliance with policy goals in day-to-day classroom practice. The examination focuses on how such issues are formulated in ways that provide for the occasioned relevance of divisions of responsibility & authority & oth-

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er organizational facts of school life, & how the relevance of such "facts" is negotiated by & among meeting participants in a process of collective decision making. It is argued that an ethnomethodological approach to organizational planning requires a conception of situatedness as a locally managed & practically occasioned features of action. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28100 / ISA / 1994 / 8361

**Frank, Volker K.** (Dept Sociology U Notre Dame, IN 46556 (Tel: 219-631-6463; e-mail: volker.k.frank.1@nd.edu)), **Chilean Plant Level Unionism in Democratic Consolidation.**

¶ Departs from the hypothesis that union leaders' belief in democracy results in both organizational & political behavior supporting the democratization process in Chile to argue that plant-level leaders have yet to find a comfortable relationship with the new democratic regime. Data from an attitudinal survey of 300 plant-level leaders & in-depth interviews with 75 leaders at different levels of the union structure, political party leaders, government representatives, & scholars on Chilean unions. For union leaders, democracy is not simply an abstract notion, but a concrete form of social relations in their immediate working environment. Thus, support of democratic consolidation requires more than having a favorable political opinion; it must be translated into efforts at institutionalizing democratic industrial relations. However, in the opinion of union leaders, neither the democratic regime nor employers have cooperated in this effort, which has produced organizational tensions within the union movement & between unions & employers/government. It is likely that the reinstallation of democracy in Chile will have organizational cost for unions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28101 / ISA / 1994 / 8362

**Franklin, Margaret-Ann** (8 Burgess St, Armidale Australia 2350 (Tel: 067-726438; Fax: 61-067-711125)), **From Terra Nullius to 'Mabo': The Legal and Political Battles for Land Rights by Australia's Indigenous People.**

¶ Australia has relied on the doctrine of terra nullius—ie, that the land belonged to no one—to justify denying national land rights to its indigenous people. The first legal claim to ownership of land by Aborigines occurred in 1971, & was denied. From then on, a political battle has been raging between the federal government, which sought to introduce land rights, & the states with large Aboriginal populations, which resisted. However, in the recent "Mabo" case, six of the seven judges of the High Court of Australia agreed that there is a concept of native title at common law, meaning that some indigenous people now have an enforceable legal right to their land. Here, it is examined how the decision will alter the relationship among indigenous communities, the states, & the federal government. Also described are attempts being made by the federal government to implement the High Court's decision & countermeasures by some states, backed by mining companies, to thwart it. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28102 / ISA / 1994 / 8363

**Franklin, Richard Langdon** (Dept Philosophy U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia (Tel: 067-73-2896; Fax: 067-73-3317)), **Justifications and Causal Explanations of Knowledge Claims: Are They Incompatible?**

¶ The central principle of the sociology of knowledge (SofK) is that knowledge is a product of social situations, to be causally explained like any other phenomenon. The central concern of traditional epistemology has been the justification of knowledge. The resulting problems of causality & cause & justification are explored here, arguing that: (1) The SofK causality: sociology of knowledge cannot discover causes in the sense of traditional philosophers. Even when social data can be quantified, only statistical correlations are possible. Rather, the SofK seeks causal factors that tend to influence conduct, even though generalizations will be only statistical. (2) The assumption by social theorists & philosophers that causal & justificatory approaches are alternatives is rejected, arguing that each provides a standpoint from which the other can be assessed; consequences are examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28103 / ISA / 1994 / 8364

**Franzway, Suzanne M.** (U South Australia, Magill 5072 (Tel: 08-3024626; Fax: 08-3024745)), **Women Working in Australian Unions.**

¶ A case study of female (F) full-time union officials who participated in a web or network of F-oriented, union-related activities in South Aus-

tralia, using data obtained via interviews & 2 years of intensive participant observation in union caucuses, key committees, union training programs, & campaigns. It is proposed that F trade union officials are contesting structural power as well as challenging material practices around gender relations. As expected, the union is a "greedy institution," which places high demands on everyday life. The working day is frequently so long, intense, & unpredictable that many Ss reduce their domestic circumstances to a minimum, & tend to sidestep the inequalities of gender relations in the private domain. Although the number of senior positions occupied by Fs has increased, their access to traditional union power bases remains limited. The findings suggest the importance of networks of F unionists in the construction of political strategies to achieve gains for F unionists. These networks draw on feminist discourses of relations of power & of "women's interests." The claims of both feminism & unionism create social & political dilemmas for union Fs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28104 / ISA / 1994 / 8365

**Freire, João** (ISCTE, Av Forças Armadas P-1600 Lisbon Portugal (Tel: 01-7935000; Fax: 01-7964710)), **Industrial Foremen in Portugal: Searching for Identity.**

¶ Explores whether technological & organizational changes, as well as the recent emergence of union's action, have weakened the professional position of foremen in Portuguese industry. Data obtained in a survey of 120 enterprises are used to examine the persistence of a traditional model of foreman. Findings identify several characteristics of foremen: a strong identification with the working world, a perceptible dependence/attraction with the firm, & feelings of exclusion from management. Differences related to age & education suggest new attitudes toward technique & management, & greater emphasis on autonomy & professionalism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28105 / ISA / 1994 / 8366

**Freitas, Renan Springer de** (Dept Sociology Federal U Minas Gerais, 30310-140 Belo Horizonte Brazil (Fax: 55-31-4485060)), **On the Cognitively Constrained Character of Scientific Endeavour.**

¶ From his discovery that scientists do not follow methodological prescriptions, Paul Feyerabend concluded that scientific endeavor is free from cognitive constraints. Here, it is argued that, even accepting Feyerabend's empirical claim, scientific endeavor remains a cognitively constrained activity; however creative scientists may be, accounts of their findings & procedures produce a principle of discipline that works against centrifugal tendencies & heterogeneity. The argument is illustrated by current research in artificial intelligence in medicine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28106 / ISA / 1994 / 8367

**Freund, Peter & Martin, George** (Dept Sociology Montclair State, Upper Montclair NJ 07043 (Tel: 201-655-7231; Fax: 201-655-5455)), **The Ecology of the Automobile: Auto Space and Urban Deconcentration.**

¶ The central role that auto production & consumption have played in twentieth-century economic growth, through Fordism, is ending. Major auto markets are saturated & the costs of auto-centered transport are becoming prohibitive. Auto-centered transport is a technological system with major impacts on public policy, land use, cultural patterns, social relations, community, natural resources, environmental quality, & options for spatial mobility. Overuse & misuse of the auto materially manifests the paradigmatic contradiction between individual & collective interests in society: what is rational for individual drivers results in societal problems. In addition to the individual travel flexibility that it affords, the auto's appeal lies in its deep embeddedness in the cultural & psychological experiences as an icon of individual mastery over technology, freedom, power & speed, social status, & sexuality. Individualist & consumerist ideologies further mystify the problems engendered by auto hegemony. The most promising efforts to diversify transport take a proactive stance toward the auto rather than being anti-auto. Such innovations are based on the historical reality that transport modes drive land use patterns. Because of the influence of the auto-industrial complex on public policy, efforts to reduce auto dependence & to expand alternatives to the auto are marginalized. However, two irreversible secular trends—the environmental & energy crises—are working against continued auto hegemony in transport. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28107 / ISA / 1994 / 8368

**Freyssinet-Dominjon, Jacqueline** (U Paris I, F-75005 Cedex 05 France [Tel: 47-02-49-43; Fax: 46-65-70-80]), **Choosing Masters: Recruitment by Competitive Examination or Selection by Interviews—Practices in the Choice of Elementary Teachers as Analytical Criteria of Cultural Differences between State and Private Schools in France.**

† Abstract not available. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28108 / ISA / 1994 / 8369

**Friedland, William H.** (U California, Santa Cruz 95064 [Tel: 408-423-8944; e-mail: friedla@cats.ucsc.edu]), **Post-Fordism.... Really? The Experience of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Automobiles, and the State.**

† If Fordism described the social contract between employers & workers in mass production, facilitating consumption on the part of the working class, post-Fordism ostensibly represents the breakdown of mass production in the differentiation of production & consumption & the end of this social contract. Here, experiences from the fresh fruit & vegetable & automobile industries are drawn on to argue that Fordism has not been superseded. The nation-state, embodied in subsidies, infrastructure, & research & development, continues to play a significant role in agriculture. At the same time, some nation-state functions have devolved on nongovernmental entities. It is argued that the theoretical development of post-Fordism is a reflection of the privileged status of the growth & importance of the professional-managerial proletariat, who have replaced the blue-collar proletariat, including the academicians who originated post-Fordist theory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28109 / ISA / 1994 / 8370

**Friedman, Debra, Hechter, Michael & Kanazawa, Satoshi** (Dept Sociology U Arizona, Tucson 85721), **A Theory of the Value of Children.**

† Uses a nonstandard value assumption—uncertainty reduction—to explain parenthood. After reviewing the inadequacies of normative & standard rational choice explanations of shifts in fertility behavior, a theory of the value of children based on the uncertainty-reduction value assumption is proposed, & hypotheses are generated that follow both from this assumption & a subsidiary assumption of marital solidarity enhancement. Explored in conclusion is the extent to which implications based on these new ideas find support in the relevant empirical literatures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28110 / ISA / 1994 / 8371

**Friedrichs, Jürgen** (Research Instit Sociology U Cologne, D-50939 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-221-470-2409; Fax: 49-221-470-5180]), **A Model of Urban Revitalization.**

† A model of urban revitalization is proposed, based on available case studies of cities in England, Germany, & the US. The model pertains to the conditions & consequences of revitalization, addressing changes in the urban economy, the political elites, social structure, & social conflict. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Friedrichs, Jürgen & Opp, Karl-Dieter** (Research Instit Sociology U Cologne, D-50939 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-221-470-2409; Fax: 49-221-470-5180]), **Rational Behavior in Everyday Situations.**

† Rational choice theorists are divided on what the most adequate version of rational choice theory (RCT) is & on the kinds of behavior it can explain. Present versions of RCT can be placed on a continuum ranging from a neoclassical economic model of humans to a "soft" bounded rationality model. Depending on the model, the answers to the following questions differ: Do people calculate? To what extent are existing behavioral alternatives considered? To what extent are existing costs & benefits taken into account? Is there a search for information? Does maximization of utility take place? To explore these questions, preliminary empirical studies have been conducted on everyday choice behavior. Based on these results, the following issues are discussed: (1) What are the problems of testing RCT in everyday situations? (2) Which version of RCT is best suited for everyday behavior? & (3) What are the consequences of the results for aggregate behavior? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28112 / ISA / 1994 / 8373

**Frigul, Nathalie** (INSERM U, Hôpital Bicêtre 78 rue Général Leclerc F-94275 Cedex France [Tel: 45-21-24-37; Fax: 45-21-20-75]), **Unemployment: Precariousness, Social Insecurity and Citizenship.**

† Sociological research conducted 1991-1994 among women on long-term unemployment drew on professional, family, & health life histories to examine how the joint processes of exclusion from the labor market & health deterioration led to a modification or progressive loss of social identity. To be recognized as a full member of wage-earning society, the individual must acquire a professional status defined by a remuneration taking the form of wages. Depending on position & on the place given by society, the unemployed person will see a change in the nature & purpose of status. When a person must depend on welfare for survival, the issues of preservation of citizenship rights & social recognition come to the fore. Excluded from all areas of citizenship, & therefore from all decision-making places, what can the long-term unemployed do? What strategies can they develop to stand up & counter the powers that be? What power, what freedom of choice & of decision do they have as far as a professional future? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28113 / ISA / 1994 / 8374

**Fritz, Jan Marie** (School Planning U Cincinnati, OH 45221-0073 [Fax: 1-513-556-1274]), **The Development of American Clinical Sociology.**

† The earliest US clinical sociologists are discussed, including Ernest Burgess, Louis Wirth, Jane Addams, & W. E. B. DuBois. The earliest courses in clinical sociology are identified, as are some of the clinics that were headed by clinical sociologists. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28114 / ISA / 1994 / 8375

**Fritz, Jan Marie** (School Planning U Cincinnati, OH 45221-0073 [Fax: 1-513-556-1274]), **Tobacco Control in the United States.**

† In 1988, CA voters endorsed Proposition 99, which increased taxes on cigarettes & other tobacco products, & thereby ended the successful twenty-one-year tobacco industry lobbying effort to keep a low tax on tobacco products. The money raised through tobacco sales is used for anti-tobacco activities: prevention, smoking cessation, treatment, & research. CA's antitobacco program, administered by the state's Dept of Health Services & Dept of Education, is the largest, most comprehensive & ambitious public health education effort ever undertaken in tobacco control. Target groups include African Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, pregnant women, current smokers, low-income individuals, & in-school & school-age youth. The goal is to reduce tobacco consumption in the state by 75% by 1999. CA's tobacco-control efforts are discussed in light of activities in other states & by foundations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28115 / ISA / 1994 / 8376

**Frohlich, David M.** (Hewlett-Packard Laboratories, Filton Rd Stoke Gifford Bristol BS12 6QZ England [Tel: 44-272-228800; Fax: 44-272-228128]), **Interactions as Turns: Some Observations from the Shadowing of Individuals across Workplaces.**

† Most workplace studies have observed the flow of interpersonal interactions in a single setting over time. Here, a new study of workplace interaction based on the remote shadowing of individuals across settings is described that involves the use of a portable camcorder fixed in the corner of the S's work base & a radio microphone that transmits all the S's conversations around the work site back to the base machine. This procedure was used to record a large portion of the working weeks of 2 locally mobile professionals & generated a corpus of 29 hours of high quality naturalistic data. The most striking finding was that most recorded interactions were brief informal 2-party interactions whose content related back to a previous interaction. The character of these interactions is described, & it is suggested that they function as turns in a variety of ongoing relationships at work that may be systematically developed across different media & settings. The implications of this view for theories of conversation are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28116 / ISA / 1994 / 8377

**Fuchs, Stephan** (Dept Sociology U Virginia, Charlottesville 22903 [Tel: 804-924-6540; e-mail: sf4r@virginia.edu]), **A Sociological Theory of Rationality.**

† Most common treatments of rationality commit an essentialist fallacy

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in that they do not allow for variation in explaining rational action. Once variation is taken into account, the social-structural conditions under which actors are more likely to act in a rational way can be specified. These structural conditions include second-order observation, low task uncertainty, & simplified illusions about the complexity of the world. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28117 / ISA / 1994 / 8378

**Fuchs, Stephan** (Dept Sociology U Virginia, Charlottesville 22903 [Tel: 804-924-6540; e-mail: sf4r@virginia.edu]), **The Stratified Order of Gossip: Informal Communication in Organizations and Science.**

¶ There are two basic types of gossip: "informational" gossip circulates in cosmopolitan networks whose members deal with uncertain & rapidly changing worlds, eg. financial markets & research fronts; & "moralistic" gossip is about scandals, & thrives in small & dense communities. Depending on their status, stakes, & opportunities in organizations, people are part of different kinds of networks, & so gossip with different people about different things. In this way, conversational class cultures emerge. High status core groups exchange privileged informational gossip, while peripheral groups gossip about local events & deviants. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28118 / ISA / 1994 / 8379

**Fuhrman, Ellsworth** (Dept Sociology Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg 24061-0137 [Tel: 703-231-8971; Fax: 703-231-3860]), **Toward a Postmodern Sociology of Knowledge.**

¶ Postmodern theorists from a variety of academic disciplines argue that there can be no solid foundations for a study of knowledge & knowledge claims. Knowledge itself is often dissolved into social relations, & in this postmodern view, we are all standing in the middle of an intellectual swamp. For some postmodernists this swamp is not only inevitable but desirable. Against this view, it is argued that postmodern theorists' view of political & moral possibilities represents a disaster. Though postmodern theorists have identified the importance of, eg. multiple languages (discourses), new kinds of solidarities, the diversity of human experience, & intervening legitimations, they have not made a convincing case against political & moral realism—the persistence of poverty, inequality, & militarism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28119 / ISA / 1994 / 8380

**Furedi, Frank** (Keynes Coll U Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NP England [Tel: 0227-764000]), **Sociology's Encounter with the 'Detribalised Native'.**

¶ Argues that the European sociological tradition developed an interpretation of society that provided a ready-made outlook for interpreting change in the colonial world. Concern about the breakdown of tradition in Europe expressed through concepts like maladjustment, anomie, & moral decay influenced Western perceptions of colonial change. Sociologists from a variety of perspectives, (eg. Emile Durkheim & Herbert Spencer) shared a common approach when confronted with the consequences of change. Thus, they expressed a profound concern about the: (1) problem of the erosion of tradition, (2) threat posed by the uprooted individual, & (3) difficulty of elaborating an appropriate moral code. Examined is how this sociological perspective informed the Western discourse of subjects like the "uprooted native" & the disruption that Westernization implied to the so-called traditional way of life. It is suggested that twentieth-century sociological concepts like the "marginal man" were the product of the recycling of nineteenth-century European views regarding the problem of maladjustment. The current emphasis on using the concept of Orientalism to explain the Western discourse of the East ignores the historical foundation of the relevant concepts. It is suggested that the Western intellectual imagination regarding the colonial world was shaped above all by its domestic experience with the problem of change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28120 / ISA / 1994 / 8381

**Fyfe, Gordon James** (Dept Sociology & Social Anthropology Keele U, North Staffs ST5 5BG England [Tel: 0782-58-3358; Fax: 0782-584151]), **The Chantrey Episode: A Case Study in Art Classification, Museums and the State.**

¶ In 1897, the GB treasury imposed an arrangement by which the Royal Academy of Arts determined acquisitions at the newly established National Gallery of British Art (Tate Gallery). This provoked a dispute between academy & museum: the museum received works in the Victorian

tradition of narrative art that were out of sympathy with its modernist convictions. The Tate asserted its objections & established itself as a museum of modern art in 1917. Drawing on contemporary sources & institutional histories, the unfolding of this dispute is analyzed as a contradictory response by the state to the claims of a pure aesthetic for museum representation. It is concluded that: (1) as agencies of art classification, museums become enmeshed in class struggles over art heritage; & (2) a sociology of museums must transcend dualist explanations couched in terms of institutional histories & structural contexts. Ways that the museum produces itself through the medium of aesthetic struggles, & how its viewpoint is continuously revised as it engages with processes of state & class formation, must be considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28121 / ISA / 1994 / 8382

**Gabler, Siegfried & Wolff, Karl E.** (ZUMA, PO Box 122155 D-68072 Mannheim Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-621-1246-133; Fax: 49-621-1246-100]), **A Comparison of Correspondence Analysis and Formal Concept Analysis.**

¶ Correspondence analysis (CA) & formal concept analysis (FCA) are graphical methods representing categorical data. In FCA, the background is a conceptual theory of data using the conceptual hierarchy to represent data (with respect to a given view) in concept lattices. Concept lattices are visualized by hierarchical line diagrams that lead to a multi-dimensional graphical representation of the data in the usual plane. This representation of the line diagrams in the plane needs neither a distance in the plane nor the structure of a two-dimensional vector space. This enables a conceptual representation of multidimensional data in the plane without any loss of information. Contingency tables appear as representations of special concept lattices. Fundamental in CA is the representation of data via profiles in metric vector spaces & the projection onto subspaces to reduce the dimensionality of the data. CA & FCA are compared with respect to: data representation & data processing; the concept of dimensionality of data; the interpretability of the graphical outputs; & different types of data. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28122 / ISA / 1994 / 8383

**Gadea, Charles** (Groupe recherche innovation sociétés U Rouen, F-76130 Mont-Saint-Aignan Cedex France [Tel: 35-14-61-05; Fax: 35-14-61-04]), **Becoming Graduate Engineer by Permanent Training in France. Elements for a Balance Sheet.**

¶ The year 1989 was an important one for the French system of permanent training to become a graduated engineer. Bernard Decomps, President of the *Haut Comité Education & Economie* (Education & Economy High Committee) presented to the government an account that recommended the creation of a new regular channel of training, as an answer to the need of industrial engineers. The traditional schools of engineers did not produce enough graduates, & these graduates were not really prepared to assume industrial functions. In 1990, the government created a new fourth channel called *Nouvelles Filières d'Ingénieur* (New Engineer Channels). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28123 / ISA / 1994 / 8384

**Gadotti, Moacir** (U São Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil [Tel: 55-11-815-0232; Fax: 55-11-818-3147]), **Popular Public School: Politics, Popular Education and Public Policy in Brazil.**

¶ The common characteristic of the popular public school, now emerging with force in Latin America, is its search for autonomy & self-organization. The state is seen as the main articulator but not the exclusive one. The civil society contributes in elaborating & supervizing education policies & in controlling the organs responsible for their application. Civil society also participates in the collective effort, in partnership with the state, to improve education. The popular movements of the 1960s & 1970s saw the state as organizer of social welfare. Today, the new vision of the state is based on the idea of constructing new alliances in which the public not only receives social benefits, but participates as partners in defining public policies & priorities. Formerly, the popular movements had a revolutionary or a demanding character; today, they are predominantly programmatic. Popular education, including adult education, has been favored by the rise of new forces of local democratic power & by the presence of militants or sympathizers of the popular education movements in the bureaucratic apparatus of the state. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28124 / ISA / 1994 / 8385

**Gadsden, Carlos** (CEDEM Circuito 159, San Carlos 37230 León Mexico [Fax: 52-47-11-90-44]), **Social Economy, Development and Self-Management Portrait as a Means of Introduction.**

¶ The academic definitions of social economy, development, & self-management have different strengths when framed in the dimensions of reality. They stop being mere theoretical concepts & become efforts to construct what is possible, desirable, & indispensable. An introduction of the trends & perspectives of development, social economy, & self-management in different parts of the world is presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28125 / ISA / 1994 / 8386

**Gaete, T. Amelia** (U Frontera, Temuco Chile [Tel: 056-045-252746; Fax: 0056-45-252547]), **The Process of Modernization in the Rural Families of Elementary School Children of Mapuche and Non-Mapuche Cultures.**

¶ Forty rural families of elementary school children located in 5 communities of Cautin Province, Chile, were empirically studied 1991-1993, seeking to determine existing school, family, & community relationships. The main objective of the family study was to identify socioeconomic, psychosocial, & ethnocultural variables that condition family patterns & dynamics, which in turn influence the children's scholastic achievements & degree of community participation. Data were obtained via the scale of modernism-traditionalism (Inkeles & Smith), an income assessment for sociocultural variables, & a semistructured observation protocol. Of 16 specific hypotheses, 9 were supported by the data. Based on these results, a greater degree of psychosocial modernism was found, surprisingly, among the Mapuche than among the non-Mapuche families studied. Modernism has permitted change & innovation, greater expectations of achievement, & greater community participation. However, the Mapuche people simultaneously maintain their ancestral cultural traditions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28126 / ISA / 1994 / 8387

**Gaillard, Jacques, Schlemmer, Bernard & Waast, Roland** (STD OR-STOM Bondy, 72 route Aulnay F-93143 France [Tel: 33-1-48-02-56-12; Fax: 33-1-48-47-30-88]), **Scientific Cooperation and Emergence of Scientific Communities in the Developing Countries.**

¶ After a brief review of how aid policies to support research in less-developed countries (LDCs) have evolved over the last three decades, results are presented of a recent evaluation of the science, technology, & development (STD) program of the European Community to illustrate how North-South scientific collaboration can contribute to the emergence of scientific communities in LDCs. The second phase of the STD program (1987-1990) during which 339 projects were approved with partner institutions in 97 countries (of which 86 were LDCs) is described. Discussion includes: (1) the relative role of different partners; (2) similarities & differences between partners in the North & the South in terms of choice of research problems, working conditions, division of work, & research outputs; & (3) the overall contribution of the program to research for international development capacity building in Europe & to the emergence of scientific communities in the LDC. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28127 / ISA / 1994 / 8388

**Galkin, Alexander A.** (Gorbachev Foundation, Leningradski Pr. 49 Moscow Russia [Tel: 095-157-69-62; Fax: 095-943-9594]), **Superethnicity Perceived as a Global Issue.**

¶ Superethnicity is interpreted as a current stage of nationalism, characterized by the separation of an ethnic group, not unification within a nation (traditional nationalism). The essence of this hypothesis is that superethnicity is a global, not regional, phenomenon resulting from a number of general regularities. Support for the hypothesis is based on a comparative analysis of different countries & regions, with a special emphasis on Russia. Emphasized are the social roots & political consequences of the rise of superethnicity. Concrete sociopolitical & legal measures aimed to alleviate negative effects of superethnicity are proposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28128 / ISA / 1994 / 8389

**Gallagher, Eugene B.** (Dept Behavioral Science U Kentucky, Lexington 40536-0086 [Tel: 606-323-5804; Fax: 606-323-5350]), **Medical Education as a Vehicle of Modernization in Gulf Arab Medical Schools.**

¶ Describes the Gulf Arab societies as modern in their acquisition of

technology, rampant consumerism, rapid expansion of educational, health, & welfare facilities, & progress along the trajectory of the demographic transition. Yet they are also traditional in their conservative stance on family, the role of women, democratic political institutions, & cultural freedom of expression. Their wealth, entirely oil-based, enables them to pursue modern things without the shackle of poverty & without achieving industrial or agricultural productivity. Thus they offer an idealized yet real-life laboratory for studying the impact of rapid wealth accumulation on a societal scale. Consideration is given to how the tension between tradition & modernity is played out in the forum of medical education. Through personal observations & experiences in teaching in three Gulf Arab medical schools, it is found that medical education is a major cultural symbol of modernity in Gulf Arab society, but does not challenge traditional values. However, the medical school as an organization is the scene of intermittent conflict between modernizing liberals, among both students & faculty, & their conservative opponents. Gender issues, concerning "proprieties" among females are a frequent source of conflict. Other conflicts arise around the implementation of universalistic values in faculty recruitment & in standards for grading students. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28129 / ISA / 1994 / 8390

**Gallardo, A. Bernarda & Contreras, Sergio** (Mideplan, Ahumada 48 Santiago Chile [Tel: 56-2-699-3250; Fax: 56-2-699-3900]), **Development and Participation in Post-Authoritarian Chile: Trends and Problems in South America.**

¶ Through quantitative & qualitative data, contends that Chilean society is in a complex process of transition, with problematic issues concerning polity, economics, social organization, & culture. Some of these features may be understood as pertaining to the more general & structural characteristics of Latin American countries. The main question addressed is how development is being understood & experienced in a context of a reconquered democracy. It is contended that economic processes are imposing a model that still is external to the actors involved in its application. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28130 / ISA / 1994 / 8391

**Galler, Heinz P.** (Faculty Economics Martin Luther U, D-06108 Halle Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-345-38027-132; Fax: 49-345-28322]), **Policy Analyses with the Frankfurt Microsimulation Model: The Old Age Pension System.**

¶ Presents a microsimulation approach that has been used to evaluate reform proposals for dependents' benefits in the German old age pension system. The intention of these proposals is to substitute widows' pensions that are derived from the pension claim of the deceased by an individual claim of the surviving spouse that is based on contributions. Both the impact of the proposals on revenue & expenditures of the system & on the personal distribution of income are evaluated using a revised version of the Frankfurt microsimulation model. Described are the database & the structure of the model, the simulation approach adopted, & the main results achieved. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28131 / ISA / 1994 / 8392

**Galperin, Bella L. & Baba, Vishwanath V.** (Dept Management Cordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8 [Tel: 514-848-2719; Fax: 514-848-2839]), **Stress and Depression.**

¶ Reviews different theories of stress & depression & develops a model linking the two. Stress is viewed as resulting from a poor person-environmental fit, the outcome of both intrapsychic & interpersonal factors. In that context, objective & subjective appraisals of environmental demands by the individual & their impact on perceived stress is discussed, citing research on cognitive disruption, physiological arousal, emotional responses, & learned helplessness. The empirical literature linking stress & depression is examined within the economic & social contexts. The role of moderators, eg, social support, locus of control, self-focused attention, coping mechanisms, & personality factors, on the relationship between stress & depression are assessed. The importance of an interdisciplinary approach using both psychological & sociological constructs is emphasized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28132 / ISA / 1994 / 8393

**Galuszka, Mieczysław & Kowalewicz, Kazimierz** (al. Kościuszki 85, Łódź PL-90436 Poland [Tel: 48-42-36-38-53]), **Musical Style and Common Reception of Music.**

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¶ Argues that the issue of reception of artwork is a recognized object of sociological study, including sociology of music, & that it is only when inquiring into real acts of reception perceived as a social phenomenon that the nature of reception & the differences & similarities in goals of aesthetics & sociology can be determined. It is contended that one of the possible attitudes toward a work of art is that of concentration. The reception of any work of art from the past would be incomplete or distorted if the semantic & expressive qualities of characteristics in works created in a given style passed unnoticed. Stylistic competence is also an element of musical competence. In an attempt to determine the extent to which listeners present a taxonomic definition of a style, a survey was conducted in which university & secondary school students were first asked to listen to 3 fragments of well-known works in a given style. Analysis of 304 utterances collected reveals 2 types of approaches: respondents would use structural qualifications, or speak about sensations or emotions aroused by a given work of music. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28133 / ISA / 1994 / 8394

**Gama, António & Finuras, Paulo** (Transportes Luís Simões, Lda-Moninhos-Loures (Tel: 01-351-9833073)), **Participation and Organizational Culture: A Practical Portuguese Case.**

¶ A case study of interdisciplinary intervention within a Portuguese family business. Participation & communications factors in this organization strengthen its own culture, as well as reinforce & distinguish the competitiveness in the community market. The intervention has as its immediate aims the detection of needs & the elaboration of a training plan. It also encourages more active participation & communication of all intervenients within & outside the business (users). It is suggested that methodology, in spite of being conceived according to the Portuguese case, can also be applied to other contexts, which can contribute to the development of a generalized participation process & reinforce the company's cultural identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28134 / ISA / 1994 / 8395

**Gamoran, Adam & Ayalon, Hanna** (Dept Sociology U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 (e-mail: gamoran@wiscssc.bitnet)), **Stratification in Academic Secondary Programs and Educational Inequality: Comparisons of Israel and the United States.**

¶ Assesses the impact of stratification within academic programs on the relation between social origins & achievement outcomes in Israeli & US high schools. In Israel, students in lower-level academic (nonvocational) courses are still studying for the bagrut (matriculation) examination, & have an incentive to do their best on the exam, just as do students in higher-level academic courses. In the US, by contrast, students in lower-level academic courses have very little incentive to work hard in school: there is no direct connection between high school grades & obtaining a job, & any student with a high school diploma can attend some college, even with poor grades. Data from the Ministry of Education in Israel & the National Educational Longitudinal Survey in the US are drawn on to test the hypothesis that increased stratification within Israel secondary schools will not magnify the relation between socioeconomic status (SES) & attainment, while in US schools, the more differentiated the academic program, the more low-SES students are likely to be overrepresented in lower-level courses where they will see little reason to do more than pass. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28135 / ISA / 1994 / 8396

**Gantar, Pavel** (Faculty Social Sciences, Kardeljeva pl 5 61000 Ljubljana Slovenia (Tel: 386-61-1681-461; Fax: 386-61-1683-421)), **Cities and Regions in Post-Socialist Transformation.**

¶ Examines how economic & political changes characteristic of the post-socialist transformation affect cities & urban regions. Various theories dealing with social changes in former socialist countries are reviewed, including modernization, economic inefficiency, & delegitimization theories, in an attempt to grasp major changes that have spatial consequences. Changes in urban image, propriety status, commodification of space, pluralization of local politics, & changing position in wider territorial systems are identified. The postsocialist transition is typically accompanied by the selective breakdown of the socialist welfare system based on full employment policy. Therefore cities are faced with two major problems: an increasing rate of unemployment that creates the need for social intervention, & economic decline of traditional industries, which consequently reduces public funds. How these crises affect social & spa-

tial divisions are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28136 / ISA / 1994 / 8397

**Ganzeboom, Harry B. G. & Mateju, Petr** (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-6500 HK Netherlands (e-mail: ganzeboo@cc.ruu.nl)), **Access to Education in Five Eastern European Nations between 1940 and 1993. Results from a Cross-National Survey.**

¶ Analyzes patterns of educational attainment in five Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Russia, & Slovakia), using results of the recent survey, "Social Stratification in Eastern Europe after 1989," which followed birth cohorts of school age between 1940 & 1985. The data allow a systematic account of patterns of educational attainment during the communist period; little can be learned from it about such patterns during the recent transition period. Educational attainment of respondents is measured by duration (years in school) & studied in relation to: cohort membership, sex, parents' education, parents' party membership, & parents' cultural resources. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28137 / ISA / 1994 / 8398

**Garami, Erika** (Social Research Informatics Center, Victor Hugo u. 18-22 H-1132 Budapest Hungary (Tel: 36-1-1497-531; Fax: 36-1-1290-470)), **Ethnic Identity and Feelings among the Slovakian Ethnic Minority in Hungary.**

¶ A sociological investigation among the Slovakian ethnic minority in Hungary analyzed aspects of ethnic identity & feelings, based on a 2-stage survey 604 respondents ages 50-60 living in small Hungarian villages, & of 370 of their children, ages 20-40. The theoretical basis of the study was derived from Max Weber's & Talcott Parsons's concepts of ethnicity & ethnic traditions. The most important conclusion is: the development of ethnic identity is principally socializational. Emotional aspects of the commitment of minorities to their own ethnic group & to the majority group are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28138 / ISA / 1994 / 8399

**Garcia Fanelli, Ana** (Sanchez Bustamante 27, 1173 Buenos Aires Argentina (Tel: 541-865-1712; Fax: 541-862-0805)), **The Present Social Meaning of Higher Education for Latin American Youth.**

¶ Argues that in Latin America, young people from families of high socioeconomic status are overrepresented in the higher educational enrollment. Inequality in the distribution of income, lack of financial aid in the form of grants & scholarships, & low quality public primary & secondary education give origin to an unequal structure of educational opportunity for Latin American students. The disarticulation of the state following the external debt crisis in the 1980s & the decrease in public expenditure in education are two important factors that explain the above situation. Using public statistics & research reports, two interrelated processes are analyzed: (1) the growth in enrollment rates over the last three decades in a context of increased diversification of higher educational structures & important advances in the private sector, & (2) the variation by institution of the distribution of students by family socioeconomic status. It is concluded that the differentiation of the higher educational structure in Latin America did not lead to more equality of opportunities. On the contrary, evidence shows that courses of study & institutions are strongly stratified & socially selective, which also affects the opportunity structure in a labor market characterized by "credentialism" & low labor demand for graduates. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28139 / ISA / 1994 / 8400

**Garcia Ferrando, Manuel & Hargreaves, John** (U Valencia, E-46003 Spain), **Public Opinion, National Integration and National Identity in Spain: The Case of the Barcelona Olympic Games.**

¶ Preceding the Olympic Games in Barcelona, Spain, there were fears among many groups. Central government feared the games would be used to strengthen Catalan nationalism, & thus, rebound against the center. The Catalan government feared "Espanolization" & government interference in its internal affairs. The Barcelona municipal government feared the games would assist its nationalist opponents in the regional government to encroach on its powers. These different elements shared an inferiority complex concerning whether the Games could be efficiently organized, & all, including the International Olympic Committee, were acutely aware of the possibility of a terrorist attack. None of these fears were realized. Reported here are data from a large-scale survey of

Spanish public opinion on the Games against the background of attempts by various interests to influence it. Some tentative conclusions are drawn as to why public opinion was in favor & how Olympism relates to the problem of national integration & national identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28140 / ISA / 1994 / 8401

**Garcia Hernandez, Luis A. & Martinez, Estela** (Lopez Cotilla #1128 Dept F, Colonia del Valle Mexico DF CP 03100 [e-mail: garcia@redvax1.dgsca.unam.mx]), **Globalization of the Food System: Impacts in Trade Policy and Natural Resource Use. The Case of the Mexican Dairy Sector.**

† Analyzes the role of Mexican agrarian structures & the increased interrelationship of world markets & the local impacts in dairy production, showing the effects on Mexico's dairy economy & natural resources use of developed countries' policies to support dairy farmer incomes. In particular, policies of the US & the European Community have discouraged production by Mexican dairy farmers, simultaneously promoting increased imports of nonfat dry milk by Mexico. Mexican dairy products now face the prospect of greater competition with developed countries under the recently approved NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement). Policies in the principal producing countries discourage milk production, & have resulted in low international prices; however, Mexico is implementing policies to increase dairy production as a response to NAFTA. As a result of the interactions of domestic & trade policies, one might expect increased adoption of advanced technologies by some Mexican producers, further polarizing the structure of dairy production in Mexico & increasing the degradation of natural resources. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28141 / ISA / 1994 / 8402

**García Zamora, Rodolfo** (Facultad Economía U Autónoma Zacatecas, Mexico [Tel: 492-285-26; Fax: 492-285-36]), **Los problemas de la integración económica: los casos de Maastricht y el Tratado de Libre Comercio** (The Problems of Economic Integration: The Cases of Maastricht and NAFTA). (SPA)

† Analyzes two important experiences of international economic integration—the Maastricht Treaty & NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)—focusing on their economic impacts in (respectively) Spain & Mexico. Both economies are suffering the cost of applying neoliberal politics & of integrating themselves in large regional economic blocs. After years of sacrifice at lower-income levels, the populations of both countries are again asked to make an even greater effort that will permit the fulfillment of the economic convergence plans. Grave social crisis in the two countries makes it necessary to reconsider the external economic convergence as opposed to the rise in the living standards of workers. As shown by the growing doubt of Spanish workers in early 1994, & the Indian uprising in Mexico, economic integration & the models that they sustain are endangered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28142 / ISA / 1994 / 8403

**García Zamora, Rodolfo** (Facultad Economía U Autónoma Zacatecas, Mexico [Tel: 492-285-26; Fax: 492-285-36]), **The Modernization of Mexican Agriculture in Regards to N.A.F.T.A..**

† The crisis of agriculture & Mexican rural farm workers is studied. Following the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), there is a need for the reconversion of rural producers. However, at the end of the term of Carlos Salinas, characterized by economic recession, rising unemployment, a drop in the welfare of the population, & a deepening of the rural crisis, to get NAFTA passed, the Mexican government proposed an agricultural program supporting the transference of earnings to the poor producers. Since this project does not address the multiplicity of the farming crisis, such a proposal appears only as a program to take advantage of elections & oriented at diminishing the social tensions in the agricultural sector while NAFTA was being negotiated. Nevertheless, the absence of this overall proposal for development, the deal of NAFTA, & the growing dependence on foreign capital can have unforeseen consequences for the agricultural sector, as is shown in the armed revolt in the Indians' communities of Chiapas at the beginning of 1994. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28143 / ISA / 1994 / 8404

**García Zamora, Rodolfo** (Facultad Economía U Autónoma Zacatecas, Mexico [Tel: 492-285-26; Fax: 492-285-36]), **The Neoliberal Miracles in Problems. The Cases of Spain and Mexico.**

† Analyzes the Spanish & Mexican economies, which, by the end of the 1980s, were considered as new economic miracles because of the high rates of growth obtained as a result of: restructuration recommended by the International Monetary Fund & the World Bank, & the integration of large regional economic blocks. However, beginning in Aug 1992, when the rough draft of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was made known & the Spanish experience was manipulated to justify the accelerated signing of this agreement, the Spanish & Mexican economy began to show signs of economic problems similarly derived from their processes of opening & integration to the commercial blocks. The high social cost of these neoliberal miracles manifested themselves at the beginning of 1994 in a severe confrontation between Spanish workers & their government, & in economic, political, & social crises for the Mexican government (eg, the armed insurrection of the Indian communities of Chiapas). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28144 / ISA / 1994 / 8405

**Garcia, Angela** (Dept Sociology U Cincinnati, OH 45221 [Tel: 513-556-4702; Fax: 513-556-0057]), **Presenting a United Front: Team Work, Alignment, and Collaboration in Community Mediation Hearings.**

† Analyzes how participants in mediation hearings accomplish teamwork, alignment, & collaboration, drawing on transcripts of 9 videotaped community mediation hearings. An ethnomethodological conversation analysis shows how teamwork is done, & explores the implications of teamwork for the dispute resolution process. In mediation hearings, disputants often bring a family member, friend, or witness with them to support their case. Analyzed is how these ancillary disputants structure their participation in the hearing such that they align with & support the goals of the primary disputant. In addition, hearings are chaired by two mediators, who almost invariably present a united front to the disputants. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28145 / ISA / 1994 / 8406

**Garcia, Ernest** (Dept Sociology U Valencia, E-46010 Spain [Tel: 6-3864414; Fax: 6-3864730]), **Myth and Politics in the Debate about Ecological Sustainability.**

† Argues that the awareness that there are natural limits to expansion & duration of human societies engenders two types of responses. On the one hand, there is a vision maintaining that limits can be determined scientifically, & a system of appropriate technological manipulation—both industrial & social—could contain social development into these fixed limits. On the other hand, there is a vision stressing uncertainty, cultural adaptation, sufficiency, democratic self-regulation, & community. Both visions depend on myths. Different narrations regulate their social manifestation & different cultural backgrounds underlie their practical proposals. As a result, global problems do not necessarily have global solutions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28146 / ISA / 1994 / 8407

**Gardella, Juan Carlos & Rodriguez, Graciela Beatriz** (U Nacional Rosario, 2000 Argentina [Fax: 041-25-46-73]), **Subjectivity and Consuetudinary Law.**

† Focuses on the concept of Indian consuetudinary law, especially in reference to Argentinian reality, offering a case study of the Indian of Toba etnia in Rosario City. An examination of legislation about the Indian population shows how the hegemonic system regulation deals with the principal connection between consuetudinary law & statutory state law. This empirical analysis may reformulate the concept of alternative law on the basis of notion of alternatividad legal degrades. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28147 / ISA / 1994 / 8408

**Garland, T. Neal, Collier, JoAnn, Egashira, Daizo, Tejima, Yutaka & Hiraoka, Keiko** (U Akron, OH 44325 [Tel: 216-972-8881; Fax: 216-972-5377]), **Nursing Education in Japan and the United States.**

† Discusses the basic characteristics & problems of nursing in Japan & the US. An empirical comparison of demographic characteristics, reasons for studying nursing, & postgraduation plans & expectations of nursing students in both nations is made. Suggestions are offered regarding the future of nursing in Japan & the US. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28148 / ISA / 1994 / 8409

**Garms-Homolová, Vjenka** (Institut Gesundheitsanalysen & soziale Konzepte e.V., Neue Str 3B D-14163 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-30-8215380; Fax: 49-30-8215380]), **Community Care Services after German Unification.**

¶ In the course of German unification, the Western sector's health insurance system based on solidarity was introduced in the eastern sector, involving decentralized care provision. The impact of these changes on the provision of care/nursing is analyzed, & the newly created community care centers (*Sozialstationen*) are investigated, focusing on the cooperation with other restructured health/social services. Mail survey data from 199 nurses & qualitative interviews with 26 heads of the nursing in *Sozialstationen* & 17 administrators in the eastern states show that the nursing staff has high medical skills, but deficits in social & psychological qualifications. The decentralization of services & elimination of medical dispensaries have led to fragmentation of care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28149 / ISA / 1994 / 8410

**Garretón, Manuel Antonio** (FLACSO-Chile, Casilla 3213 Santiago [Tel: 56-2-2257357; Fax: 56-2-2741004]), **Social Movements and Process of Democratization. A Conceptual Framework.**

¶ Transition from authoritarianism, exemplified by the recent process of democratization in Latin America, coincides with a deeper transformation in the relations between state, system of representation, & civil society or social actors. There is a mutation from the classical form of fusion of these three components to a new matrix that could result in permanent decomposition. Modernity in Latin America refers to this construction of a sociopolitical matrix. The main characteristics of social movements (SMs) under the classical matrix, the military regimes, & the process of democratization are described, hypothesizing that during the predominance of the classical national-popular matrix, one SM prevailed that fused development, populism, & nationalism. During the authoritarian regimes, the predominance was given to a democratic SM. The question now, during the consolidation of democratic regimes & decomposition or emergence of a sociopolitical matrix, is whether new SMs will emerge. Difficulties in constituting SMs under the new matrix of relations between state, politics, & civil society are described. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28150 / ISA / 1994 / 8411

**Gaskell, George D., O'Muirheartaigh, Colm & Wright, Daniel B.** (Dept Social Psychology London School Economics, WC2A 2AE England [Tel: 071-955-7702; Fax: 071-955-7565]), **How Response Alternatives Inform Responses to Behavioural Frequency Questions.**

¶ Asking questions about the frequency of various activities—eg, health behaviors, food consumption, leisure—common in survey research. Shown here is how the choice of response alternatives affects response profiles; the nature of these effects depends on whether the question posed uses a vague, ambiguous, or relatively well-defined phrase to denote the target behavior. For vaguely defined target behaviors, Schwarz et al (1988) showed that when the response alternatives discriminate at low frequencies, respondents (Rs) interpret the question as asking about a more serious & infrequent event. They attribute this effect, called a meaning shift, to the Rs treating the response alternatives as information relevant to the interpretation of the vaguely defined target event. Through a series of split ballot experiments, using a national omnibus survey complemented by laboratory studies & qualitative interviews, investigated is whether Schwarz's finding generalizes to a survey context, with sets of response alternatives that might be used interchangeably by survey researchers. The predicted response shifts were found in the field experiments. However, the size of the response shifts also depends on other characteristics of the survey: the presence of priming questions & the orientation of the response scales. Think aloud protocols point to the processes underlying the observed shifts. Both priming questions & low frequency response alternatives are associated with more elaborate response strategies & with meaning shifts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28151 / ISA / 1994 / 8412

**Gasparoni, Giancarlo** (Dept Organization & Political System U Bologna, I-40125 Italy), **Italian Tourists' Motivations and Perceptions of International Holiday-Taking.**

¶ Reports findings from a survey of 1,032 Italians who had taken a holiday abroad of at least 4 consecutive bed-nights in the twelve months preceding the study. More specifically, tourist motivations & perceptions

with regard to holiday-taking & holiday destinations are investigated. The major dimensions involved in destination choice are identified as expectability/novelty, social/private orientation, activity/passivity; age, schooling, & prior travel experience are closely related to tourists' positions along these dimensions. On these bases, the following tourist typology is formed: organized mass tourists, modest sightseers, well-to-do relax-seekers, young pleasure-seekers, & independent explorers. It is shown that the perception & the appeal of foreign holiday destinations are structured along two dimensions: distance & climate. Data collection & analysis techniques are also discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28152 / ISA / 1994 / 8413

**Geddes, Andrew** (Dept Politics & Contemporary History U Salford, M5 4WT Lancashire England [Tel: 61-745-5000; Fax: 61-745-5999]), **Asian and Afro-Caribbean Representation in Elected Local Government in England and Wales.**

¶ Two questions are addressed: To what extent are local ladders to political representation available to the ethnic minority population of England & Wales? Is there a greater ethnic diversity among local elected representatives than among national politicians? The answers are used to assess the responsiveness of existing political institutions to the needs of contemporary multiethnic GB. The extent of Asian & Afro-Caribbean representation is determined, breaking down the figures by type of local authority, gender of councilors, & political party represented. Also discussed is the relevance of local politics to racial inequality in contemporary GB, examining factors that may hinder aspiring local politicians of Asian or Afro-Caribbean origin. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28153 / ISA / 1994 / 8414

**Geelhoed, Nicoline & Te Kloeze, Jan W.** (Rembrandtlaan 135, NL-3362 AE Slidrecht Netherlands [Tel: 31-1840-12510]), **Ecclesiastical Recreation Work at Campsites in the Netherlands.**

¶ Examines ecclesiastical recreation, which offers guests possibilities for religious activities & experiences during their vacation. Data included questionnaires from 337 holiday-makers & campers at 4 different holiday resorts & campsites in the Netherlands & participant observation. Some life domains (lifestyles) do indeed seem to correlate with participation in & appreciation of religious activities. On the one hand, it seems that holiday-makers who are members of a denomination participate more in & appreciate religious activities more than nonchurch members do; from the ecclesiastical workers' point of view this could be seen as a form of preaching to the converted. On the other hand, some specific relationships could be found between life domains & the participation in & appreciation of secular activities, eg, socially-oriented campers appreciate these activities more than privately-oriented campers do. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28154 / ISA / 1994 / 8415

**Gehmacher, Ernst & Orgris, Gunther Feistritz** (IFES, Rainergasse 30 A-1050 Vienna Austria [Tel: 555651; Fax: 555658]), **Life-Satisfaction and Its Correlates in New Democracies of Eastern Europe.**

¶ The New Democracies Barometer Surveys included a few indicators of general life satisfaction & domain satisfaction (work, family & friends, housing & environment). Comparison among the results in Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Bohemia, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia, & Austria (as a control group) shows not only the different levels of life satisfaction, but also their dependence on domain satisfaction, economic situation, political integration, & social background variables. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28155 / ISA / 1994 / 8416

**Geldof, Dirk** (Dept Political & Social Sciences U Antwerp, B-2610 Wilrijk Belgium), **Evolution in (Un)Employment: The Case of Antwerp.**

¶ Describes the development of the labor market in the Antwerp region since the economic crisis of 1973, as compared to the Flemish & Belgian situation as a whole. Fluctuations in unemployment are also analyzed. Results indicate that the supply side of labor has changed due to the influences of deurbanization, the disturbed social equilibrium in the inner city & the increased mobility of workers. Changing relations between the city & the port, the decline in industrial employment, & the recent stabilization of employment in the service sector are considered, & a profile is presented of groups excluded from or marginalized in the labor mar-

ket, the unemployed, people living on subsistence income, or low-skilled workers with temporary or interim contracts. Initiatives aimed at the (re) integration of excluded groups in the labor market are described & evaluated, concluding that the possibilities for reintegration of these groups in the Antwerp labor market are limited. The analysis draws on available statistical information, information provided by key participants, & survey results. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28156 / ISA / 1994 / 8417

Gelpi, Ettore (U Paris I, F-75015 France), **Education, a Cause of Unemployment or an Answer to It?**

¶ Explores both the positive & negative influences of education on employment. An examination of this relationship in Brazil, France, Italy, Mexico, & Spain demonstrates strategies for securing employment: job creation, worker retention, training, & integration of unemployed into trade unions. A call is made for new methods of education to establish a more positive relation between education & employment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28157 / ISA / 1994 / 8418

Genov, Nikolai (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia [Tel: 3592-883837; Fax: 3592-803791]), **Democratization and Uncertainty: The Context of Risks.**

¶ Contends that competitive political structures are usually expected to cope with risks more effectively than authoritarian ones. With few exceptions, the current experience in Eastern Europe reveals an increase of scope & intensity of risks, manifesting themselves in personal value-normative disorientations, & in institutional instability & loss of social security for large groups in international tensions. The conceptual framework of continuing modernization of modern societies is used to address how major segments of society perceive the situation of high risk, the predominant types of personal strategies for coping with risks of the transition period, & how perceptions & behavioral responses to risks change in the course of democratization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28158 / ISA / 1994 / 8419

Genov, Nikolai (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia [Tel: 3592-883837; Fax: 3592-803791]), **American Individualism as a Model?**

¶ Considers whether Eastern European transformations should be guided by the Swedish institutionalist or by the US individualist models of social & economic organization. It is argued that this issue disappeared from the public debate due to the new value-normative experience, focusing on outcomes of the professed & practiced individualism. In moral terms its extremes undermined solidarities. In legal terms individualism brought about an increase in deviant behavior & crime. Thus, the crucial problem concerns the prospects of a stable social order. Because of the recent experience, stability is identified with European institutionalism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28159 / ISA / 1994 / 8420

Genov, Nikolai (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia [Tel: 3592-883837; Fax: 3592-803791]), **Paradoxes of Rationality.**

¶ Argues that profound change causes paradoxical developments along all major dimensions of rationality. In Eastern Europe current upgradings of individual rationality come about at the expense of organizational efficiency & predictability, strengthenings of instrumental rationality bring about degradation of ultimate values, & the search for immediate practical results puts limitations on the search for solid cognitive foundations of action. Consideration is given to what the expected normalization of social time might mean for the balance of polar dimensions of rationality in social action. The discussion refers to longitudinal studies on the structure & dynamics of risk situations & on strategies of risk management. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28160 / ISA / 1994 / 8421

Genov, Nikolai (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia [Tel: 3592-883837; Fax: 3592-803791]), **Cultural Models of Environment: Homogeneity and Differentiation.**

¶ Postmaterialist values & behavioral patterns, including environmentalism, experienced a growing acceptance in Eastern Europe during the

1980s, at the onset of profound social transformations. Here, the development & stabilization of this trend are examined. Recent studies reveal that, faced with strong economic pressures, recent cohorts have developed strikingly homogeneous stereotypes of perceptions & reactions that are dominated by traditional materialism. Cultural models of environment are differentiated by educational variables. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28161 / ISA / 1994 / 8422

Georg, Werner & Vinken, Henk (Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands [Tel: 31-13-662728; e-mail: hvinken@kub.nl]), **Adolescent Values in Changing Europe. Comparative Perspectives on German and Dutch Findings.**

¶ Youth sociologists have attributed the distinct cultural features of modern youths to processes of modernization & individualization. In "adolescent society," youths are apt to endorse attitudes, values, & lifestyles distinct from those of adults. Previous cross-cultural research has revealed that indicators for macrolevel modernization of Western countries cannot be unequivocally related to the vivid cultural distinctiveness of youths & adults. Here, 1992 German & 1990 Dutch survey data are used to further assess mesolevel influences on youths' cultural features in both countries. Focus is on the relationship of *youth centrism* & attitudes toward economic liberalism & autonomy. LISREL analyses are employed to evaluate common models & to make multigroup comparisons. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28162 / ISA / 1994 / 8423

Gerber, Theodor P. (Dept Sociology U California, Berkeley 94720), **Expansion and Opportunity in Russia during the Soviet Period.**

¶ The expansion of secondary education in Russia during the middle third of the Soviet period led to increases in educational attainment parallel to those experienced in other industrialized countries during the same years. The expansion of postsecondary education failed to keep pace with these changes, however, leading to a bottleneck that restricted opportunity for higher education. Preliminary results indicate that socioeconomic differentials in opportunity fell from the first through the third cohorts, then rose again as the bottleneck in higher education became more severe. Large gender differences hampered women's attainment in the early cohorts, but disappeared, first among those of relatively advantaged backgrounds, then generally. The pattern of change in the effects of socioeconomic background on educational achievement (in these preliminary results at least) is more complicated than that found in the thirteen countries covered by Shavit & Blossfeld. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28163 / ISA / 1994 / 8424

Gerchikov, Vladimir I. (Instit Economics Russian Academy Sciences, Laurentiev Prospect 17 Novosibirsk 90 630090 [Tel: 8-3832-354427; e-mail: ger@soi.nsk.su]), **Privatization and Restructuring as the Main Factors of Changes in Management-Participation Interrelations at Russian Enterprises.**

¶ Research & observations at 7 Siberian enterprises, 1992/93, show that the former system of employee participation in management is completely destroyed. When the Communist party structures were dissolved, the employees lost their main channel for articulation. Trade unions (TUs) are now in crisis, & have lost the trust of their members & turned into something between consumer cooperative societies & a department subordinated to the deputy director on social problems. The opinions of managers & TU leaders concerning the question of what the TU should be are contrary to the opinions of workers. The role of administrators & managers is growing because of production diversification & structural-economic transformation inside enterprises. Possibilities for worker participation are more dependent on the development of internal economic relations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28164 / ISA / 1994 / 8425

Gerchikov, Vladimir I., Kalakutina, Ekaterina V. & Koshman, Margarita V. (Instit Economics Russian Academy Sciences, Laurentiev Prospect 17 Novosibirsk 90 630090 [Tel: 8-3832-354427; e-mail: ger@soi.nsk.su]), **Labour Relations at Russian Industrial Enterprises in the Modern Situation.**

¶ Explores relations between different employee groups that have specific interests in the labor sphere & conduct organizational activities to that end. Conclusions are based on the results of case-study research conducted for 2 years on 7 Siberian industrial enterprises. The main conflicts in

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labor relations involve: workers against managers, production employees against the enterprise office; & basic shop employees against auxiliary shop & service employees. However, their positions & interests are changing: the positions of workers & engineers is worsening but the status of top administration has received practically unlimited power, & the role of middle managers is growing. Both younger & older employees have lost status. The dependence of ordinary employees on administration has sharply increased. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28165 / ISA / 1994 / 8426

**Gerhardt, Uta** (Institut Soziologie U Heidelberg, D-69117 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-6221-542975; Fax: 49-6221-542996)), **Parsons's System Theory and the Re-education of Germany: Classical Theory and Contemporary Society.**

¶ Examines Talcott Parsons's concern for contemporary Germany, which arose in the late 1930s & was prominent in his work until 1946. At this time, the (re)democratization of Germany after WWII was discussed & initiated under the label of re-education, signifying the overcoming of deviant elements of a society. Germany's re-education implied transformation from a universalistic-ascription type of social structure to a universalistic-achievement type structure. Parsons participated partly in the planning of the military government policy through his work in the Foreign Economic Administration (FEA). The principle of restructuring German industry rather than deindustrializing Germany, proposed in Parsons's memoranda for the FEA, became official policy of the Office of Military Government in Germany (OMGUS) from 1946. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28166 / ISA / 1994 / 8427

**Gerhardt, Uta** (Institut Soziologie U Heidelberg, D-69117 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-6221-542975; Fax: 49-6221-542996)), **The Biographical Logic of Life after Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery.**

¶ How can the biographical outcome of coronary artery bypass surgery be explained? Data from a qualitative study show that patients' & physicians' theories of the origin of coronary artery disease are a poor predictor of postoperative patient careers. Equally, neither success nor failure of the operation explains postoperative prospects. What is important is whether occupation is a central life interest, which spurs return to work irrespective of patients' age or symptomatology, or whether patients are intent on living a "normal male biography," which motivates them to leave the labor force when the welfare state offers them entitlement to early retirement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28167 / ISA / 1994 / 8428

**Gerhardt, Uta** (Institut Soziologie U Heidelberg, D-69117 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-6221-542975; Fax: 49-6221-542996)), **Mental Disorder: The Common Ground of Parsonian and Labeling Theory.**

¶ Parsonian & labeling theory have often been contrasted as irreconcilable analytical approaches. It is rarely realized that both focus on mental illness as a specifically sociological topic. The reason why mental illness is predominantly analyzed is one of political salience: both approaches are concerned—if in different ways—with the question of whether, sociologically, fascist anti-Semitism represented illness or crime. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28168 / ISA / 1994 / 8429

**Germain, Guy C., Bray, Dennis & Stehr, Nico** (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2E1 (Tel: 403-492-5938; Fax: 403-492-7196)), **Global Change and Embeddedness: A Critical Analysis of Shifting Points of Reference.**

¶ Argues that contemporary social science research appears to be driven by contradictory spatial points of reference. On the one hand, there is a strong emphasis on global environmental, economic, & political transformations. On the other hand, there is increasing stress on the notion of embeddedness, decentering, regions, & local context of social phenomena. Analysis suggests these theoretical foci are moving in opposite directions; reasons for their distinct points of reference are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28169 / ISA / 1994 / 8430

**Gershuny, Jonathan Israel** (ESRC Research Centre Micro-Social Change U Essex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England (Tel: 44-206-872734; e-mail: gershuny@essex.ac.uk)), **Time Use, Time Budgets, and Life Histories.**

¶ In both life history & time-budget evidence, the raw data consist of a sequence of events of varying durations plus other time-invariant respondent characteristics. Further, there is a transfer of analytical techniques between the two areas: analysts of life histories construct "lifecourse time budgets" to summarize sequential data, while time-budget researchers use event-history techniques, eg, Cox regression, to model daily behavior. Causal connections (in both directions) can also be found between individuals' time budgets & their life histories. Here, data from two UK sources (the Social Change & Economic Life program & the British Household Panel Survey) are used to illustrate the value of combining the two sorts of evidence. It is widely believed that the domestic division of labor (as indicated by the daily distribution of time to unpaid domestic work by husbands & wives) is unaffected by the wife's entry or re-entry into paid employment. However, findings indicate that (controlling for other influences) the longer & more continuous the wife's employment experience, the more even the balance between husbands' & wives' total (paid plus unpaid) work. Thus, combining time budget data with work history evidence reveals that part of the dual burden of employed wives, which is apparent from cross-sectional analysis of time-budget data alone, results from a time lag in the husband's adaptation to the wife's employment status. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28170 / ISA / 1994 / 8431

**Geser, Hans** (Rämistr 69, CH-8001 Zurich Switzerland (Tel: 41-1-257-21-45; Fax: 41-1-252-10-54)), **Towards a One-Dimensional Political Culture? Evidence from Swiss Local Parties.**

¶ In accordance with Inglehart's & Clark's theory, it is hypothesized that processes of socioeconomic development & intergenerational change are contributing to a growing dissociation between social liberalist & environmentalist attitudes & classical socialism, & to a declining impact of occupation & class on ideological standings. Mail survey data were obtained from Swiss local party groupings in 1989 (N = approximately 2,550 responses) regarding composition of party membership, the party's position on the Left-Right scale, & its attitudes toward various political issues. Multiple correlation & regression analyses yielded little evidence for the emergence of any kind of new political culture. On the contrary, interrelationships between classical socialist attitudes, social liberalism, & environmentalism are closest when communities are wealthy, inhabitants are highly educated, & party members are young. It is concluded that Swiss communal politics is increasingly organized along the single ideological dimension of Left vs Right. Comparing the three cultural regions, it is demonstrated that these tendencies are most pronounced in the German-speaking cantons; greater dissociation prevails in the French- & Italian-speaking regions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28171 / ISA / 1994 / 8432

**Geyer, R. Felix** (SISWO U Amsterdam, NL-1018 TV Netherlands (Tel: 3120-5270600; Fax: 3120-6229430)), **Alienation, Participation, and Increasing Societal Complexity as Related to Development in Muslim Societies.**

¶ Explores the psycho- & sociogenesis of unalienated as well as alienated participation. Increasing societal complexity creates new forms of alienation & participation, but also resistances of groups that feel threatened or left out by an overly fast rate of change, which in turn threatens macrosocietal stability. Those left without the means to participate in the economic or political process tend to become alienated negative participants. In traditionally oriented Muslim countries, increasing societal complexity & high-speed modernization promote economic & especially religious polarization. Religious &/or political conservatives deplore the loss of traditional norms, & vehemently clash with modernists who favor changes that lead to what the conservatives tend to see as the decadent values of a secular culture. Obviously, this process leads to such mutual alienation & isolation that a rational discussion of the differences & alternatives becomes virtually impossible. Researching the specifics of alienation in both camps & disseminating the results might form the beginning of a dialogue. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28172 / ISA / 1994 / 8433

**Geyer, R. Felix** (SISWO U Amsterdam, NL-1018 TV Netherlands (Tel: 3120-5270600; Fax: 3120-6229430)), **The Challenge of Sociocybernetics.**

¶ Important concepts & recent developments in first- & second-order cybernetics are summarized to show how they can challenge sociological

thinking. First-order cybernetics originated in the 1940s, exemplified an engineering approach, & focused on system stability, & thus on feedback processes furthering equilibrium conditions in automata & other machines, making them amenable to steering efforts. Second-order cybernetics originated in the 1970s, was based on discoveries in biology & neuroscience, & focused on the interaction between observer & observed rather than on control of the observed, thus arriving at sometimes radical forms of constructivism. Many concepts & procedures of first-order cybernetics seem useful for sociology: system boundaries; the distinction between systems, subsystems, & suprasystems; the stress on circular causality; feedback & feedforward processes; auto- & cross-catalysis, etc. While second-order cybernetics may provide tools to describe organized complexity, & therefore is likely to influence future sociological theorizing, its influence on empirical research remains doubtful. It is difficult to apply first-order cybernetics concepts to complex datasets; but to apply the ideas of second-order cybernetics is virtually impossible because of its stress on phenomena like autopoiesis, change rather than stability, self-reference, self-organization, etc. Nevertheless, second-order cybernetics may lead to a realistic awareness that sociological phenomena often cannot be forecast, but at best understood in retrospect, in view of the continuous emergence of new levels of organized complexity within society, resulting in new behaviors & new interactions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28173 / ISA / 1994 / 8434**

**Ghee, Lim Teck** (Instit Advanced Studies U Malaya, 59100 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia (Tel: 03-7577000; Fax: 03-7568940)), **Ethnic Preference as a Developmental Strategy in Malaysia.**

¶ Addresses the use of the state to confer special advantages on particular groups in society. In the modern context, in some countries, state policies of preference for groups have often been in the form of affirmative action or regulatory legislation to make more equal, socioeconomic divisions. In other countries, particularly in some developing countries with multiracial communities, a special type of preferential policy based on ethnicity has become central to political, economic, & social development. Malaysia is a prime example of the latter case: ethnic preference by the state has been the cornerstone of the Malaysian developmental experience since 1957. The past & future operation of ethnic preference as a developmental strategy for the country is explored. Topics include: the results of state-sponsored ethnic preference in various sectors; the strengths & limitations of ethnic strategies for addressing allocative issues; ethnic preference vs other types of affirmative action programs; & merit & needs as a fairer basis for addressing future allocative issues. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28174 / ISA / 1994 / 8435**

**Gholamasad, Dawud** (Institut Soziologie U Hannover, D-30167 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 05131-1243; Fax: 0511-1762-5554)), **Sociogenesis of Islam Fundamentalism: Revival of Institutionalized Public Moral Control.**

¶ Uses the development of the Mohtaseb's office to show that the genesis of the Islamic Republic in Iran can be understood as an institutional democratization & therefore as a move of decivilization. Up to the nineteenth century, the office of the Mohtaseb as a symptom of the necessary external compulsion (*Fremdzwang*) has been abolished. Subsequently, the postrevolutionary reestablishment of institutionalized public moral control appears as a shift of balance between external (*Fremdzwänge*) & internal (*Selbstzwänge*) compulsions toward the former. In this context fundamentalism is an archaic form of rule. The rule is not upheld through a more extensive development of people's moral qualities, which are constitutive for their self-control. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28175 / ISA / 1994 / 8436**

**Giannareas, Jorge** (Instit Estudios Nacionales U Panama, Panama City (Tel: 507-69-1412; Fax: 507-23-81-24)), **The Return of the Judge amidst the Ruins of the State. The Case of Human Rights Discourse in Post-Invasion Panama.**

¶ Considers the significance of judicial appropriation of the protection & defense of human rights in Panama after the 1989 US invasion, with reference to the training programs for the judiciary & the new jurisprudential doctrine that makes human rights an issue of direct legal enforcement by the lower courts. A taxonomy of human rights according to the Panamanian legal system is developed, as is a typology of human rights violations. It is argued that the theory & practice of the new interpretation of human rights renders the ordinary judge not only the fundamental

protector of human rights, but also the heroic defender of the entire legal & political system, & therefore overloads its concept & obscures its failure. In the case of Panama, the expectation that the ordinary judiciary will deliver a democratic polity is shown to be unfounded. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28176 / ISA / 1994 / 8437**

**Gibbons, Jacqueline Anne** (York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 (Tel: 416-736-2100; Fax: 416-736-5436)), **Japan, the City, Love and Culture: 18th Century.**

¶ Examines interconnections of art with life: the plays of Chikamatsu are examined as they shed insight on city life & culture of eighteenth-century Japan. In particular, the theme of love-suicide is explored in the context of contemporary family relations & the merchant classes of the time. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28177 / ISA / 1994 / 8438**

**Giczey, Peter, Lukácskó, Zsolt & Fábán, Gergely** (DOTE Egészségügyi Főiskola, Sóstói H-4400 Nyiregyháza Hungary (Tel: 42-14-522)), **The Role of Armchairs in Sports.**

¶ Explores health, exercise, & sports, & the role of sports in people's leisure time in Hungary. Focus is on the influence of televised sports, comparing Western, Hungarian, & other East European channels. TV mainly portrays the joy & excitement of sports. Implications for health & fitness are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28178 / ISA / 1994 / 8439**

**Giddens, Anthony** (King's Coll U Cambridge, CB2 1ST England (Tel: 0223-337733; Fax: 0223-334550)), **Modernity and the Question of Tradition.**

¶ Argues that many of the most important questions in contemporary social analysis cover the final transformation of tradition on a global level. Consideration is given to what tradition is & why its status has now altered, even as compared to earlier phases of modern social development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28179 / ISA / 1994 / 8440**

**Giddens, Anthony** (King's Coll U Cambridge, CB2 1ST England (Tel: 0223-337733; Fax: 0223-334550)), **Social Theory and the Ecological Crisis.**

¶ Discusses the ecological crisis from the point of view of social theory, planning as central the questions of what "nature" can possibly mean today. The question of the disappearance of nature, it is argued, must be connected to the transformed status of tradition in a globalizing social order. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28180 / ISA / 1994 / 8441**

**Giele, Janet Z.** (Heller School Brandeis U, Waltham MA 02254-9110 (Tel: 617-736-3887; Fax: 617-736-3881)), **Women's Changing Lives and the Emergence of Family Policy.**

¶ Family policy is that subset of social policy that supports social reproduction: homes for workers, birth & socialization of children, & promotion of individual motivation & well-being. In a number of countries, growth of social welfare & family policy is linked to sweeping changes in women's roles & family life & to the emergence of feminism. Here, longitudinal data on women's lives in the US & Germany show that younger cohorts in both countries have adopted multiple roles that combine work & family life. These role changes have driven family policy as well as been supported by it. US women born after 1940 gradually abandoned the housewife ideal to combine work & family life. The resulting strain between women's actual lives & existing social institutions produced the women's movement of the 1970s & social policies to support child care, continuing education, parental leaves, & flexible work schedules. Biographical data show a similar trend toward multiple roles among women born since 1940 in Germany: 90+% of East German women combined public & private roles at age 35 compared with half that many in West Germany. In East Germany, it is less clear that women's changing lives drove family policy than the other way around. In West Germany, the trend toward multiple roles promises more public support for policies to facilitate women's simultaneous involvement in work & family life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28181 / ISA / 1994 / 8442**

**Giesen, Deirdre** (Dept Sociology U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Nether-

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lands (Tel: 31-30533812; e-mail: giesen@fsw.ruu.nl)), **Legal Aspects of the Marriage versus Cohabitation Decision.**

¶ A cohabitation contract can be considered as an alternative to the legal arrangements a marriage contract provides. Here, the legal considerations in cohabitation vs marriage decisions of a representative sample of 1,359 married & cohabitating persons in the Netherlands, collected by the Organization of Dutch Civil Notaries in 1990, are explored. Focus is on the frequency of the different legal arrangements for intimate durable relationships & the social demographic factors related to them. The decisions couples make concerning the legal arrangement of their relationship are addressed from a rational choice perspective. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28182 / ISA / 1994 / 8443

Gijswijt, August J. (SISWO U Amsterdam, NL-1018 TV Netherlands (Tel: 3120-5270626; Fax: 3120-6229430)), **Domestic and International Dependencies, Constraints and Opportunities of the National State in the Making of Global Environmental Policies: The Case of the Netherlands.**

¶ Addresses the question of how the Netherlands government defined its responsibility for sustainability in the context of two global environmental problems: the depletion of the ozone layer & the greenhouse effect; & which dependencies on domestic & foreign actors, & constraints & opportunities, influenced its behavior. Focus is on 1988-1994. The explanation of the behavior of relevant domestic & international actors is sought in their definitions of the situation & in the structure of the systems of interaction in which they operate. Empirical evidence is mainly based on secondary analysis of available research & literature. The approach combines regime theory & elements from theory of collective action. A multilevel approach of social dilemmas is developed, & implications of the results of the Dutch case for other countries are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28183 / ISA / 1994 / 8444

Gilain-Le Pape, Claude (LASMAS-IRESCO, 59 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France (Tel: 33-1-40-25-42-45; Fax: 33-1-40-25-12-47)), **Shareholders and/or Trade Unionists? Cooperative Society Members at the Beginning of the Century.**

¶ Records of the general meetings of one of the most important French cooperatives, 1896-1945, are drawn on to study the division of labor. The texts provide a "window" on internal discussions in a social group that was an important actor of the French libertarian & socialist utopia, though it was finally defeated. The records reveal a gradual stiffening of the opposition between the various components of the workers' cooperative, as well as the internal contradictions in each of these components. This complex cooperation between external boundaries & internal lack of consistency outlines a dynamic field of division of labor. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28184 / ISA / 1994 / 8445

Gilbert, Geoffrey Nigel (Dept Sociology U Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH England (Tel: 44-483-259173; e-mail: gng@soc.surrey.ac.uk)), **Simulation and Structuration Theory.**

¶ The problem of how to conceptualize the link between micro & macro level phenomena is the main topic of debate between methodological individualists & holists. Although there has been a move to reject both of these positions in favor of a theory of structuration, a precise definition of structuration has been elusive. These conceptual problems in sociology are mirrored by current discussions about the notion of emergence in relation to the computer simulation of social phenomena. Whether the sociological debates, in particular structuration theory, can shed light on the problem of emergence in computational systems is examined. As a result of comparing sociological approaches with existing simulations of human societies, it is argued that the latter fail to model one of the fundamental features of human societies, a feature that is made apparent in structuration theory: that members of human societies have the ability to monitor & orient to the emergent features of their own societies. The implications for the development of social simulations are considered. It is suggested that recent work on social simulation, especially that in which actors are modeled using an approach based on distributed artificial intelligence, has metaphors to offer that can help in understanding macro/micro linkages. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28185 / ISA / 1994 / 8446

Giles-Sims, Jean (Dept Sociology Texas Christian U, Fort Worth

76129 (Tel: 817-921-7470; Fax: 817-921-7110)), **Family Structure and Corporal Punishment.**

¶ Increasing evidence links familial corporal punishment with negative side effects, including violence & other crime, which raises questions about factors associated with spanking. Single mothers report a higher frequency of spanking; evaluated here are three possible explanatory factors: family structure, including number of adults in the household & their relationship; financial stress; & social & parenting support. Theory & previous empirical studies suggest that mothers in single adult households, with financial stress & low social & parenting support, spank their children more often than mothers with more favorable parenting conditions. Analyses of 1990 data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (N = 8,513 children & their mothers, ages 25-33) reveal cumulative effects of the three explanatory factors. Early results indicate significant effects of socioeconomic status & single parenting. Further analyses explore effects of the support variables & the cumulative effects of all three variables. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28186 / ISA / 1994 / 8447

Gilinskij, Jakov (Institut Sociology, 38 Serpuchovskaja Saint Petersburg Russia 198147 (Tel: 812-2923436; Fax: 812-2922929)), **Deviant Behavior as Reflection of Contested Boundaries and Shifting Solidarities.**

¶ Statistical data covering the last 30 years in Russia, East & West European countries, & the US & Canada, supplemented by empirical research conducted in Russia, are used to examine trends in deviant behavior, as well as victimization & criminalization, & in the appraisal of lawful vs unlawful behavior. It is concluded that under conditions of socioeconomic change, contested boundaries, & shifting solidarities, accompanying changes occur in forms of deviant behavior. In countries undergoing profound & rapid changes, the evolution of deviant behavior is more pronounced than in countries with relatively stable economic & social conditions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28187 / ISA / 1994 / 8448

Gillespie, David F. (Washington U, Saint Louis MO 63130 (Tel: 314-935-6674; Fax: 314-935-8511)), **Assessing Hazard Reduction Programs.**

¶ Compares earthquake hazard reduction programs in 21 US states with focus on the contribution of interorganizational coordination to successful hazard reduction. Data are drawn from archival materials received from each state, site visits & interviews at each state program office, follow-up interviews, materials received from national, regional, & states offices, & literature searches. Qualitative analyses include observations of common themes across the programs, descriptions of key operating assumptions, graphic overviews of program structure & processes, & narrative summaries. Quantitative analyses include standard measures of central tendency, dispersion, & association, as well as summary measures of relations using network analysis. Issues in the measurement of coordination are discussed, & it is concluded that coordination is critical to successful hazard reduction. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28188 / ISA / 1994 / 8449

Gillespie, Laura (Dept Sociology U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093-0102 (Fax: 619-534-4753)), **Rewriting the Tourist: (Alter) Native Perspectives on the Distinction between the Primitive and the Civilized in the Age of Cultural Tourism.**

¶ Reliance on native or ex-primitive accounts of the tourist industry & of personal experiences as tourists has resulted in the persistent dichotomies of First World-Third World, urban-rural, modern-primitive, traveler-visited, & mobile-sedentary. Here, the relationship between the speaking subject & the spoken-about object is reexamined using ethnographic interviews, personal vignettes, consumer catalog entries, archival documents, & European Community memoranda. The beliefs of ex-primitives & modernities continuously converge & diverge, as do their shifting roles as the first visitor. The anthropological -isms-primitivism, nativism, tribalism, traditionalism-are consequently discussed in light of the mobility of the ex-primitives. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28189 / ISA / 1994 / 8450

Gillioz, Lucienne & DePuy, Jacqueline (Bureau l'égalité, 2 rue Tannerie CH-1227 Carouge Switzerland (Tel: 4122-301-37-00; Fax:

4122-301-37-92)), **Violence against Women in Swiss Families.**

¶ Explores the hypothesis that: the more that structure, organization, & perceptions are inequalitarian (male-dominated) in a family, the greater the risk for a woman to be subject to violence from her partner. Focus is on the relationship between forms of physical & psychological violence & resources of both partners, division of domestic & paid work, power sharing, & women's perceptions about themselves & about gender roles. Questionnaire data from a national representative sample of 1,500 Swiss women living with a partner are analyzed via several statistical tools, eg, factor analysis, cluster analysis, & loglinear analysis. Preliminary results are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28190 / ISA / 1994 / 8451

**Giorgino, Vincenzo** (Dept Social Sciences U Torino, I-10124 Italy [Fax: 011-8125402]), **Promoting Change in Social Science Applications: The Case of Turin.**

¶ Draws on personal experiences as a promoter of a clinical/applied approach in sociology at the local level to explore the process of diffusion of an innovation. It is contended that sociological practice could be useful in the solution of social problems as well as in the development of general sociological knowledge. Discussion includes the characteristics of applied sociology & the dominant generalist pattern & the peculiar structure of Italian universities. Training & research both in academic settings & elsewhere are also examined. The current Italian context is characterized by a deep crisis: the political system has collapsed & new kinds of negotiations are evident between social classes. This situation offers a unique opportunity for change. Reforms of the public economic sector, education, & the health system are crucial issues in the political arena. The competent attention & positive criticism of social scientists everywhere is needed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28191 / ISA / 1994 / 8452

**Giraud, Olivier** (Observatoire Berlin, Reichpietschufer D-10785 Federal Republic Germany 10785 [Tel: 00-49-30-25491561; Fax: 030-25491684]), **The Role of the Social Partners in the Vocational Training Policy in the New German States-Industrial Relations and Public Policy in Germany after Reunification.**

¶ The system of industrial relations developed in West Germany since 1945, established the "social partners"-unions & employer associations-as important actors in policy decision making. Within the field of vocational training, the social partners & the state at both federal & regional levels have constructed a segmented but centralized system of regulation. The transfer of this system to the new German States is complicated by the difficulties unions & employer associations already face in establishing themselves in the former East Germany. Moreover, the segmented-centralized character of the Western regulation of vocational training obstructs the adaptation of this system to the East German economic context. Implications for public policy formation in the new Federal Republic of Germany are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28192 / ISA / 1994 / 8453

**Giri, Ananta, Modernization, Education and the Challenge of Synthesis: The Vision of Integral Education Movement of India.**

¶ The story of modernization as a social & cultural process has one of differentiation & discontent born of the accompanying, but unattended, need for integration & global synthesis. This challenge is now being specifically articulated in the domain of education. Sri Aurobindo's vision of integral education has been a source of inspiration for varieties of alternative educational experiments in India, eg, the integral education movement in Orissa, which now has nearly 130 schools from the primary to the higher secondary levels in different settings-tribal, rural, & urban-that run independently & offer an alternative to the government-run school systems. Here, the vision & practice of the integral education movement are placed into a contemporary global context, analyzing its promise for cultural synthesis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28193 / ISA / 1994 / 8454

**Giró G., Alicia** (Instit Investigaciones Economicas, Lomas de las Palmas CP 52760 Mexico [Tel: 525-589-1776; Fax: 525-251-9865]), **Mexican Commercial Banks under NAFTA.**

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313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Implications of NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) for Mexican banks, in facing an open financial & competitive market, are explored, noting how financial reform in Mexico has increased the concentration of the principal banks & the conformation of financial groups. The principal financial ratios of the six top Mexican banks are analyzed & contrasted to the principal banks of Canada & the US, using official & industry data. Mexican economic structural change has impacted industrial banking, & it is argued that, in the process of deregulation & liberalization, the Mexican state must improve the regulation of national & foreign investment. Mexican banks must reduce their profitability & enhance their financial services, or they will be absorbed by foreign banks. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28194 / ISA / 1994 / 8455

**Glagow, Manfred** (Faculty Sociology U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0521-106-4606; Fax: 0521-106-5844]), **Rural Development and Local NGO, Theoretical Approaches and Realities in Southern Africa.**

¶ The role of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) as a special form of societal self-organization in southern Africa for promoting rural development is examined. While the NGO is often the most reliable alternative for democratization & development, the notion of societal self-organization through the NGO is a recent postcolonial development. In the past, the negative political image of the NGO as a separatist or tribalist movement hindered its acceptance. Local NGOs are financially dependent on funding from NGOs in the northern hemisphere. International NGOs compete with local South African NGOs for technical expertise. Based on its special interests & sponsorship, the NGO selectively targets a section of the population, providing financial resources, motivation, & legitimation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28195 / ISA / 1994 / 8456

**Glaser, Daryl, A Spectre Re-Armed: The Post-Apartheid Afterlife of Ethnic Self-Determination.**

¶ The way that the South African government manipulated ethnic claims in its pursuit of the apartheid dream equipped many in the anti-apartheid camp with a healthy skepticism toward ethnically based nationalism. Some of the consequences of that kind of nationalism-eg, ethnic cleansing-have been institutionalized practice in South Africa. The end of apartheid has not, however, buried politicized ethnicity; it has spurred new demands for self-determination from Zulu & Afrikaner nationalists, as well as incipient separatist movements with an ethnic dimension in Natal & the Cape. It will be tempting for postapartheid leaders to suppress these claims. If those who enjoy a right to self-determination do choose to exercise it, the Left must support the accommodation of that right, even if the result is to spoil hopes of a color & ethnicity-blind, or a multicultural but integral, South Africa. But when is that right operative, & when can it properly be said to be invoked? These are complicated questions, raising further ones about self & identity, democracy & difference, majority rule & minority rights, rules of membership, & the territorial basis of democracy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28196 / ISA / 1994 / 8457

**Glubokova, Tatiana Gennadiyevna** (Regional Interbranch Research Center, Kharkov 310023 Ukraine [Tel: 0572-431-527]), **The Choice of Profession and Sphere of Activity by School-Leavers in Ukraine.**

¶ Disbalanced economy makes the task of choice of profession & sphere of activity more difficult. Unemployment is a new problem for the Ukraine & has some special features for young people. Questionnaire data collected in the schools of large industrial town (N = 270 school-leavers in 1993) are analyzed. Results show that the majority would like to have nonmanufacturing & non-blue-collar jobs. School-leavers try to avoid hard work in uncomfortable conditions; many would like to find jobs abroad. Some school-leavers are oriented toward professions; the choice of profession is stipulated by accidental factors. School-leavers appear to be unready to start their own life without assistance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28197 / ISA / 1994 / 8458

**Goetting, Ann** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Western Kentucky U, Bowling Green 42101 [Tel: 502-745-2253; e-mail: rfgoeann@wkyvm]), **Feminism: One Woman's Path to Survival.**

¶ Unlike other feminist sociologists, the author's path to feminism was

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forged without benefit of formal feminist education, feminist role models, or feminist collegial/friendship cohorts. Rather, her framework evolved privately through a unique series of circumstances & relations; her feminism is inseparable from a more general strategy reconstructive of the human condition. Chronic childhood trauma, merged with indoctrination into traditional American Indian philosophy & thought as an undergraduate, led to a comprehensive form of compassion—one that extends beyond issues of human oppression into animal & environmental matters. She entered into graduate work in the middle 1960s unsuspecting of the sexist tyranny awaiting. A succession of androcentric hegemonic assaults on her integrity forced the author to recognize a pattern that extends back into her childhood & that touches all women. To survive, the author joined ranks with the seasoned forces of neofeminism, suggesting that her childhood rage & broad naturalist/humanist orientation have infiltrated feminist organization & need to be addressed, the general ideology continues to fortify the author's life & those of other women. But feminism is only one part of a grand social reconstruction prerequisite to the rescue of this planet. If left unchecked, entrenched norms of white, Protestant, able-bodied, heterosexual male entitlement & dominance will claim the very air that we breathe. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28198 / ISA / 1994 / 8459

Gohn, Maria da Glória (U Estadual Campinas, 13018 SP Brazil [Tel: 0192-39-1301]), *A Construção da Cidadania Brasileira a través das lutas e movimentos sociais* (The Formation of Citizenship in Brazil through Social Struggles and Movements). (POR)

Examines the social struggles & movements in Brazil for civil, political, & social rights, mainly those of the popular classes, since colonization, based on records from Brazilian history & research in the social sciences. The popular movements' claim for facilities & social services, struggles for land & housing pluriclassist movements for ecological preservation, peace, & ethics in politics, & movements against hunger & poverty are explored. Analyzed also are the forms & structures generated by public administration as an answer to the political pressures of urban social movements, eg, popular councils for women, children, & the elderly. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28199 / ISA / 1994 / 8460

Gokilavani, Srinivasan (Dept Women's Studies Alagappa U, 623003 Karaikudi India), *Educational Values and Visual Medium in India: A Study of Educational Programme of UGC*.

Draws on empirical research to investigate the utilization of TV as an entertainment educational medium in India. Educational TV (ETV) in India has received increased funding. The University Grants Commission (UGC), a centrally organized institution, is encouraging the establishment of audiovisual, educational media, & mass media research centers at the university level in order to promote the production of TV programs in various disciplines. The structural & functional effects of the UGC & ETV in India are examined with particular reference to Tamil Nadu. The overall communication process of ETV, in terms of its objectives, modalities, feedback, & program evaluation, are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28200 / ISA / 1994 / 8461

Gokilavani, Srinivasan (Dept Women's Studies Alagappa U, 623003 Karaikudi India), *Unorganized Media-Oriented Communication Strategies and Formation of Public Opinion on Commercial, Political and Religious Issues*.

Discusses contemporary trends in media strategies used for creating public opinion in Tamil Nadu, India. Communication strategies such as posters, cut-outs, serial sets, decorative arches, & bit notices are becoming more popular & are proving as effective as the electronic media, though they aim at no specified target groups. These devices of communication are easily available & almost free-of-cost, unlike the conventional mass media, eg, newspapers, radio, & TV. The opinion of the public on certain political parties & ideologies, commercial items/commodities, religious leaders, etc, are formed only through these so-called "unpopular" mass media, which are popular in their real sense of effecting a change in attitudes, opinion, & values. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28201 / ISA / 1994 / 8462

Goldfrank, Walter L. (U California, Santa Cruz 95064 [Tel: 408-459-2543; Fax: 408-459-3518]), *Beyond Cycles of Hegemony: Eco-*

*nomic, Social, and Military Factors*.

After a review of current global trends & tendencies, four possible global futures involving transformations of the currently known capitalist world system are projected, & the social forces & processes tending toward each analyzed. (1) Global destruction could ensue either via a nuclear holocaust or irreversible atmospheric deterioration. (2) Global fascism could ensue through an alliance of conservative & militaristic forces in core & semiperipheral countries, especially in the wake of widespread peripheral & semiperipheral rebellions. (3) Global social democracy, entailing a global state's steady but incomplete redistribution of welfare toward the poor, could evolve through a transnational alliance of the technically skilled middle strata & the organized industrial working classes of the core & semiperipheral states, accompanied by an accelerated thickening of transnational economic, social, & political institutions. (4) Global socialism, with rational democratic planning, cultural pluralism, & gender equality all administered by a world state could ensue via a peaceful transformation of social democracy or a radical rebellion against a fascist & corporatist world. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28202 / ISA / 1994 / 8463

Goldthorpe, John H. (Nuffield Coll Oxford U, OX1 1NF England), *Modelling Class Voting*.

Recent research in GB, as in several other Western democracies, has shown that, contrary to conventional wisdom, there is no secular tendency for the (net) association between class & vote to decline. This association tends rather to display irregular, but minor, variation around a fairly stable long-term pattern. Here, a topological model of the class-vote association, derived from the ideas of "natural" class parties is developed, & applied to class-by-vote tables for nine British General Elections, 1964-1992. The model reproduces the data rather closely. Minor modifications to its design can be used to identify such shifts in class voting as did occur over the period in question. Further, by using the topological model in conjunction with a version of Erikson's & Goldthorpe's UNIDIFF model, it is possible to decompose change in the class-vote association into components indicating an overall weakening or strengthening of the association—ie, class dealignment or its opposite—and other shifts that can be taken as indicating class realignment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28203 / ISA / 1994 / 8464

Golofast, Valery (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Serpukhovskaya ul 38 198147 Saint Petersburg [Tel: 812-292-21-62; Fax: 812-292-29-29]), *Varieties of Biographic Narratives. An Attempt at a Working Typology*.

A simple typology of people's narratives is advanced based on the external & internal sociocultural factors of influence on content & form of auto-/biographic texts. Pierre Bourdieu's ideas of biographical illusion & habitus are evaluated in light of the proposed typology. It seems that the study of sociocultural change may be successful, based on biographic narratives of culturally competent & reflexive persons, or on interviews/texts of naive Ss. A concept of macrobehavior is proposed to decompose & integrate biography & history, & individual, social group, & social-cultural determining forces. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28204 / ISA / 1994 / 8465

Gomes, Rui Machado (U Lisbon, P-1600 Codex Portugal [Tel: 01-7934554; Fax: 01-7933408]), *State and Society on the Educational Policies in Portugal (1974-1991)*.

Discusses the complex relationships among knowledge, power, & schooling in Portuguese society, providing a framework to explore the set conditions by which educational reforms, as part of the process of social regulation, tie the young citizen to the state. The integration & relation of questions of power & its effects on school reform in the 1970s-1980s makes conceptually visible the rules by which certain types of phenomena & social relations are transformed into objects of reform. Focus on the structured relations that pattern the events of schooling directs attention to the changing relations of governing education in which the macro & micro problems of the state are linked. Emphasis is given to the constructive role of language, posed in a broader conceptualization of the problems of state management at the macrolevel & its issues at the microlevel. It is concluded that, along with the decentralization of state steering that occurred, there was also a centralization of strategies & knowledge. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28205 / ISA / 1994 / 8466

Gómez v Patino, María G. (Centro Europeo Estudios Superiores, E-28670 Villaviciosa de Odon Madrid Spain (Tel: 616-71-42; Fax: 616-75-68)), **Participation: A New Culture.**

¶ For years, people in Spain have not had the opportunity for participation. Now, children have this opportunity in school from private or public colleges to the university. When these children become adults, they will be completely trained not only in private, family, or university participation, but also in social, political, & economic environments. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28206 / ISA / 1994 / 8467

Gómez, Luis-E. (40 rue République, Meudon F-92190 France (Tel: 1-46-26-35-43)), **Modernity, Work and Social Theory.**

¶ With the end or transformation of modern sensitivity, expressed in the deemphasis on the ideology of progress & development, new sensitivities have appeared, eg, neomodernism, transmodernism, postmodernism, or late modernism. In the same manner, changes have been produced in the form & contents of work, notably post-Fordism & immaterial work. Here, it is explored how social theory can explain these processes, which have implications beyond the field of sociology of work. The construction of epistemological approaches to these questions is considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28207 / ISA / 1994 / 8468

Gomez, Sergio (FLACSO, calle Leopoldo Urrutia 1950 Santiago 3213 Chile), **En la búsqueda de un marco conceptual para el estudio de las organizaciones profesionales agrarias** (In Search of a Conceptual Framework for the Study of Agrarian Professional Organizations). (SPA)

¶ Reviews relevant literature in an attempt to develop a conceptual framework for studying agrarian professional organizations. Drawing on the tradition of Robert K. Merton, a mid-range theory is formulated to allow an understanding of the structure & functioning of the organizations representing rural entrepreneurs. Contributions by European authors are incorporated, methodological guides provided, & categories proposed for the analysis of such organizations. AA Tr. & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28208 / ISA / 1994 / 8469

Gómez-Cabrane, Leonor & Lucas, Antonio (Facultad Económicas U Extremadura, E-06071 Badajoz Spain (Tel: 34-24-274800; Fax: 34-24-271285)), **Communication and Participation Models as Basic Elements of Organizational Culture.**

¶ A theoretical examination of organizational culture, analyzing models of communication & participation in people's organizational behavior, especially in business organizations. Business & organization have a systematic relational, & dynamic character. To know the culture of a organization, it is important to develop psychological models (perceived individual necessities) & sociological models (crystallized historical experiences) that support determined conceptions of modes & instruments of communication. Circular models of communication are presented as a necessary requisite to reach participation. Efficiency is not the last criteria for determining the validity of an organizational culture, nor is the existence of perverse or pathological cultures in organizations, perhaps as a consequence of the confluence of underadapted participation & communication models or the discrepancy or incompatibility between them. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28209 / ISA / 1994 / 8470

Gomperts, Wouter (Dept Clinical Psychology U Amsterdam, NL-1018 WB Netherlands (Tel: 31205256810; Fax: 31206391369)), **Social Phobia and the Social Manners of the Past.**

¶ Social phobics, afraid of being embarrassed or ridiculed, avoid social situations that most people deal with as a matter of course, & are greatly hindered in their social functioning. The assumption is put forth that social phobia duplicates the expression of social distinction that was customary in earlier times. This hypothesis was tested in a diachronic investigation that used psychological tests as a social-historical source. Using Van Lennep's Four Picture Test (1948) as a basis of comparison between normal people of the 1950s, normal people of the 1980s, & social phobics of today, support is found for the assumption that the social phobic reflects the intergenerational hierarchical relations customary in the 1950s. There was no support found for the premise that the social phobic duplicates the traditional dominance hierarchies between the sexes, social

classes, & position. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28210 / ISA / 1994 / 8471

González Casanova, Pablo (Centro Investigaciones Interdisciplinarias Humanidades Torre II Humanidades Ciudad U, CP 04510 DF Mexico (Tel: 550-6702; Fax: 616-2988)), **Updating the Sociology of Exploitation: A Multidimensional Approach.**

¶ The dominance of neoliberal politics that emerged in the 1980s reflects a growing tendency toward exploitation phenomena, & resembles the trend recorded during the latter decades of the nineteenth century, when the politics of monopolies & colonialism or imperial expansion joined forces. The phenomenon of exploitation is considered here in a relative way, corresponding to the transfer of surplus from poor countries to rich ones, & from salaried workers to entrepreneurs & the elites. Empirical studies conducted on transnational, international, & internal transfers demonstrate that the problem of poverty & the impoverishment of 80% of mankind is not an "externality" nor does it have any probability of being solved through the neoliberal politics of aid, grants, or solidarity. The macroeconomic magnitude of the surplus transfers indicates problems of poverty, marginality, & environmental destruction that have turned exploitation anew into a central problem in the social sciences. Exploitation has become an overwhelming problem, since the very social-democrat & Marxist-Leninist alternatives themselves consolidated new exploitation systems. The only alternative seems to be the vague project of a universal democracy, which inevitably would have to eliminate the exploitative social systems in an evolutionary or revolutionary way. Updating the sociology of exploitation involves reformulating the problem of exploitation within the scientific schools of thought that committed errors according to materialistic & dialectical traditions, yet it means enriching the analysis of the so-called complex systems with subsystems of exploitation considered in their multidimensional roles not only economic but also social, technological, ecological, cultural, & political. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28211 / ISA / 1994 / 8472

González, José Francisco (UIA León, Prolongación Calzada de los Héroes 308 Col La Martinica 36500 Mexico (Tel: 52-47-16-72-95)), **Development and Poverty in the Mexican Indigenous Population. Trends and Perspectives from Oaxaca.**

¶ The recent rebellion in Chiapas reveals the exploitation native communities have experienced for five centuries in Mexico. Under the pretext of "civilizing" & "encouraging development," the oppressing groups have legitimated & hidden the social mechanisms that enable them to appropriate the resources of the native communities to maintain the status quo of their own groups. Thus, the poverty of native communities makes possible the wealth of the powerful groups. The natives of Oaxaca have attempted to break their domination. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28212 / ISA / 1994 / 8473

Gooch, Geoffrey (Dept Water & Environmental Studies Linköping U, S-58183 Sweden (Tel: 46-13-281000; Fax: 46-13-133630)), **The Territory of Environmental Consciousness. An Analysis of the Origins and Scope of Environmental Risk Perceptions in Western and Post-Communist Countries.**

¶ It is argued that differences between countries can be explained by whether concern for the environment stems from perceived global environmental degradation, or from directly experienced unsatisfactory local living conditions. These territories of environmental consciousness & risk perception refer to the area seen by the individual or group as constituting the horizon of environmental concern. This territory may be highly individual, consisting of the nearest living space, or it may be global, in which case, the object of concern will be the whole planet's condition. Considering these differing grounds for environmental concern, & the difference between the symbolic, noninteractive relationship with environmental issues as general representations of reported global problems, & the nonsymbolic interaction of individuals with their living environment, it is necessary to further examine the institutional settings & the territorial extent of environmental concern. Using extensive survey material & content analyses of local & national newspapers, the origins of environmental concern & the territories of environmental consciousness in three Western & two postcommunist countries are examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28213 / ISA / 1994 / 8474

**Goodman, David & Wilkinson, John** (U California, Santa Cruz 95064 [Tel: 408-459-4561; Fax: 408-459-3518]), **Recent Developments in the International Agri-Food System: A Southern Cone Perspective.**

Recent contributions to the literature on the restructuring of agri-food systems in the context of new processes of globalization of the world economy conceptualize these changes by postulating a transition from Fordism to post-Fordism & the emergence of a new international food regime. In this context, some argue that these developments represent a "new internationalization" of agriculture. Here, these conceptualizations of restructuring in the international agri-food system are critically examined, drawing on case studies from Southern Cone countries to suggest an alternative perspective. It is argued that the new internationalization approach provides a partial & incomplete view of the internal dynamics of major Third World agro-food systems. In particular, this approach obscures the development of differentiated national agro-industrial strategies, which condition the mode of insertion in world markets. Ways to overcome the limitations of the new internationalization perspective are suggested. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28214 / ISA / 1994 / 8475

**Goonatilake, Hema** (UN Development Programme 2C, St 352 Phnom Penh Cambodia [Tel: 855-18-810-269; Fax: 855-18-810-269]), **Sustainable Development: A Synthesis of Feminist and Buddhist Discourse.**

Discusses a theoretical approach & a way of life for environmentally sustainable development, using a synthesis between feminist & Buddhist discourse. It is noted how certain basic Buddhist principles, eg, the interdependent nature of power, personal responsibility for one's life, eradication of craving, delusion, concepts of "self" & "other," & interconnectedness with all forms of life in the universe, are consonant with many feminist goals & approaches. These concepts can redefine & reclaim women's innate voice in a state of love, wisdom, compassion & environmentally sound economic activity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28215 / ISA / 1994 / 8476

**Goonatilake, Susantha** (Center Studies Social Change New School Social Research, New York NY 10003 [Fax: 212-906-6705]), **The Merged Evolution of Culture, Genes and Artefact.**

The social sciences are colored by their particular ethnocentric origins of place (Europe) & time (eighteenth & nineteenth centuries) & their attendant central social issues. These included the major transformations wrought by a particular form of capitalism, & the technology & selective discovery & assessment of non-Western cultures. In the late twentieth century, a new set of circumstances is faced, including human social systems about to be profoundly restructured through interactions between culture & the new technologies of biotechnology & information technology. The ensuing dynamics between the social/cultural system & information technology & biotechnology can be described as information interactions between the three "information" lineages. Genetic information, machine-based information, & human cultural information constitute lineages that have evolutionary characteristics. The two noncultural information systems are now being acted on through biotechnology & information technology. The three lineages are merging their information content as well as their modes of interacting with their environments, resulting in changes in the genetic, the artefactual, & the cultural, & hence the social. Evolutionary trajectories in the biological, cultural, & artefactual realms are consequently becoming components of a larger evolving whole. It is the end of "history" as hitherto known in all three trajectories, & the beginning of a new history with new evolutionary features that can be sketched. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28216 / ISA / 1994 / 8477

**Gopal Iyer, K.** (Dept Sociology Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India [Tel: 31-275]), **Transformation from Ethnic Identity to Nationality and Reversal to Regional Identity—A Study of the Formation of Autonomous Jharkhand State.**

Because the ongoing struggle for the formation of a separate Jharkhand State within India has its roots in various tribal movements over the past 150 years, these movements are described. Toward the end of the eighteenth century, the British introduced the zamindari system & the idea of private property, which significantly altered traditional tribal no-

tions of community property ownership. A series of tribal revolts resulted between 1830 & 1900. Although the British government enacted some measures to slow down the process of land alienation, it continued. The tribal effort gathered momentum, however, & by the mid-twentieth century all the major tribal groups united under the charismatic leadership of Jaipal Singh & the issue had shifted from land to politics. Since 1980, these tribal groups have come to identify with the *autochthone* groups, the producers, the intellectuals, & the students in order to press for a Jharkhand State. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28217 / ISA / 1994 / 8478

**Gopal, K.** (Meerut U, 250005 Uttar Pradesh India), **Post Marxist Alternatives for the Global Poor: A Search.**

Poverty is a perennial social phenomenon, a relative concept that will always exist. Total alleviation of poverty is both a myth & a utopia. All political systems work within themselves to extract the poor out of the abject category, as it helps them to project themselves as the best server of the people. Capitalists, socialists, theocrats, & democrats all adopt measures to establish that worker interests are being taken care of. Statutorily provided welfare measures combat disabilities generated through poverty. Hence, there is no need to be desperate for specific political ideological alternatives. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28218 / ISA / 1994 / 8479

**Gorbunova, Antonina Mikhaylovna** (Dept Philosophy Kharkov Instit Automobile Highway Engineering, 310023 Ukraine [Tel: 0572-45-91-86]), **Collective Social Values When an Enterprise Re-Orientates for Business Activity.**

Social modernization characterizing the modern phase of development of society is realized by transfer to new structural modification in demands, interests, & motives of collective activity in enterprises. That process should not be simplified: the consciousness is not so mobile, elastic, freely changeable as it may seem in conditions of & compared to economic transformation in the Ukraine. Factors of external labor stimuli & of internal motivation are examined. The actual forms of business-related activity of an enterprise are imperfect & mostly aimed to obtain profit & benefit through usage of drawbacks of the economical mechanism. This explains lack in stability of the economic & financial situation of separate collectives & of all society, & also engenders tendencies for social degradation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28219 / ISA / 1994 / 8480

**Gorecki, Jan** (Dept Sociology U Illinois, Urbana 61801 [Tel: 217-333-0455; Fax: 217-333-5225]), **Incorporation of International Human Rights into National Legal Systems: The Problem of Cultural and Economic Development.**

Incorporation of international human rights plays today an increasingly dominant role in the global human rights struggle. The incorporation means inclusion of the international law of human rights, as a "higher level law," into the laws of those nation-states where human rights have not yet been implemented. This process is analogous to incorporation as known to the US constitutional doctrine, ie, inclusion of the Bill of Rights, as a higher level law, into the laws of the states; the US incorporation was a slow & wavering process, stretching from the 1890s to its virtual triumph in the 1960s. Human rights are, *ex definitione*, universally human, yet for members of a social group to be holders of a human right assumes the level of development of the group enabling them to exercise that right. Does this not imply that some are less human than others? Old & new instruments of international law can be used to resolve the antinomy in a manner taking care of both human equality & realities of the cultural & economic circumstance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28220 / ISA / 1994 / 8481

**Gorges, Irmela** (Fachhochschule Verwaltung Rechtspflege, Alt Friedrichsfelde 60 D-10315 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-30-825-76-78; Fax: 49-30-825-76-78]), **The Social Sciences and Empirical Social Research as 'Guarantors for Freedom', 1945-1970.**

An analysis of methods, goals, & effects of the Ford Foundation's donations to universities & research institutes in Germany after WWII. It is argued that the donations supported as well as hindered the institutionalization process of the social sciences in Germany (& in Austria & France) because of two factors: (1) the unreflected belief that social sci-

ences & methods of empirical research could be used as a bulwark against communism, & (2) the reliance on judgments of informal networks of social scientists & administrators who pushed ahead the development of only their own disciplines. Because donors & recipients had different ideals about democracy, finally, the program was judged as a failure. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28221 / ISA / 1994 / 8482

**Goriachenko, Elizabeth E.** (Institut Economics & Industrial Engineering Russian Academy Sciences, Novosibirsk 630090 [Tel: 383-2-350535]). **Local Community under New Conditions: Structure and Social Regulators of Development.**

¶ Explores local community functioning in the context of radical reforms, assessing efficiency & ways of improving social-spatial development under conditions of constant change. The analysis is illustrated by investigation of a rural administrative district, & of rural settlements & agro-towns within the district. Results indicate that: (1) The process of reform transforms the structure of a local community; ie, the role of local differentiation increases, & internal stratification becomes greater. Within a local community, both integration & disintegration processes are observed. (2) Under weakened territorial connections & forced territorial stabilization, the interrelation of locally oriented interests changes, & self-identification with the place of residence becomes stronger. (3) The incomplete system of democratic institutions & mechanisms of power leads to self-organization, & independent behavior within the local community; traditional distrust of the official authorities & estrangement from them remain. Different types of participation in alignment with the local reform are identified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28222 / ISA / 1994 / 8483

**Götting, Ulrike, Haug, Karin & Hinrichs, Karl** (Zentrum Sozialpolitik U Bremen, D-28209 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-421-218-4063; Fax: 49-421-218-4052]). **The Long Road to Long-Term Care Insurance in Germany: Actors, Strategies, and Compromises.**

¶ Utilizing an actor-centered point of view, the long process in which a compromise on the question on how to provide social security for long-term care in the Federal Republic of Germany is reconstructed. The previous means-tested arrangement of long-term care provision is described, tracing the stages through which the political debate on this issue has passed during the last twenty years: from the initial phase of defining the social problem to the final stage when the passing of the compromise package turned into a question of "all or nothing." The analysis reveals that the difficulties of reaching an agreement on long-term care insurance mainly resulted from the complex decision-making situation, & particularly from problems of coordinating a multitude of players under conditions of general uncertainty. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28223 / ISA / 1994 / 8484

**Goubert, Jean-Pierre** (Ecoles hautes études sciences sociales Centre recherches historiques, 54 bd Raspail F-75270 Paris Cedex 06 France [Tel: 1-4954-2442; Fax: 1-4954-2399]). **Historical Anthropology and Professionalization of Medicine in France (1750-1950).**

¶ Reconsiders the history of the medical profession through the meeting between two basic notions included in modernization: time & space, & the relationships between them. It is hypothesized that the general evolution of mentalities, including that of the medical profession & different social groups, ends by the recognition in eighteenth-century France of the same "knowledge-values," particularly regarding preventive medicine in different modes of medical activity (laboratory, hospital, consulting room). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28224 / ISA / 1994 / 8485

**Goudsblom, Johan** (Amsterdam School Social Science Research, NL-1012 CE Netherlands [Tel: 31-20-525-2262; Fax: 31-20-525-2446]). **The Theory of the Civilizing Process and Its Discontents.**

¶ Norbert Elias's 1939 theory of the civilizing process has been both acclaimed & criticized. Four interrelated objections stand out: that the theory (1) is teleological, (2) reflects a Europe-centered view, (3) misrepresents the development in Europe itself, & (4) is incompatible with contemporary trends that appear to disprove the very idea of continuing "civilization." The original theory is summarized, noting the observed relationship between changes in individual discipline (behavior) & changes in social organization (power). It is argued that the strongest objections may stem from discontent with its consistently sociological (for some, sociological) tenor. Sociologists are confronted with a threefold challenge: (A) to trace & fill in the empirical gaps in Elias's original study, (B) to explicate the concepts & propositions, & (C) to extend research to other areas & eras. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28225 / ISA / 1994 / 8486

**Goudsblom, Johan** (Amsterdam School Social Science Research, NL-1012 CE Netherlands [Tel: 31-20-525-2262; Fax: 31-20-525-2446]). **Towards a Sociology of Concepts.**

¶ Sociologists should be prepared to investigate the social functions & origins of concepts. All too often, the sociogenesis of concepts is disregarded. This also applies to central concepts in sociology, including such core notions as "society" & "culture." Here, the concepts of society & culture, & the methodological concept of understanding or *Verstehen*, are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28226 / ISA / 1994 / 8487

**Gouirand, Pierre** (Institut Prospective Tourisme, Hôtel Westminster F-06000 Nice France [Tel: 93-88-29-44; Fax: 93-82-45-35]). **Développement international des chaînes hôtelières: nécessités et méthode** (International Development of Hotel Chains: Necessities and Method). (FRE)

¶ The major hotel chains originated in the wealthy Western nations but soon realized that in order to flourish in a saturated market they would have to seek alternative locations where there was no hotel industry. These alternative locations were naturally underdeveloped & poor; in order to function properly, the hotel chains had to import their savoir faire & working methods. They also had to train personnel in these methods & thus they diffuse a certain foreign culture in these underdeveloped countries, which has an enormous sociological impact. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28227 / ISA / 1994 / 8488

**Gousgounis, Nicos** (Pedagogical Instit Athens, Solomou 41 P Psichicon 154 52 Greece [Tel: 30-1-6854283]). **Parents Influence on Adolescent Sexual Behavior and Attitudes in Greece.**

¶ Two research programs in Athens, Greece, during 1989 & 1991 evaluated relations concerning parental influence & adolescent sexual behavior & attitudes. Questionnaires addressed to (1) 720 residents of Athens ages 15-19, & (2) 300 residents ages 16-23 reveal that some important aspects of attitudes toward abortion are not influenced by parents. On the contrary, intrafamily communication has been associated with accurate knowledge of sexual issues. A progressive family model is tested, presented mainly by females who declare proequity in gender relations. A generation gap seems to exist more for young boys than girls. A comparison with similar findings in the US is attempted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28228 / ISA / 1994 / 8489

**Gousgounis, Nicos** (Pedagogical Instit Athens, Solomou 41 P Psichicon 154 52 Greece [Tel: 30-1-6854283]). **Inequalities of Greek Educational System and Students Alienation.**

¶ A continuation of previous analysis of inequalities in the Greek educational system presented at the first European Congress of Sociology in Vienna in 1992. The new approach examines the close relationship between students' success & the system of private preparation (*frontistiria*) for amelioration of grades or for entrance examinations for the university. This preparation is well organized as a prosperous business & became almost an obligatory semi-official institution even for the best students. The parameter of social & psychological alienation of students is examined in light of the emphasis on success, which leads to competition between students. No important issue of professional orientation is noticed, & the influence of family is centered mainly to the direction of status achievement, plus economical values. This system seems to persist in various institutional changes promoted by the state. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28229 / ISA / 1994 / 8490

**Gousgounis, Nicos** (Pedagogical Instit Athens, Solomou 41 P Psichicon 154 52 Greece [Tel: 30-1-6854283]). **A Comparison between English and Greek Young Football Fans Related to Their Behavior during**

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## the Game and in Every-Day Life.

¶ A study concerning the public & private identity of young fans, including girls, during football manifestations & in everyday life in Greece. A cross-cultural comparison of young fans in Greece, as studied directly, & England, as revealed in the literature, proves the importance of the cultural factors in the formation of self-identity. The phenomenon of violence sometimes expressed seriously during the games & sometimes lived as fun determines many aspects of the personality of young fans. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28230 / ISA / 1994 / 8491

Gousounis, Nicos (Pedagogical Instit Athens, Solomou 41 P Psichicon 154 52 Greece [Tel: 30-1-6854283]), **Violence and Order in Youth "Subcultures"**.

¶ Participant observation of Greek hooliganism proves its difference from analogous European phenomena. This is attributed to the particularities of Greek society, wherein the socialization of youth is realized in a world of confusion & alienation when emotions confront rules & the demand for social order. Every attempt to defy graffiti on school walls, oral insults in stadiums, school occupations, riots, & demonstrations symbolically challenges the impersonal youth society, who engage in such behavior as "gags." Their emotional needs falsely expressed through fanaticism, youth easily turn to anger, aggression, & deviant collective behavior. They manifest violence ceremonially as a game of risky behavior, & are influenced by media in a narcissistic way. They belong to all social strata & most are neoconservatives. In light of these findings, social movements theory should be reconsidered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28231 / ISA / 1994 / 8492

Goussios, Dimitri (U Thesaly, GR-38334 Volos Greece [Tel: 30-42169781; Fax: 30-42164958]), **Nouvelles Formes de coopération dans l'agriculture grecque dans le cadre de son intégration au marché européen et mondial** (New Forms of Cooperation in Greek Agriculture in the Context of Its Integration into European and Global Markets). (FRE)

¶ In Greece, new forms of collaboration between family cultivators & corporations, along with organizational & collaborative efforts among the cultivators themselves, are signs of the radical transformations reshaping relations between family agriculture & state & corporate interests. For a long time, organizations of agricultural cooperatives could successfully protect the small Greek farmer from structural inadequacies, but these organizations have proved incapable of answering the current integration of Greek agriculture into the global market & the resulting competition, reform, & state deregulation. The emergence of new forms of organizations is seen as a response to this inadequacy. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28232 / ISA / 1994 / 8493

Gouveia, Lourdes & Llambi, Luis (U Nebraska, Omaha 68182 [Tel: 913-843-3312; Fax: 913-864-3683]), **Recomposition of Global Power, Nation States, and Agriculture: Venezuela and Latin America.**

¶ Contributes to the theoretical debate on the changing nature of nation-states & emerging global state forms, as manifested within the agricultural sector. The discussion is grounded in comparative-historical analysis of Latin American states, particularly Venezuela & Mexico, up to the current NAFTA/GATT era & in relation to changes in other national & supranational institutions. It is argued that the recomposition of power structures situated at different levels (nation-states, transnational corporations, multilateral agencies, regional blocs, GATT) tends toward a diversification of current state regulatory forms & a redistribution of power among them, rather than toward the disappearance or weakening of the nation-state. Analytically, major levels of control can be identified: (1) transnational control mechanisms necessary to regulate international capital movements & the dangerous anarchical tendencies they engender; & (2) national or subnational mechanisms of control, necessary to regulate local sociopolitical relations. The mutual embeddedness, interconnections, & relative power mechanisms are discussed, concluding that the nation-state cannot be identified a priori, but will emerge out of the dialectical interaction between multiple social forces & structural conditions. The changing global power structure promises to recreate the extant asymmetries between First & Third World nation-states, as well as generate new ones. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28233 / ISA / 1994 / 8494

Govaerts, France (The Savoy 200 East 61st St #31A, New York NY 10021 [Tel: 212-486-2569; Fax: 212-755-1449]), **The Social Bond of the Concept.**

¶ The hypothesis is that the concept is considered from the perspective of sociology of knowledge as the result of cognitive activities that exist not only *in se et per se*, but as the outcome of an interactive process between logic & the sociolinguistic programming of the discourse about an object of knowledge. The social bond of the concept is at least one of the characterizations of its object of knowledge by values that give its specification. A general theory on the social production of knowledge was developed by France Govaerts between 1970 & 1983, a part of which was empirically supported by an analysis of a representative sample of advertisements selected from French magazines. A conceptual analysis was developed to identify cognitive operations of information processing. The findings were that social bonds of the concept are linked to discursive interactions in order to allow communication. Values link the concept to the real object around which the discourse is built, in a system of language connections that implies social relationships. They link words, things, & beings through cognitive processes oriented by their relevant valuation for roles & activities. They thus focus on socially driven valuations & devaluations of the links between their object of knowledge & some meaningful categories of perception through which the real object becomes understandable. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28234 / ISA / 1994 / 8495

Govaerts, France (The Savoy 200 East 61st St #31A, New York NY 10021 [Tel: 212-486-2569; Fax: 212-755-1449]), **New Aging and Contested Boundaries of Social Time.**

¶ The social & cultural representation of aging is becoming meaningful from the perspective of contested boundaries of social time. Instead of conceiving & organizing the lifespan on a linear mode of biological, motor cognitive, & active evolution-involution, socially bound by technical-cultural & work-trade-financial management demands, a shift is occurring in the construction of social time. This shift is appearing in postmodern societies where new thought categories of personal, social, political, & economic identity are being generated. Contested boundaries of social time consist mainly in solidarity conflicts between generations, with respect to personal obligations. Simultaneously, there is a shift at the public level with regard to ageist ideology. New perspectives on aging depend on the management of free time aimed to counter negative social conceptions & cultural representations of growing old. These can be replaced by an innovative paradigm of existential growth from the perspective of self-expression & identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28235 / ISA / 1994 / 8496

Graburn, Nelson H. H. (Dept Anthropology U California, Berkeley 94720 [Tel: 510-642-2120; Fax: 510-643-8557]), **The Construction of Heritage and Nostalgia: The Comparative Evidence.**

¶ Utilizes the concept of "symbolic estate" (a set of artifacts, myths, stories, & persona) in analyzing cultural transmission both within & across cultural & ethnic divisions. If heritage is merely what one inherits from one's forebears, then the cultural patrimony would not change much from generation to generation. But two major factors complicate this scenario: (1) heritage is subject to invention (Hobsbawm & Ranger, 1983) & selection so that it may be multiplied, modified, accumulated, & used in competition; & (2) heritage may be increased by the appropriation of the heritage of people other than one's forebears. Here, it is proposed that if cultural inheritance of a symbolic estate is seen as patrimony, then the touristic acquisition & use of the symbolic estates of the Other could be likened to matrimony. This conceptualization recreates the metaphorical model of alliance & descent, in which the national or world system is described in familial terms. In this model, nostalgia becomes an oedipal wish to return to the ideal state where one's heritage was one's life, one's milieu to be engaged creatively, rather than a "received truth." The various sources of contemporary nostalgia are explored at the personal & societal level. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28236 / ISA / 1994 / 8497

Gradolph, Rebecca (Survey Research Center U California, Berkeley 94720 [e-mail: gradolph@msa.berkeley.edu]), **A New Look at Occupation: Theoretical Musings and Empirical Evidence from Soviet Russia and the United States.**

¶ Using consumption-oriented standard of living proxies, the role of occupation in the stratification process is re-examined, the direct effects of occupation on standard of living in both Soviet Russia & the US. The empirical results indicate that occupation plays a direct role in the determination of standard of living through access to goods & services. It is argued that "occupation" be renamed & reconceptualized as "positional capital," a term that incorporates both direct & indirect (eg, through income) access to goods & services acquired as the result of one's occupation & position of authority within the firm. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28237 / ISA / 1994 / 8498

**Gradolph, Rebecca, Wright, Erik O. & Hout, Mike** (Survey Research Center U California, Berkeley 94720 [e-mail: gradolph@msa.berkeley.edu]), **Gender Differences in Organizational Assets: USA and Russia Compared.**

¶ Russian women earned 30% less than Russian men at the end of the Soviet period. Occupational segregation & a disparity in organizational assets—sanctioning authority & decision-making authority—contributed to the gender gap in earnings. Here organizational asset attainment is explored, using survey data representative of European Russia early in 1991 to show the effects of age, education, tenure on the job, & family history on women's & men's accession to positions of authority in the organizations that employ them. The effects of organizational co-factors, eg, industry & the extent of worker control & autonomy on asset attainment, is also explored, & findings are compared to similar data on the US. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28238 / ISA / 1994 / 8499

**Grandi, Roberto** (Istit Comunicazione U Bologna, I-40125 Italy [Tel: 051-349793; Fax: 051-300006]), **The Normative Effectiveness of Fashion as a System and Postmodernism.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ The most visible consequences of fashion's normative effectiveness as a system are social & individual changes & continuities. Analyzed here is whether the postmodern environment influences & modifies the functioning of this normative strength, focusing on the new relationships among the different components of fashion as a system: producers, distributors, dealers, media, research institutes, & consumers. Concepts developed primarily in the sociology of consumption & cultural studies are used to support the thesis that some characteristics of postmodernism—identity ambivalence & fragmentation, minorities' collective identities, multiple subjective positions, & consumption practices—have substantially modified the normative effectiveness of fashion. Implications for the development of both the sociology of consumption & consumer behavior studies are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28239 / ISA / 1994 / 8500

**Gras, Alain** (CETCOPRA U Paris I, F-75006 France [Tel: 0033-1-40-46-28-37]), **Mondialisation de la technologie et contre-pouvoirs** (Globalization of Technology and Counterforces). (FRE)

¶ The increasing entrenchment of technology as an invisible, but essential, almost "natural" constituent of modern life is noted. Paradoxically, the deeper the world's dependence on technology becomes, the more opaque & imperceptible are the material preconditions of that technology, for one success of technology is the ability to camouflage itself. The social dangers that threaten as a result must be countered by pacifying technology, making its deployment flexible & transparent, subject to local determination & variation. Toward this end, it is argued, sociology must again take up the study of the technological infrastructure, a task once abandoned as the province of economics. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28240 / ISA / 1994 / 8501

**Gras, Alain** (CETCOPRA U Paris I, F-75006 France [Tel: 0033-1-40-46-28-37]), **Civil Aviation: The Crisis Follows the Growth.**

¶ The history of civil aviation can be seen as an almost perfect paradigm of LTS. When the worldwide expansion of commercial lines began after WWII, political instruments of standardization emerged. ICAO established not only the patterns of behavior (of companies & pilots) but also the rules of use (certification, check-lists) & a universal language, ie, English. Aided by this network of organized authority, civil aviation

changed the image of flight by stressing the ideal of safety. As in any LTS, the problem of flow-regulation became increasingly serious as the civil aviation system grew. The impact of security needs & technological advances in the field of civil aviation is considered. It is argued that LTS sociology should examine the social aspects of technological development & work toward a human-centered technology. The human side of a technological world should not be left in the hands of engineers & technocrats. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28241 / ISA / 1994 / 8502

**Grazin, Igor** (U Notre Dame, IN 46556 [Tel: 219-277-8567; Fax: 219-631-5255]), **Ethnic Rights and the Establishment of Statehood: The Baltic States' Case.**

¶ The establishment of independent statehood in Lithuania, Latvia, & Estonia was not the result of a new ethnic self-determination, but the restoration of the internationally recognized statehood destroyed by the Soviet occupation in 1940. The opposite view, expressed by the late USSR & currently by Russia, is motivated by political considerations that ignore historical responsibility for the breach of international law & morality. The restored independence of the Baltic states was recognized juridically by the USSR & Russia in Sept 1991 as the result of the failed communist coup in Moscow. By having joined the UN, & established diplomatic relations, the independence & statehood of the Baltic states has been established. However, Russia still claims the right to protect the ethnic rights of Russians in the Baltic & elsewhere. A balanced approach to the issue of ethnic rights in the region must also take into account USSR's relatively recent genocide against the Baltic nations, & their massive assimilation. The improvement of interethnic relations in this area requires the creation of a system of political security guarantees from Russia for the nations victimized by the Soviets, & corresponding support from the West. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28242 / ISA / 1994 / 8503

**Greststad, Unni** (Instit Sociology U Oslo, Blindern N-0316 3 Norway [Tel: 47-22-420-438; Fax: 47-22-420-438]), **Sociology of Poverty: How Can We Alleviate and Avoid Poverty?**

¶ Is there any realistic solution to the question of alleviating & avoiding poverty? There are many theories regarding the improvement of living conditions & standards of the poor, but is it possible to use them empirically? The struggle to survive does not allow the poor time or energy to think of what to do about their own misery. One necessary condition to break the poverty circle is to remove the structural obstacles that cause poverty. By studying the actual conditions in different poor areas & extracting typologically, some internal connection might be identified between different variables causing poverty. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28243 / ISA / 1994 / 8504

**Greenacre, Michael J.** (Dept Statistics U South Africa, Pretoria 0001 [Tel: 27-12-4296887; Fax: 27-12-4293221]), **Application of Joint Correspondence Analysis to a Large Data Set.**

¶ While multiple correspondence analysis (MCA) is often thought of as the categorical equivalent of principal components analysis for multivariate data, joint correspondence analysis (JCA) is analogous to least-squares factor analysis. An application of JCA to the Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage (ALLBUS) data bank in West Germany in 1986 is described to illustrate the method's features, & the results are compared to those obtained by MCA. The geometric interpretation of JCA is explained, as well as the numerical diagnostics (eg, inertia contributions, factor loadings, & communalities) produced by the analysis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28244 / ISA / 1994 / 8505

**Greenberg, David F.** (Dept Sociology New York U, NY 10003-6687 [Tel: 212-998-8345; e-mail: dgreenberg@cfcluster.nyu.edu]), **The Pleasures of Homosexuality.**

¶ An examination of the historical changes in the role of sexual pleasure in texts dealing with homosexual relations. Most of the materials are drawn from Greco-Roman antiquity & from modern times. Cultures differ in the value they place on homoerotic pleasure, on the manner in which it can be sought, & on who is entitled to seek it. Social structures restrict the possibilities of experiencing such pleasures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28245 / ISA / 1994 / 8506

**Grekhnev, Vadim** (Moscow State U, 119899 Russia [Fax: 7-095-939-0126]), **Intellectuals' Existence in the Contemporary Russian City.**

¶ The Russian intelligentsia, as a sociocultural group, is becoming differentiated as a result of the country's moving toward a market economy, & of the transformation of urban culture into an arena of contradictions between various microsocial institutions. People no longer view the city as a cultural center, but rather, as an economic one. Intellectuals' frustration in cities is also connected with the younger generation's self-interest, & lack of interest in traditional cultural symbols. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28246 / ISA / 1994 / 8507

**Grichting, Wolfgang L.** (U Tasmania, Launceston TAS-7250 Australia [Tel: 61-03-243-528; Fax: 61-03-243-007]), **The Meaning of "I Don't Know" in Opinion Surveys: Indifference vs Ignorance.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Nine Likert-type items from the 1989/90 Australian Youth Survey (N = 5,350 respondents (Rs)), dealing with voting & politics, are used to examine the indifference vs ignorance interpretation of the debate concerning "I don't know" (DK) responses. It is hypothesized that the higher the educational attainment of the Rs & the greater the knowledge of where to get additional information on politics & voting, the smaller the probability of answering DK to questions about voting & politics. Conversely, the fact that Rs have not made use of any source of additional information is assumed to measure indifference in political & voting matters & is hypothesized to be positively correlated with DK responses. Results are overwhelmingly in favor of the ignorance rather than indifference interpretation of DK. Hence, DK answers should not be used as midpoints of continuous scales measuring opinions, beliefs, or action tendencies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28247 / ISA / 1994 / 8508

**Griffith, W. I. & Duran-Aydintug, Candan** (Dept Sociology U Colorado, Denver 80217-3364 [Tel: 303-556-8306; e-mail: couranaydint@cudenver]), **Group versus Individual Role Identity and Behavior.**

¶ An attempt is made to analyze behavior in groups within the context of the role identity & behavior link. Data are drawn from a random sample of 60 divorced or separated couples. Structured in-depth interviews were conducted to explore quality of interaction between ex-spouses or soon to be ex-spouses, & perceived norms regarding the ex-spouses. This permits an examination of differences, if any, that result from individual vs group levels of analysis of structural variables. This research provides information regarding not simply a single individual's look at his/her role after marital dissolution, but dyadic behavior of ex-spouses & the emergent normative structural constraints on such behavior. This helps to answer the call for a more "social" social psychology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28248 / ISA / 1994 / 8509

**Grigorescu, Constantin** (Institut National Economy Romanian Academy, Bucharest), **Poverty Pattern and Alternatives for the Protection of the Poor in Post-Communist Romania.**

¶ In Romania, there was no officially determined income per capita (family) to mark the threshold of poverty. Studies on the consumption basket & budget, elaborated by the Institut of National Economy, & data referring to the level & evolution of real incomes, reveal that an increasing segment of the population live below the limits of a decent standard of living. The scourge of poverty affects especially pensioners, the jobless, young graduates, & families with many children. The drop in the standard of living in Romania is the combined effect of pre- & postrevolutionary economic, political, & social factors. Countervailing the negative trends concerning the lowering living standards in Romania is dependent on the evolution of socioeconomic reform, on the relaunching of economic growth, & on the orientation of structural transformations toward the creation of a social market economy. This implies the optimal implementation of the measures envisaging economic rationality & social justice, with an important role played by the consolidation of market mechanisms, & by the improvement & adaptation of social & economic policy instruments. The reorganization on new principles of the entire system of social security, & the introduction of some social assistance programs that are now practically nonexistent, constitute main priorities. (Copy-

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94S28249 / ISA / 1994 / 8510

**Grigorescu, Victor** (Institut Medicine & Pharmacy, Bucharest Romania), **What Alternative Development Strategies for Romania after the Collapse of Communist Regime?**

¶ After forty-five years, the communist regime in Romania collapsed ungloriously & pathetically in 1989, after the rigid & suppressive family dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu in the preceding two decades. While the economy of the country was completely ruined & the society completely demoralized, the overthrow of the regime was regarded as a boom to the nation. The last four years were the period of choice, transition, & transformation from the totalitarian to the democratic regime. The process has not been easy. Political, economic, & social models of the ongoing struggling process between the post- & anticommunists are outlined. What Romania needs now is an alternative sustainable democratic development process whose key actors will be human resources, human dignity, & human needs satisfaction, with avoidance of any type of excess. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28250 / ISA / 1994 / 8511

**Grinberg, Lev Luis** (Dept Behavioral Sciences Ben Gurion U Negev, IL-84105 Beersheva Israel [Tel: 972-2-733973; Fax: 972-2-732766]), **Between Democracy and Colonialism: Dilemmas of Israeli Labor in the Sixties.**

¶ Discusses why the Israeli Labor ruling party institutionalized the occupation of Palestinians, arguing that the occupation is the result of Labor's failure to consolidate democracy after British colonialism. It is suggested that the political struggle in Israel after statehood was the result of confrontation between old colonial political organization & the new state & market structures. The conservative political forces in Israel were those of labor organizations, which struggled to maintain their control both over new state structures & new workers' grass-roots organizations. This struggle came to an abrupt end in the 1967 war. The occupation facilitated the coexistence of old colonial Labor organizations & the new state & market colonial structures controlling Palestinians. It is argued that the political organizations must be analytically separated from state & market structures. Political organizations are shaped at their inception by state, markets, & social forces, but from the moment the organizations are institutionalized, there ensues a power struggle to control them. This process creates serious barriers to democratization in post-colonial states, which are penetrated by political forces that have been strengthened during the colonial period & the struggle for independence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28251 / ISA / 1994 / 8512

**Grobelaar, Janis Ingrid** (Dept Sociology U South Africa, Pretoria 0001 [Tel: 0124-296860; Fax: 0124-293221]), **The South African State in Transformation: The Impact of Right-Wing Afrikaner Nationalist Dynamics, Tensions and Policy Divergences.**

¶ Explores the reasons for & the nature of the strife within the recently reinvigorated Afrikaner Nationalist movement in South Africa, focusing on: competing notions of radical geopolitical secession via negotiation or unilateral action; the related questions of resistance & violence; & shifting leadership, organizational struggles, & ideological tensions within the movement. Data were obtained from historical & contemporary literature & documentation, participant observation, & unstructured interviews. Considered in conclusion are the conditions under which the nationalist movement will act as a focused & cohesive force, the possible implications of this for the state, & the influence that it would be able to wield even if it were unable to unify itself in a logistically & ideologically cohesive sense. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28252 / ISA / 1994 / 8513

**Grönlund, Kimmo K. & Karvonen, Lauri A.** (Åbo Akademi Political Science, Biskopsgatan 15 SF-20500 Finland [Tel: 358-21-654830; Fax: 358-21-654585]), **Tingsten's Law of the Social Center of Gravity.**

¶ In one of the earliest (1937) quantitatively oriented studies of political behavior, Swedish political scientist Herbert Tingsten presented a hypothesis on the effects of socially dominant groups on the electoral behavior of local communities. A socially dominant group not only behaves in a uniform manner in political contexts; it also strongly influences the behavior of other groups. This "law of the social center of gravity" is analyzed here. Tingsten's law is seen as the reverse of the cross-pressure hypothesis. Its theoretical tenets are therefore discussed in relation to this

hypothesis. It is emphasized that both theories require analyses of the effects of social context—an aggregate-level factor—on the individual. They argue for ecological-level analyses that permit more comprehensive longitudinal tests of these theories. Several empirical illustrations are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28253 / ISA / 1994 / 8514

Gronow, Jukka (Dept Sociology/Research Unit U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland), **Social Stratification and the Stratification of Taste.**

¶ It has been a long & pertinent tradition both in sociology & in marketing research to presume that tastes are hierarchically ordered & that they follow the general system of stratification in a modern society. In addition, it is often presumed that new styles & new lifestyles originate in the higher echelons of society & are more or less rapidly adopted by the lower classes (the so-called "trickle down effect"). Classical formulations of this doctrine can be found in Thorstein Veblen's, Georg Simmel's, & Norbert Elias's work. The sociology of Pierre Bourdieu is probably the most developed modern version of this line of thinking. This approach, however, seems to be rather ill-suited to describe modern consumption patterns in general & consumer-oriented lifestyles in particular, although in the early days of modern mass consumption such a pattern can be identified to a certain extent. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28254 / ISA / 1994 / 8515

Grosfoguel, Ramón (Maison sciences homme, 54 blvd Raspail F-75270 Cedex 06 Paris France (Tel: 33-1-44-41-32-46; Fax: 33-1-45-48-83-53)), **Redefinition or Suicide: The Political Alternatives of Anti-Imperialist Movements in the Caribbean and Central America.**

¶ The disappearance of the Soviet bloc, the crisis of socialist discourses, the direct geopolitical control of the US over the Caribbean & Central American region, & the defeat of the FSLN in the Nicaraguan elections (1990) have produced serious & important debates within anti-imperialist movements of the region, eg, the Sandinistas (Nicaragua) & the FMLN (El Salvador). These debates are reshaping & redefining the traditional political strategies & goals of these movements from a confrontational anti-imperialist politics to a more moderate & conciliatory type of politics. While certain groups within these movements are still stubbornly defending the traditional anti-imperialist principles, other groups are being coopted by neoliberal discourses, & others are attempting to develop a new leftist-oriented alternative by redefining the anti-imperialist movements in a radical-democratic direction. An attempt is made to address the following questions: What are the structural limits & possibilities for radical social change in the Caribbean & Central America today? Are there alternative spaces "outside" the control of global capitalism? What metaphysical presuppositions of the old anti-imperialist paradigm need to be revised? After considering the region's peculiar political-economic incorporation to the world-system, what would a more pragmatic redefinition of an anti-imperialist position look like? An eclectic approach combining a world-system approach with feminist & poststructuralist perspectives is used to answer these questions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28255 / ISA / 1994 / 8516

Gross, Edith B. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Beaver Coll, Glenside PA (Tel: 215-572-4017; Fax: 215-572-2126)), **A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Gender Differences in Physician Stress.**

¶ Various studies investigating sources of occupational stress as perceived by male (M) & female (F) physicians (MDs) in the US, Canada, & GB were reviewed to assess gender differences. Similar stressors reported by both M & F MDs included time demands, overwork, effects on personal life, relationships with patients, & business matters. Gender-specific differences for F MDs were career & family conflict, responsibility of the role, & maintaining level of knowledge & for M MDs, demands of the job, patient expectations, & maintaining an adequate income. Since studies in the same country had contrasting results, health care system cannot be the explanatory factor, although it may account for a given stressor. However, because most occupational stress research, including research on MD stress, has been conducted on Ms, theories & models may not apply to Fs; eg, stress inventories often do not include issues related specifically to Fs. Change in the environment of medicine as increasing numbers of Fs enter the profession is another factor to be considered in assessing discrepant findings. Future research in MD stress should be designed to allow for the incorporation of factors specific to Fs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28256 / ISA / 1994 / 8517

Gross, Jan T. (Dept Politics New York U, NY 10003 (Tel: 212-998-8500; Fax: 212-995-4184)), **Sociological Reflections on the Process of Collaboration.**

¶ Critically reviews various ways in which the concept of collaboration is customarily used in historical/political literature. Drawing on the experience of various European societies under occupation during WWII, new conceptualization of the term is suggested, taking into account social in addition to purely political dimensions of the problem. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28257 / ISA / 1994 / 8518

Gross, Peter (California State U, Chico 95929-0600 (Tel: 916-898-4779; Fax: 916-898-4839)), **Politics, Culture, Traditions: Ethics and the New East European Journalism.**

¶ Examines the source & evolution of ethics in post-1989 East/Central European journalism. In a region racked by postrevolution uncertainties, insecurities, & confusion of values, journalism has the double duty of re-making itself & contributing to the remolding of society & its people. The evolution of journalism ethics is examined from a historical, cultural, & sociopolitical perspective, with focus on the first four postrevolution years. Several factors have impeded the rapid modernization of journalistic ethics, including a tendency to return to precommunist journalistic traditions, the retention of the "underground journalism" mentalities, the perceived exigencies of the new political battles, & the general confusion of values, which is exacerbated by the unsteady & uncertain leadership exhibited by politicians & other opinion leaders. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28258 / ISA / 1994 / 8519

Groulx, Lionel-Henry (Faculté arts & sciences U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (Tel: 514-343-7528; Fax: 514-343-2493)), **Participation to Social Service: Grass Roots Empowerment or Bureaucratic Illusion.**

¶ The issue of user participation in the social services is examined, with attention to: citizens' & users' role in the planning, organization, & orientation of the social services; & the social services as a means of exercising citizenship rights. Potential conflict between administrative & professional power & the development of social rights & the exercise of democracy is considered. It is suggested that, over the past three decades in North America in general, & in Quebec in particular, political debate covering participation in the social services has shifted in emphasis from questions of power & social rights to the goal of empowerment in informal networks. This more social perspective on the user-provider partnership aims to achieve the same efficiency & effectiveness objectives, as previously established by the political perspective. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28259 / ISA / 1994 / 8520

Grundy, Emily M. & Bowling, Ann (Age Concern Instit Gerontology King's Coll, London SE1 8TX England (Tel: 071-872-3035; Fax: 071-872-3235)), **Household Transitions and Health among Elderly People: Analyses of Longitudinal Data from England and Wales.**

¶ At older ages, changes in health status may prompt changes in living arrangements but changes in domestic circumstances may also lead to changes in health. Disentangling the direction of associations between household circumstances & health thus requires longitudinal data. Here, data from the OPCS Longitudinal Survey, a national record linkage study, & from three linked longitudinal studies of subnational populations, are used to investigate the relation of transitions between various types of household with subsequent health, as indicated by mortality data for England & Wales. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28260 / ISA / 1994 / 8521

Gubbels, Truus (Boekman Foundation, Herengracht 415 NL-1017 BP Amsterdam Netherlands (Tel: 020-6243736; Fax: 020-6385239)), **Dutch Private Art Galleries in the Nineties.**

¶ Interviews conducted in 1991/92 with a selective sample of 70 Dutch art gallery owners, specialized in different areas, styles, & techniques of contemporary art, serve as the basis for an empirical study of the Dutch world of private art galleries, their owners, & contemporary art & artists. Attention is drawn to the backgrounds of the gallery owners, their ways of maintaining & their motives for art dealing. Also discussed are their exhibition programs & the ways they handle their art & artists, & their views on the Dutch art market & their competitors & other parties involved in that market. The important (direct or indirect) role the Dutch government plays in the Dutch art market in general & toward art galleries in particular is addressed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## g

94S28261 / ISA / 1994 / 8522

**Gudagunti, Raghavendra M.** (Dept Sociology Gulbarga U, 585106 Karnataka India (Tel: 08472-24839)), **Professional Competence of Executives and Their Use by Public and Private Management.**

Explores the level & subjective determinants of professional competence among top executives in public & private work organizations in Karnataka, India. Interview data from 126 top executives of work organizations with 500+ employees are drawn on to assess executive competence in terms of degree of achievement of organizational tasks. It is shown that educational grades, social origin, & industry sector have little effect on level of competence, though the general level of competence among the executives is considerably high. Competence increases with executive age, & those with urban backgrounds exhibit higher levels of competence than those with rural ones. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28262 / ISA / 1994 / 8523

**Gueissaz, Albert, Dubois, Pierre & Malicet-Potocki, Danièle** (Travail & Mobilités U Paris X, F-92001 Nanterre Cedex France (Tel: 33-1-40-97-71-33)), **Information Systems and Division of Labor. A Sociohistorical Approach of the Universities in France, Italy and Germany.**

In an examination of computerized management systems & organization in ten universities in France, Germany, & Italy, the general hypothesis is that computerized information systems, implemented for the management of the students, teachers, & the technical workforce, can be used in favor of a productive rationalization (either a Taylorist or a post-Taylorist model) or/ & in favor of improved quality of service to students. The universities must manage both the influx of students & the variety of fields of studies; in this context, computerized information systems are compulsory. Findings are based on data from work observation, interviews, questionnaires, & document analysis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28263 / ISA / 1994 / 8524

**Guelke, Adrian B.** (Dept International Relations U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 2050 South Africa (Tel: 011-716-4248; Fax: 011-339-4605)), **The UNITA Option: Origins and Implications.**

The Inkatha Freedom party in South Africa has been unable to sustain a credible challenge to the African National Congress at a national level, & has been forced to fall back on the pursuit of power at a regional level. In this context, the threat of secession, expressed in terms of the exercise of the right to self-determination, has formed an increasingly important element in Inkatha's rhetoric, alongside its criticism of the African National Congress's alliance with the South African Communist party. The substance of the challenge to the new dispensation in South Africa is analyzed & evaluated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28264 / ISA / 1994 / 8525

**Gugler, Josef** (Dept Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06269-2068 (Tel: 1-203-429-3417; Fax: 1-203-486-6356)), **The Gender Transition in Rural-Urban Migration.**

Rural-urban (R-U) migration is selective by sex throughout the world. The study of sex selectivity in net R-U migration needs to complement the synchronic approach with a diachronic perspective that enquires how sex selectivity changed over time in various regions. Historical data, though limited, suggest that while men dominate in net R-U migration in the early stages of rapid urbanization, women come to dominate in later stages. This transition is related to changes in the position of women, especially in their reproductive role. The gender transition in R-U migration is thus connected to the demographic transition. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28265 / ISA / 1994 / 8526

**Gugler, Josef** (Dept Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06269-2068 (Tel: 1-203-429-3417; Fax: 1-203-486-6356)), **Third World Urbanization: Regional Patterns in the Urban Transition.**

Close to 50% of the world's population lives in urban settlements, & the last phase of the urban transition is now taking place in the Third World. However, the regions lumped together as the Third World differ markedly in terms of their level of urbanization & rate of urban growth. Distinct patterns of rural-urban migration vary greatly, & there are marked differences in the sectoral composition of urban economies, condition of urban workers, & access of women to urban earning opportunities. Social networks, cultural identities, & political alignments are variously based

on ethnicity, religion, caste, or class. The political impact of labor movements, squatter movements, & other social movements is quite diverse. Explanatory variables include the level of economic development & the characteristics of the political economy, along with cultural patterns. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28266 / ISA / 1994 / 8527

**Guha, Amalendu** (Institut Alternative Development Research, N-0104 Oslo Norway (Tel: 47-22-420438; Fax: 47-22-420438)), **Current Selective Elite and Brain Drain from the East to the West.**

Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

A cause-effects analysis of the current selective & elite brain outflow from the East European countries to the West, with attention to economic costs, including those associated with the nonuse of immigrant human capital in the West. The gap between the expectation & the realities of migrated elite is also evaluated. Polarization effects are also analyzed, in an attempt to contribute to the dominance-dependence theory, under conditions of brain & elite drain. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28267 / ISA / 1994 / 8528

**Guha, Amalendu** (Institut Alternative Development Research, N-0104 Oslo Norway (Tel: 47-22-420438; Fax: 47-22-420438)), **Economics and Sociology of the Global Marginal Society in the 21st Century.**

Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

The industrialized & economically developed nation-states, through qualitative population growth & maintenance policy measures, have succeeded not only in arresting population growth, but also in stabilizing the population, attaining its sustainable growth performance & assuring it a high & sufficiency-type of living standard. This trend will continue to the forthcoming century. However, the economically underdeveloped or marginalized societies will experience, as now, the quantitative population growth policy, perhaps with a moderate reduction trend, in the twenty-first century. Analyzed, with prognosis, are the sociological & economic aspects & prospects of the forthcoming marginalized social strata of the globe, presenting alternative solutions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28268 / ISA / 1994 / 8529

**Guibilato, Gérard** (Institut Management Hôtelier International, F-95021 Cergy-Pontoise Cedex France (Tel: 1-34-43-30-00; Fax: 1-34-43-17-01)), **Rôles des cadres hôteliers et formation: l'impact des chaînes hôtelières** (Roles of Hotel Managers and Development: The Impact of Hotel Chains). (FRE)

A survey of recent changes in the economics of the hotel industry due to the appearance of large hotel chains explores the changing role of hotel managers, & the complexity & diversity of tasks facing them. Managerial training has evolved to meet the new challenges involved & the increased demands on managers. Specialist institutions have emerged to cope with this phenomenon & their sociological impact on an international scale. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28269 / ISA / 1994 / 8530

**Guillemard, Anne-Marie** (Centre étude mouvements sociaux Ecole hautes études sciences sociales, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France (Tel: 49-54-25-99; Fax: 49-54-26-70)), **Employment or Early for Aging Workers: The Interplay between Public Policies and Firms' Strategies.**

To analyze changes in welfare systems, one must take into account jobs & job policies. Recent trends in "social protection" have multiplied the number of intermediate positions between work & welfare, especially for young people & older wage-earners. An examination of the French case takes firms' rationales of action as its starting point. The aim is to understand how companies use—or why they do not use—both public welfare programs (unemployment, retirement, etc) & public active employment policies. The data come from a questionnaire survey of top management in 2,200 establishments & from 6 in-depth monographs of firms. Conclusions are drawn about the conditions for making public policies effective &, in particular, about the way actors' temporal horizons interact. The question remains of whether public authorities' efforts to prolong the working life & curb the early retirement trend have any chances of actually affecting firms' behaviors with regard to the management of aging employees. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28270 / ISA / 1994 / 8531

**Guillemard, Anne-Marie & Walker, Alan** (Centre étude mouvements sociaux Ecole hautes études sciences sociales, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France [Tel: 49-54-25-99; Fax: 49-54-26-70]), **Employers' Policies about Aging Workers in France and Great Britain: A Comparative Perspective.**

¶ The rationales that underlie companies' actions in managing aging workers in France & GB are examined, considering: large companies' options to retain employees or push them out of the workforce; executives' opinions & attitudes toward both aging employees & the demographic aging of the workforce; firms' age structure & general management of human resources. The data come from a survey questionnaire of top management in firms & in-depth qualitative case studies. Results shed light on the points of convergence & divergence between firms' rationales in the two countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28271 / ISA / 1994 / 8532

**Guillen, Mauro F.** (Massachusetts Instit Technology, Cambridge 02139 [Tel: 617-253-4417; Fax: 617-253-2660]), **The Emerging European Business Elite.**

¶ The process of economic integration in Europe is being accompanied by the emergence of a new business elite. Here, different ways to determine the boundaries & characteristics of the emerging elite are considered by: (1) assessing the extent to which this emergence differs from that of separate national elites; (2) providing a tentative framework for understanding the process of emergence by reference to strategic, control, & social variables at the firm, industry, country, & European levels of analysis; & (3) exploring the implications for the interaction among multinational firms, European institutions, & national governments. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Guinsberg, Enrique** (U Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, Coyoacán 04960 Mexico DF [Tel: 52-5-724-5080; Fax: 52-5-724-5149]), **Psicoanálisis y derecho: A la búsqueda de un encuentro** (Psychoanalysis and Law: In Search of a Link). (SPA)

¶ Discusses the social scientific significance of the psychosocial subject in relation to the obedience, & submission to social norms. After considering how this relates to the reality principle & the psychic structure, in particular with the ego & the superego, focus shifts to the connection between law & psychoanalysis, seeking to break the disciplinary rigidity of current views. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28273 / ISA / 1994 / 8534

**Gulati, Ranjay** (Kellogg Graduate School Management Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60208 [Tel: 1-708-491-2685; e-mail: ran@merle.acns.nwu.edu]), **Social Structure and Alliance Formation Patterns: A Longitudinal Analysis.**

¶ Explores the origin of interfirm alliances, extending the traditional emphasis on dyadic complementarities to argue that the emergent social network of prior alliances within which firms are embedded have an important influence on subsequent choice of alliance partners. Agency & structure are closely interlinked in this context. A comprehensive longitudinal multi-industry dataset on interfirm alliances is used. Also discussed is the importance of dynamic structural explanations for organizational activities such as alliance formation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28274 / ISA / 1994 / 8535

**Gümen, Sedef & Herwartz-Emden, Leonie** (U Osnabrück, D-49069 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0541-9694799; Fax: 0541-9694561]), **Gendered Worlds and Processes of Migration: Work and Family Attitudes of Turkish, Soviet German and West German Women in the Federal Republic of Germany.**

¶ Findings of an ongoing research project at the U of Osnabrück (Germany) are used to examine the home & job attitudes of immigrant women from Turkey & the former USSR as well as of West German women in the Federal Republic of Germany. Similarities & differences of women's experiences & expectations regarding the combination of work in the labor force & at home are explored via questionnaire data obtained from a sample of 85 women of each group in 1992. Results of an integrative analysis of the respondents' background contexts show that most women, regardless of cultural background, have to make choices or compromises about their job & family commitments; however, significant differences

among the three groups emerge regarding experiences, expectations, & aspirations concerning employment & family interests. These findings are attributed to the interactive influences between the divergent social positioning of the three groups of women, as well as to the historically & socially specific work & family situation of immigrant women in their respective countries of origin. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28275 / ISA / 1994 / 8536

**Gumperz, John J. & O'Conner, Mary Catherine** (130 East Pueblo St, Santa Barbara CA 93105 [Tel: 805-569-5773; Fax: 805-893-8016]), **The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Courtroom Evidence.**

¶ An illustration of the use of interactional sociolinguistic approaches to the analysis of verbal evidence in the murder trial of an English-speaking Hispanic juvenile. Witnesses' context-bound responses to questioning are subjected to in-depth examination & compared with independently collected data on the same speakers' everyday out-of-court speech habits. It is argued that such comparisons can show how ordinarily unnoticed misunderstandings can arise & how linguistic ideology enters into the way these are evaluated. Findings show that there are serious problems in the way verbal evidence is commonly presented & judged in court, problems that have important implications for how culturally distinct speakers of English fare in legal proceedings. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28276 / ISA / 1994 / 8537

**Gunnarsson, Lars** (Dept Education & Educational Research U Göteborg, S-41124 Sweden [Tel: 46-31-773-24-93; Fax: 46-31-773-24-62]), **Stability and Change in Child Care Policies and Programs: Sweden in a Cross-Cultural Perspective.**

¶ The International Child Care Policies & Programs Project was started in 1990 with members from twenty-nine nations of which Sweden is one. In a description & analysis of child care policies & programs in Sweden, two particularly important factors are discussed: (1) the close link between child care & other family support program; & (2) the support of the social Democratic party. For the past few years, however, the situation has been more unstable. Changes in child care policies & programs are considered in light of recent political & economic changes in Sweden & in Europe. Possible effects on children's experiences in public care programs are discussed in relation to the concepts of care, socialization, & education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28277 / ISA / 1994 / 8538

**Günthner, Susanne & Kotthoff, Helga** (Dept Sociology U Konstanz, D-78434 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 07531-882343; Fax: 07531-883031]), **Advantages and Disadvantages of the Ethnomethodological Concept of Doing Gender.**

¶ Studies on gender differences in communication traditionally assumed that gender is first given & then produces a certain behavior. Interpretive approaches, however, have started to ask how social facts are produced by the actions of members in a society. Thus, recent studies on gender differences in interaction focus on the interrelationship of certain behavioral modes & the display of gendered identities. The ethnomethodological approach focuses on the methods interactants employ to construct & confirm femininity & masculinity; the display of gender is seen as an active process of social construction. However, within this approach problems arise concerning the integration of categories, eg, power, institutionally stabilized relationships, & the discovery of relevant research categories. The advantages & disadvantages of the ethnomethodological concept of "doing gender" are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28278 / ISA / 1994 / 8539

**Gupta, Anil K.** (R. M. Centre Educational Innovation Indian Instit Management, Ahmedabad Gujarat 380015 India [Tel: 407241; Fax: 91-272-427896]), **Embedded Communication and Indigenous Ecological Knowledge System.**

¶ Explores creativity & innovations at the grass-roots level over the past decade in drought- & flood-prone regions & hill areas of India. Focus is on the communication, knowledge, & culture system of the native dependent communities. The communication system is analogical rather than digital, & involves a very long time frame; language has highly embedded meanings & the communication system thus has low entropy. The transition of oral to written traditions has provided many new strengths, but has also weakened the interactional process of learning & enculturation. The space for oral discourse has to increase if the institution-building process is to succeed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## h

94S28279 / ISA / 1994 / 8540

**Gupta, Dipankar** (1 Palam Marg Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057 India (Tel: 687-5515; Fax: 686-5886)). **Primordial Pressures and Peasant Mobilizations: Civil Society vs the State.**

¶ The Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) began its career with a predominantly *jat* membership, yet it also had the support of owner proprietor peasants of other castes & communities in its western Uttar Pradesh stronghold. The BKU has all along steadfastly refused to be drawn into party politics; consequently, BKU partisans had to look for alternative forums for activism & ideological propagation. The natural choice in these circumstances was to fall back on their primordial clan organizations (or *khaps*), which revived this moribund institution & gave fresh prestige to many *khap* leaders, & in turn led to the diminution of secular authority & to a marked preference for *khap* authority in other aspects of village life. This situation has also made the BKU more *jat* oriented. However, some elements of tension are evident: while some BKU members clearly relish the salience that primordialism is receiving, there are others who believe that unionism comes before *khap* loyalty. Here, these strains are examined, drawing on field material. Focus is on the nature of rural-urban relationships in India, & how community solidarities interface with secular imperatives of state power. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28280 / ISA / 1994 / 8541

**Gutman, Pablo S.** (Center Urban & Regional Studies, Ave Corrientes 2835-P7 1193 Buenos Aires Argentina (Tel: 54-1-5422719; Fax: 54-1-9638786)). **Social Science Research on Global Environment Issues in Latin America.**

¶ Research on global environmental issues has been pioneered by natural sciences focusing on the deterioration of natural global commons (the ocean, the stratospheric ozone layer, & potential human-driven climatic change). In the last decade, social sciences have contributed to this research agenda, examining: human causes & consequences of global environmental change; policy alternatives; social & economic trade-offs; cost-benefit analysis of different actions; & processes of international negotiation. Social sciences have also broadened the scope of global environmental concern, including at least two more issues in the research agenda: worldwide poverty & sustainable development. After reviewing what is being done on these issues in Latin America, possible research orientations & opportunities for collaboration among sciences & regions are suggested. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28281 / ISA / 1994 / 8542

**Gutmann, Emanuel** (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel (Tel: 972-2-256677; Fax: 972-2-881333)). **The Status-Quo: An Israeli Case of Regulation and Conflict-Management of State-Church Relations.**

¶ It is shown that the status-quo clauses, which have been integral parts of all governmental coalition agreements in Israel since the 1950s, have proven to be flexible in practice, but have also preserved the major contours of the state-church relations intact. The status-quo has provided at least a semblance of consensus in this contentious situation. The major political forces engaged in this continuous public discourse are described to show the relevant central policy issues (eg, the jurisdictions of the Rabbinate & the Rabbinical Courts, sabbath observance, dietary food regulation, burial arrangements, resources allocation for education, especially for religious instruction) & how & why the status-quo changes, or does not. It is asked whether major revisions of the status-quo are feasible in the future, & what directions they are likely to take. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28282 / ISA / 1994 / 8543

**Guttmann, Allen** (Amherst Coll, MA 01002-5000). **Sports Diffusion and the Question of Cultural Imperialism.**

¶ With few exceptions, modern sports have been diffused from GB & the US to the rest of the world. Some scholars have described this process of ludic diffusion as a form of neocolonialism; others have seen it as cultural imperialism or hegemonic domination; still others have opted for a more purely economic model. Thorstein Veblen's analysis of emulation has been neglected, despite the fact that nineteenth- & early twentieth-century diffusion was often motivated by the borrowers rather than the donors. Attention must be paid to the geopolitical & economic context as well as to historical differences & to ways in which the borrowers have transformed the sport into an instrument of their own purposes. No one explanatory model can do justice to a phenomenon as complicated as the

diffusion of modern sports. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28283 / ISA / 1994 / 8544

**Guy, Simon C. & Shove, Elizabeth** (Buildings & Society Research Unit U Sunderland, SR2 7DX England (Tel: 091-515-2231; Fax: 091-515-2229)). **From Shelter to Machine: Remodelling Buildings for a Changing Environment.**

¶ The design & construction of buildings is undergoing a process of rapid change, caught up in a complex network of aspirations & concerns from the desire for increased levels of comfort to worries over the contribution of carbon dioxide emissions to global warming. Building professionals are having to accept uncomfortable challenges to the theory & practice of construction. Two aspects of this process are examined: evolving patterns of building design, & tensions & conflicts within the building world generated by this transformation. It is emphasized that the creation of sustainable building practices & green design is more complex than the simple adoption of renewable materials & energy efficient technologies. Concern about the effect of building production & building use on global climatic change is but one of many factors influencing innovation. The remodeling of buildings takes place as a mediated response to a more complex array of social, political, & economic changes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Gvozdeva, Galina** (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering, 17 Lavrentiev Prospekt Novosibirsk 630090 Russia (Tel: 383-2-35-55-80; e-mail: arttime@soi.nsk.su)). **Changes in Free Time Utilization by Rural Residents in West Siberia under the Ongoing Economic Reform.**

¶ The impact of lowered living standards in Siberia in the past three years on leisure values & behaviors is explored, based on comparison of findings from 1987, & 1993 time-use surveys, supplemented by results of surveys investigating economic reform conducted in Novosibirsk oblast & Surgut. Reported are changes in degree of satisfaction with leisure, attendance at cultural & sport facilities, & the incidence & frequency of particular leisure behaviors. Actual & expressed preferences are also compared. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28285 / ISA / 1994 / 8546

**Gyekiczky, Tamás** (Huba u7/d, H-2000 Szentendre Hungary (Tel: 36-26-310559; Fax: 36-26-310559)). **Social Network and Flexibilization of Labour Market: Some Empirical Experiences on Labour Market Initiatives in Hungary.**

¶ Since the 1990 transition from communism, growing numbers of self-help societies have been organized by unemployed people. Today representatives of the unemployed participate in the shaping of local labor market policy, & their organizations are accepted by the public labor market agencies. The structure & forms of cooperation within these organizations cannot be understood by social stratification theory. Another possible approach would be the theory of civil society, but this theory does not distinguish between organizations of unemployed people & other associations of private society. According to Pierre Bourdieu, disposition over social relations & networks is identical with possession of social capital. Participation in the social network & creation of these organizations are important elements of social capital. Hungarian people invested in social relations during socialism because it was the only way to neutralize state power. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28286 / ISA / 1994 / 8547

**Haavio-Mannila, Elina** (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (Tel: 358-0-191-7028; Fax: 358-0-191-7033)). **Liberalism and Familism in Sexual Life in Finland.**

¶ Attitudes toward extramarital sexual relations & behavioral marital fidelity were compared in Finland for 1971 & 1992, exploring changes in gender groups, age cohorts, & educational categories. Data collected through personal interviews & questionnaires from populations ages 18-74 (total N = 2,677 respondents) indicate that attitudes toward extramarital relationships have become less permissive. Nevertheless, more people had such relations during their present marriage or cohabitation in 1992 than 20 years ago. Though males are more consistently liberal in their sexual attitudes & behavior, liberalism among females (Fs) has changed: in 1971, the youngest Fs were very liberal, while in 1992, those ages 35-54 were the most liberal group, & younger Fs were relatively familistic. Higher education was connected to sexual liberalism in marriage, particularly in 1971. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28287 / ISA / 1994 / 8548

**Hackler, James C.** (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 (Tel: 403-492-3322; Fax: 403-492-7196)), **Organizing Services in Juvenile Justice System in Different Countries: Which Strategies Yield the Best Returns?**

¶ Explores consequences for clients of some rather minor administrative differences in the juvenile justice systems of Austria, Canada, France, & Australia. For example, Vienna organizes cases alphabetically, & Paris geographically, while many large North American cities sometimes prefer to have judges unfamiliar with their cases in advance. The Viennese judge may become familiar with an individual case but not be familiar with the services in that locality. The French judge not only knows the juvenile, but also knows about the resources in that community. It is suggested that the French judge is usually in a better position to respond intelligently because he/she has greater knowledge of the juvenile, the family, & the nature of the options available. Other administrative arrangements are explored. It is argued that relatively minor administrative arrangements, which can be revised without dramatic change, can have meaningful consequences for the handling of juveniles. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28288 / ISA / 1994 / 8549

**Haddad, Eneida G. de Macedo** (U Estadual Paulista, São Paulo Brazil (Tel: 011-294-1964)), **The Aging of Old Workers in São Paulo, Brazil.**

¶ The aging of workers in São Paulo, Brazil, is explored via secondary data of demographic studies & interviews with 21 factory workers. Although the phenomena of old age does not dilute into the ideology scope, it nevertheless constructs itself in the cultural universe. The old age of retired workers points to the inefficiency of social assistance projects, reveals the contradiction between the aims of the old age program & the quality of life for the lesser contributors to social welfare, & notes the resistance to the old age homogenization scheme proposed the state. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28289 / ISA / 1994 / 8550

**Haddad, Eneida G. de Macedo** (U Estadual Paulista, São Paulo Brazil (Tel: 011-294-1964)), **Survival and Loneliness in Old Age: The Social Relationships of the Aged with Adults and Children, São Paulo, Brazil.**

¶ Explores the old age of retired workers of both sexes living in São Paulo's (Brazil) outlying districts, emphasizing the generational link. The question of solitude was examined via interviews with 21 elderly adults &/or children living with the elderly. Though retired, the majority of those studied try to supplement their negligible social welfare pensions through informal occupations. The elderly who live alone have the greatest problems regarding social relations with adults & children. On the other hand, elderly living with spouses, children, &/or grandchildren integrate their network of relationships, authority, value, & activities into those of their family group. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28290 / ISA / 1994 / 8551

**Haimes, Erica** (Dept Social Policy U Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU England (Tel: 091-222-7487; e-mail: erica.haimes@ncl.ac.uk)), **Changing Families, Changing Identities.**

¶ Literature on new forms of assisted conception (AC) is used to explore changes in ideas about "family" & "identity." Forms of AC, eg, gamete & embryo donation, test the boundaries of the family in a variety of ways (eg, conceptually, empirically, legally), resulting in the potential disintegration of familial solidarities. However, AC also provides the opportunity for the assertion & reaffirmation of particular family forms, & thus of certain moral-political solidarities. This paradox is significant, both for analysis of the family & for the notion of identity, since AC also raises questions about personal identity, for all participants, but particularly, for the child. If identity is derived from genealogical & thus genetic relationships, what happens to that notion of identity when these relationships are not longer located within an accessible & discrete family unit & history, but have instead to be sought by penetrating the boundaries of other families? It is concluded that concern over the impact of AC on the family & personal identity is misplaced, because neither the concept of family nor that of personal identity has a fixed meaning. Rather, these concepts are used as a resource for making sense of AC, just as AC is a resource for understanding questions of family & identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28291 / ISA / 1994 / 8552

**Hak, Durk** (Faculteit Psychologische/Pedagogische Sociologische Wetenschappen Rijks U Groningen, NL-9712 Netherlands (Tel: 31-050-636217; Fax: 31-050-636226)), **Denominational Fissions and the Achievement of Status in a Dutch Maritime Community.**

¶ In the Netherlands one finds villages & towns in which the population as a whole still consider themselves as belonging to a (Protestant) denomination, eg, Buschoten/Spakenburg, Marken, & Staphorst/Rouveen. Contrary to these three villages, denominational homogeneity has disappeared in the maritime community of Urk. Between 1947 & 1988, the number of denominations increased from 3 to 10, with some 16 parishes. A theoretical explanation is given for the strong increase in dominations in Protestant Urk. There appears to be a clear relationship between the lack of status positions for nonfishermen, by far the greater part of the male population of Urk. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28292 / ISA / 1994 / 8553

**Haken, Hermann** (Institut Theoretische Physik & Synergetik U Stuttgart, D-7000 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Some Applications of Basic Ideas and Models of Synergetics to Micro-Macro-Relations in Sociology.**

¶ The word "synergetics" is composed of two Greek words meaning working together. In many disciplines, from physics to sociology, cooperation of individual parts of a system leads to macroscopic structures or functionalities; the subsystems behave in a well organized manner, so that the total system is what one might call purposeful. There are several general principles of organization of complex systems. The relatively uniform elements of the system interact in simple ways with one another; these interactions are responsible for autonomous pattern formation at any given hierarchical level. The higher subsystems control the processes of pattern formation & pattern transition at the lower subordinate levels, but do not directly interfere with these processes. Discussed here are possibilities & limits concerning the application of synergetics to social processes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28293 / ISA / 1994 / 8554

**Halaris, Giorgos & Plios, Giorgos** (U Creta, GR-11471 Athens Greece (Tel: 30-1-6454439; Fax: 30-1-3629352)), **Sponsoring: A "Meta-Mechanism" of Culture.**

¶ Sponsoring is analyzed as a set of technical, economic, & managerial forms developed by enterprises to support cultural production & circulation. Sponsoring is linked to the new global-yet decentralized-form of relationship between symbolic & economic exchange. In this process, artistic culture is of fundamental significance. Organic aestheticization of social life becomes decisive both in the sphere of the production process & in consumption. Boundaries between the artistic & other forms of culture are vanishing. Empirical material from various sources is used to develop a multispect approach to all types of sponsoring, showing their potential contribution to the rise of new, innovative forms of artistic creation & perception. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28294 / ISA / 1994 / 8555

**Haldemann, Verena** (Dépt sociologie U Moncton, New Brunswick E1A 3E9 (Tel: 506-858-4527; Fax: 506-858-4506)), **Older Women: Patterns of Autonomy in a Changing Family.**

¶ Many people traditionally considered "dependent," including the elderly, are now expected to become autonomous in the context of the welfare state. "Aging in place" is a policy designed for relatively independent people. Older women struggle to live up to these norms of autonomy & do so in a new context: family structure & solidarity have changed. Moreover, welfare provisions are on trial. People must adapt to various kinds of unusual living arrangements, & relationships with other than family members. Two processes in women's struggle for autonomy are examined: the construction of self-identity, & the organization of living arrangements. In a recent housing study on low middle class women of 2 metropolitan areas of Quebec, topical life stories from 30 older widows described their residential history & family relations. Analysis of this qualitative material confirms that the use of "place" has considerable impact on self-identity & perception of autonomy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28295 / ISA / 1994 / 8556

**Halkowski, Timothy R.** (Medical School U Wisconsin, Milwaukee

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53201-0342 (Tel: 414-283-7786; Fax: 414-283-6078), **Patients' "Practical Epistemologies" of Their Illness.**

¶ Thirty hours of videotaped physician (MD)-patient interactions were searched to find instances where patients expressed theories about an illness. This data subset was inductively analyzed, yielding findings that patients (1) routinely presented lay theories in a heavily mitigated fashion, & (2) portrayed the discovery of their symptom(s) as "unmotivated," or "out of the blue." This suggests that patients work to express a practical epistemology, a way of displaying to the MD their own accurate & appropriate witnessing of their body. Patients' reports provide their MDs with resources that are adequate both for the construction of illness, & the determination that nothing is wrong. In this concrete, empirical way, MDs & patients jointly produce & sustain the possibility of illness, & the possibility of well-being. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28296 / ISA / 1994 / 8557

Hall, John R. (Dept Sociology U California, Davis 95616 [Tel: 916-752-7035; Fax: 916-752-0783]), **The Reinvention of Class in a Lifeworldly Sociology.**

¶ On political, empirical, & intellectual grounds, the project of theorizing sociohistorical process as a totalized class dynamic conceptualized in either production or market terms must now be abandoned. Nevertheless, the potential of class analysis does not depend on totalizing, general social theory, because individual & group class meanings, interests, & actions continue as multiple, overlapping, & interpenetrating elements of sociohistorical processes under the new conditions. The reconstruction of class as a construct of social analysis can be accomplished by nominalistic procedures that look to lifeworldly meanings of class, construction of class situations through the deployment & institutionalization of resources in organizational & market arenas, & responses to class situations through patterns of lifeworldly action & consociation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28297 / ISA / 1994 / 8558

Hall, Neil Robertson (Urban Regeneration Consultancy, 4 Gordon Ave Levenshulme Manchester England M19 3WG [Tel: 44612257783; Fax: 44612488445]), **Who's in Charge? New Citizenship for the Socially Excluded.**

¶ An examination of current trends concerning the participation of local residents in initiatives to regenerate socially excluded neighborhoods within European cities. Government & European Community policies are cited to show how the active participation of local residents is now seen as a key element in any publicly funded regeneration initiative. Based on examples from personal experience as consultant to organizations in excluded urban areas across Europe, it is argued that this commitment to participation often shows itself to be hypocritical in practice, with government-led initiatives in some cases even undermining participation & heightening a sense of exclusion. In some neighborhoods, the stated policy of support for participation has allowed residents themselves to advance new models of action, supported by public funding, but led by local people. In these models, participation is seen as the very starting point for regeneration. Such models offer greater hope for lasting change & promote a new form of citizenship for the socially excluded. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28298 / ISA / 1994 / 8559

Hall, Robert T. (Dept Sociology West Virginia State Coll, Institute 25112 [Tel: 304-766-3047; e-mail: hall@wvwnvsc.wvnet.edu]), **Emile Durkheim and the Sociological Critique of Ethics.**

¶ It is shown that Emile Durkheim's critique of philosophical ethics was shared by a number of his contemporaries—Wilhelm Wundt, Lucien Levy-Bruhl, Celestin Bouglé, & Edward Westermarck. These sociologists held that the justification of moral decisions presupposes an existing social setting. With the separation of sociology from philosophy in this century, philosophers have developed ethical theories without essential reference to existing social structures, & sociologists have neglected the sociology of morals. The thesis defended here is that these two fields need to be reintegrated to develop either a justifiable ethical theory or an adequate sociological account of human behavior involving moral norms. To accomplish this, however, ethical theory will have to be reconceptualized as a pluralistic field. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28299 / ISA / 1994 / 8560

Hallebone, Erica L. (Faculty Social Sciences & Communications

Royal Melbourne Instit Technology, Victoria 3001 Australia [Tel: 61-03-660-2900; Fax: 61-03-639-1685]), **Homelessness and Marginality: Young and Elderly in the De-Construction of Collective Identity.**

¶ An ethnographic longitudinal study of the deinstitutionalization of 38 elderly homeless men from a welfare mission in Melbourne, Australia, to individual occupant public housing apartments shows that sociopsychological independence was an infrequent but essential element of success. Institutionalization tended to persist at the psychosocial level. Within the institution, the men tended to be antisocial & isolated; when relocated, they were only rarely able to construct & maintain sustaining friendships or independent coping capacities. Psychosocial identities tended to be fragmented, determined by dominant masculine stereotyping & based in early life history. In comparable ways, 30 homeless young people including families, from the same area also suffered a marginality of psychosocial identity. The extent to which alternatives were perceived depended on the construction & deconstruction of a collective culture & identity of homelessness. These processes & outcomes are interpreted individually & structurally within critical theoretical & gender frameworks. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28300 / ISA / 1994 / 8561

Haller, Mark (Dept History Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), **Ethnicity and Careers in Illegal Enterprises in American Cities.**

¶ Discusses ethnic specialization in various kinds of criminal careers. On the one hand, such specialization reflects the opportunities & discrimination that immigrants have experienced; the other, it reflects the values & skills that immigrants have brought with them. Relying on standard historical sources & techniques, these hypotheses are explored by means of a case study—why Irish immigrants & their children come to dominate certain kinds of illegal gambling in US cities around the turn of the century. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28301 / ISA / 1994 / 8562

Haller, Max (Instit Soziologie Karl-Franzens U Graz, A-8010 Austria [Tel: 0316-380-35-40; Fax: 0316-382-35-47]), **Nation-Building—Considerate and Unconsiderate Strategies. Lessons from Recent European Experience.**

¶ Self-determination of nations is a universally recognized right of peoples today. Yet, recent experiences in Eastern Europe have shown that the realization of this principle can lead to unforeseen, terrible consequences. Processes of self-determination, nation-building, & secession of a national group in nearly all cases more or less directly involve other groups or states. It is assumed here that the right to self-determination cannot be seen as an absolute right that can be followed unconditionally; it has to consider the implications of nation-building & secession for other groups & collectivities. The degree to which this principle is followed determines the short- & long-term outcome & success of the process of nation-building itself. Different typical routes toward nation-building are distinguished from the viewpoint of the degree to which they have been "considerate" or not. A further central role concerns the relation between national elites & masses in the process. Here, a central issue is the question of the distance between elites & peoples & the congruity or incongruity of their interests. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28302 / ISA / 1994 / 8563

Halley, Jeffrey A. & Valdez, Avelardo (Division Social & Policy Sciences U Texas, San Antonio 78249-0655 [Tel: 210-691-5624; Fax: 210-691-4629]), **South Texas Border Culture.**

¶ Explores the relationship between the Mexican-American musical genre called "conjunto," performed by an ensemble of four instruments, & the culture that sustains it as an instance of collective self-reflection. Deriving in part from the Mexican corrido (ballad) of the US-Mexican border, the musical form & content are analyzed as instances of "border culture," which emerges as: continually self-transforming; engaging identity formation in its own self-critique; deeply political in the sense of being about a certain type of solidarity; & attentive to its own geopolitical conjuncture. An analysis of both the core repertoire of conjunto music & significant pieces identifies satire, irony, parody, & burlesque as decisive tropes in the assertion of a community-in-process as the praxis of border culture. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28303 / ISA / 1994 / 8564

Halman, Loek C. J. M. (Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands [Tel: 31-13-662203; Fax: 31-13-662959]), **Individualization in Europe and**

# North America. An Attempt to Establish a Measure of Individualization and International Comparisons.

¶ An important feature of recent cultural shifts is individualization, i.e., the process by which values, beliefs, attitudes, & behaviors are increasingly based on personal choices instead of dependent on tradition & social institutions. Here, an attempt is made to empirically assess the degree of individualization in Western countries, using 1990 survey data from Europe & North America. Results indicate that individualization is apparent in all domains of life, e.g., religion & morality, society & politics, family & marriage, work & leisure time. However, an overall measure of individualization is still lacking. An attempt is also made to rank Western countries according to their levels of individualization & to consider possible explanations for differences between countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28304 / ISA / 1994 / 8565

**Halman, Loek C. J. M. & Pettersson, Thorleif** (Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands [Tel: 31-13-662203; Fax: 31-13-662959]), **Fragmentation in Modern Society: An Empirical Investigation in Europe and North America.**

¶ The breakdown of traditional, homogeneous premodern society into a differentiated modern society with specialized institutions leads to the assumption that value domains are no longer dependent on or guided by religion. People are searching for combinations of values they feel comfortable with, & use personal happiness as the ultimate yardstick. This development may be regarded as a process of secularization at the level of the individual. As a consequence, it may be hypothesized that the more developed or modern a society is, the more fragmented or less homogeneous its population will be in its value orientations. Survey data from Europe, Scandinavia, & North America are used to empirically test this hypothesis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28305 / ISA / 1994 / 8566

**Hamm, Bernd F.** (Centre European Studies U Trier, D-54286 Federal Republic Germany [Fax: 0049-651-2013930]), **Global Sustainable Development: What Does It Mean for the Rich Countries?**

¶ An exploration of two basic misunderstandings: (1) that we are in a normal economic recession, which will be cured by means of market economy & democratic decision—while in reality, we are in enormous conflict between potential & disabled political machineries; & (2) that sustainable development means to add some environmental protection to an unchanged system—while in reality, it is only with deep social transformation that rich countries can bear their share in globally just proportions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28306 / ISA / 1994 / 8567

**Hanafi, Sari** (1 rue Paul Claudel, F-44300 Nantes France [Tel: 33-40-40-35-23]), **Les Ingénieurs égyptiens et syriens en quête de leur identité** (Egyptian and Syrian Engineers in Search of Their Identity). (FRE)

¶ Compares the ideological positions of engineers living & working in Syria & Egypt, with focus on the influence of an engineer's ideological position; the influence of an Islamist or other ideology & of socioeconomic & political context on these engineers; & the role of the engineer in making decisions about development projects in his/her country. In the Egyptian context, the acceleration in economic & political liberalization has had an important effect on the social & political actions of the engineer & especially by the union. While the union reinforces the civil society & its own autonomy vis-à-vis the state, the engineer-business person participates actively in the creation & planning of development projects. In contrast, in Syria the weak process of democracy & economic reform does not permit the engineer to operate as a technocrat in spite of his resistance. A modernizing, ideology is evident within both groups of engineers, which is distinguished by objective aims—technocratic vs. technicist—both of which manifest a fetishistic view of technology. Nevertheless, in a dependent society, actors such as engineers do not reason only in terms of rationalization or modernization, but rather more in terms of identity. Here, three kinds of identities are examined: weak professional, corporatist, & "aesthetically" Islamist identities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28307 / ISA / 1994 / 8568

**Hancock, Linda** (School Australian & International Studies Deakin U, Victoria 3217 Australia [Tel: 52-272574; Fax: 52-572155]), **Control and Autonomy: Re-Thinking Medical Dominance.**

¶ Medical consumers/patients in some jurisdictions have successfully in-

voked notions of consumer choice & autonomy, drawing on a rights discourse, in some areas of interface with medicine & medical interests. These include human subjects research, & the right of refusal of medical treatment. In comparison, in the regulation of clinical practice standards, change has been piecemeal, inconsistent with patients' rights rhetoric, & muddled by barriers related to professional self-regulation & lack of consumer access to justice. Here, these arguments are explored, drawing on US, Australian, Canadian, British, & European responses to regulation of medical professional standards of clinical practice in the area of informed consent or liability in medical negligence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28308 / ISA / 1994 / 8569

**Hanefors, Monica** (Institut Tourism & Travel Research University Coll Falun, S-78110 Borlänge Sweden [Tel: 46-243-54936; Fax: 46-243-54565]), **Living in the South: Tourists as Boundary Makers and Boundary Markers.**

¶ Sunlust is a typical ingredient of charter tourism generated from the North. Tourists talk about their vacations & their traveling to the sun & about warmth in the context of "going South," without actually specifying its geographic location. Examined here is the image of the South & how it is experienced by charter tourists, the boundaries of such imagery, & how they are created & perpetuated through touristic behavior. Whether tourists choose to be independent strangers or to socialize among themselves by placing the accent on familiarity & safety, they are boundary makers & boundary markers when living in the imaginary South. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28309 / ISA / 1994 / 8570

**Hannu, Huotelin & Juha, Kaupila** (Dept Sociology U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland [Tel: 358-73-1514549; Fax: 358-73-1512714]), **From the Ideal to the Self-Evident: Education in the Life-Course of Finns.**

¶ Discusses the meaning of education during the life course of Finnish people, based on 44 life stories & thematic interviews. The meaning of education as a producer of identity was approached from a generational perspective, exploring educational opportunities & social mobility. The life course approach strove to clarify educational experiences & action at different stages in life. The two approaches were combined to form the educational generations of Finnish society. Findings show that the subjective meaning of education experience has not followed the growth of the institutionalized objective meaning. Future analyses could be directed toward educational motivation & toward the birth of the historical & life-historical problem of meaningful education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28310 / ISA / 1994 / 8571

**Harayama, Tetsu** (Kurume U, 830 Japan [Tel: 0942-43-4411]), **Socialisation professionnelle des infirmières: étude comparative France/Japon** (Professional Socialization of Nurses: A Comparative Study of France and Japan). (FRE)

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Professional socialization involving continuing education & integration in the work group is examined for nurses in France & Japan, comparing the different ways of relating the two steps of socialization. Questionnaire data obtained from nurses in 4 French & 4 Japanese hospitals support the comparison. In France, continuing education, which emphasizes making a career, is not always favorable for integration in the work group, creating a kind of contradiction in cultural & social reproduction. By contrast, in Japan, the function of continuing education is positive for integration in the work group; but this imposed integration necessitates an effect of exclusion from the group, a paradox seen as an ambiguity of cultural & social reproduction. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28311 / ISA / 1994 / 8572

**Hardy, Marcelle, Mingant, Anne, Grossmann, Sophie, Varin, Sylvie & Charlebois, Alain** (Dept sciences éducation U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [Tel: 514-987-8581; Fax: 514-987-4608]), **Appropriation of Vocational Competencies in Secretarial and Machine Shop Techniques during High School Studies.**

¶ An analysis of the evolution of students' social perceptions regarding their involvement in or resistance toward the theoretical & practical knowledge proposed to them. It is hypothesized that investment in the

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appropriation of such knowledge depends on the valued competencies & vocational identity sought by students, which are linked to their expected profitability in the labor market. Two study programs were selected: secretarial techniques among women & machine shop techniques among men. A longitudinal qualitative analysis scrutinized high school students in 4 interviews over a 3-year period (N = 28 students in secretarial, & 30 in machine shop techniques). Comparative analysis confirms the hypothesis. This phenomenon increases along the course of training, & models the construction of the students' vocational identity & socialization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28312 / ISA / 1994 / 8573

**Hareven, Tamara K.** (Center Family Research U Delaware, Newark 19716-3301 [Tel: 302-831-6500; Fax: 302-831-8776]), **Intergenerational Supports for the Old, Old in the United States: A Historical Life Course Perspective.**

¶ Changes in intergenerational supports since the turn of the century are examined from a historical perspective: coresidence among the generations, filial assistance when residing separately, & placement of frail elderly parents in nursing homes. These changes are reflected in the lives of the parent generation & the children's generation in a US community. Patterns among the cohorts are compared in relation to the historical experience encountered by each cohort. Differences are seen in the cohorts' perceptions of their respective caregiving roles in relation to the social & cultural construction of familial obligations & of autonomy & dependency in caring for aging parents, especially the frail & dependent old. A life course perspective is used to examine the ways in which the caregiving roles were developed as part of ongoing intergenerational reciprocities. Patterns of support for aged parents from adult children are reconstructed as well as the parents' & children's perceptions of the children's role & obligations in providing support to aging parents. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28313 / ISA / 1994 / 8574

**Hareven, Tamara K.** (Center Family Research U Delaware, Newark 19716-3301 [Tel: 302-831-6500; Fax: 302-831-8776]), **The Impact of Historical Change on the Subjective Reconstruction of Life Histories.**

¶ An examination of the impact of historical changes on the subjective reconstruction of the life history of two cohorts in a US community. The earlier cohort encountered the Great Depression & the later cohort WWII during their transition to adulthood. Discussion covers ways in which these historical events had a ripple effect on the two cohorts' life trajectories, & subsequently affected their retrospective interpretations of their life course, in terms of their perceptions of turning points & transitions & of continuities over their life course. To better understand the impact of cultural differences in this process, patterns in the US cohorts are compared with those of their counterparts in Japan. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28314 / ISA / 1994 / 8575

**Hargreaves, John** (Dept Sociology Goldsmiths' Coll U London, SE14 6NW England [Tel: 81-692-7171; Fax: 081-694-1062]), **State and Nation: Policy at Three Different Levels of Government in Spain towards the Barcelona Olympic Games.**

¶ Compares the policy of the three levels of government in Spain that were involved in the Barcelona Olympic Games: the central government, the regional government of Cataluña, & the Barcelona Municipal Government. Analyzed are the clash of interests between them, the different objectives they pursued, & the strategies they adopted. This clash is situated in the context of the problem of national integration of the Spanish state in the face of the resurgence of ethnonationalism & the assertion of strong regional interests. The conflict is analyzed from the awarding of the Games by the International Olympic Committee to Barcelona up to the Opening Ceremony. Some tentative conclusions are drawn as to how the outcome of the Games affected the balance of power between Cataluña & the Spanish state. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28315 / ISA / 1994 / 8576

**Harrington, Charlene A.** (Dept Social & Behavioral Sciences U California, San Francisco 94143-0610), **Inequitable Access and Maldistribution of Long Term Care Services: The Product of Market Competition and Decentralized Public Policies.**

¶ The supply & distribution of services are critical factors that affect access to & utilization of long-term care by the disabled. Data from telephone surveys of state officials show wide variations in the supply of pro-

viders & the utilization rates per population of states within the US. These variations result in inequitable access to services & create underserved areas. It is argued that the problems of over- & undersupply of providers & maldistribution of services within states are a result of decentralized public policies to states that promote market competition & cost containment & fail to plan for essential services. State planning & financial support for capital investment is needed to correct the current inequities & to ensure access to long-term care services. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28316 / ISA / 1994 / 8577

**Harris, Craig** (Dept Sociology Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824-1111 [Tel: 517-355-5048; e-mail: 13620ckh@su.bitnet]), **The Multi-Level State and the Multi-Purpose Fish: Globalization of the Fish and Seafood Industry.**

¶ Utilizing the notion of the transnational state as advanced by Friedland, the roles of national states & the transnational state in the globalization of the fish & seafood industry are compared. Examples of state activity are identified with respect to each link in the commodity chain: science & technology, inputs, production, processing, distribution, retailing, & consumption. Both capture fisheries & aquaculture are examined, identifying relationships that link the two subsectors. Examples are drawn primarily from field & documentary studies concerning shrimp, Nile perch, & tilapia. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28317 / ISA / 1994 / 8578

**Harrison, David** (School Cultural & Community Studies U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QN England [Tel: 0273-606755; Fax: 0273-678644]), **Boundaries and Solidarities: The Effects of Tourism on Community.**

¶ Addresses the question of how far tourism can be said to destroy host communities, or alternatively, lead to an expansion of the horizons of community members. Key issues discussed include the globalization of culture, the sustainability & conservation of culture, "acculturation" & "cultural imperialism" & the extent to which, in their support for (some) traditions, sociologists have opposed social changes regarded by others as progressive. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28318 / ISA / 1994 / 8579

**Harrison, Paul Raymond & Bellou, Kallithea** (School Sociology & Anthropology La Trobe U, Bundoora Victoria 3083 Australia [Tel: 61-3-479-1123; Fax: 61-3-479-2705]), **The Mise en Sens/Scène of Japanese Power.**

¶ The peculiarity of the Japanese social formation is addressed in a way that breaks not only with the naively culturalist assumptions of anthropology, but also with the naively institutionalist perspective of contemporary social sciences. Whereas the former approach overly "orientalizes" Japan, the latter overly assimilates the Japanese experience to Western models. It is hypothesized that the different relationship between civil society & the ruling power bloc in Japan, as compared to the West, accounts for the peculiarity of Japanese power. A power-centered approach to Japanese social formation uncovers both the flattening & fracturing of the cultural landscape, due to the power bloc's repeated attempts to neutralize political challenges through the partial reception of foreign models. The result is a culture that blocks transcendence not because it conceives of itself as an already realized utopia, but because it is a culture that has already refused such a possibility. Hence, the model for any future postmodern cultural condition is more likely to be Japan than the US. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28319 / ISA / 1994 / 8580

**Hart, Mechthild U.** (School New Learning DePaul U, Chicago IL 60604-2302 [Tel: 312-362-8001; Fax: 312-362-8809]), **Motherwork: Creating and Sustaining Life and Community.**

¶ Identifies connections between critiques of Western notions of progress & development & analyses of mothering, drawing on a variety of theories, writings, & experiences related to motherwork in the urban centers of the US, with special emphasis on Chicago, IL. Motherwork is investigated as a complex form of subsistence work, & a categorical framework developed that allows for seeing connections, contradictions, or conflicts between the ideal of the traditional family & the real-life ways of living & raising children. It is shown that sex, race-ethnicity, & class cannot be separated, & that work & family, individual choice, & community/collectivity cannot be placed in opposition to each other. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28320 / ISA / 1994 / 8581

**Hartwig, Helmut** (Halberstädterstr 9, D-10711 Berlin Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-30-8923653; Fax: 49-30-31852691)), **The Aging Process of Youth Researchers and Their Meta-Language: Some Thoughts about the Fringe.**

¶ How old should youth researchers be allowed to get? Is youth an object like any other object, or should it be made one in terms of method? According to new theories of discourse, there is no meta-language: degrees of distance must permanently be produced in only one discourse. So, the question would be, what role do mimetic elements play when we talk about youth, or what role should they play? Within youth culture, more & more connections between participation & theory are being produced, which demonstratively demarcate themselves against academic science or orient themselves toward vagabonding hybrid forms. This makes the problem about the aging of youth researchers extremely perfidious: their discourse ages & they are forced into cultural double-deal. However, the question about necessary mimetic forms, new hybrids, or strettas also emerges in the revived discussions on documentarism, nourished by Bonengel's & Heise's films "Beruf Neonazi" & "Stau." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28321 / ISA / 1994 / 8582

**Haruoja, Merle** (Estonian Instit Human Rights, EE-0029 Tallinn (Tel: 3726-316216; Fax: 3726-316250)), **Migrant Workers in Estonia and Europe: Legal and Political Status.**

¶ Some questions are addressed regarding migration & the legal & political status of migrants in Estonia, where all demographic process urbanization patterns, regional distribution, occupational structure, & patterns of social behavior in the larger scale were influenced by post-WWII mass immigration from the USSR & continuous change in the proportions of native/permanent & immigrant populations. Changes in society bring along with them changes in legal regulations. Estonia must significantly & attentively work through Estonian historical legal materials & current international legal theories & practices. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28322 / ISA / 1994 / 8583

**Harvey, Andrew S.** (Dept Economics Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3 (Tel: 902-420-5676; Fax: 902-420-5129)), **From Activities to Activity Settings: Behaviour in Context.**

¶ To understand the daily behavior of individuals, it is necessary to understand the character of activities, the flow of activities through time, & how activities are shaped by external forces. Much activity in which individuals engage is routine, & is established by the context in which activities occur & by social time institutions. Time-use research can be used to develop a better understanding of activities & routine. Traditionally, however, research on time use has focused primarily on the amount of time allocated to activities & has missed the significance of the setting or context in which activities are contained. It has neglected questions related to with whom activities are done & where, activity sequencing, periodicity of activities, synchronization of activities within social units, & routine building & utilization. Here, extending earlier work, a case is built, through argument & example, for broadening the examination of time-use data from its current activity focus to a broader activity setting focus. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28323 / ISA / 1994 / 8584

**Hasegawa, Koichi** (Dept Sociology Tohoku U, Kawauchi Aoba-ku Sendai 980 Japan (Tel: 81-22-222-1800; Fax: 81-22-221-5207)), **A Comparative Study of Social Movements for a Post-Nuclear Energy Era in Japan and the United States.**

¶ Two major sociopolitical factors in East Asian countries sharing pronuclear energy policies are: (1) centralized & closed government systems, & (2) relatively weak citizens' movements. An integrated model of resource mobilization theory & the theory of new social movements, supported by data from Japan & the US, is used to analyze the main characteristics of the citizen participation process concerning nuclear energy issues & citizens' movements in both countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28324 / ISA / 1994 / 8585

**Haselbach, Dieter** (Dept Sociology U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3P5 (Tel: 604-721-8600; e-mail: haselbak@uvvm.uvic.ca)), **New Entrepreneurs and a New Marginalized Workforce: New Social Movements and Employment Practices. A German Case Study.**

¶ Activists & social scientists in both Western societies & Eastern Eu-

rope pin their hope for democratic reform on the political capabilities of new social movements (NSMs). Three concerns about these movements are raised. Data on enterprises within NSMs & on cultural institutions are used to explore expectations, both expressed from within the movements & from outside, that NSMs are geared toward a restructuring of employment & working patterns. These data reveal that all hopes aimed at the emergence of new, unconventional, forms of employment, & of a reshuffle of labor market policies, are gross exaggerations. In lieu of these empirical findings, the widespread hope in the reformist efficiency of NSMs has to be assessed as ideological, & the question raised of what interests are intertwined in the discourse on NSMs. A theoretical & methodological debate in Germany of the late 1980s is reevaluated, addressing the usefulness & academic vigor of NSM research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28325 / ISA / 1994 / 8586

**Hasenbalg, Carlos A.** (IUPERJ, Rua da Matriz 82 Botafogo 22260-100 Rio de Janeiro Brazil (Tel: 21-286-0146; Fax: 21-286-7146)), **Racial Inequalities and Low Ethno-Racial Mobilization: The Case of Brazil.**

¶ Racism, Brazilian style, with its ideology of integration, is as effective in preserving large racial inequalities as other multiracial systems based on racial exclusion & segregation. The peculiarity of Brazil is the relative failure of these inequalities to generate massive forms of ethnic & racial mobilization; hence, the slow pace of change in ethnic & race relations. An attempt is made to explain this peculiarity in terms of: Brazilian elites' management of social & racial tensions; the fluid systems of racial classification & identities; the integrative ideology of "racial democracy"; & the powerlessness of the lower classes, where Afro-Brazilians are heavily overrepresented. Evidence is presented focusing on the historical record of the black social movements since their revival in the mid-1970s & the relationships between the movements, the state & the mass of Afro-Brazilians. Particular emphasis is on the problems experienced by black activists & movements in the creation of a mass following. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28326 / ISA / 1994 / 8587

**Hassard, John** (School Management & Economics U Keele, Staffordshire ST5 5BG England (Fax: 782-715-859)), **Theorizing Comparative Research: Paradigms, Relativity and Postmodern Organizational Analysis.**

¶ Documents the current status of the multiparadigm approach to organizational analysis, offers a critique of an assertion still maintained in the literature that research paradigms in management & organization theory are incommensurable, & discusses implications for an approach to comparative organizational research that gleans contributions from various theoretical bases. After briefly documenting the rise of paradigmism in conventionalist philosophy, how crisis theory was taken up by organization theorists is traced. A brief critique is offered of both the various attempts to define the multiparadigmatic status of organization theory & those that would deny the validity of such paradigm mapping. Presented in conclusion is a specification of a middle ground methodology for pluriparadigm comparative data collection. It is argued that such a methodology would be a major step toward generating innovative comparative perspectives in management research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28327 / ISA / 1994 / 8588

**Hatashita, Hiroyo & Yokomichi, Chiaki** (Tokiwa U, Mito 310 Japan (Tel: 0292-32-2511; Fax: 0292-32-2703)), **Old People, Environment and Quality of Life—The Case of Japan.**

¶ An investigation of the environmental dimensions of interaction patterns of old home care recipients, based on a survey in Wakayama Prefecture, Japan, in which 300 home care recipients responded to questionnaires. Also, care receivers & caregivers were interviewed by community nurses. The interaction patterns show marked differences due to the natural-spatial environment. In mountain villages, interaction with friends & neighbors is frequent, whereas interaction with children & relatives is relatively weak as a consequence of strong outmigration; in urban & larger village areas, interaction with friends & neighbors is markedly lower. Old people in mountain areas thus seem to retain a relatively high level of social contact, even if children & relatives move away; old people in large villages & in the city, while retaining physical closeness to children & relatives, have reduced contact with former friends & neighbors. The qualities of the natural environment do not seem to play an important role in the definition of life quality, even if it is highly placed in the Japanese cultural tradition. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28328 / ISA / 1994 / 8589

**Havinga, Tetty** (Instit Sociology Law, PO Box 9049 NL-6500 KK Nijmegen Netherlands (Tel: 31-80-612087; Fax: 31-80-616145)), **European Regulation of the Production and Marketing of Fresh Meat.**

- ¶ Deals with the implementation & enforcement of Council Directive 91/497/EEC on the production & marketing of fresh meat, focusing restrictions put on the operation of small slaughterhouses in the Netherlands. Implementation was delayed due to administrative conflicts, & organizations of butchers protested against the short time given to comply with the new requirements; they also protested because German authorities did not apply the directive to their slaughtering butchers. The Dutch regulatory agency in charge told butchers that it was impossible to postpone the implementation of the directive, but in Dec, admitted that the new requirements had to be postponed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28329 / ISA / 1994 / 8590

**Hayashi, Chikio** (Instit Mathematical Statistics, Tokyo 150 Japan (Tel: 81-3-3496-4680; Fax: 81-3-3496-4680)), **A New Method of Data Analysis in Social Survey—Arrow and Point Method.**

- ¶ Presents a new method for analyzing the large number of tables or complicated relations that frequently result in social surveys. This method of statistical analysis, called the arrow & point method, is developed based on quantification method IV or eij-type quantification, which forms a prototype of multidimensional scaling. At the first step, in some cases the similarity of breakdown or questions is calculated based on the opinion distribution obtained as cross-tabulations, &, in other cases, is given based on the scale values of breakdowns. Thus a similarity matrix wrt subgroups or questions is obtained to which quantification method IV is applied, resulting in classification of subgroups or questions. Subsequently, directed straight lines are drawn that correspond to questions or subgroups by breakdown so as to realize the rank order of data with the highest reproducibility, which is expressed by Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. As the result, subgroups & questions are shown in the same space as points & directed straight lines, which enable the simultaneous classification of subgroups & questions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28330 / ISA / 1994 / 8591

**Hayashi, Nahoko, Takahashi, Nobuyuki, Watabe, Motoki & Yamagishi, Toshio** (Bungakubu Hokkaido U, Sapporo 060 Japan (Tel: 11-747-2858; Fax: 11-747-2858)), **An Experimental Study of Commitment Formation and Trust.**

- ¶ A set of hypotheses concerning the relationship between social uncertainty & two types of trust—in a specific interaction partner, or "particularistic trust" & of human beings in general, including strangers, or "general trust"—are experimentally investigated. The following hypotheses were successfully tested in an experiment simulating a market between a set of sellers & buyers: (1) greater social uncertainty (ie, the possibility of being cheated) leads to commitment formation between specific buyer & seller; (2) committed partners have higher levels of mutual (particularistic) trust; (3) greater social uncertainty thus improves the general level of particularistic trust; & (4) the tendency to form commitments in a socially uncertain situation is weaker among those whose level of general trust is high. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28331 / ISA / 1994 / 8592

**Hayes, Bernadette C.** (Dept Sociology Queen's U Belfast, Northern Ireland BT7 1NN (Tel: 44-483-300800; Fax: 44-483-306290)), **The Impact of Religious Identification on Moral Attitudes: An International Comparison.**

- ¶ Given recent interest & research on individuals reporting no religious identification, a distinction is made between both Catholic & Protestant religious affiliates & religious independents. Consequences of religious identification in relation to a number of moral attitudes are investigated. These include attitudes toward premarital & extramarital sexual activity, abortion, & homosexuals. To provide a more comprehensive & cross-national test of the findings, recent survey data from a number of Western industrial nations is examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28332 / ISA / 1994 / 8593

**Headey, Bruce W. & Krause, Peter** (U Melbourne, Parkville Victoria Australia 3052 (Tel: 03-344-6820; Fax: 03-344-7906)), **Inequalities of Income, Health and Happiness: An Alternative to the Stratifica-**

## tion Paradigm.

- ¶ Panel survey data from the Federal Republic of Germany & Australia reveal that inequalities of income, health, & happiness do not support stratification theory, which claims that inequalities are cumulative, long-term, & due to family social background. An alternative dynamic equilibrium theory is proposed in which differing stocks are viewed as constraining subsequent flows & utility (satisfaction) in the income, health, & happiness domains: income flows & utility are constrained by stocks of human & material capital; health flows (morbidity & mortality) are constrained by hereditary health stocks & health impairments due to previous lifestyle; & happiness depends partly on the personality stocks of extraversion & neuroticism. A major reason for the noncumulativity of these inequalities is that the stocks affecting income, health, & happiness are themselves only weakly correlated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28333 / ISA / 1994 / 8594

**Heap, Ruby** (Dept History U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 (Tel: 613-564-2485; Fax: 613-564-9599)), **Salvaging War's Waste: War, the State and the Military in the Professionalisation of Physiotherapy in Canada, 1914-1955.**

- ¶ Examines the impact of WWI & WWII on the professionalization of Canadian physiotherapy, 1914-1955. Through recognition of the applicability of physical therapeutics to the needs of military personnel, physiotherapy received a major impetus for becoming a distinct occupation in the health sector. Opportunities opened for the creation of new specialties & the expansion of established ones. The interaction of the various forces & agents involved in this process of professionalization is identified, highlighting the enlarging role of the state in the development of health care services & in the regulation of health occupations. Data come primarily from printed & manuscript primary sources in government, military, & university archives, as well as in the archives of the Canadian Physiotherapy Assoc. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28334 / ISA / 1994 / 8595

**Heath, Anthony F., Yang, Min & Goldstein, Harvey** (Nuffield Coll, Oxford OX1 1NF England (Tel: 865-278543; Fax: 865-278557)), **Multilevel Analysis of the Changing Relationship between Class and Party in Britain, 1964-1992.**

- ¶ Studies of the relationship between class & vote in GB using individual-level data have reached rather different results from those using constituency-level data: analyses of individual-level data have shown a modest decline in class voting since the 1960s, whereas analyses of constituency data have shown little change in the size of the correlation between the class composition of a constituency & proportion voting for Labour candidates. Here, it is explored whether this paradox can be explained by the hypothesis that individual-level effects of class on vote have declined, whereas contextual (ie, constituency-level) effects have increased. Analysis is based on multilevel modeling of data drawn from the combined files of British Election Surveys, 1964-1992, supplemented by Census data on the class composition of the constituencies. The three-level structure of the data is described, & the changing effects of individual class membership & constituency class composition on voting behavior is examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28335 / ISA / 1994 / 8596

**Hegedus, Zsuzsa** (Centre national recherche scientifique, 54 6d Roupert F-75006 Paris (Tel: 331-45824594)), **The Paradigm of Conflictual Action in Self-Creative Society.**

- ¶ Argues that the present mobilization on the environmental issue is similar to other movements that emerged during the 1980s. While these movements are all part of a very complex learning process engendered by the new social movements of the 1960s & 1970s, they also represent a new generation of movements. A new conceptual framework describing the new pattern of social movements & new mechanisms of social change is presented that takes into account the impact of the autonomous intervention of these movements on different crucial issues. A new definition of contemporary global society, here termed "self-creative society," is proposed, along with a conceptual framework based on the paradigm of autocreativity, in order to address the question of conflictual creation in the self-creative & global society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28336 / ISA / 1994 / 8597

**Heidenreich, Martin** (Faculty Sociology U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-521-1064666; Fax: 49-521-1065844)), **Industrial Relations in East German Enterprises.**

¶ To explore the impact of German reunification in 1990, the transformation of industrial relations on the enterprise level is analyzed in 7 already privatized firms. Demonstrated are the anomie, unofficial patterns of interest representation before reunification. One pattern was characterized by newly established, strong, self-conscious enterprise committees participating in nearly all managerial decisions, though more common were weak shop stewards, ignored by the management & isolated both from rank-&-file members & external trade unions. This pattern points to the cultural legacies of the past (the destruction of civil society during the fascist & socialist periods) & to the learning processes necessary for using the possibilities of a new institutional framework as resources in organizational power & bargaining relations. In spite of the high (but now sharply declining) degree of union membership, unions & work committees were only marginal actors who could not prevent deindustrialization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28337 / ISA / 1994 / 8598

**Heike, Hans-Dieter** (Institut Statistics & Econometrics Technical U Darmstadt, D-64283 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-6151-16-5293; Fax: 49-6151-16-5553)), **Explanation, Forecasting, and Policy Simulation with the Darmstadt Micro Macro Simulator.**

¶ First results of the Darmstadt Micro Macro Simulator (DMMS) are presented. The demographic part of the household micro simulator is used in connection with the macro simulator to forecast/project the foreseeable economic development of the new states of the Federal Republic of Germany. The application is subdivided into a short-term forecast of 1994/95, a medium-term projection of 1997, & a long-term projection of 2002. The forecasts/projections use indicators to show the development of production, income, productivity, unit costs, income distribution, employment, & total government budget. A slow but significant economic convergence of the old & the new states is demonstrated in a status quo simulation using the most probable scenario of assumptions regarding demographic changes, international trade, technical development, & the strategies of economic policy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28338 / ISA / 1994 / 8599

**Heikkala, Juha, Koski, Pasi & Purohaho, Kari** (Research Instit Olympic Sports, Rautpohjankatu 6 Jyväskylä SF-40700 Finland (Tel: 358-41-603141; Fax: 358-41-603171)), **The Organization and Economy of Finnish National Sport Organizations.**

¶ Describes the economic & organizational characteristics of Finnish national sport organizations (NSOs), based on data from annual reports & income statements, 1968-1991. Major organizational changes facing NSOs are described along with connections between the economy & the organization of the NSOs, activities for which funds are used, the purposes of personnel in each sector, & how much financial "weight" each sector is given. These results are discussed in relation to the themes of professionalization, autonomy, & economic crises. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28339 / ISA / 1994 / 8600

**Heinemann, Klaus, Sport as Consumption.**

¶ Discusses sport as a commodity of consumption, with attention to the products offered for consumption in sport & the expectations of the consumer of sport products. Reasons for the change of sport into a commodity of consumption include: changes in the economic situation, processes of individualization & differentiation in lifestyles, & change of dominant value patterns & in the concepts of the body. The consequences of these changes for the autonomy of sport, the labor market, & the environment are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28340 / ISA / 1994 / 8601

**Heinrich, Horst-Alfred** (Institut Politikwissenschaft U Giessen, D-6300 Federal Republic Germany), **Determinants of the Formation of National Identity. Results of a Representative Study of United Germany.**

¶ Presents results of an interview survey exploring the national identity of Germans in reunified Germany. Respondents described feelings of national pride & embarrassment regarding their role as Germans. Correlated influences on these emotions are described. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28341 / ISA / 1994 / 8602

**Heinz, Flavio M.** (Foundation national science politique-CNRS, 177 Rue Jeanne d'Arc F-75013 Paris France), **Les Organisations des gros exploitants Brésiliens et de la libéralisation des marchés de produits agricoles en Amérique du Sud** (The Organizations of Large Cultivators and the Liberalization of the Agricultural Market in South America). (FRE)

¶ Given the rather formidable mobilization mounted by organizations representing the interests of southern Brazil's large cultivators during the 1985-1988 agrarian reform, their relative moderation in the face of current policies of market integration is surprising. Their behavior is explained by reference to the increasing legitimation of the state in the eyes of cultivators: their acceptance of the state's authority to regulate the market. Ties between the agrarian elite & other elite sectors have given rise to the relations of solidarity that constitute the basis for power-sharing in contemporary Brazilian society. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28342 / ISA / 1994 / 8603

**Heiskala, Risto K.** (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (Tel: 3580-1917007; Fax: 3580-1917033)), **The Generalization of Environmental Consciousness?**

¶ An outline of a systems-theoretical concept apparatus for comparative research in the field of environmental sociology. Three cultural ideal types can be developed: specification, columnization, & refraction. These models are examined from the viewpoint of the generalization of environmental consciousness & the transformation of civilization model. The cases of specification & refraction represent no problem in this respect. In so far as generalization takes place, the solution of the environmental crisis follows the pattern of respecification consistent with the basic intuition of functionalist theory. This is not what happens in the case of columnized society. Columnization between subsystems is examined in the context of columnized society. This analysis contradicts the assumptions of Niklas Luhmann & suggests that columnized subsystems have not completely been removed from the control of citizens; even this kind of empirical case does not render impossible the transformation of the civilization model. The main challenges facing environmental sociology are outlined: in which societies the generalization of environmental consciousness takes place; & according to which model it happens in each of them. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28343 / ISA / 1994 / 8604

**Heiskala, Risto K.** (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (Tel: 3580-1917007; Fax: 3580-1917033)), **Meaning Struggle at Work: The Invention of "Environment" and the Rise of Environmental Concern in Finnish Civic Discourse from the 50s to the 90s.**

¶ A high & still rising environmental concern has emerged in Finland during the 1980s. This process is described, based on Finnish cultural products (newspapers, magazines), election results, reorganizations in the state administration, & survey findings. Two parallel processes can be pointed out: a process from low environmental concern through increased concern to high concern; & a change in vocabulary, most obvious in the ambivalence involved in the use of the terms environment, & nature, & sustainable development. These changes are analyzed within a semiotic framework as developments in the social semiosis or "meaning struggle." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28344 / ISA / 1994 / 8605

**Helbing, Dirk** (II Institut Theoretical Physics, D-70550 Stuttgart Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-711-685-4930; Fax: 49-711-685-4902)), **A Probabilistic Foundation of Social Force Models for Behavioral Changes.**

¶ It is shown that Boltzmann-like equations allow the formulation of a general model for behavioral changes. This model takes into account spontaneous (or externally induced) behavioral changes, & those by pair interactions. As the most important social pair interactions, imitative & avoidance processes are distinguished. The resulting model includes as special cases many theoretical concepts of the social sciences, eg, the multinomial logit model, the logistic equation, the gravity model, & game dynamical equations. A Kramers-Moyal expansion of the Boltzmann-like equations leads to the Boltzmann-Fokker-Planck equations, which allow the introduction of social forces & social fields. A social field reflects influences of norms, public opinion, trends, & the environment on behavioral changes. Variations of individual behavior are taken into account by diffusion coefficients. The force model can be applied to, eg, the behavior of pedestrians. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28345 / ISA / 1994 / 8606

**Helemae, Jelena** (Institut Philosophy/Sociology/Law Estonian Academy Sciences, Estonia blvd 7 Tallinn EE-0001 (Tel: 372-2-45-49-22; e-mail: helemae@socio.fsoi.ee)), **The Specific Characteristics of Women's Work Career.**

¶ Under state socialism, women were more educated. Because of clear-cut institutional boundaries, gender differences in work corresponded to those in education & gave an advantage to women. Life events data of graduates of general secondary schools in Estonia 1965-1967 were examined via a 1991 interview survey (N = 1,920 respondents). Data indicated that, compared to men, women began their work careers earlier & with lower levels of education. Women changed work places less often & reached a stable position earlier. Women were lower paid & the level of their salaries was influenced by factors different from those of men. Women were less involved in the economic changes of 1989-1991. Transition to market economy seems to have given men a notable advantage. Data from interviews (N = 2,128 respondents) in a longitudinal study show that the secondary education cohort started their work careers partly under the command economy & partly under conditions of economic restructuring. Social differences between men & women are revealed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28346 / ISA / 1994 / 8607

**Helle, Horst Jürgen** (Institut Soziologie Ludwig-Maximilians U, Munich D-81827 22 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 4989-2180-2251; Fax: 4989-2180-2922)), **Spinoza's Influence on Georg Simmel.**

¶ Shows that Georg Simmel agreed with basic premises found in the works of Baruch De Spinoza (1632-1677). Those are: a nondualist epistemology, a perspectivist concept of reality, basic premises of vitalism, ethics based on pragmatism & evolutionism, the notion of multiple realities, & a perspectivist approach to experiences. In Spinoza's ethics, human emotions are described as moving forces that help determine cognition: they must enter into a dialogue with reason to preserve human existence. Simmel agrees with this in his two volume *Introduction to the Moral Sciences* (1892/93) & elsewhere. Spinoza's idea that "nothing is eternal in its duration" is compared to Simmel's concepts of change based on an evolution of culture. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28347 / ISA / 1994 / 8608

**Heller, Monica** (Ontario Instit Studies Education, 252 Bloor St West Toronto M5S 1V6 (Tel: 416-923-6641; e-mail: mheller@oise.on.ca)), **Code-Switching and the Construction of Language Norms.**

¶ Ideologies of the nation-state generally include language ideologies that construct monolingual norms. Codeswitching practices threaten those norms, & therefore are constructed as problematic. The links between francophone nationalism in Canada & monolingual language norms are examined, notably concerning language of instruction & language teaching in schools. The specific case of Franco-Ontarian minority education shows the tensions between these monolingual norms & the bilingual reality of students' lives, producing problematic codeswitching practices. The persistence of the practices is linked to the interests & social positions both of students & of the school. There are ways for students to manage the tensions in order to profit from their education, a means of resisting the authority of the school or part of a mode of communication that is simply not legitimate in the school context. At the same time, they allow the school to justify its existence as a monolingual institution. Codeswitching in this context is thus a strategic move within the ideological construction of language norms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28348 / ISA / 1994 / 8609

**Heller, Peter L., Briones, David F., Warner, Lyle G., Chalfant, H. Paul, Aguirre-Hauchbaum, Salvador F., Roberts, Alden E. & Farr, Walter F.** (Middle Tennessee State U, Murfreesboro 37132 (Tel: 615-898-2508; Fax: 615-898-5907)), **Anxiety and Depression among Mexican/Mexican-American and Anglo-American Residents of a United States Border City.**

¶ Canonical correlation analyses of scale data from 431 Mexican/Mexican-American & 314 Anglo-American residents of El Paso, TX, are used to examine: (1) the effects of life stress, socioeconomic status, consequential support, & mastery on anxiety & depression, the correlation between the variate containing the independent variables & a "purified" anxiety & depression variate. Findings indicate that regardless of ethnicity, socioeconomic status, life stress, possession of consequential support, & perception of environmental mastery are important contribu-

tors to mental health. It is suggested that subcultural approaches to psychological distress should be deemphasized; rather, strategies should be formulated that focus on socioeconomic & other real-life factors & events faced by persons in the course of daily living. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28349 / ISA / 1994 / 8610

**Helly, Denise** (IQRC 290 Place Youville, Montreal Quebec H2V 3G7 (Tel: 514-873-7987; Fax: 514-873-6157)), **National Identity in Quebec according to Provincial Members of Parliament.**

¶ A reconstruction of the national identity of Quebecers with respect to the representation of immigrants, based on interviews with deputies, ministers, civil servants, & provincial party leaders. Two parameters are introduced for reconstructing this representation: (1) the external frontier, which permits the conceptualization of the perspective concerning the demographic & economic usefulness of immigration & the rights of foreigners in settling in Quebec; & (2) the internal frontier, which permits the definition of the condition of belonging of immigrants to Quebec society, according to immigrants. Findings suggest that immigrants are defined as foreigners, ethnics, or citizens, according to perceptions of: the presence or absence of language assimilation to a historic cultural community, the threat immigrants present to North American Anglophones, the conditions of economic development of Quebec within the Canadian Confederation, & the role of the provincial government. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28350 / ISA / 1994 / 8611

**Helman, Sara** (Dept Behavioral Sciences Ben Gurion U Negev, 84105 Beersheva Israel (Tel: 972-7-421-053; Fax: 972-7-232-766)), **Conscientious Objection: Redefining Citizenship Duties and Constituting Civil Society in Israel.**

¶ The process of negotiation involved in conscientious objection & the discourse articulating it are conceived as indications of the constitution of civil society & citizenship in Israel. Data are derived from in-depth interviews with 66 conscientious objectors who refused to serve during the war in Lebanon. The hegemonic conception of citizenship obligations is articulated by a discourse that blurs the compulsory aspects of military service, while emphasizing participation in the common defense effort, contribution to the wide collectivity, & belongingness to society. This discourse identifies civic virtues with military virtues. The discourse of citizen's obligations is closely connected with war discourse & its construction of war in terms of an existential threat. Both discourses were actively articulated by the Israeli state & dominant groups reflecting a logic based on war & conflict management. Conscientious objection challenges the monopoly of the state over the definition of security & existential threat. As an alternative practice of citizenship, it entails an open demand on the state to redefine its practices in the security sphere, especially regarding the uses of war. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28351 / ISA / 1994 / 8612

**Helman, Sara & Rapport, Tamar** (Dept Sociology Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel (Fax: 972-2-322-545)), **Surviving through Ritual: The Puzzle of the Endurance of a Women Peace Movement: Women in Black.**

¶ The Women in Black movement consists of a weekly vigil that began in the wake of the *Intifada* (Palestinian uprising) five years ago. Women in Black has not developed any organizational structure (in conventional terms), neither has changed its mode of activity. However, it continues to exist without any infrastructure that mobilized participants. The survival & endurance of the vigil are explained as political ritual based on the individualization of protest & the avoidance of ideological debate. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28352 / ISA / 1994 / 8613

**Henderson, Kathryn** (Dept Sociology Texas A&M U, College Station 77843-4351 (Tel: 409-845-9706; Fax: 409-862-4057)), **Sketches and Prototypes: The Metamorphic Dyad Which Coordinates Work, Workers, and Political Networks in Design Engineering.**

¶ Examination of visual representations used in work practices can reveal organizational, power, & cognitive issues central in both consensus & conflict in the workplace. Research focuses on visual representations used in industrial design practices through attention to actors' interests, practices, & interactions in constructing sketches, drawings, & prototypes. It reveals both the social construction of a piece of technology & the group process of the emerging design. Specifically, the research traces

the political career of the sketch/prototype pair, a linked series of visually oriented sets, in the development of a new surgical instrument. Data gathered using participant observation reveal the strength of the visual, not only in collaborative construction of a new technology, but also in organizing work & knowledge, & in recruiting & organizing resources, political support, & power. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28353 / ISA / 1994 / 8614**

**Hendry, Leo B.** (Dept Education U Aberdeen, Scotland [Tel: 0224-272731; Fax: 0224-272739]), **"In the Eye of the Beholder....": An Examination of Youth Work Policy and Practice in Scotland.**

¶ An exploration of the concept of mentoring queries to what extent mentoring has been institutionalized within youth work in Scotland. By utilizing the findings of a nationwide study of youth work (N = 1,000 youth participants, 75 youth workers, & 5 detailed case studies of varying youth work contexts), the differing perceptions of adolescents & youth workers are explored to consider the values inherent in youth work from both a participant's & a professional perspective. Examination includes the policy implications of the findings for young people's socialization, youth work practices, & the mentoring role of youth workers in present-day society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28354 / ISA / 1994 / 8615**

**Henn, Kaarik** (Dept Social Sciences Tartu U, EE-2400 Estonia [Tel: 37-234-35-110; Fax: 37-234-73-850]), **Origins and Specific Features of Neofascism in Contemporary Estonia.**

¶ Rapidly deepening social inequality connected with low political legitimacy of legislative & executive authorities results in strengthening of left- & right-wing radicalism in Estonia. An attempt is made to analyze reception features of the classical fascist model by individuals identifying themselves as neofascists. Snowball sampling (N = 18, ages 16-35) with nondirective interview was used. It appears there are at least two different forms of neofascism in Estonia: a more anti-Semitic & empire-oriented form characteristic to industrial towns of northeastern Estonia & partially to Tallinn; & a more general antidemocratic form characteristic of all other regions. Both forms represent actually small dispersed informal groups, & may turn into considerable political power. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28355 / ISA / 1994 / 8616**

**Hennessy, Catherine H.** (Aging Studies Branch Centers Disease Control, Atlanta GA 30333), **The Experience and Meaning of Elder Care among Pueblo Indian Family Caregivers.**

¶ Focus groups of Pueblo Indian family caregivers (N = 33) of frail elders are used to elicit views of the caretaking situation & its associated problems & meanings. The themes identified in the focus group discussions reflected the sociocentric orientation of these caregivers & a cultural ethos of interdependency & reciprocity that prescribed elder care as an expression of American Indian identity. In the absence of formal long-term care services on the reservations, however, caregivers experience significant burden, including strains created within the extended family by caretaking responsibilities & the need to manage the physical & emotional care needs of elders with severe disease. Strategies for managing burden among these caregivers are described, & their experience is contrasted with perceptions of burden among majority culture family caregivers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28356 / ISA / 1994 / 8617**

**Henning, Cecilia & Lieberg, Mats** (School Architecture Lund U, S-22100 Sweden [Tel: 46-46-104834; Fax: 46-46-107329]), **Source of Conflict or Social Support? Local Networks Revisited.**

¶ Case studies performed 1983 & 1993 are reported to analyze how physical planning & social organization can contribute to the growth of a local social infrastructure. Findings are analyzed with the background of theories of social networks, integrated with current sociological theories. Another purpose is to deepen knowledge about local networks, especially weak ties, in order to elaborate a more valid definition of these kinds of superficial contacts on the neighborhood level. Additional data come from 10 different physical environments (examples of close neighborhoods) through in-depth interviews with residents & questionnaires used to map & analyze personal networks. Findings contribute to more comprehensive & realistic judgments about the opportunities & limits for people to solve problems in common, eg, housing maintenance & informal care, on the neighborhood level. (Copyright 1994, Sociological

Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28357 / ISA / 1994 / 8618**

**Hennion, Antoine** (Centre sociologie innovation Ecoles mines, F-75006 Paris France [Fax: 43545628; e-mail: hennion@csi.ensmp.fr]), **Retour sur la sociologie du goût: la passion musicale** (Return to the Sociology of Taste: Musical Passion). (FRE)

¶ Conceived as an effort to reveal the real social foundations of the love for art, the analysis of taste neglects its peculiar forms, practices, & objects. To avoid falling back into this new functionalism, it is necessary to give an account of the productive character of the love for art, both through the relationships established with objects & through the formation of specific abilities. In the case of music, the stakes & problems revealed by such a study of the figures of the amateur are presented. This makes necessary a reevaluation of musical mediations: scores, records, concerts, & medias, far from being instrumental tools, redefine through a particular device both the music & the amateur. The analysis of the symbolic, technical, & commercial system giving meaning to the amateur's practices must be completed by the symmetrical analysis of the amateur's abilities & the properties of the objects, showing the practical production of music by the amateur's "holding" of music. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28358 / ISA / 1994 / 8619**

**Henshel, Richard L.** (Dept Sociology U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2 [Tel: 519-661-3606; Fax: 519-661-3200]), **Credibility Loops in Social Prediction: Explication, Illustrations, and Implications.**

¶ Self-fulfilling prophecies can be strengthened &/or perpetuated by positive feedback involving predictor credibility. The credibility loop requires a constant predictor across numerous concrete predictions over time. At each period, the greater the self-fulfilling tendency, the greater the accuracy of the prediction; the greater the accuracy, the higher the credibility of the predictor; & the higher this credibility, the stronger the self-fulfilling tendency becomes on the next iteration. The circular process can continue over & over, producing large deviation-amplification from small initial effects. Numerous examples taken from existing literature in social psychology, political science, & economics are shown to be related in this way. In addition to intriguing properties worthy of study in their own right, credibility loops have other significant implications; these are detailed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28359 / ISA / 1994 / 8620**

**Henshel, Richard L.** (Dept Sociology U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2 [Tel: 519-661-3606; Fax: 519-661-3200]), **The Grünberg and Modigliani & Simon Possibility Theorem: A Social Psychological Critique.**

● **Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.**

¶ The venerable "possibility theorem" of Grünberg & Modigliani, & Simon (both, 1954) continues to excite interest, not only in its original domain—whether or not self-altering prophecies automatically rule out accurate social & economic prediction—but, more recently, as a supposed precursor of rational expectations theory. The theorem has survived several attacks on its logic & mathematics. Critiqued here is the expressly stated assumption—essential for the theorem—that the "reaction function" between the predicted & the actual outcome is continuous. While logically sound, it is argued that the theorem is not empirically germane because such a continuous reaction function violates all social psychological understanding of the effects of benchmarks & related phenomena. Thus, its conclusions concerning accurate prediction under conditions of self-alteration can rarely apply even as proofs of "possibility." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S28360 / ISA / 1994 / 8621**

**Henshel, Richard L.** (Dept Sociology U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2 [Tel: 519-661-3606; Fax: 519-661-3200]), **Critique of the Grünberg & Modigliani & Simon Possibility Theorem for Self-Altering Predictions.**

¶ The possibility theorem of Grünberg & Modigliani & Herbert Simon has survived several attacks on its logic & mathematics. The present critique focuses on the expressly stated assumption—essential for the theorem—that the reaction function between the predicted outcome & the actual outcome is continuous. It is argued that the theorem, while logically sound, is not empirically germane because such a continuous reac-

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tion function violates all social psychological understanding of the effects of benchmarks & related phenomena. The possibility theorem is therefore a logically sound analysis of a virtually empty set, & its conclusions concerning accurate prediction under conditions of self-alteration can rarely apply even as proofs of possibility. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28361 / ISA / 1994 / 8622

**Henshel, Richard L. & Maxim, Paul** (Dept Sociology U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2 (Tel: 519-661-3606; Fax: 519-661-3200)), **Can American Gun Conservatives Be Right? Gun Plentitude and Homicide Rates in Switzerland, Israel, and the U.S.A..**

¶ Gun control lobbies argue that the fact that US homicide rates are terribly high in relation to other countries stems from the ready availability of guns. Yet overwhelming counterexamples to this availability argument exist in Israel & Switzerland, where assault rifles are, by law, far more readily available in daily life, yet homicide rates remain quite low. The simplistic availability explanation is therefore rejected, & cultural explanations are advanced to account for great disparities in homicide under high weapon availability. One promising avenue to be explored is the long-term ubiquity of TV violence in the US, vis-à-vis Israel or Switzerland. Nevertheless, considering Amitai Etzioni's dictum, & given the policy intractability of alternatives, the US gun control lobby may be advocating the necessary policy, albeit for the wrong reasons. Conversely, conservative gun enthusiasts may paradoxically exhibit greater insight while advancing disastrous policies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28362 / ISA / 1994 / 8623

**Hepworth, Mike** (Dept Sociology U Aberdeen, AB9 2TY Scotland (Tel: 0224-272760; Fax: 0224-487048)), **Deviance and Control in Later Life: A Social Problems Approach to Social Gerontology.**

¶ Old age, frequently described as a social problem, raises significant questions with regard to issues of deviance & control. The proposition that old age may be sociologically defined as a form of social deviance has had a mixed reception. On the one hand, it is frequently argued that Western culture is ageist, & old age must inevitably be regarded as marginal & undesirable. On the other hand, it has been argued that the sociological concept of old age as social deviance is an indefensible overgeneralization: the deviance of old age cannot be sustained & can only be substantiated in limited cases of specific forms of stigmatized physical & mental deterioration. Drawing on the sociology of deviance & control, evidence of these tensions in contemporary social gerontology is examined, highlighting differences between those who advocate a social problems approach to old age & the proponents of an existential acceptance & appreciation of later life. A tension exists between those in both professional & lay sectors who regard old age as a problem to solve & those who regard it as an inevitable consequence of biological finitude, & as such, an existential challenge to the individual & a moral & social challenge to society. From this latter perspective, old age is not a problem, but a solution. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28363 / ISA / 1994 / 8624

**Héritier, Adrienne** (Faculty Sociology U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0521-100-3999; Fax: 0521-100-5044)), **The Transformation of National Regulatory Styles as a Consequence of EU Regulation—the Case of Clean Air Policies.**

¶ Investigates the transformation of statehood under the impact of the European Union (EU) in the field of regulatory policy in GB, France, & the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). It is shown that single leading member states, eg, the FRG & GB, in cooperation with the Commission have been successful in imposing their regulatory style on EU legislation over the past twelve years, while other member states have had to adapt their regulatory & administrative structures & styles. This pattern is explained on the basis of network analysis, drawing on rational choice theory, new political institutionalism, & symbolic interactionism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Hermkens, Piet L. J. & Arts, Wil** (Dept Sociology U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands (e-mail: hermkens@fsw.ruu.nl; Fax: 31-30-534405)), **Social Structure and Distributive Justice. A Tale of Two Justice Theories: A Reconstruction, Comparison and Test of Status-Value and Equity Theory.**

¶ Explores the conditions that determine which justice principles people

use & which comparisons they make when they pass justice judgments regarding a particular allotment of income. Jasso has suggested that the justice evaluation of income apportionments is a function of actual income & just income, arguing that this specification is consistent with equity theory as well as status value theory. In status value theory a situation is described as unjust if the income of a particular person differs from the income of his or her counterpart in a referential structure; in equity theory a situation is deemed unjust if the input/outcome ratio's of two or more persons differ. Here, factors that determine the just term of Jasso's equation are specified by stressing the contrasts between equity theory & status value theory. The empirical consequences of the differences between the two theories are derived & tested using data from the International Social Justice Project (1991), covering 13 countries—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, East Germany, West Germany, GB, Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, & the US (total N = 17,386). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28365 / ISA / 1994 / 8626

**Hernandez, Donald J.** (Population Division US Census Bureau, Washington DC 20233-3400 (Tel: 301-763-7987; e-mail: dhernand@info.census.gov)), **Childhood Transformed: Family Composition and the Family Economy.**

¶ Because of changes in the US family, society, & economy during the past 150 years, an understanding of how the current circumstances of children came about, & of what the future may hold, is possible only by examining historical changes. Here, statistics documenting critical ways in which family structure & the family economy have been transformed are presented, portraying fundamental causes of these transformations from the perspective of children & their parents. Statistics measuring five central features of the organization & economy of children's families are explored: number of siblings; father's work & family residence; educational attainments; mother's work; & father's & mother's presence in the home. Major changes in income, poverty, & the receipt of social welfare payments over the past 50 years are also discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28366 / ISA / 1994 / 8627

**Hernandez, Donald J.** (Population Division US Bureau Census, Washington DC 20233-3400 (Tel: 301-763-7987; Fax: 301-763-4144)), **Children in the U.S. since the Great Depression: Implications of Societal Development.**

¶ Children's quality of life is profoundly influenced by resources from families, government, & the economy. New data show the nature & magnitude of changes experienced by children in nuclear & extended family living arrangements, fathers' & mothers' educational attainments & labor force participation, the availability of parents to provide child care, & their chances of living in poverty & in working-poor or welfare-dependent families. These data allow one to draw inferences about the timing & fundamental causes of major changes in family & economic resources available to children. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28367 / ISA / 1994 / 8628

**Herrmann, Peter** (U Bremen, D-28832 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 04202-83045)), **The Constitution of New Rationalities in a Circle of Centralization and Differentiation versus Decentralization and De-differentiation. Changed Conditions for Rational Action in the Process of Supranational Integration.**

¶ A two-dimensional contradiction is evident in the field of social work & welfare within the process of European integration: functional between the economic & the political orientation, & institutional between centralization & decentralization. It is argued that distinctive rationalities are constituted through overlapping of different single fields in this complex area of contradictions, but they are binding only in the particularized domains. This is stipulated by the interlacing of the different rationalities in & between the dimensions in the field of charitable & state institutions. The constitution of a qualitative new rationality for the whole is predicted that will be characterized by a stress on negotiations between different levels. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28368 / ISA / 1994 / 8629

**Hettige, Siri T.** (Dept Sociology U Colombo, 3 Sri Lanka (Tel: 94-1-500452; Fax: 94-1-583810)), **Sociology of Poverty Alleviation: A Critical Analysis of the Poverty Alleviation Programme of Sri Lanka.**

¶ Prior to the 1989 launching in Sri Lanka of the much publicized poverty alleviation program, popularly known as Janasaviya, 50+% of the country's population was estimated to be living below the poverty line. Janasaviya was intended to help 1.9 million families classified as poor break the cycle of poverty in 11 stages, each lasting for a period of 2 years. So far, the program has completed 2 rounds, covering 400,000 families in different areas, but various field studies indicate that only a small % of them have escaped from poverty. Here, a sociological explanation is advanced to explain why the poverty alleviation program failed to produce the anticipated results. While constraining situational factors can be identified, broader social forces such as bureaucrat inertia, vested interests, & politicization have been largely responsible for the program's failure. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28369 / ISA / 1994 / 8630

Hettige, Siri T. (Dept Sociology U Colombo, 3 Sri Lanka [Tel: 94-1-500452; Fax: 94-1-583810]), **Globalization and Reactive Nationalism: The Case of the Southern Rural Youth Movement in Sri Lanka.**

¶ Why did the Sinhalese rural youth movement spearheaded by the People's Liberation Front (JVP) deviate from its early Marxist leanings & adopt a reactive nationalist posture in the 1980s? It is argued here that this tendency is a product of the twin processes of the marginalization of rural youth in the context of recent economic liberalization & privatization, & integration of Sri Lanka into the global system. Both processes threaten to undermine the position of the upwardly mobile rural youth hitherto safeguarded by an interventionist state. While the members of the new affluent urban middle class eagerly adopt modern lifestyles & consumption patterns, the educated rural youth, many of whom would have moved into privileged positions in a preserved old order, today provide the ideological rationale for going back to roots. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28370 / ISA / 1994 / 8631

Hetzel, Patrick (U Jean Moulin Lyon 3, F-69239 Cedex 02 France [Tel: 33-72-72-2158; Fax: 33-72-72-2081]), **Fashion Diffusion Models: Who Makes Contemporary Fashion?**

¶ An attempt to evaluate the usefulness of existing fashion theories & to propose other models of representations of the fashion system for contemporary society. It is suggested that two logics serve as preconditions for the emergence of fashion: the strategies of the offerers & those of the consumers. Fashion is made possible by individualistic strategies, which complicate the fashion process, following two rules: eclecticism & aestheticism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28371 / ISA / 1994 / 8632

Heunks, Felix J. (Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands [Tel: 3113-662156; Fax: 3113-662370]), **Patterns of Social and Political Integration.**

¶ The integration of a person into society may be measured by his/her confidence & participation in social & political institutions. Analysis of 1981 data from the European Values Study revealed the existence of two main patterns of such integration: the harmonious pattern consists of confidence in authoritative institutions & an ethical participation. This pattern is based on conservative values. The corrective pattern of integration consists of political interest, party identification, & participation in interest groups. It tends to be based on liberal values. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28372 / ISA / 1994 / 8633

Heycock, Stephen (Dept Industrial Technology U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England [Tel: 0274-733466; Fax: 0274-391333]), **Changes in the Technologies and Techniques of Production and Control of the Social and Ecological Environment at Work.**

¶ It is proposed that the participation & autonomy of workers with regard to their social & ecological environment at work & in the community is changing due to interrelated & overlapping factors as different sectors of industry are restructured under the pressures of product market decline & expansion at the national & international level. Five industries representing major sectors of industrial production are studied, & five factors producing significant changes in the participation & autonomy of workers in them are evaluated through an analysis of the quality of work & of industrial relations that have produced differential access to means of controlling the social & ecological environment at work & in

the community. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28373 / ISA / 1994 / 8634

Heydebrand, Wolf V. (Instit Law & Society New York U, NY 10003 [Tel: 212-998-8354; Fax: 212-995-4140]), **Determinants of Litigation in American Federal Courts since the New Deal.**

¶ A model is proposed to explain US national trends in certain types of litigation. Important determinants are the expansion of administrative regulation, social legislation, & the legal strategies of new social movements. The growth of US Defendant Actions under Statutes & of Administrative Appeals is significantly affected by the expansion of the national administrative state & its total civilian expenditures. Two counteracting tendencies are the administration-specific effects of deregulation on government litigation & the spread of informal bargaining & settlement practices from private to public law adjudication. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28374 / ISA / 1994 / 8635

Hickman, Mary J. (U North London, N7 8DB England), **The Irish Experience of Racism and Discrimination in Britain.**

¶ Draws on past research about the articulation of religion, class, & identity in the experience of the Irish in GB, & a current project about discrimination & the Irish community there, to examine why the theorization of anti-Irish racism remains remarkably undeveloped. Historically, the Irish have been constructed as both inferior & alien & as the antithesis of being English/British. In the nineteenth century, the British state enacted strategies of incorporation aimed at denationalization. The schooling of the second generation was a significant aspect of this process. When a further substantial phase of Irish migration to GB was underway from the 1940s & 1960s, institutionalized processes of segregation, differentiation, & incorporation established in the nineteenth century were an important factor in explaining the absence of the Irish from discussions about racism & discrimination. Contemporary racist constructions of the Irish revolve around specific stereotypes, the key ones being violence, stupidity, & drunkenness. Contemporary research on the pattern of social disadvantage & discrimination that the Irish experience, & on relations between the British state & the Irish community, are assessed. Heavy renewed migration from Ireland in the 1980s has reinforced the need to raise the profile of the Irish in GB in the context of analyses of ethnicity, race, & minority relations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28375 / ISA / 1994 / 8636

Hicks, D. Emily (1270A Cleveland Ave #235, San Diego CA 92103 [Tel: 619-298-9203]), **Foucault's Ventriloquism: Can the Subaltern Speak?**

¶ An investigation of two attacks on Deleuze & Michel Foucault discusses power, subjectivity, desire, democracy, colony, & asylum. It is hypothesized that a return to Spinoza, his theory of affects in relation to the holographic metaphor, & his theory of democracy as outlined by Negri, can offer alternative readings of Deleuze & Foucault that counter Spivak's & Ferry/Renaut's attacks. Methodological tools of deterritorialization, active forces, reactive forces, & the interference pattern are used in the argument. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28376 / ISA / 1994 / 8637

Hidalgo Da Silva, Osvaldo (Fundação Universidade Estadual Heringá, Ave Colombo 3690 87020-900 Paraná Brazil [Tel: 442-26-2727; Fax: 442-23-2676]), **Las organizaciones profesionales agrarias en Brasil y Europa: reflexiones sobre la convergencia y homogeneidad de sus modelos organizativos y discursos ideológicos** (Agrarian Professional Organizations in Brazil and Europe: Reflections on the Convergence and Homogeneity of Their Organizational Models and Ideological Discourses). (SPA)

¶ Compares the main features of Brazilian agrarian professional organizations & their European counterparts, focusing on both their organizational models & ideological discourses. Attention is centered on Spain & Portugal since their articulation of agrarian interests is made in the context of a transition to democratic rule. The corporate model of representation of interests produced in all three countries a homogeneous agricultural sector. Modernization has brought about particular changes in each country, but it is still possible to find homogeneities as far as organizational models & ideological discourses. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28377 / ISA / 1994 / 8638

Hill, Michael R. (Dept Sociology U Nebraska, Lincoln 68588 [Tel: 402-475-5534; Fax: 402-472-6070]), **On Becoming a Feminist Male Sociologist.**

¶ The experiential methodology of Shulamit Reinharz (1984) is used to explore the issue: Can men become feminist sociologists? Personal experiences are detailed, & it is concluded that male feminist consciousness in US sociology is a rare existential possibility, an outcome with import for the political organization of the feminist social movement per se, & thus, in the larger world, for the institutional changes that the feminist movement & feminist sociologists seek to achieve. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28378 / ISA / 1994 / 8639

Hill, Richard Child & Fujita, Kuniko (Dept Sociology Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824 [Tel: 517-353-5012; Fax: 517-336-2856]), **Osaka's Asia Linkages Strategy: Global Regionalism and Urban-Industrial Restructuring in Japan.**

¶ While energy crises & currency appreciation have repeatedly tested the raw material import/finished good export economy of Osaka, Japan, since the 1960s, Osakans successfully reorganized their industries & prevented the withering of their manufacturing base. Here, field research is utilized to examine in Osaka's ability to withstand economic adversity & adjust to new economic circumstances, with attention to Japanese industrial strategy & urban restructuring policies & projects. Findings suggest that Osakans gauge local economic progress by the trade & production status their industries achieve in the global economy. They now believe their comparative advantage lies in deepening Osaka's historic ties with Asian nations on the Pacific Rim. Osaka's Asia linkages strategy stems from an interpretation of global production systems, product cycles, & geopolitical events. As the world political economy moves from cold war bipolarity to a segmented system of regional capitalist blocks, Osakans are resituating their city as a global entry point into Asia. Osakans are making huge social investments in transportation, communication, research, & development complexes to connect their region's production systems more firmly with the rest of Asia & the world economy. They are also strengthening the Asian ties & international management capabilities of their small & medium-sized firms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28379 / ISA / 1994 / 8640

Hily, Marie-Antoinette (IDERIC, 63 blvd Madeleine F-06000 Nice France [Tel: 93-44-82-44; Fax: 93-97-20-42]), **From Theories of Integration to Theories of Identity.**

¶ The evolutionist models that have structured the analysis of historical change since the nineteenth century have become unable to account for the nature of disruptions brought about by migrations. For that reason, the paradigm of integration now poses difficult theoretical problems to the sociology of migration. The concepts of 'identity' & 'identity categorization' are suggested to contribute to understanding the complexity & diversity of migration patterns & heterogeneous processes of socialization in immigration countries. The benefits of shifting from an integration-centered to an identity-centered problem setting are reviewed, arguing that identities should be considered as social constructs produced through interaction & as processes of social differentiation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28380 / ISA / 1994 / 8641

Himmelstrand, Ulf (U Uppsala, S-75919 Sweden [Tel: 018-13-80-64]), **Combining Rationality and Normativity in Environmental Policies: Ecological Ethics, Economistic Trade-Offs or Schizoid Dissociation.**

¶ There are two main theoretical traditions in Western social science—the theoretical concerns of sociologists for compliance with social norms & rules, & the concern among mainstream economists with rational choice. The applicability of this theory is illustrated in situations where both normativity & rationality are & must be combined. A comparative study of attitudes regarding big-city environments in Stockholm, Sweden, & Nairobi, Kenya, is summarized, aiming at developing simple survey methods for establishing (1) the existence & spread of lexicographic preference orders, economistic rational choice or "schizoid" dissociation among such environmental attitudes & (2) the correlation of lexicographically ordered environmental attitudes & corresponding behavior. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28381 / ISA / 1994 / 8642

Himmelstrand, Ulf (U Uppsala, S-75919 Sweden [Tel: 018-13-80-64]), **Costs, Boundaries, and Political Contexts in Attempts to Internationalize a Social Welfare Contract.**

¶ Conservative governments attempting to dismount a welfare state due to its high costs, & the suggested privatization of health care, education, etc., provoke sociological & socioeconomic queries: the definition of costs & the distinction between primary & secondary social costs. What kinds of primary costs must be dealt with properly in political & economic decision making in order to avoid other, secondary costs of a social & human nature? What is the theoretical applicability of privatized market mechanisms in the domain of health delivery & educational systems? What is the consciousness of the capitalist class of the secondary social & human costs of an unregulated market economy where primary social costs have been neglected? Is there the willingness of an international business community to sign a social welfare contract to avoid the threat of secondary social costs? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28382 / ISA / 1994 / 8643

Hines, Charles A. (Smithsonian Instit Arts & Industries Building Room 2480 MRC424, Washington DC 20560 [Tel: 202-357-3062; Fax: 202-357-4132]), **Military Job Performance Evaluation Patterns in Intraracial and Interracial Dyads: Quantitative and Narrative Aspects.**

¶ This research explores intra- & interracial differential treatment in the US Army Performance Evaluation System. Using official archival performance evaluation reports completed for senior noncommissioned officers, this research looked for patterns of differential treatment in quantitative & narrative ratings. Evaluation reports (N = 269) are partitioned into 4 supervisor-subordinate rating dyads: supervisor & subordinate are both black, supervisor is black & subordinate is white, supervisor is white & subordinate is black, supervisor & subordinate are both white. Previous research documents in group rating preference for both blacks & whites. This research sustains in-group rating preference for blacks, but not for whites. Black subordinates receive higher numerical ratings irrespective of the rater's race. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28383 / ISA / 1994 / 8644

Hirdes John P. & Scott, Kathy (Dept Health Studies & Gerontology U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1 [Tel: 519-888-4567; e-mail: hirdes@healthy.uwaterloo.ca]), **Methodological Problems Related to Social Network Research in Institutional Settings.**

¶ As part of ongoing research on the quality of life of institutionalized Canadians, a "whole network" study was conducted in a chronic care hospital to examine the associations of social network characteristics with autonomy, psychological well-being, & perceptions of the social environment. The sample involved about 150 patients, 150 family members, 200 volunteers, & 270 staff members, (who were randomly assigned to smaller subgroups to reduce respondent burden) who reported on ties such as name recognition, personal acquaintance, recent conversations, confiding, & prestige. Methodological concerns & those related to sample selection with this population are addressed, along with a conceptual question related to dementia, ie, how outdegrees should be defined for persons unable to report on their ties because of impaired mental functioning. While each of these areas represent important concerns for network research with institutionalized populations, reasonable remedies may be implemented to ensure the validity & reliability of the data collected. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28384 / ISA / 1994 / 8645

Hiremath, Siddharamesh L. (Dept Sociology Gulbarga U, 585106 Karnataka India [Tel: 08472-24839]), **Social Determinants of Job Satisfaction.**

¶ Assesses the extent & determinants of job satisfaction among workers in an industrially backward region in Karnataka, India. It is argued that the Indian working class finds it difficult to reconcile the demands placed on them by industrialism in view of their agrarian origin. This incompatibility has adverse implications for job satisfaction derived from industrial work & commitment to the industrial way of life. This assumption is tested via scale data collected from 432 workers operating in cement, sugar, steel, & textile industries. Findings refute the general assumption & reveal a high level of job satisfaction. Workers with a high school level of education however, are less satisfied as industrial operatives. On the oth-

er hand, occupational level appears to be positively associated with level of job satisfaction. Nonetheless, it is emphasized that job satisfaction cannot be divorced from the social milieu in which the workers live, as the workers who perceive a rigid stratification system are more satisfied with their lot than those who perceive an open social system in which their mobility is limited. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28385 / ISA / 1994 / 8646

**Hiremath, Siddharamesh L. & Gudagunti, Raghavendra M.** (Dept Sociology Gulbarga U, 585106 Karnataka India [Tel: 08472-24839]), **Relative Deprivation and Emergence of Social Movements in India.**

¶ Traces the role of relative deprivation (RD) in the emergence of social movements, particularly the backward class movements in India. Analysis of the literature suggests that the extent of the sense of deprivation depends to a considerable extent on the position of the protest group in the social structure. It is also shown that RD operates at two levels—individual & group—though it has greater implications for the emergence of social movements at the latter. RD necessarily involves reference groups. It is necessary on the part of the deprived to perceive the social distance between themselves & the privileged, & to realize that something could be done about it, for a social movement to emerge. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28386 / ISA / 1994 / 8647

**Hiremath, Siddharamesh L. & Gudagunti, Raghavendra M.** (Dept Sociology Gulbarga U, 585106 Karnataka India [Tel: 08472-24839]), **Education and Social Change.**

¶ In exploring whether education could serve as an instrument of social change in the otherwise traditional society of India, the impact of social origins on the educational attainment & occupational aspirations of 148 final year engineering students in Karnataka State is examined, utilizing interview & scale data. Findings indicate that the engineering profession, though still a predominantly middle class occupation, has come to be pursued by the lower classes as well. This trend may represent a change in the existing structural patterns of India, & suggests that a higher premium is being placed on education as a channel of upward mobility. However, it is significant to note that the choice of engineering branch & educational grades are related to the social origin of students. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28387 / ISA / 1994 / 8648

**Hiremath, Siddharamesh L., Gudagunti, Raghavendra M. & Kul-karni, Suvarna** (Dept Sociology Gulbarga U, 585106 Karnataka India [Tel: 08472-24839]), **Women in Medical Profession.**

¶ Offers a social profile of females (Fs) in the medical profession in India, investigating their level of competence, commitment, & type of professional orientation, along with the determinants of these factors. Interviews conducted with 110 F doctors in private practice or employed in public health organizations in Karnataka reveal that, typically such doctors are young, married, & come from high social origin with urban background. Despite only recently having gained access to the medical profession, F doctors exhibit high professional competence & commitment, their professional orientations appear to be ideological rather than instrumental or intrinsic. Though level of professional competence varies independent of educational background & rural/urban background, it appears to be associated with social origin & caste. Level of commitment varies negatively with marital status & number of children, & positively with span of career. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28388 / ISA / 1994 / 8649

**Hiremath, Siddharamesh L. & Hiremath, Arthi K.** (Dept Sociology Gulbarga U, 585106 Karnataka India [Tel: 08472-24839]), **Organizational Structure and Employee Satisfaction.**

¶ An empirical inquiry into the levels of job satisfaction among Indian industrial workers & their organizational determinants. Findings are based on the study of a sample of 432 workers drawn from 8 diverse manufacturing units in Karnataka, India. Findings reveal that the level of job satisfaction among Indian industrial workers is reasonably high. Smaller organizations offer a more conducive climate for employee satisfaction than the larger ones. The degree of centralization has no detrimental implications. The realities pertaining to job satisfaction could be better understood & explained only with insights into the sociocultural & ideological milieu of the workers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc.,

all rights reserved.)

94S28389 / ISA / 1994 / 8650

**Hiremath, Siddharamesh L. & Hiremath, Arthi K.** (Dept Sociology Gulbarga U, 585106 Karnataka India [Tel: 08472-24839]), **Education and Social Change among Muslim Women in India.**

¶ An empirical inquiry into the impact of education on social & cultural life of Muslim women in an Indian setting: implications of educational attainment for the forms of marriage attitudes toward marriage practices, divorce, family planning, & family structure. Findings are based on interviews with 200 educated Muslim women in Karnataka, India. Results indicate that education plays an important role in bringing about changes in family organization; however, kinship relations, rules of marriage, ritual practices associated with marriage, & worship have not been influenced much by level of educational achievements among the Muslim women. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28390 / ISA / 1994 / 8651

**Hirose, Luis Montano** (U Autónoma Metropolitana, Iztapalapa DFCR 09340 Mexico [Fax: 52-5-686-3383]), **Petites et Grandes Entreprises au Mexique. Une Réflexion sur les modèles d'insertion social** (Small and Large Enterprises in Mexico. A Reflection on Social Integration Models). (FRE)

¶ An investigation of the growing split between small & large businesses in less industrialized countries, marked by differences in informal spaces of the regional economy & strategies deployed for economic integration into the social structure. Based on a survey of 150 Mexican firms, it is suggested that current organizational theory overlooks the reality of underdeveloped nations in the process of modernization & regional economic integration. Rather than articulating a rational organizational system for social action that leads to strictly structural adaptations to a dynamic & hostile environment, focus is on the metaphoric character of social relations that characterize organizations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28391 / ISA / 1994 / 8652

**Hitters, Erik** (Dept General Social Science Urban Studies Utrecht U, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [Tel: 31-30-531408; Fax: 31-30-534733]), **Business Contributions and Civic Responsibility in the Post-Industrial City.**

¶ In both Europe & the US, the concept of civic responsibility is enjoying a remarkable renaissance. In large cities of Western welfare states, government officials & politicians confronted with increasing problems like poverty, crime, & unemployment, & at the same time with budget cutbacks & economic recession, are searching for new way to approach these problems. One of the solutions is thought to be a renewed civic responsibility, aimed at citizens, but more particularly at the business community. In many areas of the welfare state, government funding cutbacks have prompted compensatory efforts by corporate support. The arts, in particular, offer opportunities for businesses to show their civic responsibility & urban pride, but also offer specific marketing objectives & advertising possibilities. Here, survey data are drawn on to consider the motives of businesses in the Rotterdam (Netherlands) metropolitan area to contribute to the arts within the broader context of civic responsibility & its validity in modern-day business objectives in the postindustrial city. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28392 / ISA / 1994 / 8653

**Hizuru, Miki** (Eichi U, Hyogo 661 Japan [Tel: 06-491-5000; Fax: 06-491-2591]), **Towards a New Paradigm of Religious Organization and Solidarity in Japan.**

¶ Since the latter half of the nineteenth century, Japan has experienced an unprecedented proliferation of new religions that cannot be classified along the lines of the prevailing church-sect typology. The new religions are flourishing, & the newest ones are different from the older new religions. The former are syncretistic in their beliefs, & participation in their activities is voluntary & free, resulting in loose relations or networks among believers. The latter are more organization-oriented & authoritarian in character. It is time to establish a new paradigm to compare these religions with similar types & movements in other industrialized societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28393 / ISA / 1994 / 8654

**Hjorthol, Randi Johanne** (Instit Transport Economics, PO Box 6110 Etterstad N-0602 Oslo Norway (Tel: 47-22-573800; Fax: 47-22-570290)), **The Gendered City? An Analysis of Some Aspects of Everyday Life for Men and Women in Oslo.**

¶ Investigates how the urban structure interacts with or creates different conditions for activities by males (Ms) & females (Fs), comparing differences in M & F everyday life by studying their travel patterns. Survey data obtained 1991/92 from 3,057 respondents (Rs) in Oslo, Norway, reveal that Fs have fewer trips than Ms. The purpose of their trips are more often connected to household tasks, while Ms have more work & leisure trips. The organization of urban space can be regarded as a social & material construction to which accessibility depends on the availability of "convenient" resources. This construction is a result of the social organization & separation of production & reproduction in society; Fs still do most of the housework, & most of them are employed as well. Ms & Fs have different access to resources, eg, time & money. In the urban context this means that Fs have less unrestrained time & less access to private transport than do Ms. The importance of socioeconomic status & life cycle stage is also assessed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28394 / ISA / 1994 / 8655

**Hodson, Randy, Sekulic, Dusko & Massey, Garth** (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Bloomington 47405 (Tel: 812-855-7617)), **Ethnic Tolerance in the Former Yugoslavia.**

¶ Using 1989/90 survey data (N = 13,442), patterns of tolerance among nationalities in the former Yugoslavia just prior to its dissolution are analyzed. Findings provide substantial support for the modernization theory of ethnic relations. Urban residents, those from nationally diverse republics, & those with nationally mixed parentage express greater tolerance. Religiosity reduces intolerance. Ethnic competition theories received support from the association of unemployment with intolerance. Factors associated with modernism produce greater tolerance, but also increase the possibility of ethnic conflict. The current dilemma facing humanity is how to preserve the benefits of modernism for increased intergroup contact & tolerance while avoiding its potentially tragic implications. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28395 / ISA / 1994 / 8656

**Hoechsmann, Michael** (Dept Curriculum OISE, Toronto Ontario M5S 1V6 (Tel: 416-588-9192; Fax: 416-926-4744)), **Marketing (to) Generation X.**

¶ A discursive analysis of advertising texts that explicitly or implicitly interpellate youth as "Generation X," with an overview of recent economic indicators of youth life chances in the North American context. While Douglas Coupland's novel *Generation X* (1991) offers an intriguing critique of the contradictory position in which North American youth find themselves, the rapid appropriation of the concept of Generation X by the advertising industry suggests a perceived need to corral these self-described renegade consumers. Thus, there are two versions of Generation X: one is unnamed, & is the habitus of a displaced generation; the other is unashamedly displayed, & is the dream of marketers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28396 / ISA / 1994 / 8657

**Hoecker-Drysdale, Susan** (Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H4B 1R6 (Tel: 514-848-2158; Fax: 514-848-4539)), **The Sociology of Harriet Martineau (1802-1876): A Victorian Contribution to Early Sociological Discourse.**

¶ An examination of the sociological writings of Harriet Martineau (1802-1876), translator of Auguste Comte & social analyst in her own right. Martineau advocated the establishment of sociology, which she believed was required to provide an understanding of society, ensure social progress, & address the "uncertainties of the age." Her writings include: macrosociological studies, particularly of the US, Egypt, the Middle East, Ireland, & India; methodological treatises; studies of occupations & industries in Victorian England; & numerous articles on such themes as the results of British census data, women & work, slavery in the US, & education. Analysis of her writings & letters elucidates her participation in Victorian sociological discourse, her original contributions to sociological theory & method, & her distinctive perspective on society as a woman & a feminist. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28397 / ISA / 1994 / 8658

**Hoerning, Erika M.** (Max Planck Institut Bildungsforschung, D-14195 Berlin Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 030-829-95-340; Fax: 030-824-99-39)), **The Shifting from Intelligentsia to Educated Class: The Case of the German Democratic Republic.**

¶ A central educational policy topic in research on the social structure of the (former) German Democratic Republic was social mobility through education & training. Examined here is how members of the educated class from different social backgrounds—the bourgeois & proletarian classes born 1929-1935 (the pioneer generation) & their children, born 1949-1961—have organized their professional & private lives. The role of biographical resources in this process is also addressed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28398 / ISA / 1994 / 8659

**Hoerning, Erika M. & Corsten, Michael** (Max Planck Institut Bildungsforschung, D-14195 Berlin Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 030-829-95-340; Fax: 030-824-99-39)), **Biography beyond the Macro-Micro-Game: Introduction.**

¶ Discusses theoretical & methodological approaches to institutional constructions of biography by different societal institutions & by professional representatives/experts. The transformation process of an individual biography into an institutionally constructed biography is described, as well as the institutional evaluation of (eg, deviant) biographies. Latent theories/assumptions that guide the construction of the institutionalization processes are central to the discussion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28399 / ISA / 1994 / 8660

**Hoffer, Bates L.** (Trinity U, San Antonio TX 78212 (Tel: 210-494-5154; e-mail: bhoffer@trinity.edu)), **Hispanic Americans: Social and Linguistics Trends and Pressures.**

¶ T. Sowell's sociolinguistic profile (1981) of Hispanics in the US & their efforts in bilingual/bicultural programs had changed by the early 1990s. Between 1980 & 1992, the 34% increase in the number of Hispanics in the country represented a diversity of sources & attitudes toward their specific cultural & linguistic backgrounds. The pressures for preservation of language & specific cultural features varies by generation, source of culture, social class, education, etc. This diversity has caused division, especially in metropolitan areas with large %s of Hispanics. Results of educational programs designed to mainstream children vs those designed to preserve native culture have been mixed at best. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28400 / ISA / 1994 / 8661

**Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, Jürgen H. P.** (ZUMA, D-68072 Mannheim Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-621-1246-175; e-mail: hoffmeyer.zlotnik@zuma.mannheim.de)), **Quality of Migration Data in German Survey Research.**

¶ Qualitative data are more frequently used than quantitative survey data in German migration research. Problems of national surveys in this research area are identified: (1) In nearly all cases of national representative surveys, the sampling procedure follows a design that defines as population only those people who are citizens of the state instead of all people living in the country. (2) There is a dearth of information on the regional distribution of the population of the non-German inhabitants. (3) Many migrants are not able to speak German very well & hence cannot respond to German-language surveys. (4) Surveys concentrating on migrant populations are mostly case studies. While qualitative research migrant populations can overcome problems related to sampling & language, such research does not constitute a substitute for quantitative nationwide surveys. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28401 / ISA / 1994 / 8662

**Hofstede, Geert** (Den Bruyl 15 NL-6881 An Velp, Netherlands (Tel: 31-85-642-648; Fax: 31-85-611-021)), **Gardens, Bouquets and Flowers: The Case for Multilevel Research.**

¶ Much social science research is based on information collected from or about individuals, & different disciplines analyze such data at different levels of aggregation: the society, the category, the group, or the individual. Described here are 2 large research projects conducted over the past 25 years wherein the same databases were analyzed at different levels: society & occupational category, & work organization & the individual. Multilevel analysis of data is a neglected skill in social science methodology training, & deserves a central place in future textbooks. It demon-

strates the unity of the social sciences & opens both theoretical perspectives & new ways of making social science useful to society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28402 / ISA / 1994 / 8663

Hofsteede, William M. F. (U Katolik Parahyangan, Bandung 40117 Indonesia [Tel: 62-22-431962; Fax: 62-22-431962]), *Interreligious Relations in Southeast Asia*.

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ The concept of harmonious interreligious relations as perceived by the Catholic community is related to the concepts of intergeneration adaptation & socialization. Data were collected in three small towns in Indonesia, Malaysia, & Thailand with a large majority of Muslims & a small minority of non-Muslims. Findings indicate some participation of Catholics in Buddhist rituals & some joint rituals with Protestants. A variety of cross-cutting affiliations & loyalties between Catholics & non-Catholics were observed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28403 / ISA / 1994 / 8664

Hollingsworth, Rogers, Hage, Jerald & Bjork, Ragner (Dept Sociology U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 [Tel: 608-233-2215; Fax: 608-263-5302]), *The Impact of Institutional Arrangements and Organizational Structures on Major Scientific Discoveries in Bio-Medical Research*.

¶ Discusses the institutional arrangements & organizational structures that have facilitated major scientific discoveries in biomedical research during the twentieth century, analyzing these three levels—national, research organization, & laboratory—to construct typologies of the organization of science, & to relate these typologies to major scientific discoveries. Major scientific discovery is defined as work resulting in either a Nobel prize (or a nomination for such) in physiology or medicine after 1901. The data suggest that even though Nobel prize winners & nominees have been people of extraordinary ability, there are at the same time institutional & organizational factors that facilitate & retard creativity. The project is based on a variety of published & unpublished data, including archives of various universities & institutes in countries having major biomedical discoveries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28404 / ISA / 1994 / 8665

Hollinshead, Keith (Faculty Cultural & Education Studies Leeds Metropolitan U, LS6 3QS UK [Tel: 0532-832-600; Fax: 0532-833-201]), *Willful Nostalgia in Tourism: A Study of Collective Coercion in the Construction of Heritage*.

¶ Examines the ways in which heritage—the past around us—is shaped in accordance with preferred or legitimated values. Based on work in TX, the manufacture of public culture for tourism is examined. In such staged social production, the past is viewed as a battleground for veracity. Places & people are constructed by symbols of their past in their living environment. With the rise of “willful nostalgia” in the West, the “manufacture of compatriots” is increasingly important, as it helps inform people who they are, where they came from, & where they are going. Thus, heritage tourism is a form of social engineering, promoted & developed by a severely edited history. An attempt is made to uncover the lead perspective that the state tourism administrators have about the heritage of TX. Truths about the heritage of TX will change as the power system changes—truths are therefore both temporal & inventive. The myths, legends, & storylines of the TX past may emanate from people, but they are assumed to have their own careers not necessarily limited to the administrative agency of people. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28405 / ISA / 1994 / 8666

Holm, Gunilla (Dept Education & Professional Development Western Michigan U, Kalamazoo 49008-5192 [Tel: 616-387-3513; Fax: 616-387-2882]), *Experiences of Western Educated Women in Non-western Countries*.

¶ The experiences of & issues affecting non-Western women as they return to their home countries following higher education in the US are complex, varied, & often disturbing. These are explored here, based on the writings of 8 professional women regarding their experiences as professionals, women, friends, & family members after returning to their home countries. The women compare the different expectations & social-

ly acceptable behaviors in their home countries vs in the US & the conflicts that these create. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28406 / ISA / 1994 / 8667

Holman, Otto (Dept International Relations U Amsterdam, NL-1012 WX Netherlands), *The Double Transition in Spain and the Former German Democratic Republic. Post-Fordist Restructuring, Transnational Business and the Regional Problem*.

¶ Compares the double transition in Spain & the former East Germany: on the one hand, the transition from authoritarian rule to parliamentary democracy; & on the other, the transition from Fordist regulation to post-Fordist deregulation. Both countries share some important common features: economic expansion under authoritarian rule; political transition at times of international economic stagnation; an economic transition accelerated by the entrance into the Common Market; political regionalization; unequal regional development in a multinational state; privileged access to structural funds of the European Union, etc. After a critical evaluation of recent theorizing on post-Fordism, it is argued that the missing link in present debates is the role of the state in post-Fordist restructuring & deregulation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28407 / ISA / 1994 / 8668

Holt, Elizabeth J. (School Humanities U Huddersfield, West Yorkshire HD1 3DH England [Tel: 0484-422288; Fax: 0484-516151]), *Some Characteristics and Functions of Reported Speech in Conversation*.

¶ Examines the use of reported speech in naturally occurring interaction, drawing on analysis of hundreds of hours of taped, transcribed telephone conversations in GB & the US. A conversation analytic approach is employed to investigate the sequential position, turn design, & interactional tasks associated with both direct & indirect reported speech. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28408 / ISA / 1994 / 8669

Holzer, Charles E., III, Swanson, Jeffrey W. & Huynh, Martin Quach (Dept Psychiatry U Texas Medical Branch, Galveston 77555-0429 [Tel: 409-772-2710; Fax: 409-772-4288]), *Psychiatric Disorder among Vietnamese Immigrants in Texas*.

¶ Investigates the prevalence of psychiatric disorders & need for mental health services among a random sample of 100 Vietnamese households in the greater Houston-Galveston (TX) area. Structured interview data from 181 adults & 89 children are used to examine their life history, migration, resettlement, & changing household structure/function issues. Findings reflect various levels of economic, social, & psychological adaptation by the Vietnamese. Many respondents (Rs) survived the rigors of war & migration, & have adapted remarkably well to US culture, while others continue to be affected by past traumas & separation from loved ones left behind. A range of psychiatric symptoms among the Rs is evident: many (eg, depression) are similar in %s to the general US population, while other problems (eg, fears & anxieties) are more common among Vietnamese. Though utilization of specialty mental health services is virtually nonexistent among this population, consultation of general physicians (especially Vietnamese or Chinese ones) for mental health problems is high. There is a need for specialty mental health services that are culturally accessible & appropriate to the Vietnamese community. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28409 / ISA / 1994 / 8670

Honig, Michael-Sebastian (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Frießbadstr 30 D-81543 Munich Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-89-62306-0]), *The Generational Ordering of Childhood—The Problem of Reciprocity and Relatedness*.

¶ Generation as a sociological category creates a link between historical & biographical dimensions of time in given social contexts. So far, the sociology of childhood envisages the problem of generations predominantly as a problem of distributive justice. The concept of generation emphasizes the dialects between structures of individual development & processes of social changes. Childhood should be perceived as a symbolic order of generational relations. The existential dependency of the child & the child's status as a person are not polar opposites: they are in a state of constant & contradictory flux. The factors that determine this state of flux, & the consequences of this for theory are addressed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## h

94S28410 / ISA / 1994 / 8671

**Horio, Teruhisa** (Faculty Education U Tokyo, Japan [Tel: 03-3307-7443; Fax: 34-1353-52945]), **Global Education in Global Age. Towards Mutual Understanding and Co-Living in Peace and Harmony.**

¶ The "global age," defined as the period when all humanity began to feel that they live together on one globe (Earth), & take part in the same destiny, is traced to 1945. Reasons for its inception are outlined. Negative factors include: the threat of nuclear war, & rapid industrialization that caused worldwide pollution problems. Positive factors include: the beginning of a new world order by the UN, whose declarations later became international law, the independence of former colonized countries & development of global democratization, the historical meaning of the 1947 Japanese Constitution, especially the right to live in peace (preamble) & the renunciation of war (Article 9). Educational curricula for the global age are proposed: war & peace; human rights, including those of children, women, the handicapped, & the indigenous; environment & sustainable development issues; coexistence of humans with each other & with nature, men with women, old with young generation, etc; mutual understanding, especially between neighbor countries; & textbook revisions to ameliorate the distorted image of other countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28411 / ISA / 1994 / 8672

**Horlick-Jones, Tom** (Dept Geography London School Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE England [Tel: 071-955-7577; Fax: 071-955-7412]), **Modern Disasters, Blame and Responsibility.**

¶ Examines the social construction of the concept of disaster in the context of recent research into the relationship between risk & trust, the modernity-postmodernity debate, & social & anthropological theories of risk. The resulting framework is used to analyze the current & future roles of the concept of blame & responsibility concerning disasters in modern, complex societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28412 / ISA / 1994 / 8673

**Horn, Robert V.** (35 Johnston Crescent, Lane Cove New South Wales 2066 Australia), **Indicators Limited.**

¶ While indicators (in particular, social indicators) have proved helpful in social analysis & policy formulation, they have some general characteristics that, if neglected, can restrict their usefulness, eg: (1) the relative nature of statistics in general & of indicators in particular; (2) the role of indicators in specifying the concepts they refer to rather than the reverse procedure of specifying indicators for established concepts; (3) the changing social, economic, & political environment to which indicators must be adapted; & (4) the rigidity imposed on indicators by mathematical formulations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28413 / ISA / 1994 / 8674

**Horta, Ana Paula Beja** (U Aberta, P-1200 Lisbon Portugal), **Negotiating Ethnicity: The Portuguese and the Multicultural Policy in Canada.**

¶ Examines the processes of ethnic identification among the Portuguese in Vancouver, British Columbia, highlighting how & why ethnic identity is retained, abandoned, or negotiated. Ethnicity is defined in terms of an interplay between instrumental & expressive motives that emerge in response to contextual variation. This integrated approach is crucial in accounting for the shifting nature of ethnic manifestations & boundary maintenance. Qualitative evidence gathered through extended participant observation, & in-depth interviews, of a sample population of Portuguese living in Vancouver reveal that individuals experience varying degrees of ethnic group commitment depending on specific socioeconomic conditions & personal histories. Those with high job status tend to have lower levels of interaction with the ethnic community than those with low socioeconomic status. Participation in mainstream institutions & activities tends to be higher for the most privileged than for those who occupy the lower ranks of the occupational structure. Based on these findings, it is concluded that the policy of multiculturalism, which stresses the cultural aspects of ethnicity regardless of its historical & socioeconomic underpinnings, is inadequate; a more insightful political alternative is advanced. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28414 / ISA / 1994 / 8675

**Horton, Hayward Derrick** (Dept Sociology Iowa State U Science & Technology, Ames 50011-1070 [Tel: 515-296-2508; e-mail:

al.hdh@isumvs]), **Race, Cohort and Labor Force Participation: A Test of the Population and Structural Change Thesis.**

¶ Much work on the demography of the labor force has stressed the impact of differential cohort size & characteristics on unemployment, underemployment, & occupational opportunity. However, much of the potential of cohort analysis for understanding racial inequality has remained unexplored. Here, an attempt is made to link cohort analysis with a new theoretical perspective on racial inequality: the population & structural change thesis. Accordingly, the following questions are asked: (1) How have pre- & post-1960s cohorts of blacks fared in the labor force relative to their white counterparts? (2) How have the structural changes of the 1970s & 1980s affected cohorts on these measures across race? & (3) What are the implications of these changes for future cohort differences? Theoretical implications of the findings are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28415 / ISA / 1994 / 8676

**Horton, John** (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551 [Tel: 310-325-1313; e-mail: horton@soci.ssr.sscnet.ucla.edu]), **Immigration, Alienation, and Political Change: A Positive Case from Los Angeles.**

¶ Four years of ethnographic & electoral research are drawn on to present a case study of political relations between Chinese immigrants & established Anglo, Latino, & Asian Americans in Monterey Park (Los Angeles County, CA), which was transformed by a new wave of immigration into the first predominantly Asian city on the US mainland. Discussion includes: (1) establishment-resident alienation expressed politically in nativist & slow-growth movements; & (2) the decline of local Anglo hegemony & the rise of ethnic politics & interethnic cooperation & conflict in response to the political problems/opportunities presented by large-scale demographic & economic change. The causes of political change are traced to the large size & diversity of the immigration, the economic & educational resources of the newcomers, & the de-alienation strategies of new local leaders. It is argued that nativist reactions to newcomers can be challenged & defeated through political struggle, & that successful immigrant absorption does not necessarily depend on unconditional assimilation to the standards of the Anglo political majority. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28416 / ISA / 1994 / 8677

**Houghton, Ted** (Dept Sociology State U New York, Albany 12222), **The 'Great Corporate Land Rush' 1965-1975.**

¶ The rush of unprecedented numbers of major US industrial & financial services corporations to become involved in entrepreneurial real estate development in the 1960s & early 1970s (particularly in housing & large-tract land development) was a short-lived but important episode in US real estate history. The reigning belief behind increased direct corporate participation in large-scale real estate development was that the financial muscle, staying power, & management expertise of the big corporations could revolutionize production, consolidate the industry into giant diversified national development companies, exploit real estate's true mass market potential, smooth out its cyclical volatility, & turn it into a dependable engine of national economic growth. Collective expression of corporate interest in real estate increasingly informed federal programs & policies & broadly influenced developments in financial markets. However, desired outcomes for real estate development proved highly elusive for many reasons, which are explored here. The ensuing financial shake-outs undid many would-be corporate real estate empires. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28417 / ISA / 1994 / 8678

**Hout, Michael, Brooks, Clem & Manza, Jeff** (Dept Sociology U California, Berkeley 94720 [e-mail: mikehout@cmsa.berkeley.edu]), **Class Voting in the United States, 1948-1992: Dealignment, Realignment, or Trendless Fluctuation?**

¶ Recent claims that class voting has lost its significance for US politics are based on two fallacies. Proponents of this position make their case by exaggerating past levels of class voting, & underestimating current levels. However, analysis of the 1948-1992 presidential elections shows that the effect of class on party choice fluctuated little over time. The fluctuations are statistically significant, but they do not suggest a linear trend. Class voting was weakest in 1956 & 1968 & strongest in 1948 & 1988. Within the bounds of "trendless fluctuation," signs of some class realignment are detected, as clerical workers & professionals have become more Democratic while a significant minority of skilled blue-collar workers have dropped their traditional support for the Democrats (with-

out supporting the Republicans). Class is also important for other aspects of voting. The declining turnout has been disproportionately concentrated among skilled blue-collar workers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28418 / ISA / 1994 / 8679

**Houthroop-Steenstra, Hanneke** (Dept Research Methodology Free U, NL-1075 AD Amsterdam Netherlands [Tel: 020-6647131]), **The Openness of Open Survey Interviews.**

¶ Describes how the use of open survey interviews in social research constitutes specific problems for the interviewer with respect to how to formulate the questions & how to structure the interview. In such interviews, respondents (Rs) talk about certain topics & their dimensions, with it being the interviewer's task to make the Rs talk without suggesting certain opinions. To analyze the information of the entire sample, Rs' talk must be condensed into specific answering categories (eg, very satisfied/very unsatisfied). Depending on the procedure, the coding of the talk is done during the process of the interview by the interviewer, or afterwards by others. The fact that the talk must be condensed to answering codes demands that interviewers generate talk suitable for the answering scheme, a requirement that may easily lead interviewers to being suggestive. Interviewers' interactional methods of making their R provide talk that is suitable for coding are analyzed, & the extent to which these may be suggestiveness is evaluated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28419 / ISA / 1994 / 8680

**Hovden, Jorid & Solheim, Liv** (Finnmark Coll, Follumsvei N-9500 Alta Norway [Tel: 78-437600; Fax: 78-434438]), **Structural and Cultural Hindrances for Female Leaders and Coaches in Sports Organization.**

¶ Analyzes female (F) experiences as coaches & leaders of the Norwegian Volleyball Assoc 1982-1990, in relation to structural & cultural aspects of sport organizations, highlighting formal & informal organizational hindrances & Fs' understanding of these. Questionnaire & qualitative data indicate that F leaders had little influence in defining goals, working routines, distribution of tasks, & in short- or long-term planning within the organizations. They often disagreed with both organizational priorities & practices. F coaches were seldom invited to assume coaching responsibilities & were not included in formal or informal coaching networks. They felt that the organization & their male colleagues neither valued their formal competence nor their personal resources & sport experience. It is concluded that Fs face problems & hindrances within sport organizations mainly as a result of an established organizational male-dominated thinking that is taken for granted, & hindrances are handled as individual & private problems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28420 / ISA / 1994 / 8681

**Hovy, Bela** (UN High Commissioner Refugees, 154 rue Lausanne CH-1202 Geneva Switzerland [Tel: 41-22-739-8840; Fax: 41-22-739-8742]), **The Scope and Meaning of Refugee and Asylum Statistics.**

¶ Since the mid-1970s, the population of concerns to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has increased from 2.5 million to almost 21 million worldwide. As of mid-1993, UNHCR assisted some 11 million persons, including the refugees, local populations, rejected asylum-seekers, returnees, the internally displaced, & war victims. The arrival of record numbers of asylum-seekers in Europe has challenged existing immigration systems & shaped immigration debate, though the quality of refugee statistics has received little attention from governments, the international community, & academics. Depicted here is the evolution of refugee numbers in various parts of the world, highlighting methodological aspects of refugee statistics, including who is counted in UNHCR's refugee statistics, how they are compiled, data sources, main users of refugee data both within & outside the UNHCR, difficulties involved in compiling refugee statistics in various parts of the world, & UNHCR's strategy to improve the collection, compilation, & dissemination of such statistics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28421 / ISA / 1994 / 8682

**Hox, J. J., Dronkers, J. & Schijf, H.** (U Amsterdam, NL-1018 CN Netherlands [Tel: 31-20-5703530; e-mail: a716hox@hasara1]), **An Application of a Multilevel Structural Equation Model.**

¶ Social science data often have a hierarchical structure, with variables

defined at both a group & an individual level. Described here is a recently developed method to analyze multilevel data with structural models & latent variables; an example of a multilevel path analysis of educational data in the Netherlands is offered. Although specialized software has advantages, the model described here can be estimated with conventional structural modeling software. Similarities & dissimilarities with other multilevel approaches are also discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28422 / ISA / 1994 / 8683

**Hsiao, Hsing-Huang Michael** (Instit Ethnology Academia Sinica, Taipei Taiwan Republic China [Tel: 2-789-9319; Fax: 2-785-5836]), **Social Character of Taiwan's Middle Classes: A Portrayal.**

¶ A portrayal of the general character of Taiwan's emerging middle classes in comparison with other classes. Special attention is on subjective measures, eg, perceptions of social problems, support of social movements, images of the middle class, status anxiety, & intentions of emigration. The internal differentiations between the new middle class & the old middle class are carefully examined. The data are drawn from the research project of metropolitan Taipei social class structure & consciousness in 1992. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28423 / ISA / 1994 / 8684

**Hsin-Huang, Michael Hsiao** (Instit Ethnology Academia Sinica Nankang, Taipei Taiwan [Tel: 788-8911; Fax: 886-2-785-5836]), **Social Movements and Civil Society in Taiwan: A Typology of Social Movements and Public Perception and Support.**

¶ Offers a typology of Taiwan's emerging social movements (SMs) since the 1980s, based on public perception of & support for 10 SMs identified in 1991/92 surveys. Four types are delineated: (1) high understanding & higher supports; (2) high understanding & high support, but lower support than understanding; (3) high understanding & low support; & (4) low understanding & low support, in which support is lower than understanding. Data are used to analyze the relationships between SMs & the wider civil society. Implications of this research for SM theories, eg, resource mobilization & "new social movement" ones, are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28424 / ISA / 1994 / 8685

**Huang, Qi-Huang & Xiong, Qiu Hai** (Dept Sociology Zhongshan U, Guangzhou People's Republic China [Tel: 001-8600-444300-5790; Fax: 86-20-4429173]), **Problems of Labour Employment in China.**

¶ One of the basic functions of the state is to ensure adequate & reasonable employment so that the amount & structure of the means of production match the size & structure of the labor force. Chinese economic reforms in the past decade have largely solved problems of labor employment in cities, & partly in rural areas. However, increased numbers of baby boomers joining the labor market in the future & the 0.39 billion of surplus laborers in rural areas due to modernization, will force the state to implement additional rural economic reforms. Large & medium enterprises must be restructured, & resources better allocated & utilized so that more workers can be absorbed. Simultaneously the state must continue its robust control of population growth. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28425 / ISA / 1994 / 8686

**Huang, Zhijian** (China Youth Research Instit, No 25 Xisanhuan Beilu Beijing 100081 People's Republic China [Tel: 0861-8421144; Fax: 0861-8426270]), **An Analysis in Orientation of Value of Chinese College Students in the 90s.**

¶ Data collected 1992/93 from Chinese undergraduates in 10 provinces via questionnaire & interviews (total N = 4,873+ respondents [Rs]) are used to explore changes in their values in the context of recent social reforms. Six main areas of change are identified. Specifically, Chinese college students increasingly emphasize: (1) ambition & self-success; (2) active participation, particularly with respect to economic development & involvement; (3) learning & seeking knowledge; (4) becoming useful & famous in areas other than merely planning the economic system; (5) engaging in trade on campus, & running their own business; & (6) living naturally & without restraint. These changes in value orientation are summarized, & it is concluded that undergraduates in the People's Republic of China will rebuild the scientific value system in the development of a market economy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28426 / ISA / 1994 / 8687

**Huber, Evelyn & Stephens, John D.** (Dept Political Science U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27514 [Tel: 919-962-3381; e-mail: uehids@uncmvs.oi.unc.edu]), **Political Parties and Public Pensions: A Quantitative Analysis.**

¶ Analyzes pooled time-series & cross-section data for pension expenditures in advanced industrial democracies, 1958-1986, & cross-sectional data for pension quality & the distributive effect of pensions for 1980. Contrary to previous studies, significant effects of the party political composition of governments are demonstrated; both Christian democratic & social democratic incumbency are positively associated with pension expenditure. Only social democratic incumbency is associated with pension quality & less inequality & poverty among the elderly. Aspects of state structure that facilitate access of relatively small groups to the policy-making process are negatively associated with quality of pensions & their distributive effects. Reasons for the differences in the determinants of pension expenditure & those of overall welfare state expenditure are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28427 / ISA / 1994 / 8688

**Huber, Michael** (Institut Political Science U Aarhus, DK-8000 C Denmark [Tel: 45-89-421342; Fax: 45-86-139839]), **Constraints to Fairness. Distributive Aspects of Climate Change Policies in the European Community.**

¶ In climate change policies, distributive issues have attracted attention, & scholars have more systematically than in other global environmental issues—indicated two criteria to allocate resources in a meaningful way: efficiency & fairness/equity. Each criterion guides policy making, selects the most promising solutions to climate change problems, & implies a particular mode to manage uncertainties by shaping the issue in a distinct way. Here, these distinct issue-definitions are identified, analyzing which (expected) constraints there are to pursue a climate change policy based on efficiency or equity. The climate change policy of the European Community & its member states provides the empirical background for this analysis. Focus is on political, institutional, & other constraints to pursue a fair &/or efficient distribution, & of costs & benefits emerging from climatic change. This management of distributive issues in climate change policies provides preliminary indications for social learning to improve issue management. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28428 / ISA / 1994 / 8689

**Hübner-Funk, Sibylle** (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Freibadstr 30 D-81543 Munich Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 089-62306-216; Fax: 089-62306-162]), **German Youth and Youth Research in Post-Totalitarian Transitions (1945/1990).**

¶ During the twentieth century, German youth have been socialized by two totalitarian ideologies: fascism & socialism. With the collapse of these total & authoritarian states, youth cohorts had to convert from formerly collective & coercive behavior patterns to more individualistic & liberal patterns. Here, the emotional, cognitive, & strategic adaptation processes that German youth have undergone, 1945-1990, are explored in an attempt to develop a model of political desocialization & re-education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28429 / ISA / 1994 / 8690

**Huggins, Martha K. & Cancelli, Elizabeth** (Dept Sociology Union Coll, Schenectady NY 12308 [Tel: 518-388-6292; Fax: 518-374-1508]), **The International Circuit of Police Relations in the Twentieth Century.**

¶ During the late nineteenth & early twentieth centuries, with the internationalization of capital & labor (the latter through a globalizing labor movement), there was increasing pressure to integrate social control within & between industrializing countries. The pace of this internationalization of social control picked up significantly after the 1917 Russian revolution, & one mechanism for accomplishing globalization of social control was to connect the police of the US, Europe, & Latin America through an expanding intelligence network. Here, data from primary, recently declassified documents of the US State Dept, Agency for International Development, CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) & of the Brazilian, Italian, & German governments show systemization of intelligence sharing by police agencies, enactment of treaties for capturing & exchanging prisoners, & an opening up of radio channels for police use. During WWII, such intelligence cooperation between non-Axis nations

grew as the FBI gained control over intelligence gathering & operations in the western hemisphere, eliminating the intelligence activities of Axis supporters & sympathizers. After the war, the US strengthened its hegemony over foreign countries' internal security, as the Federal Bureau of Investigation was replaced by the CIA. Thereafter, there was close cooperation between covert CIA operatives & foreign policy, with increasing focus on training & organizing foreign police toward protection of US interests; several examples are offered. Implications of such politically motivated internationalization of policing & intelligence for democracy & democratic transitions are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28430 / ISA / 1994 / 8691

**Hughes, John A.** (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, Bailrigg LA1 4YL England [Tel: 0524-65201; e-mail: soaoio@cent1.laucs.ac.uk]), **Organising Air Traffic: Rules, Teamwork and Air Traffic Control.**

¶ Several recent ethnographic studies at the London (England) Air Traffic Control Centre are drawn on to describe controlling activities as "real world" phenomena. The core of controlling consists of the radar suite & its personnel, the sectorization of airspace, radio communication, & the rules of controlled airspace. There is no central direction: instead, control is managed by the interdependencies of separate entities. The radar controller is responsible for communication with the pilot, & uses RT, radar, & flight strips as information sources to determine the position of an aircraft in relation to other aircraft in the sector. However, the active controller is supported by other personnel around the suite who not only prepare relevant information, but serve as an additional checking mechanism. In other words, controlling is teamwork sustained in an informal way through the processing of the necessary tasks of controlling. Several features of controlling work are emphasized: (1) the immediate availability of relevant information; (2) the use of rules within a changing traffic flow; & (3) the achievement of a schematic to manage the flow of traffic & minimize contingencies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28431 / ISA / 1994 / 8692

**Huguet, Michèle** (U Paris VII, F-75237 Cedex 05 France [Tel: 1-45874105]), **La Surdétermination du symptôme: lecture clinique d'un objet complexe** (Overdetermination of a Symptom: Clinical Approach to a Complex Object). (FRE)

¶ The history of the symptom as drawn up by the clinical subject undergoing psychotherapy obeys multiple lines of reasoning that reveal its overdetermination. Several factors command its emergence, a type of organization that reveals its arrangement, a singularity determined by the intervention of context. It is shown how this overdetermination is built at the crossing of social & psychological realities. Analysis follows the subject's progress from external appropriation of symptoms to the rewriting of his/her own history. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28432 / ISA / 1994 / 8693

**Humphrey, John** (Inst Development Studies U Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RE England [Tel: 44-273-606261; e-mail: j.humphrey@sussex.ac.uk]), **The Position of Labour in New Manufacturing Strategies in Latin America.**

¶ New manufacturing strategies based on just-in-time & total quality management are being widely adopted in Latin America. The impact of these strategies on labor skills & training, employment practices, & labor-management relations is examined, using material from a sample of 20 firms in Brazil & from secondary sources on firms in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, & Mexico. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28433 / ISA / 1994 / 8694

**Humphrey, Michael** (School Sociology U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia [Tel: 02-697-2399; Fax: 02-313-7859]), **Civil War, Ethnicity and Globalisation.**

¶ Explores the theme of ethnic identity in the context of civil war, focusing on the relationship between collective violence & social identity. Taking up Tilly's argument about statemaking & warmaking, the role of violence in the formation of Western European states & those brokered by others is compared, arguing that these processes in general produced very different state/people relations. The former civil society constrained the exercise of state power while in the latter state power was largely underwritten by its relationship with other states. It is argued that the political conflicts that have generated civil wars are conflicts over the control of

state power. In contemporary civil wars these are articulated in ethnic & nationalist terms, unlike civil wars earlier in the century, which were usually formulated as ideological struggles. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28434 / ISA / 1994 / 8695

**Hurh, Won Moo & Kim, Kwang Chung** (Dept Sociology/Anthropology/Social Work Western Illinois U, Macomb 61455 [Tel: 309-298-1056; Fax: 309-298-2585]), **Uprooting and Rerooting: Mental Health Stages of Korean Immigrants in the U.S.**

¶ Examines structural & situational contexts of Korean immigrants' uprooting & rerooting (migration & acculturation) processes in relation to mental health. The general theoretical contention is that, in view of migration as a sociopsychological process, the nature of immigrants' mental health problems vary with their adaptation stages. A comprehensive epidemiological survey of 622 Korean adult immigrants in the Chicago (IL) area shows that immigrants' mental health is most vulnerable at the early stage of migration. Mental well-being increases with length of residence; however, the rate of increase tends to stagnate after 10 years, particularly for males. Thus, both the linear & curvilinear (the inverted J-curve) models are confirmed. The risk factors associated with the early crisis stage are unemployment, underemployment, language problems, family problems, & social isolation. Mental health at the later stage is significantly associated with their growing perception of limitations in job satisfaction, English proficiency, & family life satisfaction. Significant gender differences are also observed in mental health correlates. Theoretical & practical implications of the findings are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28435 / ISA / 1994 / 8696

**Huttenbach, Henry R.** (History Dept City Coll New York, NY 10031 [Tel: 212-650-7386; Fax: 212-650-6970]), **Ethnicity and the Dynamics of Secession: Slovakian and Slovene Ethnopolitics Compared.**

¶ Shortly after the breakdown of the USSR & its control over Eastern European states, two multinational states broke apart, Czechoslovakia & Yugoslavia. In both, there was consensus that political participation had been undemocratically imposed. The processes of secession, however, were markedly different in terms of the ethnopolitics conducted by the leadership, the response of the urban centers (Prague & Belgrade), & above all, in terms of the spectrum of opinions among Slovaks & Slovenes. The former had the characteristics of an agrarian, small town culture, & the latter more those of an urban society, the one heavily influenced by Hungary & the other by Austria. These two recent secessionist movements are compared as examples of postcommunist ethnopolitics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28436 / ISA / 1994 / 8697

**Huttman, Elizabeth D.** (PO Box 775, Inverness 94937), **Citizen Rights for Immigrants in Northern European Countries and the U.S.**

¶ An examination of the rights of various categories of newcomers in the host country. Lack of basic rights is felt to inhibit integration & leave immigrants treated as second class minorities. Besides host country reluctance, the sending country may also impose barriers on changing citizenship. Immigrants' rights to various services are examined, with data from the US, Turkey, & European countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28437 / ISA / 1994 / 8698

**Hvinden, Bjørn** (INAS, Munthes Gt.31 N-0260 Oslo Norway [Tel: 47-22-55-45-10; Fax: 47-22-43-13-85]), **The Sociology of Ambiguity: Poverty and Social Integration in a Simmelian Perspective.**

¶ Georg Simmel's treatment on the poor is used to develop three points about the sociological conceptualization of poverty & social integration: (1) research should adopt a relational perspective, (2) societal reactions may be vital in establishing the poor as a distinct social category, & (3) the poor are in some respects "outside" society, yet the emergent relationship between the poor & the rest of society implies that in other respects they are "inside" society. This point is elaborated in the context of recent discussions of ambiguity & ambivalence in sociological theory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28438 / ISA / 1994 / 8699

**Hydén, Lars-Christer** (Enskede Skarpsnack Psychiatric Clinic, Sköntorpsvägen 29 S-12038 Årsta Sweden [Tel: 8-602-57-20; Fax: 46-8-91-58-68]), **The Rhetorics of Recovery.**

¶ A rhetorical investigation of how patients formulate the positive effects of medical treatment, drawing on interview data from a female patient involved in psychoanalytically oriented therapy for three years. In the interview, the patient presents herself before, during, & after therapy using a life-historical perspective that has certain rhetorical aspects which convey a message about her recovery from previous psychological problems. She uses a narrative strategy that presents her self as the result of a liberating crisis, using rhetorical devices like metaphors & storylines from psychoanalytic theory. It is concluded that (1) a life narrative can be subjected to rhetorical functions, & (2) rhetorical devices are not only used in the formulation of illnesses, but also in their evaluation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28439 / ISA / 1994 / 8700

**Hyman, Richard** (Industrial Relations Research Unit U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [Tel: 44-203-523840; Fax: 44-203-524184]), **Changing Union Identities in Europe.**

¶ In the past decade, European trade unions have faced a variety of challenges—high unemployment, changes in sectoral & occupational composition of the labor force, more assertive managerial policies, a less favorable political climate—that display many cross-national similarities, though their outcomes have been very different. Here, published evidence from different Western European countries is surveyed to examine variations in trade union responses. It is argued that unions are forced to redefine their identities—the distinctive ensemble of the constituencies they represent, the dynamics of their internal democracy, & their predominant power resources. Several emergent ideal types of trade union identity are identified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28440 / ISA / 1994 / 8701

**Hyvärinen, Matti** (Research Instit Social Sciences U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland [Tel: 358-31-2156-999; Fax: 358-31-2156-502]), **Subjective Selections and the Subject of the Speech in Retrospective Narratives.**

¶ Biographical data are drawn on to analyze the Finnish student movement of the 1970s, examining how former activists construct the movement in their speech with no predetermined agenda set by the interviewer. Selectiveness is encouraged as a relevant way to construct the narrator's current self; themes important in creating a new identity outside Marxist-Leninist discourse are emphasized. Selectiveness informs: (1) the specific conception of the movement & its key issues, illuminating important discrepancies concerning main issues; (2) major processes of political change; (3) the interviewer-interviewee relationship, explicating controversial issues & glossing over common experiences; & (4) one's own project & role as an active, intentional creator of the social & political world. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28441 / ISA / 1994 / 8702

**Ianni, Octavio** (U Campinas, São Paulo Brazil [Tel: 11-241-2095; Fax 11-579-8968]), **The Identity of the World Citizen.**

¶ Discusses the possibilities of a world citizenship in the context of current social, economic, political, & cultural processes. Xenophobic, ethnocentric, & racist feelings evident in the world today are basic aspects of these changes. However, individuals are becoming members of national, regional, & world societies. Theoretical & practical implications are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28442 / ISA / 1994 / 8703

**Ianni, Octavio** (U Campinas, São Paulo Brazil [Tel: 11-241-2095; Fax 11-579-8968]), **Education and Modernisation Dilemmas in Latin America.**

¶ In Latin America, modernization & liberation are always present in the theories & policies of education. These societies continue to face social, cultural, political, & economic dilemmas produced by a history of slavery & other forms of forced labor. Mixed castes & class structures & sociocultural patterns cause people, individuals, social groups, social classes, social movements, political parties, unions, & public opinion movements to struggle for education, modernization, & liberation. An important part of the intellectual debate in Latin America is related to issues of modernization & liberation through education, democratization, social movements, reform, & revolution. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28443 / ISA / 1994 / 8704

**Ianni, Octavio** (U Campinas, São Paulo Brazil [Tel: 11-241-2095; Fax: 11-579-8968]), **Nation and Globalization.**

¶ Since the end of WWII, especially since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the global society has become the main subject of sociology. This means that the classical paradigm, ie, the national society, is going to be a province of the larger & more complex global society. The configurations & movements of the global society are beginning to create theoretical & practical problems for sociological thinking. This is true for theoretical perspectives such as functionalism, structuralism, systemicism, Weberianism, Marxism, etc. New concepts & interpretations must be created to explain the main characteristics of the global society. In this larger & more complex scenario, the nation is going to be seen & explained in different ways. As the classical paradigm of sociology, the nation, or national society, is going to be subsumed by a new paradigm: the global society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28444 / ISA / 1994 / 8705

**Icli, Gonul & Kocacik, Faruk** (Dept Sociology Cumhuriyet U, Sivas 58030 Turkey), **Social, Economic and Cultural Position of Married Women in Sivas.**

¶ An attempt to explore the social & economic position of married women of Sivas, Turkey. Survey data from 741 married women indicate that the position of women is shaped in accordance with the social, cultural, & economic features of the society. Socioeconomic improvement of women would result with an increase in the status attributed to them by society & their families. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28445 / ISA / 1994 / 8706

**Idicola, Peter** (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Fort Wayne 46805 [Tel: 219-436-3906; Fax: 219-481-6485]), **Contradictions in Schooling and the Passive and Active Resistance Strategies of Students: A Framework for Discussion.**

¶ Addresses areas of contradictions of public schooling in the US, eg, contradictions in the ideological function of the school, in the skill production function of the school, in school organizational structure, & of school outcomes. The relationship of these contradictions to conflict within the school & how they may be related to resistance & change is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28446 / ISA / 1994 / 8707

**Ilmonen, Kaj Juhani** (Labour Instit Economic Research, Hämeentie 8A SF-00530 Helsinki Finland [Tel: 0-737733; Fax: 0-7013807]), **The Dilemma of Trade Union Membership and Strategies.**

¶ Examines the membership ties of Finnish blue-collar unions. Up to now, the blue-collar movement in Finland has based its strategy on class conflict: the relationship of employers & employees has been understood as fundamentally contradictory. In practice, this attitude has led to the contest of income division & income policy, & has helped Finnish blue-collar unions in the 1970s to reproduce their membership ties & even to recruit new members. In the 1980s, however, the situation has become less clear due to internal processes (eg, internal differentiation, individuation, feminization) among trade unions members. These processes have led the member relationship within the Finnish trade union movement to become weaker. In addition, there is an awareness of problems stemming from growing public pressure to restrict societal corporatism & implement a new bargaining nexus at union or company level. Some unions have already tried to reorient themselves & to introduce a new strategy to cooperate with the employer & to focus on productivity matters rather than directly fight the division of income. This strategy, while in accordance with developments in other Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development countries, is not unproblematic: (1) its implementation adds to the vagueness of trade union identity, which will impact the reproduction of membership; (2) a cooperative strategy does not encourage member mobilization during an economic crisis; (3) members may, in the long run, shift their loyalty from the union to an enterprise. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28447 / ISA / 1994 / 8708

**Ilyasoglu, Aynur** (Marmara U Oötope Kampüü Ingilince İktiaat Bölümü Zivarahay-Kadiköy, Istanbul Turkey 81040 [Tel: 0212-277-09-40; Fax: 0216-346-43-56]), **Islamic Women in Turkey: Identity and Self Image.**

¶ The formation of an Islamic female identity is a counterpart of the ongoing attempt by Islamicist groups in Turkey to challenge the foundations of the hegemonic republican ideology, its ethic, & entailing assumptions on the standards of modernity & concomitant values. Here, the formative elements of Islamic female identity are discussed with reference to how these women experience womanhood as wives, mothers, & working women, based on a case study involving in-depth interviews with 21 married women in gainful employment (mostly in professional jobs) who lead their lives according to the principles of Islamic faith (eg, observe veiling). Also, literary works of Islamicist women writers are examined with attention to their descriptions of how married life differentiates the experience of "faith" for women & men & their attempts to put distance between the codes of modernity & the traditional image of woman. Women's moral superiority is identified as a theme in these literary works; in addition the theme of social idealism appears, resembling themes in early republican novels. These literary works by Islamicist women provide a medium where their self-images are reflected in a personal way, with relatively more room for the assessment of individual experiences of faith & its interactions with gender issues. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28448 / ISA / 1994 / 8709

**Ilyin, Vladimir** (Roobezh Journal Social Studies Syktyvkar State U, 167001 Russia [Fax: 82122-318-88]), **Social Stratification and Racial Conflicts in Modern Russia.**

¶ Considers the position of migrants from the Caucasian region of the former USSR in Russia's social space & analyzes the influence of this position on emerging racial conflicts. The main hypothesis is that the Caucasian migrants occupy a social niche in Russian cities that provokes negative attitudes (private trade, speculation with alcohol, drugs, blackmail); also, they are more rich & aggressive. The theoretical arguments that support this hypothesis contain various empirical data (from surveys, media analysis, observations). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28449 / ISA / 1994 / 8710

**Immerfall, Stefan** (Dept Political Science U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599-3265 [Tel: 919-962-2162; Fax: 919-962-0432]), **Comparing Western Europe: Mapping out Macrohistorical Differences.**

¶ The necessity to compare European societies is pressing. There is a need to use, enhance, & build on the common European experience, & to understand the peculiarities of each territorial entity. These two perspectives are intractably entwined. Macrohistorical typologies can serve as a reminder to both distinctions & commonalities. They spell out economic, cultural, & social differences of states & group them together into meaningful geographical clusters according to these differences. As demonstrated for Western Europe, this line of inquiry offers a springboard for comparative sociology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28450 / ISA / 1994 / 8711

**Infestas, Angel** (Dept Sociologia U Salamanca, E-37002 Spain [Tel: 923-216424; e-mail: inf@a775.usal.es]), **Beyond Managerial Theories: Proposal of a Sociological Paradigm about the Enterprise.**

¶ A periodization of sociological studies on enterprise is developed, describing the theoretical dispersion in many disciplines. An alternative, sociological reconsideration of the enterprise is proposed that: (1) starts out from instrumental-economic rationality as a structuring principle focused exclusively on the enterprises; (2) analyzes the different manifestations of this rationality (technical-productive, organizational, & institutional) as successive & accumulative moments in the development of the enterprise; & (3) offers a sociological paradigm of the enterprise that, on one hand, encompasses this triple historical manifestation of instrumental-economic rationality, & on the other, integrates the contributions of different social sciences. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28451 / ISA / 1994 / 8712

**Inglis, Christine B.** (Multicultural Centre U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia [Tel: 61-2-660-2897; Fax: 61-2-660-5072]), **The Role of Asian Migration in the Changing Dynamic of Australian Ethnic Relations.**

¶ During the 1980s, Australia experienced a dramatic change in the origins of its immigrants: whereas in the thirty years after WWII, immigration was characterized by the growth of an increasingly large & prominent population from continental Europe, the 1980s were characterized

by a rapid increase in immigrants from Asia. So great has been the change that in Sydney, the largest non-English language groups are Chinese & Arabic, displacing Italian & Greek. Not only are the origins of the immigrants different but so, too, are their economic & social characteristics, since many are highly skilled, English-speaking professionals. The economic processes associated with globalization have been critically involved in this changed pattern of immigration, & have also altered the socioeconomic nature of Australian society, ie, a major restructuring involving a dramatic decline in manufacturing industries & the growth of tertiary services sector where many new arrivals from Asia are located. In this new economic climate, explored is the impact of this new group of immigrants on Australian ethnic relations & on the political ideology of multiculturalism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28452 / ISA / 1994 / 8713

Inkeles, Alex (Hoover Instit Stanford U, CA 94305-6010 [Tel: 415-723-4856; Fax: 415-723-1687]), **National Character and Charismatic "Great Men" and "Great Women": A Study in Interrelations.**

¶ Explores the extent to which the "great men" & "great women" of various national histories have been expressive of, or at least closely in tune with, the national character of the peoples they dominated, vs being independent, or even opposed & antithetical, to the influence of national character. Examples from Russia include Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, Catherine, V. I. Lenin, & Joseph Stalin, & for the US, George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt, & John F. Kennedy. Nations having a long history of democracy are compared to those with an equally long history of more or less absolute rule, & nations dominated by Islam are compared with those whose populations were Christian, & within the latter category, those predominantly Protestant, Catholic, & Orthodox. Within the set of countries with a long history of democracy, requirements for a leader to attain "greatness" in France, England, & the US are compared. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28453 / ISA / 1994 / 8714

Ionescu-Sisesti, Ileana & Vonortas, Nicholas S. (Instit Sociology & Commission Science Policy Studies Romanian Academy, Calea Victoriei 125 Bucharest R-70102 [Fax: 40-1-312-0209; e-mail: scientic@roearn.ici.ro]), **Transforming Rumanian Science and Technology: Toward More Pluralism and Diffusion Oriented Policies.**

¶ In a two-dimensional diagram of centralized/pluralist- & mission/diffusion-oriented science & technology (S&T) policy, the former Romanian system should be placed in the far corner of centralized & mission-oriented policy. The desired position would be somewhere closer to the center. Recent events have resulted in the break up of the previously centralized research & development (R&D) structure into several smaller pyramidal systems. The transitional economic & political environment has not helped the process. Reasons why more pluralist & diffusion-oriented S&T policies may be more appropriate for Romania are considered. The policy characteristics in industrialized countries already following that route are described, & other economic/industrial factors that will make such policies sustainable in the long run are identified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28454 / ISA / 1994 / 8715

Irwin, Sarah (Dept Sociology York U, Heslington Y01 5DD England), **Lone Parenthood and Structural Change in Household Organization.**

¶ With focus on lone parenthood, more general changes in household resourcing & income claims over the life course are examined. An attempt is made to improve understandings of the routes by which people manage transitions through different household statuses, & how the experience of lone parenthood is bound up with more general changes in household organization. General data sources are drawn on to explore changes in household structure & resourcing in GB. Similar to other European countries, analysis suggests that changes in household organization (eg, deferral & concentration of childbearing; increasing labor force participation of married women) are linked with changes in employment organization, producing a new set of claims to income, & a new structure of household income maintenance. These processes have substantive implications for the construction & reproduction of lone parenthood, of transitions of individuals in & out of this status. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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Irwin-Zarecka, Iwona (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3C5 [Tel: 519-884-1970; Fax: 519-884-8854]), **Reframing the Past: What Is a Teacher of Polish Literature to Do?**

¶ Discusses the establishment of a postcommunist literary canon. Embedded in a larger task of constructing new rules for remembering the past, subject to intense public debate, choices that are being made speak to key issues of historical fairness. Aesthetic considerations often struggle with demands of political expediency; the effort to present an accurate record of the times comes up against the urge simply to celebrate the victory. The process becomes still further complicated by the ongoing shifts in the structure of power, Poland's election of a "reformed" communist majority in Sept 1993 being only the latest. Here, utilizing the analytical tools developed in *Frames of Remembrance*, the predicaments facing a teacher of Polish literature are discussed as a way to illuminate broader questions about the transition to a new social & cultural order. The analysis lays the groundwork for further empirical investigations in this area, which has effectively become a "laboratory" for studying the dynamics of collective memory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28456 / ISA / 1994 / 8717

Irwin-Zarecka, Iwona (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3C5 [Tel: 519-884-1970; Fax: 519-884-8854]), **Invitation to the Other-Neutralizing Memory?**

¶ Drawing on two recent "invitations to the Other"—Poland's recovery of her Jewish heritage in the 1980s, & Canada's new emphasis on Native issues in the 1990s—explored is how such radical shifts within the fabric of collective memory neutralize the more troubling aspects of a shared past. The focus is on how a respectful view of the Other, ie, one that draws out the cultural differences, can easily become an idealized & appealing discourse about the Exotic, thus leaving behind the more difficult task of coming to moral terms with a history of oppression. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28457 / ISA / 1994 / 8718

Isajiw, Wsevolod W. (Dept Sociology U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 [Tel: 416-978-4783; Fax: 416-978-3963]), **Democracy in the 21st Century: Diverse Ethnic Identities as a New Base for Social Order.**

¶ The emerging trend within the democratic system toward participatory democracy has represented a desire of many sectors of society, including ethnic groups, to have more input into public policy & decision making. Among the aboriginal peoples in North America & Australia, it has taken the form of claims for self-determination & has produced successful negotiations for land claims & self-rule. Immigrant groups have become pressure groups in the formation of immigration policies. The new emerging structures are based on the principle of negotiation among the diverse sectors of society, particularly diverse ethnicities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28458 / ISA / 1994 / 8719

Ishida, Hiroshi, Spilerman, Seymour & Su, Kuo-Hsien (Dept Sociology Columbia U, New York NY 10027 [e-mail: ishida@cunxd.cc.columbia.edu]), **Educational Credentials and Promotion Prospects in a Japanese and an American Organization.**

¶ Examines the effects of two dimensions of educational credentials—college quality & college major—on promotion chances in a Japanese & a US organization, demonstrating how a general ranking of colleges based on competitiveness of entrance requirements & the prestige of institutions affects the rate of promotion. In addition, the effect of graduating from a particular school that captures the importance of alumni network ties for promotion chances is examined. Data come from detailed employment records of career-track employees in the financial & insurance sectors. The rate of promotions to various levels within the organizational hierarchy is examined using the event history analysis technique. Results show that the effects of college quality & major on promotion prospects within an organization depend on the levels of organizational hierarchy. A discussion of how educational credentials are utilized in promotion decisions by employers in the two societies is included. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28459 / ISA / 1994 / 8720

Ishikawa, Akihiro (Faculty Letters Chuo U, Hachioji City Tokyo Japan 192-03 [Tel: 81-426-743841]), **Continuity and Discontinuity of Socialist Values and Practices in the Process of De-Socialism.**

## i

¶ Illustrates the continuity of socialist practices & values in East European nations & Russia. Focus is on the impact of the changing environment on organizational & individual behavior. Further, the functional relations between the new system & actual practices at work & in society are examined, based on empirical data. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28460 / ISA / 1994 / 8721

**Ishitsuka, Shoji** (Toyama U International Studies, Kaminikawa-gun 930-12 Japan [Tel: 764-83-8000; Fax: 764-83-8008]), **Modernity and Social Theory from a Paradigmatic Viewpoint in Social Philosophy.**

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¶ Outlines the present situation in social theory in the worldwide theoretical context, focusing on the concept of modernity in the theories of Niklas Luhmann, Jürgen Habermas, Pierre Bourdieu, & Anthony Giddens (respectively, systems theory, communications theory, class habitus, & feeling-oriented social theory). The contemporary sociocultural situation in the world after the decline of real socialism in Eastern Europe & the USSR is analyzed using two key-terms—modern & postmodern—crystallizing a conceptualization of the idea of “nonmodernity.” Finally, modernist-oriented social theories are restructured into a contemporary social theory on the basis of Georg Lukács's socio-ontological investigation (*Zur ontologie des gesellschaftlichen Seins, 1964-71* [On the Ontology of Social Existence, 1964-71]). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28461 / ISA / 1994 / 8722

**Ismagilova, Roza** (Institut African Studies Academy Sciences Russian Federation, K1 103001 30/1 Alexey Tolstoy St Moscow [Tel: 7095-290-27-52; Fax: 7095-202-07-86]), **Ethnicity, Nationalism and Self-Determination in Contemporary Africa.**

¶ During recent years, ethnicity has played an increasingly dramatic role as ethnic conflicts have led to civil wars in many areas of the world. The upsurge of revived nationalism gave birth to new approaches to the self-determination issues; eg, integrative processes in many countries gave way to the disintegration of states. Here, it is argued that while every people, irrespective of size & level of socioeconomic & cultural development, has the right to self-determination, the secession & the creation by minorities of their own states is not necessarily legitimate nor expedient. In Africa, the concept of one nation (as ethnosocial category) as a main principle of statutory hampers the solution of the nationalities problem. Ethnic identities & ethnic cultures will exist into the future & cannot be ignored. In the new geopolitical situation, new forms of mutual respect & coexistence of different peoples in multiethnic societies should prevail & new forms of autonomy for ethnic minority groups should emerge. One possible way to improve interethnic relations in divided societies is to introduce the principle of cultural autonomy in unitary as well as in federal states. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28462 / ISA / 1994 / 8723

**Itani, Alice** (CNPQ/UNESP, 13500 Rio Claro São Paulo Brazil [Tel: 55-195-340122; Fax: 55-195-348250]), **Femininity-Technology and Alterity Images.**

¶ Interview data collected 1985-1990 from workers at the São Paulo (Brazil) Metro Co are drawn on to analyze gender segregation in a technological innovation setting. Opposition to women as train drivers is justified on the grounds of the job's “complexity.” Technological requirement is in fact worked out by male definitions of operational fields. Accepting women in the same operational fields affects male operator identity, leading them to defend their labor space, & requires them to transform the representation of their work, a distinction that protects the operator against an experience alterity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28463 / ISA / 1994 / 8724

**Itani, Alice** (CNPQ/UNESP, 13500 Rio Claro São Paulo Brazil [Tel: 55-195-340122; Fax: 55-195-348250]), **Qualification et précarité des rapports de travail: le cas des transports au Brésil** (Qualification and Precariousness in Work Relations: The Case of Transport in Brazil). (FRE)

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Labor management is required in production, technological innovation requires skilled workers, & new production standards require a new level of professionalism from workers. Analyzed here are workers in transport systems in Brazil, based on research on the underground, railways, & airline companies. Emphasis is on several characteristics of labor relations, including job precariousness, instability, professional weakness, & lack of recognition. Production quality also requires a new level of labor relations. Job temporariness & precariousness produces a superficial attitude among workers toward accomplishing tasks. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Itogo, Shigeo, Karasawa, Yukio & Loiskandl, Helmut** (Tokiwa U, Miwa Mito 310 Japan [Tel: 0292-32-2511; 0292-32-2703]), **Shugendo as Ecological Tradition.**

¶ Shugendo is a traditional & characteristic religion of Japan that developed from Shinto & esoteric Buddhism in the medieval period. The Japanese mind is characterized by reverence for nature, especially for mountains. In Japan, mountains have been thought of as places where spirits/souls of ancestors & gods live. So mountains were sacred places for Japanese, & originally were avoided for this reason. However, some people practiced asceticism in the mountains, especially by developing a regimen of running & walking, believing that through such training they were able to develop special & superhuman power. That power is called *Gen* or *Genryoku*, & the activity to get *Gen* is called *Shugen*. This life-style is called *Shugendo*, & the people who engaged in *Shugendo* are called *Shugenja* or *Yamabushi* (mountain ascetic). In general, *Shugenja* who acquired *Genryoku* in the mountains were in strong demand by many people in villages & towns to cure their disease, to get rid of possession/devils, & to tell their future. These concepts & behavior were widespread among Japanese in preindustrial times, & nature & the environment were revered & treasured. However, industrialization & secularization has weakened worship of mountains & nature among Japanese, & the destruction of the environment & environmental problems are increasing. The contemporary relevances & revival of *Shugendo* in Japan are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28465 / ISA / 1994 / 8726

**Iyyangalai, Singaram** (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj U, 625021 Tamil Nadu India [Tel: 445-308-658-46; Fax: 91452-85239]), **Role of Religion in Indian Politics: A Socio-Political Perspective.**

¶ Sociologists have studied religion as a central theoretical problem in the understanding of social action & have also examined the relation between religion & other areas of social life, eg, economics, politics, & social class. It is argued that religion emerges as a general mechanism for integrating meaning & motivation in action systems. Many smaller units, ie, individual personalities & groups, appropriate the religious symbols of their social & cultural environment in dealing with their own religious problems. As a component of social structure, religion has its own bearing on other components including the economy, education, & politics. Here, focus is on the role of religion in Indian politics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28466 / ISA / 1994 / 8727

**Iyyangalai, Singaram** (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj U, 625021 Tamil Nadu India [Tel: 445-308-658-46; Fax: 91452-85239]), **Mass Media and Environment Policy of India: A Sociological Perspective.**

¶ Environmental policy & its various aspects are examined in light of the role of mass media in creating environmental consciousness among people of moderate socioeconomic background, in a semiurban area of Tamil Nadu, India. Structured observational, interview, & case study data reveal that the role of mass media among the respondents is satisfactory for creating moral, spiritual, & physical growth, for attaining knowledge & freedom in the world of nature, & is adequate for economic growth & social harmony. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28467 / ISA / 1994 / 8728

**Izaguire, Inés** (Instit Investigaciones Facultad Ciencias Sociales U Buenos Aires, 1053 Argentina [Tel: 54-1-962-9942; Fax: 54-1-962-2531]), **‘Market Democracy’ and the New Subjection of the Working Class. Argentina: 1973-1993.**

¶ The evolution of the workers' struggles in Argentina in the last two decades is analyzed, placing it between the demise of the industrial & monopolistic capital cycle in the 1970s & the hegemonic consolidation

of the current financial & transnational capital cycle, both periods politically led by government Peronism. The type & objectives of working conflicts in the 1970s are reviewed, along with the social struggles between guerrillas, fighting for socialism, & the state armed forces. Confrontative & progressive factions are identified, along with more heterogeneous ones aligned with the government through bureaucratic trade union leaders of traditional Peronism. The effects of subsequent repression are analyzed, examining a sample of missing workers during the military dictatorship of 1976-1983. It is possible then to verify that the harder the struggle, the more extreme the subsequent repression. In today's democratic government, social subordination of the working class is through authoritarian political measures—low salaries, loss of basic social conquests, & high rates of unemployment—maintained with the complicity of old bureaucratic trade union leaders. Similarities between the social & economic dictatorship's project & the subsequent democratic government's project are delineated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28468 / ISA / 1994 / 8729

**Jaatinen, Jaana Marjatta** (Finnish Foundation Alcohol Studies, Kalevankatu 12 SF-00100 Helsinki (Tel: 358-0-133-3470; Fax: 358-0-133-3484)), **Unintentional Strategies of Therapeutic Conversations—Discourse Analytic Study of the Treatment of Alcohol Problems.**

¶ Draws on discourse analytic & rhetorical approaches of social psychology in an analysis of the therapist's construction of the problem & the possibilities of help as revealed in 20 therapy sessions recorded at Finnish A-clinics, ie, treatment centers for people with alcohol problems. Findings reveal 4 different strategic constructions used by therapists; ie, the strategies of discount, change, problem solving, & support. These strategies describe the therapist's way of translating knowledge into action in meeting with the client as well as understanding of the division of labor & responsibility in the therapist-client relationship. The strategies do not seem to be consciously planned but appear as a more or less unintended product of the conversational choices of the therapist. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28469 / ISA / 1994 / 8730

**Jackson, Daniel H.** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Denison U, Granville OH 43023), **Commitment, Uncertainty, and the Voluntary Provision of Public Goods: A Structural Model of Corporate Decision Making in High Risk Technologies.**

¶ An examination of decision making under uncertainty proposes a risky choice model to account for structural conditions. Drawing on the separate theoretical traditions of social exchange, game theory, & decision making under uncertainty, the model assumes: (1) decisionmakers are subject to preference reversals, (2) risk preferences are endogenous to the model, & (3) individual action is strictly determined by the actor's utility function. Formal expectancy models were developed & tested in the context of the US nuclear power industry. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28470 / ISA / 1994 / 8731

**Jackson, Stevi** (Dept Government U Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XQ Scotland (Tel: 041-552-4400; Fax: 041-552-5677)), **Love as a Social Phenomenon.**

¶ The growing literature on emotions & love is explored, with focus on the analysis of love as a social phenomenon. In the past all emotions were generally regarded as irrational & unpredictable, & love has often been seen as quintessentially mysterious & unknowable. It is argued that the cultural construction of this mystique itself requires explanation, & that distinctions between rationality & irrationality that have served to define emotions as qualitatively different from thought & belief, & therefore as presocial, must be questioned. Older approaches that focused on the social control of emotion are being superseded by the conceptualization of the emotions as socially constructed. Recent historical & anthropological work has furthered understanding of the historical & cultural specificity of emotions, while theoretical developments deriving from a range of social constructivist traditions have fostered anti-essentialist perspectives on human subjectivity. Meanwhile, sociological understanding of the institutionalization of love in marriage has been advanced by the development of distinctively feminist critiques of heterosexual relations. However, relatively little is still known about the ways in which the capacity to love is constructed at the level of individual subjectivities & how its meaning is negotiated & contested at the level of interpersonal interaction within love relationships. Psychoanalytic methods of inquiry, often

drawn on in this context, are judged inadequate to the task. As an alternative, such concepts as scripts, discourses, & narratives of self are suggested as a basis for both theoretical & empirical work on love. With respect to heterosexual love, the interconnections between love, desire, & power, & love as an aspect of gender division & hierarchy, should be considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28471 / ISA / 1994 / 8732

**Jacobi, Pedro Roberto** (Centro Estudos Cultura Contemporânea CEDEC, rua Airoso Galvão 64 05002-070 São Paulo Brazil (Tel: 55-11-871-2966; Fax: 55-11-871-2123)), **Extent and Limits of Local Progressive Governments in Brazil—The Workers Party (PT) Administration.**

¶ Examines the complexities involved in the implantation of local progressive governments in Brazil. Focus is on the city governments assumed by the Workers' party (Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT)), which include the municipalities of São Paulo, Porto Alegre, & Santos, as well ocean port & resort city near São Paulo, among other smaller cities. Advances of the PT administrations include: morality in treating public questions, the inversion of priorities, & increase in efficiency & democratization of city management. However, tensions between administration & party must be overcome in order to achieve greater capacity to administer & to communicate & negotiate with other sectors of society attempting to break the patrimonialistic & clientelistic models of politics still prevalent in Brazil. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28472 / ISA / 1994 / 8733

**Jacobs, Brian David** (School Social Sciences Staffordshire U, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 2DE England (Tel: 0782-573345; Fax: 0782-746553)), **Economic Development and Political Interests.**

¶ Views the bureaucratic setting of economic development, focusing on public & private sector partnerships in Europe with reference to experience in the US, presents a typology of partnerships, & reviews innovative approaches to economic development with particular reference to crossborder partnerships. The interests of public agencies & the private sector are set within the bureaucratic framework & are seen as the source of both cooperation & conflict within the economic development process. Bureaucratic politics has both functional & dysfunctional effects on partnerships. Partnerships represent the integration of conflict & the potential for alliances between agencies with differing longer-term objectives & interests. Alliances are not always designed to cater for community interests, even where a "shared vision" is the desired stated objective. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28473 / ISA / 1994 / 8734

**Jacobs, Mark D.** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology George Mason U, Fairfax VA 22030 (Fax: 703-591-4120)), **Deepening Discourse between the Social Sciences and Humanities in a Program of Cultural Studies: Lessons from Richard McKeon.**

¶ Across an entire range of disciplines, scholars are embracing new conceptions of culture & new methods for its study. In sociology, history, political science, & economics, scholars are bringing culture (no longer the exclusive province of anthropology) into their analyses. Despite these intellectual developments, which create fertile opportunities for linking the social sciences & humanities, serious intellectual barriers remain to truly interdisciplinary scholarship. Here, the work of Richard McKeon is drawn on to explore the intellectual grounds for addressing those barriers. McKeon (1900-1985) was a philosopher-turned-rhetorician who held appointments in history & the classics, & who masterminded many of the reforms in undergraduate education instituted by Robert Hutchins at the U of Chicago (IL) in the first part of this century. Despite founding interdisciplinary programs in ideas & methods & in the history of cultures, among others, McKeon's work has become relatively unknown because he left no systematic written exposition of his theories. Yet, his work suggests ways of deepening the discourse between the social sciences & humanities. The reasoned, principled pluralism that McKeon operationalized mitigates barriers to interdisciplinary collaboration, not by presuming to dissolve them, but rather, by casting them into sharper focus so as to foster communication across them that opens new areas of insight into particular subject matters. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28474 / ISA / 1994 / 8735

Jacobsen, Jens Kristian Steen (Norwegian Centre Transport Research, PO Box 6110 Etterstad N-0602 Oslo [Tel: 47-22-57-38-00; Fax: 47-22-57-02-90]), **Tourist Attraction and Sacred Site: The Case of North Cape, Symbol of the End of the European World.**

Based loosely on the semiotic attraction theory of Dean MacCannell, explored is North Cape's development as a sacred tourist attraction, describing what kind of a place North Cape is, & what has made it such an important site for travelers or tourists visiting northern Scandinavia. Focus is placed on the commercial & other installments at the cliff, & North Cape's possibilities of surviving as a "cosmic mountain" & sacred site within the tourism system of the Western hemisphere are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28475 / ISA / 1994 / 8736

Jacobson, Cardell K. (Dept Sociology Brigham Young U, Provo UT 84602 [Tel: 801-378-3391]), **Religiosity and Prejudice: An Update and Denominational Analysis.**

An examination of the relationship between several measures of religiosity & measures of prejudice. Data are from undergraduate students at several universities in the US. The religious dimensions are biblical orthodoxy, experiential religiosity, frequency of religious attendance, & self-assessed importance of religion for the respondents. Data are examined through correlational analysis, factor analysis, & possibility LISREL modeling. Covariate or control variables are social class, income, race, & sex. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28476 / ISA / 1994 / 8737

Jacobson, Rodolfo (U Texas, San Antonio 78284 [Tel: 214-226-0336; Fax: 214-270-3014]), **Conveying a Broader Message through Bilingual Discourse: An Attempt at Contrasting Codeswitching Research.**

Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

An examination of the proliferation of attempts to identify counterexamples, especially in the code alternations between an Indo-European & a non-Indo-European language, which might invalidate the grammatical constraints posited by Poplack in the early 1980s questions whether it is not excessively ambitious to believe that codeswitching universals were already within reach. Despite some excellent research conducted in codeswitching between English or French & several less familiar languages, eg, Arabic, Hebrew, several Bantu languages, Finnish, Malay, & various languages spoken on the Indian subcontinent, it appears that the merits of the findings are mainly restricted to the specific locales where they occur & do not yet apply to all areas worldwide. Here, the continuation of codeswitching research is encouraged, but claims of universality should be limited. Focus should be placed on the switcher him-/herself in order to capture the deeper message that these speakers try to convey as they move from one to the other language. Examples from English-Spanish & English-Malay codeswitching are provided. The kind of contrastive codeswitching research proposed here allows collection of valuable data concerning codeswitching/codemixing practices in a large variety of global situations & by a large number of bilingual speakers, as these convey scores of different messages that are socioculturally & linguistically relevant. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28477 / ISA / 1994 / 8738

Jain, Ranu (Tata Instit Social Sciences, Deonar Bombay 400088 India [Tel: 0091-22-5563290; Fax: 91-22-5562912]), **Ethnic Dynamics: Changing Bases of Ethnic Group Formation in an Indian Metropolis.**

Discussion of a small community of Calcutta, India, is based on data collected 1986-1988. The influences of 3 primordial bases—regional affinity, religion, caste—on the process of ethnic group formation are held constant. Despite having common primordial base, the community members projected 3 ethnic identities—Saharwali Sath, Johry Sath, Marwari Sath—at 3 different points of time. It was found that changing ethnic identities facilitated the day-to-day life activities of the ethnic group members. The study provides an empirical ground to extend a hypothesis that ethnic groups are too dynamic to be considered effective administrative units. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28478 / ISA / 1994 / 8739

Jaiswal, Rajendra Prasad (Dept Sociology DAV Coll, Varanasi

221001 India [Tel: 0542-56691]), **Sex Discrimination and Unequal Participation of Women in Science and Engineering Professions in India.**

An exploration into the broader area of sexual inequality in two male (M)-dominated professions in India: science & engineering. An attempt is made to examine the nature & extent of females' (Fs') unequal participation & discrimination against them through a comparison of socioeconomic background, academic achievement, occupational career, job satisfaction, career commitment, & family organization of M & F respondents. The belief that the invisibility of Fs in science & engineering is due to poor academic achievement or lack of motivation is discounted. The cause is argued to be rooted in the overall social structure & societal processes where Fs have been assigned inferior positions & where the roles of Fs are strictly defined & prescribed. The pervasive influence of sex-role socialization, predominance of sex-based images of subject fields & occupations, & the continuance of sex-based prejudices & stereotypes are still very strong, which prohibit the full & equal participation of F in the modern professions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28479 / ISA / 1994 / 8740

Jallinoja, Riitta (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland [Tel: 358-0-191-7029; Fax: 358-0-191-7033]), **Returns to the Family. Rethinking the Traditional and Modern.**

Returns to the family of origin are regarded as (post)modern phenomena, stemming from the liberalization of attitudes toward the family & marriage, which made detachment from the family acceptable. Described here is one typical return-remarriage/cohabitation after divorce—drawing on interviews published in 2 women's magazines during the 1990s. Discourse analysis is applied to trace the logic of the language typically used in return situations. The theoretical interest of the study lies in a more general analysis of the current relationship of modernity & traditionality, seen as an ambivalence that tends to modify both & to seek a language of its own. Results demonstrate that people tend to arrange the traditional & modern in sequence, each stage calling for a strong justification. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28480 / ISA / 1994 / 8741

Jama, Sophie (Laboratoire ethnologie Faculté lettre & sciences humaines, 98 blvd E. Herriot F-06204 Nice Cedex 3 France), **Frontières mythiques et tourisme culturel (Mythical Frontiers and Cultural Tourism).** (FRE)

Tourism is specially endowed with the power to displace space & time boundaries & to extend the reaches of the imagination. European folklore research indicates the broad distribution of occurrences of a single legend (eg, hagiographic legend) existing in several close variant forms. An examination of one of the places where a saint's legend developed shows a harmonious blend of geographic, toponymic, & ritual factors from which it emerged. Further study of the highly adapted context of an established oral legend uncovers an impressive plurality of embedded symbolic associations. The cultural heritage represented by legends, popular tales, & myths should be preserved. It is shown how thematic tourism can reanimate a space shared by both real & imaginary domains, citing the example of the legend of Saint Martin in the village of La Brigue near Nice, France. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28481 / ISA / 1994 / 8742

Jamal, Muhammad, Baba, Vishwanath V. & Rivière, Robert (Dept Management Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H4B 1R6 [Tel: 514-848-2935; Fax: 514-848-8644]), **Predictors of Burnout among Canadian Teachers: A Study of Employees' Well-Being.**

Examines feelings of burnout among 420 teachers from 2 colleges in Quebec, drawing on structured questionnaire data. The average respondent was age 42, had 15 years of teaching experience, 12 years of local seniority, 18 years of schooling, & had taught at 3 different college establishments. Stepwise multiple regression found only 4 of 20 factors significantly related to burnout: Type-A behavior, feedback from others, task significance, & job status, together accounting for 30% of the variance in burnout. Implications of the findings for employees' mental health & well-being are highlighted in light of previous empirical evidence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28482 / ISA / 1994 / 8743

James, Wilmut G. (Dept Sociology U Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700

South Africa (Tel: 021-650-3517; Fax: 021-650-3518)), **Racism, Xenophobia and the Extension of Citizenship in South Africa.**

¶ South Africa's transition to democracy & the extension of citizenship to hitherto disenfranchised people of color have thrown into relief questions about identity, loyalty, & interests. Colored (so-called mixed race) people seem particularly torn & confused about who they are & what they want—& how to express all these things in symbolic language. Though they suffered enormously under apartheid, most of them now support the National party, apartheid's creators. The black majority are seen as a threat to their security & interests, as foreign intruders in their terrain about to take away their jobs, houses, & lifestyles. The response is often racist, culturally assertive, & xenophobic, in an environment that is moving toward democratic arrangements in public political life & fiercer competition for scarce resources in a stagnant economy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28483 / ISA / 1994 / 8744

**Janoski, Thomas E. & Glennie, Elizabeth** (Dept Sociology Duke U, Durham NC 27706 [Tel: 919-660-5630; e-mail: citizenj@soc.duke.edu]), **Citizenship, Colonization, and Indigenous People: Explaining Naturalization in Advanced Industrialized Nations.**

¶ Why are some countries willing to naturalize immigrants, especially strangers who are racially & ethnically different from the native population, while other countries avoid naturalization & are even relatively intolerant toward ethnically diverse strangers? Using a political economy approach to citizenship, two major explanations are explored. Among long-established states, colonization experiences—measured by the length of time colonizers rule & numbers of persons colonized—cause greater acceptance of immigrants. The lack of colonization experiences leads to a more narrow & ethnically determined view of who can become a citizen. Reasons for this are discussed & supported with historical & quantitative (cross-sectional) evidence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28484 / ISA / 1994 / 8745

**Jantti, Markus, Kangas, Olli E. & Ritakallio, Veli M.** (Dept Economics Åbo Akademi, SF-20500 Finland [Tel: 358-21-633-5643; Fax: 358-21-633-5093]), **From Marginalism to Institutionalism: The Transformation of the Finnish Pension Regime.**

¶ Assesses the distributional impacts of the development of pension security in Finland. In the beginning of the 1960s, the standard of old-age security in Finland was low, but by 1990, there were high pension benefits. Here, the impact of this shift from the marginal social policy model to the institutional model is evaluated, based on 6 household budget surveys conducted 1966-1991 (range of N = 4,500-8,200 respondents). Focus is on developmental patterns in poverty & inequality among the elderly. Results show that the share of those elderly people whose net equivalent income is below 50% of the national median decreased from 17% in 1966 to 3.7% in 1990. Correspondingly, income inequality measured by the squared coefficient of variation decreased from .57 to .16 in 1990. Different parts of the income package of the elderly seem to have highly different distributional profiles. In 1990 variation coefficients in occupational pensions, earnings, & income from self-employment were 84.27, 17.44, & 18.00, respectively. The corresponding figures for national basic pensions & legislated income related pensions were 0.32 & 1.20, respectively. It is concluded that the shift from the marginal social policy model to the institutional model has greatly decreased income inequalities & poverty risks among the elderly. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28485 / ISA / 1994 / 8746

**Jardel, Jean-Pierre** (Centre étude tourisme & civilization Laboratoire ethnologie, 98 blvd E. Herriot F-06204 Nice Cedex 3 France [Tel: 93-37-53-32; Fax: 93-37-55-36]), **Tourisme, patrimoine et circuits thématiques vers de nouveaux espaces culturels "transfrontaliers"** (Tourism, Patrimony and Thematic Itineraries toward New "Transnational" Cultural Spaces). (FRE)

¶ On the basis of examples of thematic tour itineraries, it is shown how such trips generate what M. F. Lanfant has called a "new mental geography." The execution of such itineraries, by reactivating an inherited cultural legacy, fosters a new perception of the territory traversed. Such physical elements as signposts & descriptive brochures further contribute to the emergence of new "transnational" spaces punctuated by symbolic sites. The Salt Road through the French & Italian Alps, the pilgrimage route to Santiago de Compostella, Spain, & the Antillan (West Indies) rum route illustrate how thematic tourism can usurp borders, recreating

unitary spaces & identities long fragmented by often arbitrary administrative or political boundaries. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28486 / ISA / 1994 / 8747

**Jaros, Maria** (Instytut Polityczny, ul. Polna 18/20 PL-00625 Warsaw Poland), **L'Autogestion ouvrière dans la quatrième année de la réforme polonaise** (Employee Self-Management in the Fourth Year of Polish Reform). (FRE)

¶ The costs of economic restructuring (poverty & unemployment) have created growing resistance in Polish society, mainly among those employed by the state enterprises. Employee participation has proven to be a fundamental condition of the acceptance of privatization. Sociological research conducted June 1993 on Polish enterprises reveal regularities of human behavior in the course of social change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28487 / ISA / 1994 / 8748

**Järvelä, Marja** (Research Instit Social Sciences U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland [Tel: 358-31-156994; Fax: 358-31-156502]), **Globalization of Environmental Problems and Attempted Rational Action by Means of "Professionalization." The Case of Finland: The Influential Actors of the Environmental Policies.**

¶ It is explored whether a professionalist orientation of action can add to the pluralist & interactive capacities of experts dealing with global ecological problems. Analysis is based on interviews with 40 representatives of 5 types of influential environmental actors in Finland. These types correspond to technical & economic elite, political elite, cultural elite, risk experts, & moral resistance groups. The intellectual orientations represented by the first 4 groups are variants of the rational action strategies pursued by professional elites. "Moral resistance" represents a more critical approach that deals basically with alternative or utopian ways of life. Discussion addresses: (1) the reconstruction of the forms of "rationalization" expressed by the various groups of influential actors in relation to global environmental problems; (2) the social development of new networks between experts & other actors in the field of environmental policies; & (3) the problem of diversified resources & communication of the different groups of actors. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28488 / ISA / 1994 / 8749

**Järvelä, Marja & Wilenius, Markku** (Research Instit Social Sciences U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland [Tel: 358-31-156994; Fax: 358-31-156502]), **Climate Change, Living Environment and Way of Life: Aspirations for New Strategies of Social Development.**

¶ Examines the social concepts of risks & proposed policies related to global environmental problems, based on interviews with 40 representatives of 5 groups of influential actors of environmental policies in Finland. Focus is on conceptual approaches relative to: (1) social interests concerning human/environment relationship, (2) globalization of environmental problems, (3) implementation strategies proposed for environmental policies, & (4) evaluation of social resources for political action. Findings reveal several reasons why the escalation of the greenhouse effect is seen to exceed conventional environmental risks: (A) it is truly a global phenomenon in the sense that it may affect climatic conditions everywhere in the world; (B) once it has been activated it seems to be an accumulating & irreversible process, even in terms of social impacts; & (C) the political will needed to restrict carbon gas emissions will conflict with the fundamental economic & social interests related to processes of production & consumption. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28489 / ISA / 1994 / 8750

**Järvelä, Timo A.** (Faculty Education U Oulu, SF-90571 Finland [Tel: 358-81-5533650; Fax: 358-81-5533600]), **The Finnish Environmental Movement between Conservationism and Environmentalism: The Origins and the Development from the Sixties up to the Eighties.**

¶ Using a multimethod strategy, analyzed are the dynamics of intra- & interorganizational frame disputes within the Finnish environmental movement, including their organizational & ideological contexts & their effects. Contrary to most Western countries, new environmentalism in Finland was largely channeled into one established (conservationist) organization, the Finnish Assoc for Nature Conservation. Intense frame disputes occurred within the organization as two or more wings struggled for power. Gradually, the association adopted a moderate, reformist environmental policy. Toward the end of the 1970s, several small, radical

**j** environmental action groups arose that challenged the moderate policy. In the 1980s, the Greens become another environmental organization in Finland. Severe frame disputes caused a split that led to the formation of two rival green parties. Thus, frame disputes within one environmental organization were, in the course of years, more or less replaced by disputes between several organizations in a more diversified environmental movement family. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28490 / ISA / 1994 / 8751

**Jasińska-Kania, Aleksandra & Poleszczuk, Jan** (Instytut Socjologii, Karowa 18 Warsaw 64 PL-00324 Poland (Tel: 48-22-278599; e-mail: kania@plearn.bitnet)), **Modernization Process and Post-Modern Values in Eastern and Western Europe. Ecological Analysis and Individual Differences.**

¶ In modernization theories, processes of industrialization, urbanization, the establishment of nation-states, the emergence of large bureaucratic organizations, & the rise of science are related to the formation of a relatively uniform set of values & attitudes, labeled modern as opposed to traditional. According to theories of postmodernism, the higher level of civilization & material well-being results in a decomposition of these values, the spread of individualism, moral autonomy, & a postmaterialist outlook. In reality, the relationship between modernization & individual values is more complicated. It is explored here using results of the European Values Study survey conducted in West & East European countries in 1990. Cluster analysis is used to compare countries on several dimensions, both for Europe as a whole & for individual countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28491 / ISA / 1994 / 8752

**Jasso, Guillermina** (Dept Sociology New York U, NY 10003 (Tel: 212-998-8340)), **Macrosociological Implications of Emotion Management.**

¶ Explores the process of managing others' emotions, & systematically derives implications for a variety of exhortations, ranging from behavioral prescriptions, eg, to join a union, to psychological prescriptions, eg, to value physical attractiveness. Formal analysis is based on comparison theory, & uses tools such as calculus & probability distributions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28492 / ISA / 1994 / 8753

**Javetz, Rachel, Orpaz, Ruth & Gordon, Lois** (Hadassah Medical Organization, Ein Korom PO 12000 Jerusalem IL-91120 Israel (Tel: 972-2-777555; Fax: 972-2-434434)), **Patients as Quality Improvement Agents.**

¶ Can clients' feedback & evaluation of the quality of care & service provide a valid tool for quality improvement policy in an organization? Survey results from hospitalized patients & complaint data show a clear differentiation among service dimensions. Attitude of staff & medical care are most important & administrative services least important. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28493 / ISA / 1994 / 8754

**Jefferson, Tony J.** (Faculty Law U Sheffield, S10 1FL England (Tel: 0742-8262766; Fax: 0742-721319)), **From 'Little Fairy Boy' to 'The Compleat Destroyer': Subjectivity and Transformation in the Biography of Mike Tyson.**

¶ An attempt to explore the role of masculine desire & folk memory in Mike Tyson's downfall. A complex account combines insights drawn from poststructuralist, feminist, & psychodynamic theories. It is argued that anxiety fueled the desires behind the particularly hyper-masculine subject positions Tyson adopted—which helps explain a series of choices that seem otherwise highly counterproductive. The role of memory in the historical construction of the relevant discursively-based subject positions is explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28494 / ISA / 1994 / 8755

**Jeifetz, Néstor & Rodríguez, María Carla** (U Buenos Aires, 1053 Argentina), **Ocupantes precarios urbanos: su emergencia como actor social** (Precarious Urban Squatters: Their Emergence as Social Actors). (SPA)

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Explores whether the precarious squatters in the Buenos Aires (Argentina)

central area may constitute themselves into social actors capable of a communal housing development proposal, & whether this will accord with different interests in the local scene. Such precarious building occupation takes place in individual & collective family dwellings (eg, old factories, hospital, schools, & abandoned structures), both state & privately owned. According to the 1991 census, precarious squatters number approximately 150,000, some 5% of the total Buenos Aires population & three times that of the "village"—precarious & irregular settlements that arose in the 1930s. Discussion includes: squatters' rise as social actors, their proposals, the way they relate to the city government & to other local actors, the obstacles they face, & the potential they have for impacting local development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28495 / ISA / 1994 / 8756

**Jensen, An-Magritt** (Norwegian Instit Urban & Regional Research, PO Box 44 Blindern N-0313 Oslo (Tel: 47-22-95-88-00; Fax: 47-22-60-77-74)), **New Family Patterns and Its Consequences for Parental Relationships.**

¶ In Scandinavian countries, about every second child is now born outside marriage. The majority of these children are nevertheless born into a family consisting of two parents living in a consensual union. Consensual unions have characteristics that differ from marriage; eg, they are less stable. Both in Norway & Sweden, it has been estimated that about two to three children who are born into a consensual union risk experiencing family dissolution during childhood. This risk is considerably higher than the risk of divorce. Another characteristic is that father's legal position in terms of custodial rights are weaker in consensual unions than in marriage. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28496 / ISA / 1994 / 8757

**Jenson, Jane** (Dept Science Politique U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (Tel: 1-514-343-2079; Fax: 1-514-343-2360)), **Claiming Space: Social Movements and Constitutional Conflicts in an Era of Globalisation.**

¶ Nations are imagined communities called into being by the actions of individuals, groups, & institutions which map, name, & remember; there is nothing primordial about a national discourse. A nation's representation of itself to itself is subject to political contestation from social movements within its boundaries. Some times are more likely to exhibit contestations than others; the present moment of turbulence & restructuring is obviously one such time. The example selected here is the recent history of constitutional debate in Canada in which nationalist other social movements engaged in constitutional politics that involved not only disputes about new political arrangements & citizenship rights, but also about group & national identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28497 / ISA / 1994 / 8758

**Jiang, Shanhe, Hall, Richard H., Lococco, Karyn & Allen, John** (Dept Sociology State U New York, Albany 12222 (Tel: 518-442-4664; Fax: 518-442-4936)), **Job Satisfaction Theories and Job Satisfaction: A China and US Comparison.**

¶ Survey-based data from 540 small businesses in the US & 138 rural enterprises in the People's Republic of China are used to examine patterns of work satisfaction of owners & managers. Findings reveal a positive relationship between age & satisfaction in the two countries; education is not related to satisfaction in either country. The effects of organizational size are weak, but there is a strong relationship between family involvement & satisfaction in China, particularly in privately owned enterprises. In China, some of the enterprises are owned by collectives & managed by managers, while others are privately owned. It is concluded that: (1) the work satisfaction of owners & managers is based on essentially the same considerations that have been identified in studies of workers; (2) the age-satisfaction relationship may be "culture-free"; & (3) family involvement in the enterprise, which is much more important in the Chinese private enterprises than in the US, is culture "culture-bound." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28498 / ISA / 1994 / 8759

**Jiménez de las Heras, María Angeles** (c/o Ramírez Tomé-5-30 Izd, E-28038 Madrid Spain (Tel: 1-7783409)), **Influence of Community Rules in the Proposal of the European Cooperative Society Statute, as an Instrument of Development in Economically Backward Regions.**

¶ The European Community Commission recommended the use of the European Economic Interest Group, or the Project of European Society Statute to encourage cooperative intercommunity operation. The application of the statute to encourage development of economically backward regions of the European Community is considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28499 / ISA / 1994 / 8760

**Jiménez, Jaime & López-Ortega, Eugenio** (Instit Applied Mathematics & Systems National Autonomous U Mexico, 01000 Mexico DF [Tel: 52-5-622-35-91; Fax: 52-5-550-00-47]), **Third-World Efforts to Insert into Knowledge-Based Economic Activities and the Labor Market: Are They Compatible?**.

Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ To remain competitive, First World nations are transforming their products & services by the introduction of innovations based on new knowledge. Third World countries, in their effort to reduce the development gap, are following suit with diverse results. Presented here is a categorization of initiatives experimented with in Mexico & other developing countries, ranging from the creation of isolated technology-based firms, to enterprise incubators, & technological parks. Major obstacles to knowledge-based economic activities, eg, insufficient highly trained personnel & proper financing, are also discussed. The impact on the labor market is shown to be meaningless compared to the unemployment level. It is concluded that, although the inclusion of high technology into the generation of products & services is a correct approach, it does not have a direct impact on the labor market. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28500 / ISA / 1994 / 8761

**Jin, Nobuhito & Yamagishi, Toshio** (Bungakubu Hokkaido U, N10 W7 Kita-ku Sapporo Japan 060 [Tel: 11-747-2858]), **Bilateral Dependency and the Minimal Group Paradigm**.

¶ Results of two experiments confirmed the "illusion of control hypothesis" originally proposed by Karp et al (1993) as an alternative explanation of the ingroup bias found in the minimal group situation (eg, Tajfel et al, 1971). Ss in the first experiment using the minimal group paradigm exhibited an ingroup bias in reward distribution only in the "bilateral dependency condition," not in the "unilateral dependency condition." Bilateral dependency condition is an exact replication of the original minimal group paradigm in which each S made allocation decisions for the other participants, implying that the S him-/herself is, at the same time, a target of allocation decisions by other participants. In the unilateral dependency condition, the S who made an allocation decision was not a target of other participants' decisions. In the second experiment, it was shown that only those who actually felt the "illusion of control" exhibited ingroup bias. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28501 / ISA / 1994 / 8762

**Jing, Zhongren & Hage, Jerald** (Dept Sociology U Maryland, College Park 20742 [Tel: 301-405-6395; Fax: 301-405-5743]), **The State, Technical Education and Economic Growth in Britain, France, Germany and Italy: 1875-1985**.

¶ The pooled time-series & cross-section method is used to conduct a comparative institutional analysis of the education systems in four countries, examining how different government education policies lead to disparate contributions of education to economic growth. The analytical model is a modified Cobb-Douglas Production Function, which includes a set of institutional contingency variables & variables reflecting various streams of human capital. It is hypothesized that central government control on the quality & quantity of education has a positive effect on the economy; technical & vocational education have stronger influences on economic growth than liberal art education; & different development stages require different types of education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28502 / ISA / 1994 / 8763

**Joas, Hans** (John F. Kennedy Instit Freie U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-838-2702; Fax: 030-838-2882]), **Pragmatism and the Sociology of Religion**.

¶ Explores the relationship between pragmatism & the sociology of religion, arguing that pragmatist writings have potential for the sociology of religion. Also considered are the contributions a pragmatist theory of religion might make toward solving a crucial problem of general sociological theory, ie, the problem of the genesis of ideas or ultimate values. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28503 / ISA / 1994 / 8764

**Joas, Hans** (John F. Kennedy Instit Freie U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-838-2702; Fax: 030-838-2882]), **War**

**and Social Change. Some Reflections on Modernization Theory.**

¶ Against the backdrop of the recent revival of modernization theory, the topic of war (& internal violence) is considered to probe into the problems of such a revival. It is shown how modernization theory is tied to the dream of a nonviolent modernity. Then the concept of defensive modernization is analyzed as an attempt of modernization theory to come to terms with the fact of military competition & conflict. The interconnections between WWI & the Bolshevik & fascist revolutions are then considered. Also demonstrated is the internal link between certain characteristics of modernization processes & the history of military power. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28504 / ISA / 1994 / 8765

**Jobert, Annette** (U Paris X, F-92000 Nanterre France [Tel: 331-40-97-71-33; Fax: 331-40-97-71-35]), **Negociation collective et concertation sociale en France dans le domaine de la formation de qualifications** (Collective Bargaining and Social Dialogue on Training and Skills in France). (FRE)

¶ Since the 1971 law, trade unions, employers' organizations, & workers' representatives have played an important role in the definition & operation of training & reskilling policies in France. At the level of branches of activity, this is traditionally accomplished in the framework of bargaining on skills or on vocational training. At the company level, training issues are among the functions of the *comité d'entreprise* (workers' council), but professional classifications are bargained between trade unions & employers. Bargaining on that theme tends to increase with change experienced by firms, where the search for flexibility & quality as well as the new conditions of competition lead to increased skill requirements & renewed contents of skills. New tools have also been forged, eg, contract for studies on estimated performances, commitment on plans for vocational training that give institutional actors broader means of intervention in that field. Here, explored are: present trends of bargaining on training & skills; how actors use the new tools at their disposal; the role of training in the emergence of collective bargaining at the European sectoral level & in multinational companies; & the impact of the increase of that field of bargaining on the specificities of collective bargaining & the industrial relations system in France. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28505 / ISA / 1994 / 8766

**Joersch, Jutta M.** (Dept Family & Consumer Studies U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112 [Tel: 801-581-6521; e-mail: jmj@cs.princeton.edu]), **The Continuity of U.S. Women's Employment between 1983 and 1989**.

¶ An exploration of how the pattern of labor market involvement varies over time among individual women in the US. Data collected 1983-1989 for the Panel Study of Income Dynamics are used to study the stability of women's employment. Compared to previous results based on yearly data, more transitions were found between working & not working from month to month. The average number of transitions between working & not working was significantly higher for women who had children during the time span of the study than for two control groups. The average number of transitions for the two control groups were not found to differ significantly from each other. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28506 / ISA / 1994 / 8767

**Jogan, Maca** (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, Slovenia 61109 [Tel: 386-61-341-777; Fax: 386-61-341-522]), **Re-Catholicization, Repatriarchalization and Gendered Secularization**.

¶ Contemporary processes of restructuring (particularly in postsocialist societies) show the tendency of simultaneous revitalization of church activities & repatriarchalization. Undoubtedly, this parallelism is not incidental. As core institutions of social regulation, churches have for centuries been the key factors of the reproduction of sexist (androcentric) patterns of life. As an inseparable element of this process, a higher religious affiliation of women can be seen. In the 1980s, secularization in all Western European countries—apart from Italy—increased. Although the Catholic church no longer represents the most important & powerful total social institution providing legitimation of reality, it is still worthy of cognitive interest, especially because of its historically verified misogynic orientation. Given this, an attempt is made to discuss basic Christian & Catholic explanations of special gendered personal identity & to elucidate the gendered secularization in contemporary Slovenian society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28507 / ISA / 1994 / 8768

**Johnson, Anthony W.** (U Derby, DE22 1GB England [Tel: 0332-622222; Fax: 0332-385991]), **Making Moral Judgements.**

¶ Investigates how married couples make judgments about the behavior of family members, focusing on the conversational strategies of couples & the moral categories they deploy when discussing child discipline. Conversation analysis is applied to a number of extracts from couples' discussions, focusing on one that developed into a heated argument. A number of conversational devices are revealed by the analysis. Findings are discussed in the context of the work of Carol Gilligan (1982), Joan C. Tronto (1987), & Susan M. Okin (1989) on moral reasoning & ethics of care. It is argued that to develop understanding of moral reasoning as a gendered phenomenon, both the cultural knowledge deployed when judgments are made & the context of judgment making itself must be considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28508 / ISA / 1994 / 8769

**Johnson, Colleen L.** (Dept Medical Anthropology U California, San Francisco 94143-0850 [Tel: 415-476-7266; Fax: 415-476-6715]), **Alienation, Disengagement, and the Senium.**

¶ Explores the relevance of Cumming's & Henry's disengagement theory to the lives of the very old, based on interview & other data obtained on survivors of an original sample of 150 individuals, age 85+, over a 5-year period. Findings indicate that common physical & social losses make it difficult for these respondents to stay socially involved. As the losses mount, these individuals draw on 4 strategies to cope with long-term survivorship: (1) they redefine their optimal level of social integration & become content with a narrower & more constricted social world; (2) they are likely to loosen normative constraints by rejecting those norms that place expectations on them that are inconsistent with their functional capacities; (3) they redefine their time orientation from the future to the present & become content to live "one day at a time"; & (4) as they detach themselves from social activities, they become increasingly introspective as they draw on discourse strategies that provide personal meaning to their new status. While this process can result in demoralization & alienation, these oldest old continue to maintain contentment with their lives. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28509 / ISA / 1994 / 8770

**Johnson, Frank A.** (Dept Human Development & Aging U California, San Francisco 94143-0848 [Fax: 415-476-9939]), **Semiotics and Pre-Representational Thought.**

¶ Cognitive studies in psychology & anthropology have addressed the organization of thought & language in representational (symbolical) terms. However, the prerepresentational structuralization of human consciousness has been left less formulated. Prerepresentational children have been studied through biological techniques & behavioral observations in chronologizing the progressive development of internal systems that integrate sensory input & coordinate purposive reactivity. Some of these studies examine naturalistic nonverbal communicative interchanges in which incipiently intentional expressiveness is tacitly absorbed by the juvenile child. Since this rudimentary, prerepresentational agency is activated by nonverbal signaling, a semiotic analysis may be heuristically useful. Implications of this include the relationship between pre- & postrepresentational agency precursors of moral awareness & the distinction between purposive & intentional acts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28510 / ISA / 1994 / 8771

**Johnson, Nan E.** (Dept Sociology Michigan State U, East Lansing, 48824-1111 [Tel: 517-353-9725; e-mail: 13543nej@msu.edu]), **Ethnic Minority Status, Morbidity, and Mortality: A Comparison of Arabs and Whites in Michigan.**

¶ Contrasts Arabs & whites in MI in prevalence rates of prenatal care, infectious disease, & physical/mental disability, & in the influences these had on mortality. Birth certificate data show that, contrary to stereotype, most Arab females (Fs) do not become teenage mothers & are about as likely as white Fs to make the first prenatal visit in the first trimester of pregnancy. Analysis of 1990 census data reveals a similar prevalence rate of physical/mental conditions limiting the kind or amount of work an Arab or white could perform, but a higher prevalence rate of disabilities preventing any kind of work by whites. Death certificate data indicated highly similar age-adjusted death rates from heart disease & cancer for whites & Arabs of the same sex. However, death rates from

both diseases must be reduced among white & Arab males if the Public Health Service's recommended goals of no more than 100 heart disease deaths & 130 cancer deaths per 100,000 persons are to be reached. Special ethnographic surveys are needed to show how culturally appropriate diets may be used to reach these goals. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28511 / ISA / 1994 / 8772

**Johnston, Paul** (Dept Sociology Yale U, New Haven CT 06520-1965 [Tel: 203-432-3313; e-mail: johnston@minerva.cis.yale.edu]), **Beyond Industrial Relations: Urban Change and the Gendered Politics of Public Organization in Silicon Valley.**

¶ Describes developments surrounding the 1981 comparable worth strike in San Jose, CA, & simultaneous mobilizations by the same workers in defense of gendered human services. Both movements are described as political assertions of the worth of women's work in local government, & both are rooted in the changing conditions of urban life in CA's Silicon Valley. It is argued that studies of urban political economy, public sector labor relations, & the claim to comparable worth each suffer from their neglect of themes treated by the other two research traditions, & that integrated work is necessary to explain these developments. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28512 / ISA / 1994 / 8773

**Joly, Allain** (Ecole hautes études commerciales Montréal, 5255 ave Deceless Québec H3T 1V6 [Tel: 514-340-6357; Fax: 514-340-5635]), **Management Experimentations in Québec and the Post-Modern Values.**

¶ A definition of postmodernity is presented to assess to what extent Québec is a postmodern society. Some experiments are being conducted in several enterprises to transform traditional management practices & bring these more in line with postmodern values. An assessment is made of the extent of the originality of these particularities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28513 / ISA / 1994 / 8774

**Jones, Frank L.** (Sociology Program RSSS Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601 [e-mail: flj307@coomvs.anu.edu.au]), **Ethnic Marriage Markets in Australia: Persistence and Change in Ethnic Stratification.**

¶ The 1980s witnessed extensive public debate about the extent to which immigrant minorities in Australia constituted separate "tribes" & how far Australia had become a "melting pot" in which immigrants gradually lost their distinctive identity. Different sources related to ethnic marriage markets are used to map the strength & extent of persistence in ethnic identity through ethnic endogamy. Also evaluated is how far the ascriptive factor of ethnic origin, especially region & language maintenance, has given way to other social forces, especially education & occupation, as the basis for intermarriage within & between groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28514 / ISA / 1994 / 8775

**Jones, Gill** (Centre Educational Sociology U Edinburgh, EH8 9LW Scotland [Tel: 031-650-4195; Fax: 031-668-3263]), **The Boundaries of Economic Responsibility: Young People, Their Families and the State.**

¶ The transition in youth from economic dependence on parents to economic independence has become more complex with the extension of the period of dependency &, in the UK, the gradual withdrawal of the social security safety net previously provided by the state. Here, examined is the relationship between young people & their parents during the process of leaving home. Focus is on: how families may support this transition, & the circumstances in which they do not; the complex negotiations that may take place so that support can be offered & accepted without loss of face; & the outcomes when strategies fail. The discussion draws on recent empirical research in Scotland & combines qualitative interview material with survey data. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28515 / ISA / 1994 / 8776

**Jonsson, Britta** (Centre Child & Youth Research Stockholm Instit Education, Box 34103 S-10026 Sweden [Tel: 46-42-236916; Fax: 46-42-238404]), **Modernization and Youth Values in Sweden: A Cross Section Study.**

¶ Describes a variety of youth life projects & value structures, based on a 1993 cross-sectional questionnaire investigation of 1,500 young people ages 13-18 in Sweden. Results are discussed in relation to the moderniza-

tion process in Swedish society, particularly its characteristic of increasing individualization, wherein self-actualization has become an ideal & life project in itself. The variety of youth life projects is discussed in relation to gender & social background factors, but also in a future-oriented way, in relation to the modernization process; methodological problems are identified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28516 / ISA / 1994 / 8777

**Jonsson, Jan O.** (Swedish Instit Social Research Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden [e-mail: janne@sofi.su.se]), **Class, Social Mobility, and Political Attitudes in Sweden.**

¶ Models of inter- & intragenerational social class mobility are used to predict class identification, political attitudes, & political participation in a broad sense. Data stem from the Swedish 1991 level-of-living survey of a nationally representative sample (N = 5,300 respondents). Work life history data, collected for a large subsample, are used for analyzing the importance of duration in a class, & career mobility out of social classes, for class identification. Ambivalent, or contradictory, class identifications are recognized as a likely outcome of class mobility & of class heterogeneous marriages. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28517 / ISA / 1994 / 8778

**Joosten, Alard** (Vakgroep taal communicatie Rijks U Groningen, NL-9700 AS Netherlands [Tel: 0-50-635927; e-mail: joosten@let.rug.nl]), **The Interactional Organization and Function of a Pre-Topic in Doctor-Patient Interactions.**

¶ An analysis of the beginnings of 14 videotaped general practitioner-patient consultations. In 13 instances, the video is topicalized by the doctors & patients, although the research project was organized in such a way that this was not necessary. The talk about the video is characterized as a "pretopic" in the consultations by the way the participants organize these topics. These pretopics are sequentially organized as request-granting sequences that can be more or less elaborated. The function of these pretopics is analyzed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28518 / ISA / 1994 / 8779

**Jordan, Bill** (Dept Social Work & Probation Studies U Exeter, EX4 4RJ England [Tel: 0392-263263; Fax: 0392-263305]), **Household Strategies: Comparing Low-Income and Higher-Income Accounts.**

¶ Research interviews with British couples about their labor market decisions provide problematic evidence on work & income strategies, because both long-term investments & the everyday order of their partnerships are largely taken-for-granted & unnoticed features of decision making. Using game theory, individual choices can be analyzed in terms of long-term strategies, oriented to each other, to specific institutional structures (occupational or private welfare schemes, or public assistance systems), & to informal networks. Data on higher-income couples suggest that each partner's strategy can be seen as a "best reply" to the other's in a life-cycle supergame over assets such as occupational pensions & perks. Among low-income couples, moves between employment, claiming, & working-while-claiming can be analyzed in terms of a prisoner's dilemma supergame with the means-tested benefits system. Comparison between these strategies provides evidence on polarization & the underclass phenomenon in British society. However, the requirements of cooperation & trust between partners are normative, & mask these strategic elements. Everyday partnership interaction produces the stability & sense of obligation on which these long-term strategies depend. Comparative qualitative analysis can reveal the contrasting interpretative repertoires & cultural practices through which couples reason about economic decisions & family life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28519 / ISA / 1994 / 8780

**Jorrat, Jorge Raul** (Facultad Ciencias Sociales U Buenos Aires, 1122 Argentina [Fax: 54-1-962-2531]), **Intergenerational Occupational Mobility in Buenos Aires.**

¶ From a stratified sample of 1,000 households in Buenos Aires, Argentina, surveyed in 1980, information of 652 male family heads' occupation (age 18+) & their father's main occupation was used to obtain a 4 x 4 intergenerational occupational male mobility table. In a 1960 study, Gino Germani noted the similarity of industrialized countries. Results here indicate that short-distance moves between adjacent occupational categories are detected. Future discussions will have to determine whether

these findings are the result of different conceptual & methodological approaches or if they are expressing substantive changes in the urban occupational structure & the patterns of mobility 1960-1980. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28520 / ISA / 1994 / 8781

**Jules-Rosette, Bennetta** (Dept Sociology U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), **Landscapes of Memory: Cultural Imagery and Tourism in Black Paris.**

¶ Examines the social construction of landscapes of memory in black Paris (France), exploring the interrelationship between black American & Afro-Antillian Paris as literary creations, nostalgic images, & touristic sights. From the 1940s to the 1960s, numerous black US artists & writers migrated to Paris. Combined with rising African immigration to Paris, the nostalgic cultural imaginary of artistic creation made "black Paris" the local for a new & specialized form of ethnic tourism. Black American Paris contains a collection of tourist sights & experiences that are grafted onto the rest of American expatriate Paris. In contrast, Afro-Antillian Paris is a zone of migration with attractions accessible to internal tourists who already know the city well. The transformation of the locales of everyday life into touristic sights connected with the identity of a particular foreign ethnic population is a phenomenon of interest that is fundamental to the construction of touristic landscapes of memory. The symbolism & imagery of black Paris is explored as a nostalgic cultural invention. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28521 / ISA / 1994 / 8782

**Jungbauer-Gans, Monika & Preisendoerfer, Peter** (Institut Soziologie, Konradstrasse 6 D-80801 Munich Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 089-2180-2929; e-mail: projekte.ziegler@soziologie.uni-muenchen.d400.db]), **Entrepreneurship and Social Networks in East Germany.**

¶ Social networks & social relations constitute an important resource in the process of founding new businesses. Here, based on a cross-sectional study including a face-to-face survey of business founders in East Germany, aspects of the personal network of founders, as well as aspects of the firm network these businesses are integrated in are investigated. Focus is on the proposition that the lack of established business connections is a crucial problem of new firm development in East Germany. Effects of network activities & characteristics on chances of early success of new businesses are also explored using logistic regression models. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28522 / ISA / 1994 / 8783

**Junho-Pena, Valeria** (U Federal Rio de Janeiro, 21941 Brazil [Tel: 301-320-6899(US)]), **The Expansion of Employment and the Persistence of Inequality-Women's Work in Brazil during the Eighties.**

¶ An examination of Brazilian women's increased participation in the labor force since 1970. Statistical data from the annual national household survey of employment & income are used to link changing patterns in female labor practices to declining fertility rates, restructured family units, & new conceptions of a woman's civic responsibility. While women's wage status on the job market is subordinate to men's, factors contributing to narrowing income discrepancies are identified. The distribution of women workers is expanding from traditionally poor classes toward more middle class segments, from performing unskilled jobs to filling positions in industry, public administration, & commerce. Further, more women are considered as head of household, partly because of rural males migrating in pursuit of employment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28523 / ISA / 1994 / 8784

**Junne, Gerd** (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 DL Netherlands [Tel: 31-20-5252163; Fax: 31-20-5252086]), **Global Cooperation or Rival Trade Blocs?**

¶ Analyzes the different forces & interests at work in North America, Western Europe, & Japan that work in favor of closer international cooperation & harmony on the one hand, & those that stimulate international rivalry & conflict on the other, looking at different material interests, but also at competing ideologies adhered to by important social groups in these regions. After discussing how far the growing spread of "strategic alliances" among firms from different regions can mitigate an escalation of conflicts because of the close links between companies, three different scenarios are elaborated for future international developments within the triad, depending on: world economic growth, the future

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role of the state, & developments outside the triad (mainly the People's Republic of China & Russia). The conclusion is that forces in favor of both closer cooperation & more intensive rivalry will continue to play an important role under all three scenarios, albeit in a different mix. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28524 / ISA / 1994 / 8785

**Junqueira, Eliane Botelho** (Pontifícia U Católica Rio de Janeiro, 22453 Brazil [US-Tel: 608-257-8501; Fax: 608-262-5486]), **Oranges and Apples: Comparing Two Models of 'Cause Lawyering'.**

¶ Considering four variables—the organizational matrix of social transformations, demands, discursive filiation, & professional strategies—two ideal types of "cause lawyering" in Brazil are constructed. On one hand, the Instit Apoio Jurídico Popular has been closely identified to a modern model of cause lawyering, its discourse based on class division assumptions focusing mainly on a more equitable distribution of rural land & on the replacement of the Brazilian law by a popular law. On the other hand, the Center for Public Representation's (CPR's) discourse, based on a feminist approach, is most closely identified with a postmodern model that rejects grand narratives & structural changes. Instead of class issues, the CPR emphasizes issues related to gender, race, elderly, & the consumer. Discourse produced by two legal service agencies, & interviews with lawyers working in these institutes, are drawn on to compare these two models. Focus is on how the use of subversive professional strategies (eg, paralegals, legal education, the nonhierarchical relationship between lawyers & clients) by both agencies undermines the main assumptions of the legal professional arena. Also considered is how the emergence of a "new lawyer" in different contexts influences a redefinition of the judicial field beyond national boundaries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28525 / ISA / 1994 / 8786

**Juozeliūniene, Irena** (Lithuanian Instit Philosophy/Sociology/Law, Ludo Geros 102 8 Vilnius LT-2035 [Tel: 3702-261091; Fax: 3702-261487]), **Attitudes towards Democracy in Lithuania: Values in Transition.**

¶ Investigates person-state relations, eg, conceptualizing democracy & personal freedom, as well as person-person relations, hypothesizing a close connection between the two types of relations. In Lithuania, questionnaires were distributed via personnel departments; 1,500 were returned, & analyzed both qualitatively & quantitatively. Analysis discloses both destructive & constructive meanings of democracy. Destructive positive meanings disclosed two distinct outlooks: (1) democracy was understood as individual rights & freedoms, & (2) as a character of governing the state. Constructive negative meaning conceptualized democracy as anarchy, an irrational, unpredictable power of masses. The concept of personal freedom disclosed four types of definition & fields of application. The hypothesis of a close connection between person-state & person-person relations was supported: the search for personal freedom, responsibility, & moral standards of human relations were dominant in both private & social fields. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28526 / ISA / 1994 / 8787

**Jureidini, Ray P.** (School Social Inquiry Deakin U, Geelong 3217 Australia [Tel: 61-52-272541; e-mail: rayj@deakin.edu.au]), **Just-in-Time (JIT) and the Flexibility of Labour.**

¶ Discusses the impact of "just-in-time" (JIT) on the customer-supplier relationship in the Australian automotive industry. It is argued that the gradual restructuring of the automotive components firms & organized labor over the past several years accommodates the introduction of JIT into the major vehicle assemblers. While the power (of production disruption) of the supplier sector is enhanced in the short term by JIT production methods, the long-term requirements of JIT mean the development of cooperative & integrative rather than adversarial & competitive business relations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28527 / ISA / 1994 / 8788

**Jussaume, Raymond A., Jr.** (Dept Rural Sociology Washington State U, Pullman 99164), **The Food Processing Industry and the State in Japan.**

¶ An examination of how the Japanese food processing industry has achieved growth & international status without government advisement. Discussion includes implications for food & agricultural production in Asia. The evolution of Japanese food & agricultural policy throughout

this century is traced. These policies were driven primarily by a desire to maximize agricultural production & food security in order to promote stability in both urban & rural areas. Thus, the Japanese food processing industry was subject to comparatively little state regulation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28528 / ISA / 1994 / 8789

**Just, Flemming** (Sydjysk U, DK-8700 Esbjerg Denmark [Tel: 45791411; Fax: 4579141199]), **Globalisation and Nationalisation of Agricultural Policies.**

¶ While the growing liberalization of agricultural trade & globalization of the food industry might suggest an internationalization of agricultural professional organizations, it is more likely that the European Union (EU) will opt for national policies. As agricultural policy in most countries is oriented toward more sustainable methods, which often implies more extensive methods & decreased incomes, & as the national states & EU encourage & force agriculture to meet several goals related to environment, energy, countryside, landscape, etc, more national subsidies may be expected. Agricultural organizations will have to adjust to EU & national environmental requirements (& compensations) & balance differentiated demands from members. Here, focus is on how Danish agricultural organizations will react to this reorientation toward globalization & nationalization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28529 / ISA / 1994 / 8790

**Juteau, Danielle** (Centre études ethniques, 3744 rue Jean-Brillant bureau 550 Montreal Quebec H3T 1P1 [Tel: 514-343-7244; Fax: 514-343-7078]), **Bringing Ethnicity Back In: Multiculturalist Nation-States.**

¶ Analyses stemming from the European continent usually contrast the French & German national models. Time has come to transcend this binary opposition. By examining pluralist societies, specifically, Canada & Quebec, the complex interrelations between the recognition of ethnicity & the rejection of an essentialist definition of the nation are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Juteau, Danielle** (Centre études ethniques, 3744 rue Jean-Brillant bureau 550 Montreal Quebec H3T 1P1 [Tel: 514-343-7244; Fax: 514-343-7078]), **From Nation-Church to Nation-State. Evolving Gender Relations in Quebec Society.**

¶ Examines the impact of changing relations between church & state on the sex-gender system in Quebec society. Specifically explored is the division of labor between women, as categories of unfree labor dissolved & were replaced by new forms of interrelations between women's paid & unpaid labor. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28531 / ISA / 1994 / 8792

**Jyrkinen-Pakkasvirta, Teela & Poretskina, Evgenia** (Academy Finland U Helsinki, SF-00500 [Fax: 358-0-191-7019]), **Transformation, Social Networks and Daily Life in St. Petersburg, Russia.**

¶ Changing living conditions & survival strategies of 50+ families in a district of St. Petersburg (Russia) were examined. It is concluded that in the situation of transition, people cannot correspond to rapid social changes. Adaptation crisis brings forward psychological stress, social strain, & discontent. Social network changes are indicators of this adaptation crisis. Changes in functions of social networks are outlined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28532 / ISA / 1994 / 8793

**Kaiser, Susan B., Chandler, Joan L. & Freitas, Anthony J.** (Division Textiles & Clothing U California, Davis 95616 [Tel: 916-752-0110; Fax: 916-752-7584]), **Marking Time and Identity.**

¶ The development of a sociology of fashion needs to incorporate an understanding of individual consumers' everyday acts of appearance management, which rely on diverse aesthetic standpoints & modes of expression produced in part by the interactions between time & identity. Interview data from 250 individuals point to a relationship between the management of emotion & the management of appearance through a complex nexus of aesthetic standpoints, temporality, & experimentation. A grounded theory approach is used to highlight new ways of thinking about everyday participation in fashion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28533 / ISA / 1994 / 8794

**Kajita, Takamichi** (Faculty Social Studies Hitotsubashi U, Tokyo 186 Japan [Tel: 425-31-1931; Fax: 425-74-2630]), **Difficult "Complementary Conflictuality": Characteristics of Social Movements in Japan.**

¶ Societal learning regarding environmental & energy policies is progressing in Western Europe, but the Japanese situation is different. Sociopolitical factors that hinder societal learning in Japan are discussed. In the "dirigiste state" of Japan, councils & central government agencies serve as think tanks to elaborate policies. There are few voluntary associations to represent the interests of private citizens. Those that exist are short of talented people, who are concentrated in Tokyo, the central government, & large firms. In some, what is missing is "complementary conflictuality," a term that refers to a relation between technocrats & social movements, which in Japan is quiet unbalanced, with the former predominating over the latter. This situation leads to much closed-door policy making, with opposition from only the most desperate citizens. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28534 / ISA / 1994 / 8795

**Kalekin-Fishman, Deborah** (School Education U Haifa, Mount Carmel IL-31999 Israel [Tel: 972-4-240898; Fax: 972-4-240911]), **Do School Regulations Contribute to Education for Participation?**

¶ An examination of the open exercise of macro-social authority that saturates the school experience through school regulations. Where the school system is highly centralized, as in Israel, the significance of school regulations is highlighted. To assess whether Israeli schools contribute to education for democracy & civic participation, or for alienation & seclusion, 52 sets of regulations were examined, & teachers & headmasters were interviewed. Content analysis focuses on the language of the regulations & the degree to which the modes of authority are disclosed, & on the texts as evidence of alienation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28535 / ISA / 1994 / 8796

**Kalugina, Zemfira & Martynova, Irina** (Instit Economics Siberian Branch Russian Academy Sciences, Laurentiev Prospect 17 Novosibirsk 90 630090 [Tel: 7-383-2-35-44-25; Fax: 383-2-35-55-80]), **Development of Farming in Russia.**

¶ Based on statistical information & a 1992/93 questionnaire survey of social agrarian reform groups in rural Siberia, general tendencies & regional characteristics of the development of farms in Russia are analyzed, as well as social problems associated with their development. A social portrait of farmers, the material well-being of their families, & processes of adjustment to new forms of life is presented. An estimate of the prospects for the development of new farms in Russia is offered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28536 / ISA / 1994 / 8797

**Kalugina, Zemfira & Martynova, Irina** (Instit Economics Siberian Branch Russian Academy Sciences, Laurentiev Prospect 17 Novosibirsk 90 630090 [Tel: 7-383-2-35-44-25; Fax: 7-383-2-35-55-80]), **Informal Labour in Agrarian Sector of Russia.**

¶ Based on dynamic research of the development problems of individual small holdings (ISH) in rural Russia & its separate regions (conducted 1972-1992) as well as on results of a 1993 sociological study conducted in the Novosibirsk region (N = 525 rural respondents pooled), analyzed are the present condition & socioeconomic effect of ISH. Tendencies of ISH development under indicative economic regulation are examined, as is ISH interaction with other economic subjects of the agrarian sector under reform. The role of ISH in the transition from collective to individual farms, & in forming market institutions & relations, is analyzed. Increased social activity in the sphere of ISH is noted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28537 / ISA / 1994 / 8798

**Kamenetzky, Mario** (PO Box 352530, Palm Coast FL 32135-2530 [Tel: 904-446-9727]), **Unemployment and Changes in Businesses' Behavior.**

¶ Argues that entrepreneurs are slowly changing how they think & do business. This change, which closely follows the change in structure of consciousness suggested by Gebser from the rational to the integrative, may provide better answers to unemployment than the traditional economic remedies. It may lead to the healthy & convivial capitalism envisioned by the moral philosophy of Adam Smith, & may transcend this vision by introducing ecological concerns that science neglected until re-

cently. Observed experiments in different parts of the world are attempts to harness the forces of love in the workplace & marketplace instead of seeking to control power by constantly increasing production & profits. These experiments integrate concerns for human beings & ecosystems into technical & financial rationality. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28538 / ISA / 1994 / 8799

**Kang, Neelu** (Dept Sociology Punjab U, Chandigarh India), **Women Activists and Violence against Women.**

¶ Examines violence against women (both physical & nonphysical) in Indian society, perceived through the eyes of women activists engaged in helping the victimized women obtain gender justice. Issues addressed are dowry, bride-murder, rape, sexual harassment, & the distorted portrayal of women in the media. Data were obtained via intensive interviews & participant observation. Findings call into question the threat posed by the power of patriarchal social, economic, & political structures. Lack of material resources, economic dependency, manifestation of male power rooted in gender, class, & caste hierarchy, faulty socialization, faulty legislation, lack of legal implementation, sex segregation, materialism, & indifferent attitude of state as well as apathy on the part of victims themselves have been perceived as major reasons for women's oppression. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28539 / ISA / 1994 / 8800

**Kanjanapan, Wilawan** (Institut European & American Studies Academia Sinica, Nankang Taipei Taiwan 11529 [Tel: 02-789-9390; Fax: 886-2-7851787]), **The Patterns and Impact of Asian Skilled Migration to the United States.**

¶ Examines the impact of skilled Asians' immigration to the US, based on data from the Immigration & Naturalization Service & public use tapes for 1988-1990. Three specific dimensions of the Asian migration stream are investigated—size, composition, & mode of entry—focusing on strategies that highly skilled immigrants have adopted to enter the US. The study classifies Asian immigrants into detailed professional categories & cross-tabulates this variable with demographic characteristics, class of admission, & area of intended residence, controlling for country of origin of the immigrants. Results show that Asians emerge as a dominant group among immigrant professionals, who meet an existing demand for foreign professionals of certain occupational backgrounds, eg, engineering & computer science. Adjustment of status from temporary visas appears to be a common strategy. By contrast, immigrant health professionals are more likely to be admitted through kinship ties. The overall impact of skilled migration is discussed in terms of costs & benefits to the sending & receiving countries, as well as ethnic relations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28540 / ISA / 1994 / 8801

**Kannabiran, Kalpana** (205 Roop Murali Apartments, Rd No. 6 West Nehrunagar Seconder 500026 India), **Secularism, Citizenship and the Independent Indian State: A Feminist Analysis.**

¶ An attempt to formulate a feminist theory of the state & civil society in India. The fact that women have to lobby for equal rights by identifying themselves as a disadvantaged interest group raises several crucial questions. The need to answer these questions is reinforced by the fact that the Indian state has identified women as a "problem area." The creation of special privileges for women underscores the fact that state structures are not ungendered. Focus here is on punitive justice, health, & education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28541 / ISA / 1994 / 8802

**Kanopienė, Vida V. K.** (U Vilnius, 2057 Lithuania [Tel: 370-2-730208; Fax: 370-2-618464]), **Towards Market and Democracy: Women Participants or Observers?**

¶ Women's liberation policies, subordinate to the ideological interests of the ruling power, could not ensure the equality of sexes in the former communist countries, a situation that has not changed with democratization. On the contrary, in the transitional period, women's role in society has been decreasing, especially in the political & economic spheres. Focus here is on indicators of growing gender inequality: (1) in the sociopsychological context, the strengthening of patriarchal attitudes toward gender-based professional & family roles is viewed, based on Lithuanian questionnaire surveys conducted 1988-1992; (2) in the labor market, analysis of official data shows deepening sex segregation & discrimination; & (3) regarding women's participation in decision making, its continuing decline can be explained by the peculiarities of political processes & privatization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28542 / ISA / 1994 / 8803

**Kantola, Ismo** (Insti Sociology U Turku, SF-20500 Finland (Tel: 35821-315-193; Fax: 35821-633-5080)), **'Rationality' and 'Realism' in Communication about Energy.**

¶ Analyses of recent debating about nuclear energy in Finland show that the popular realism produced & reproduced by the media is relatively favorable to supporters of nuclear power. However, both public opinion & that of members of the Parliament have remained critical toward increasing the number of nuclear power plants in the country. Here, based on an empirical study & recent sociological writings about the constructed nature of reality, discussed is how the utopian realisms of major industrial & societal projects are being converted by the mass media to a popular realism of the everyday life of the ordinary citizen. The plausibility of this realism is deduced from the authority of economic & political power, & the search for natural "facts" & "truth" is replaced by their construction. This leads to questions about the openness of modernity itself: in which respect & to what proportion do conscious citizens, new social movements, industrial entrepreneurs, & stockholders contribute to the continuance of the ontological openness of modernity, instead of an ontologically closed & secured totalitarianism? These issues are highlighted in a content analysis of treatment of energy issues in the Finnish mass media, & a participant case study of European physicists' communication about intelligent energy use. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28543 / ISA / 1994 / 8804

**Kaplan, Gisela & Eckermann, Anne-Katrin** (Dept Aboriginal & Multicultural Studies U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia (Tel: 61-67-753113; Fax: 61-67-733877)), **Identity and Culture Shock: Formal Educational Experiences of Australian Aboriginal Children.**

¶ Australian Aboriginal children experience substantial difficulties in the white school system, & the majority of children drop out before reaching levels of achievement that would carry them through to a career on further training. Data from a longitudinal study are used to follow students through their experiences in an all-Aboriginal preschool to a white primary school. It is shown that many of the alleged psychological problems documented in most of the literature on indigenous people are unlikely to provide a sound basis for explaining the difficulties students face. Rather, children from an all-Aboriginal environment, in which their identities are formed & in which they are loved & protected, suffer from severe culture shock when turned over to white schools. While the failure of Aboriginal children in the school system is the result of complex issues, it is clear that the lack of cultural relevance & often the subtle but significant differences in socialization of Aboriginal children play a significant part & show the failure of the system, rather than the students. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28544 / ISA / 1994 / 8805

**Kapur, Tribhuvan** (School Social Sciences Indira Gandhi National Open U, Maidan Garhi New Delhi 110068 India (Tel: 686-5935; Fax: 91-011-650863)), **Myths, Rituals and Healing: Nexus and Praxis in a North Indian Village.**

¶ A report of research based on intensive fieldwork in a remote village in Kumaon, north India. It was found that myths, including the "village myth," formed the core of the conceptual & cognitive process of the village life. It was discovered that life cycle ritual is actually myth in symbolic action. Myths & rituals of the life cycle are intricately linked to the rituals of healing, which, though discrete in time & space, are interlinked & interlocked. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28545 / ISA / 1994 / 8806

**Karadi, Eva** (U Budapest ELTE, H-1364 Hungary (Tel: 361-1754-835; Fax: 361-266-4091)), **The Turn from Philosophy to Sociology in the Hungarian School of Human Sciences (Lukács, Mannheim, Hauser).**

¶ The best known Hungarian representatives of social thought (Georg Lukács, Karl Mannheim, & Robert M. Hauser) came from a common tradition & the same intellectual group in Budapest in the 1900s—the Sunday Circle—or Hungarian School of Human Sciences. Arguing that the initial attitude of these thinkers was rather antisociological, focus here is on if their East-Central European background, special social & historical experiences, & local intellectual & cultural milieu played any role in their turn from philosophy to sociology. The interrelatedness of global & local & Western & Eastern European social thought in the history of sociology is demonstrated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

history of sociology is demonstrated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28546 / ISA / 1994 / 8807

**Karkulahti, Anne H.** (UIAH, Hämeentie 135 C SF-00560 Helsinki Finland (Tel: 90-75-631; Fax: 90-75-63-355)), **Fashion—The Essence among Senior Female Citizens?.**

¶ An analysis of fashion among senior female citizens from a fashion designer's viewpoint, exposing the varying subjective essences & meanings of clothing as a means of learning to understand clothing-related stereotypes about the aged. It is also seen as a necessary step to devising clothing symbols with which senior citizens could easily identify. Thematic interviews & clothing picture analyses were conducted with 30 females are 75+. A classification on the subjective features of the concepts is attempted through an impressionistic analysis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28547 / ISA / 1994 / 8808

**Karna, M. N.** (A. N. Sinha Instit Social Studies, Patna 800001 India (Tel: 0612-221395)), **Charwaha Vidyalaya: An Innovative School for Children.**

¶ To fulfill a commitment made at the World Conference on Education for All (in Thailand), India is expanding early childhood development activities, offering universal access to basic education, reducing illiteracy, & increasing vocational training & higher or continuing education. Primary education has been accorded a high priority. An innovative type of school has been established in the north India state of Bihar for children of deprived castes & communities. The fundamental objective of these schools, popularly known as *Charwaha Vidyalaya* (school for shepherds), is to take basic education to such children as they work—grazing cattle, collecting firewood, harvesting fodder, etc. Currently, 57 such schools are functioning in different regions of Bihar. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28548 / ISA / 1994 / 8809

**Karna, M. N.** (A. N. Sinha Instit Social Studies, Patna 800001 India (Tel: 0612-221395)), **Land Reforms and Agricultural Productivity.**

¶ A process to promote concentration of ownership & holding of agricultural lands is underway in India. The impact of demographic pressure on reducing farm size, & the need for larger or optimum-sized farms to take full advantage of modern technology, have brought into sharper focus growing contradictions in the rural sector. The whole question of agrarian reforms to break the monopoly on land & provide occupancy rights to the landless has been relegated to the background. This formulation is contested, arguing that the question of land reforms & small-scale labor-intensive family farming remains relevant. Research & technological change are opening up new possibilities of dramatically improving the return per unit of both land & labor in small farms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28549 / ISA / 1994 / 8810

**Karunanithi, G.** (Saint Peter's Hall Saint John Coll Hostel Compound, 2-E St Luke Rd High Ground Tirunelveli 627011 India (Tel: 91-0462-71183)), **Child Labour in Matchworks and Beedi Works: Organisational Possibilities (A Case Study in Two Municipal Towns of Tamilnadu).**

¶ Interviews, observation, & case studies of child workers in match & beedi works (N = 100 each) in Aruppukottai & Melapalayam in southern India are used to explore the possibilities of organizing working children. The working situation & wage of these children are described. It is suggested that: nongovernmental organizations should encourage employers to provide facilities & benefits to working children; employers should provide schooling for children on the factory premises; & employers should reduce work hours for children to eight hours per day, & fix daily wages in accordance with workload & hours of work. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28550 / ISA / 1994 / 8811

**Kasatkina, Natalija** (Insti Philosophy/Sociology/Law, Algirdo 9a-28 Vilnius 2009 Lithuania (Tel: 370-2-652-603)), **Woman's Role in the Social and Cultural Life of National Minorities in Lithuania.**

¶ Examines changes in the ethnodemographic situation in Lithuania 1918-1990, as well as transformations of the level of education & culture of non-Lithuanian women. Based on data from representative studies conducted in 1993, certain conclusions are drawn regarding women's political orientation, cultural values, the level of knowledge of Lithuanian

culture, history & language, commitment to Lithuanian statehood, & participation in Lithuanian cultural & social organizations. Although no marked deviations exist in level of commitment to politics, economics, culture, education, & government between Lithuanian & non-Lithuanian women, the latter could be called a minority within a minority. This pattern is not due to legal or constitutional reasons, but to conservative traditions in Catholic Lithuania. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28551 / ISA / 1994 / 8812

**Kassab, Elizabeth Suzanne** (Dept Philosophy American U, Beirut Lebanon (Tel: 1-865250; Fax: 212-478-1995)), **Methodological Consequences of the Schütz-Parsons Debate.**

¶ In his attempt to provide Weberian social science with a philosophical foundation, Alfred Schütz saw the necessity of elaborating a theory of meaning & therewith a theory of time. His exchange with Talcott Parsons about the fundamentals of action theory centered around the understanding of time. In his retrospective on this exchange, Parsons affirmed that the basic divide concerned the issue of time. More recently, Niklas Luhmann addressed the relation of action theory to systems theory & dealt with pertinent issues of the Schütz-Parsons debate, including the problem of time. Luhmann raised promising questions about action & system, meaning & rationality, structure & subject, process & event with the aim of elaborating a more complex & real conception of time. He wanted to show that the investigation into how actions hold together through meanings revealed more about the nature of time than did analysis of the means-end relationship, or of the subject. He offered an interesting distinction between two conceptions of the present: the present seen from the point of view of an event vs *durée*. The fruitfulness of such a distinction is examined here for a better understanding of time in relation to human action; also explored is the extent to which it could hold without relating it to a subject-actor. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28552 / ISA / 1994 / 8813

**Kassab, Elizabeth Suzanne** (Dept Philosophy American U, Beirut Lebanon (Tel: 1-354911; Fax: 212-478-1995)), **Fatima Mernissi's Pleading for Enlightenment in the Arab-Moslem World: A Critique.**

¶ In *Islam and Democracy*, the Moroccan sociologist & feminist Fatima Mernissi presents an insightful, interesting, & courageous analysis of the present crisis of the Arab world. Since the beginning, she says, Muslims have been faced with the dilemma of obeying or reasoning, of believing or thinking, with the fear of free thought ever pervasive—a fear associated with & justified by a fear of engendering inner violence & of weakening the Islamic community in the face of external enemies. Thus, Mernissi raises central questions of Enlightenment in the Arab-Muslim culture, involving attitudes & ideas that are not alien to this culture, contrary to what dominant Arab governments & conservative institutions maintain. An authentic rereading of this history would reconcile the Arabs with freedom of thought on the one hand & with the modern world on the other. The book reads like a plea for Enlightenment in the Arab world as the only way of reviving the dynamic of its culture & civilization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Kastenholz, Hans** (Center Technology Assessment Baden-Württemberg, Nobelstr 15 D-70569 Stuttgart Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0049-711-6783-161; Fax: 0049-711-6783-299)), **Realizing Sustainable Development: A Regional Model.**

¶ A research effort underway in the southern German state of Baden-Württemberg, conducted by the Center of Technology Assessment, is described. The goal is to develop & evaluate politically & economically realizable strategies & instruments to orient an economic transition to sustainable development of a politically defined region. Detailed attention is given to: (1) review of the economical, social, & ecological conditions of Baden-Württemberg, (2) agreement about the targets & their operationalization, (3) assessment of resource potentials & energy demand, (4) elaboration of case studies in different areas, & (5) achievement of strategies & instruments for a new economic orientation toward sustainable development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28554 / ISA / 1994 / 8815

**Kasvio, Antti** (Work Research Centre U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland (Tel: 358-31156111; Fax: 358-31157265)), **Beyond Social Corporatism: Finland's Employment Crisis and the Emergence of New Adjust-**

**ment Strategies in 1990's.**

¶ Finland maintained relatively high levels of employment until the late 1980s. By 1993, however, the rate of unemployment had soared to about 20%. Finland's future economy must be able to function in a more competitive situation than that before the collapse of socialism in Eastern Europe. Innovative approaches are needed to solve Finland's present employment problems. Debate has focused on reindustrialization, self-employment, redivision of work, workfare, & new qualitative dimensions of growth. An essential question is the way in which Finnish developments are connected to changes in the entire Baltic Sea region, ranging from northern Germany to St. Petersburg, Russia. Alternative solutions & strategies of different actors in today's Finland are discussed, which might be of interest for other European countries facing problems of European convergence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28555 / ISA / 1994 / 8816

**Kathlene, Lyn** (Dept Political Science Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907-1363 (Tel: 317-494-4188; Fax: 317-494-0833)), **Engendering Influence: Empowering Women's Leadership through Research on Gender.**

¶ To uncover & disrupt gender power dynamics, research must be conducted that empowers women officials. Gender research conceptualized as a blueprint for action empowers women as it seeks to create knowledge for practical application. An extensive database (interviews with legislators, 120 hours of committee hearings, data on all 360 bills introduced in the session) collected during the 1989 Colorado State House legislative session provides the empirical basis for the above arguments. Multiple methods were used, including OLS regression, discourse, content, & cluster analysis, to uncover gendered attitudes, behavior, & power. Results indicate that: (1) women & men often conceptualize policy problems & solutions differently, often resulting in more difficult passage for women-sponsored bills; (2) women & men have different leadership styles that have important implications for democratic policy making in general & women's issues specifically; & (3) men become more verbally aggressive & controlling of policy-making hearings as the proportion of women increases, but there are nonlinguistic features of hearings that women can easily implement to balance participation rates. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28556 / ISA / 1994 / 8817

**Katriel, Tamar** (U Haifa, Mount Carmel IL-31999 Israel (Tel: 972-2-240-111; Fax: 972-2-256-741)), **Narrative Versions and the Politics of Nostalgia in Some Israeli Heritage Museums.**

¶ One of the most notable developments on the Israeli cultural tourism landscape is the establishment in the past two decades of dozens of local museums that celebrate the prestate, nation-building era. These museums are part of a larger cultural conversation in & through which the contours of Israeli cultural identity are being debated & shaped. Pioneer museums devoted to Jewish, Zionist settlement of the land of Israel, & clandestine immigration museums, which commemorate the struggle against British restrictions on Jewish immigration in the 1930s & 1940s, are prominent. They represent two alternative versions of the meaning of national Jewish revival in Israel: in pioneer museums, it is interpreted as the fulfillment of a socialist-Zionist utopian vision, whereas in clandestine immigration museums, Israel is presented as a haven for homeless Jewish refugees. Both the utopian & the haven versions are part of hegemonic discourses in Israeli society, yet each is anchored in a different sociohistorical experience & has served to buttress different ideological-political positions over the years. Contemporary renditions of these master narratives in heritage museums are explored, with special attention to how the oppositional dialogue between them is articulated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28557 / ISA / 1994 / 8818

**Kattakayam, Jacob John** (Dept Sociology U Kerala, Trivandrum 695 581 India (Tel: 91-471-41-8425)), **A Comparative Study of Elderly Care by Families and Institutions: The Case of Kerala, India.**

¶ Uses interview data from 100 respondents (Rs), age 60+ living in families & another 100 living in old age homes in Kerala, India, to examine the merits of the two systems of care & areas for supplementary action by government & NGOs (nongovernmental organizations). Analysis showed that Rs in families were more happy & mentally healthy than those in institutions. However, Rs in economically backward families could not meet many of their less basic needs adequately. In all categories of families, Rs felt that their traditional authority & status were be-

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coming eroded, but they resigned themselves to their new role. The institutional elderly were unhappy because they missed the affection of their family members, but most were satisfied with their care. A need for professional counseling for both groups of elderly is demonstrated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28558 / ISA / 1994 / 8819

**Katz, Jack** (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551 [Tel: 310-825-6904; e-mail: katz@soc.sscnet.ucla.edu]), **Families and Funny Mirrors: A Study of the Contingencies of Laughter and Humor.**

¶ A videotape taken in a hall of distorting mirrors provides the data for addressing traditionally independent explanatory concerns, the expression of emotions to affect the response of others, & being overcome by feelings. Initial focus is on how people regard the mirrors as something other than funny. A humorous regard requires work: first, a member must fall out of nonreflective involvement & mark an image in the mirror as juxtaposed to his or her image in everyday life; second, a certain social relationship must be established, since what is funny is seeing another knowingly seeing what one sees in the mirror; third, one must metamorphose by audibly &/or visibly embodying inconsistent definitions of self. Laughter's work sometimes also reflects a spirit of fun. Humor emerges as a transformation from the potential embarrassing awkwardness that one is not "with it." For families, especially young children, funny mirrors test social competence. The most artfully humorous families at once appreciate & transcend a juxtaposition between what the family knows of one's identity & the absurdly distorted perceptions made of oneself by strangers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28559 / ISA / 1994 / 8820

**Katz, Ruth** (U Haifa, IL-31905 Israel), **Adjustment to Single Motherhood: Divorced Mothers Evaluate Their Life-Style.**

¶ The extent to which divorced mothers in Israel perceive themselves in a state of transition, vs an alternative continuous lifestyle, is examined based on empirical data from 100 divorced mothers at a center for single-parent families in Haifa. Findings show that personal adjustment to single motherhood was facilitated by three types of resources: economic (self-assessed relative income), social (informal support system of family & friends), & psychological (self-esteem). When the Ss were divided into 2 opposing categories, high & low in the 3 resources, difference in adjustment was greatly increased. Results imply that when income & social & psychological resources are adequate, most divorced mothers perceive their family status as a stable, if not permanent, lifestyle. From a social policy point of view, since single motherhood has become a legitimate form of family living, it is vital to fulfill these mothers' economic, social, & psychological needs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28560 / ISA / 1994 / 8821

**Kaufman, Franz X.** (Faculty Sociology U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0049-521-106-3994; Fax: 0049-521-106-5844]), **The Changing Family Rhetoric in the German Familienberichte.**

¶ Social reporting on the family in Germany has been institutionalized by an act of parliament. The reports include the work of an independent committee of scientists as well as a statement of the acting government. So far, four reports have been published (1975, 1979, 1986, 1994). An overview of the topics & the underlying assumptions about family definitions & issues is offered here, along with comments from the perspective of an acting expert. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28561 / ISA / 1994 / 8822

**Kaufmann, Laurence** (Institut sociologie communications masse U Lausanne, CH-1015 Dorigny Switzerland), **Régimes de vérité et imaginaire postmoderne: de l'opinion politique à la politique de l'opinion** (Postmodern Regimes of the True and the Imaginary: From Political Opinion to the Policy of Opinion). (FRE)

¶ An analysis of trends in postmodernist thought focuses on the production of "theory effects" by intellectuals who have rejected the major explanatory paradigms (structuralism & Marxism) & adopted an essentially "aesthetic" truth regime, composed of polymorphous fragmentary truths. The postmodern regime of meaning privileges multiple individual interpretations over permanent social structures. Scholarly knowledge, integrating nihilist French & humanitarian Anglo-Saxon thought, is re-centered. While current opinion may not reflect the reality of resolutely

modern structures able to reproduce the social system, it nevertheless nourishes common sense & social imagination. The driving force of modern government, politically oriented & organized opinion is meaningless when subjectivism & individualism dictate meaningful action in the established order. Postmodern opinion policy shapes the rivalry in symbolic struggles, but denies institutional constraints. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28562 / ISA / 1994 / 8823

**Kaukonen, Erkki** (Research Instit Social Sciences U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland [Tel: 358-31-2156997; Fax: 358-31-2156502]), **National and International Aspects of Science: Small Country Specifics and Problems.**

¶ Explore problems related to internationality in science from the perspective of a small country—Finland. In the late 1980s, internationality became a keyword in Finnish science & higher education policy, with the international aspect highly valued & taken for granted. Here, this concept is approached more analytically & problematically from three different perspectives: (1) various meanings & connotations of internationality in science are discussed; (2) the disciplinary specifics & differences are considered; & (3) the societal & science policy specifics are discussed from a small-country perspective. With regard to the future, will the commodification & the technological orientation of science lead to protectionism in science, & how, then, could science meet the need to become more global (& local) to solve problems of common interest for the civil society? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28563 / ISA / 1994 / 8824

**Kaukonen, Erkki & Khoreva, Lyubov** (Research Instit Social Sciences U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland [Tel: 358-31-2156997; Fax: 358-31-2156502]), **Academic Science in Russia: Collapse or New Dynamics?**

¶ Discusses the effects of major societal transformations on the science & technology system, especially on academic science in Russia. The radical weakening of economic & political support to science & the military down-sizing have pushed the once prestigious Russian Academy of Science into a process of deconstruction & deinstitutionalization. This situation has created new dynamics & mobility in the academic community; universities, which traditionally have been separated from major academic research, are weak; newly founded national research centers may compensate for some of the losses in basic research. Western aid remains symbolic. The younger generation has lost interest in science as a career, in favor of "easy money" in business. The question is raised of whether basic science has become a "needless decoration" for Russian society. The case indicates some correspondence between the economic & political state of society & its demand for advanced science & technology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28564 / ISA / 1994 / 8825

**Kauismaa, Pekka** (Institut Sociology U Jyväskylä, 40100 Finland [Tel: 358-41-602933; Fax: 358-41-602921]), **The Function of Historical Narratives in the Formation of National Identity. The Case of the Formation of the Finnish Identity.**

¶ Suggesting that the temporal dimension of national communities is necessarily mediated through historical narratives (HNs), the function of HNs is discussed in the context of the national revival in Finland in the nineteenth century. Essential to this period was the writing of scientific & popular history as well as fictional HNs. While creating the conception of the national community as an almost eternal form of society, they enabled it to hide its constructed & invented substance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28565 / ISA / 1994 / 8826

**Kauppi, Niilo** (Research Center Language & Semiotic Studies Indiana U, Bloomington 47408 [Tel: 812-855-6193; Fax: 812-855-5584]), **On the Relationship between Subject and Object in Cultural Sociology.**

¶ The cornerstone of the dominant scientific model is the separation of the subject of research from the object of research. In cultural sociology, this separation is hard to maintain because to varying degrees, the researcher is a local informant, embedded in the culture under study. Creating an alternative cultural sociology would require special attention to the interactions between observer & observed. In *Distinction and Homo Academicus*, Pierre Bourdieu examines his own everyday world, French

culture. In contrast to his works on Algeria, which were exercises in making the strange familiar, Bourdieu endeavors to make the familiar strange. As examples of both self-analysis & analysis of French culture, these studies take as their focal point the sociological objectification of the relationship between the author & his object. Instead of being evacuated from the object, the author is partially reproduced into the object as an integral part of it in both textually & visually. In this way, the duplicated subject in the object becomes the key to understanding both subject & object. This forms the basis for the development of a cultural sociology emphasizing a sociology of sociological perception. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28566 / ISA / 1994 / 8827

Kautt, Friederike (Hindenburgstr 24, D-91054 Erlangen Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 09131-29294)), **Analysis and Synthesis of Positions and Functions? Model Building and Development within Figurational Sociology, Demonstrated by the Established-Outsider Model.**

† The openness & variety of figurational sociology confront the researcher with a complex process of model building. One method to determine the extent to which researchers cope with this problem consists in the retraction of such a process; the established-outsider model appears to be a manageable example for this. The retraction of its model-building process leads to the conclusion that the combination of implicit & explicit analysis & synthesis exhausts the needs & possibilities of the figurational approach & allows a continuous & complete systematization of the theoretical & empirical material according to the central assumption of the figurational approach that the structure of every element depends on its function & position within the figuration. Thus, implicit & explicit analysis & synthesis meet various scientific demands of figurational sociology. They not only furnish a model that describes & explains functions & structures of elements & figurations, & that serves as a tool for theory building & empirical investigations, but they also provide various theoretical concepts & methodological conceptions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28567 / ISA / 1994 / 8828

Kavunenko, Lidiya (Dobrov Center Academy Sciences Ukraine, Shevchenko blvd 60 252032 Kiev (Tel: 044-216-45-68)), **Women Scientists in Ukraine.**

† Among important problems for women in Ukraine is that of women scientists' role, status, & involvement in the research & development process. Women scientists do not reach their maximum productivity primarily for two reasons: (1) the imperfection of social, economic, organizational, & psychological conditions of their activities & obvious segregation; & (2) the lack of adequacy between women scientists' characteristics & predispositions & the tasks they must perform. A classification of women scientists by age & working characteristics is presented, based on official statistics of Ukraine & data obtained from the International Comparative Study on Organization & Performance of Research Units. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28568 / ISA / 1994 / 8829

Kawasaki, Ken'ichi (Dept Sociology Komazawa U, Tokyo Japan 154 (Tel: 03-3418-9300; Fax: 03-3418-9126)), **Informatization and Contemporary Japanese Culture.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

† The concept of information society or informatization first appeared in Japan. Here, the characteristics associated with these concepts in Japan are examined. Specifically, informatization is defined as the process of a progressing information environment constituted of information-processing media, & information society as a society with a high degree of informatization. Comparisons are offered to definitions evident in the US & other Western societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28569 / ISA / 1994 / 8830

Kawasaki, Ken'ichi & Haga, Manabu (Dept Sociology Komazawa U, Tokyo Japan 154 (Tel: 03-3418-9300; Fax: 03-3418-9126)), **Urban Youth Culture in Contemporary Japan—The Individualism of Japanese Youth.**

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† Though emphasis on the group still prevails in contemporary Japan,

some evidence is found of a tendency among the younger generation to value individualism. Here, based on empirical research conducted in Japan 1992/93, explored are friendship relations, individual tastes, & social values among youth in Tokyo & Kobe. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28570 / ISA / 1994 / 8831

Kawasaki, Yoshimoto (Dept Sociology Chuo U, Hachioji City Tokyo Japan 192-03 (Tel: 0426-74-3841; Fax: 0426-74-3853)), **Emergence of New Local Leaders in a Post-Socialist Country; Republic of Slovakia.**

† Illustrates the process of reformation of local leaders & the career path of new leaders based on results of a 1992 community survey undertaken in two small towns in postsocialist Slovakia. Main findings include: (1) Qualifications for local leaders have shifted from emphasis on organizational & political backgrounds to individual & economic ability. (2) The educational & professional career path of leaders is seen as important as local-minded spirit & aspiration. (3) Pattern of transformation of local leaders varies from community to community according to the process of restructuring. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28571 / ISA / 1994 / 8832

Kazancigil, Ali & Auriat, Nadia M. (UNESCO, 7 place Fontenoy F-75352 Paris France (Tel: 33-1-45-68-10-00)), **Management of Social Transformation: An International Social Science Research Programme at UNESCO.**

† MOST (Management of Social Transformation) is a new international social science research program designed by UNESCO to promote social science research with a strong concern for policy relevance in three fields: multicultural & multiethnic societies, cities, & local impact of transnational phenomena. Emphasis is on the transfer of reliable information drawn from research results to governments & other social actors responsible for policy making. A dialogue between the international research community & such decisionmakers must be developed & sustained to safeguard the scientific objectivity & autonomy of the researchers. The unique structure of MOST is aimed at achieving a balance through its two governing bodies. UNESCO encourages the international social scientific community to participate in this endeavor by proposing comparative policy-relevant basic research in the fields of the program. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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Kazmierska, Kaja (Instytut Socjologii U Łódź, Wileńska 16/6 PL-94-029 Poland (Tel: 0-42-86-41-11; Fax: 48-42-32-23-59)), **National Identifications in Identity Creation. The Second World War in the Autobiographical Narratives of Inhabitants of the Former Eastern Borderland.**

† Results are presented of research on identity formation, based on narrative interviews with Poles who experienced WWII. Focus is on the process of Polish identity creation derived from strong affiliations to their former local homeland (the eastern borderland). How affiliations may influence contemporary identity is described. The following phenomena found in the narrations & linked to this particular process of identity creation are discussed: (1) identity work that views individual identity as a problem for others (either different nationalities or other Polish citizens) but not as one's own problem; (2) "outliving" of individual's biography due to former phase of life course; & (3) feelings of isolation due to not sharing the attitudes of others. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28573 / ISA / 1994 / 8834

Keil, Thomas J. & Keil, Jacqueline M. (Dept Sociology U Louisville, KY 40292 (Tel: 502-588-6836; e-mail: tjkeil@ulkyvm.lou.edu)), **The Romanian Working Class and the Process of Post-Revolutionary Transformation.**

† Shortly after the overthrow of Romania's Ceausescu regime in Dec 1989, the communist-controlled central trade union confederation was dissolved, & new confederations were formed. The postrevolutionary period was characterized by a wave of strikes over wages, working conditions, conflicts, & larger political issues, as illustrated by the attack of the miners on Bucuresti in Sept 1991. New labor legislation sought to curb the general capacity of unions to strike & to end strikes for political purposes. However, as economic conditions continued to deteriorate into 1993, workers & trade unions again reverted to strikes, sometimes in violation of the law. Data collected in 1991 from a national probability sample are used to explicate the attitudinal basis for militant worker & trade

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union protest. Explored in conclusion are options available for lessening worker oppositional politics through expanding opportunities for effective, democratic, self-management of enterprises. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28574 / ISA / 1994 / 8835

**Kelkar, Govind** (Asian Instit Technology Interdisciplinary Studies Gender & Development, Bangkok Thailand (Fax: 66-2-516-2126)), **Religion and Patriarchy in India.**

¶ Religious fundamentalism in India has had its impact on the social role of women & resulted in the strengthening of patriarchy & erosion of women's rights & social roles. An analysis attempts to combine the specificity of the women's question & a general interpretative framework of anthropological, historical accounts. Focus is on women's relationship with the state, family, & caste-class stratifications. The impact of the transition periods on the system of gender relations & patriarchy is analyzed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28575 / ISA / 1994 / 8836

**Kelle, Udo** (Sonderforschungsbereich 186 U Bremen, D-28205 33 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 421-218-41-68; Fax: 421-218-41-53)), **Ethnographic Research and Logic of Discovery.**

¶ The fact that a researcher cannot arrive at a research field without any theoretical concepts & notions has been often taken as an argument against ethnographic methods that require a certain degree of openness. The basis of traditional methodologists' criticism against this kind of inquiry is the assumption that only a hypothetico-deductive model of the research process could be a safeguard against the traps of naive *tabula rasa* models. However, recent investigations into the history & philosophy of science have shown that the distinction between context of discovery & context of justification is only of limited value for the explanation & description of the process of inquiry in both the natural & social sciences. Implications of the recent debate about the logic & methodologies of discovery & rational heuristics are outlined. It is argued that qualitative research need not draw on a distinction between *Erklären* & *Verstehen*, but can also be justified within the paradigm of unified science. Practical consequences of these epistemological & methodological considerations for the research process are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28576 / ISA / 1994 / 8837

**Kelle, Udo & Ludemann, Christian** (Sonderforschungsbereich 186 U Bremen, D-28205 33 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 421-218-41-68; Fax: 421-218-41-53)), **Bridge Assumptions in Rational Choice Theory. Some Hidden Methodological Implications and Problems.**

¶ "Bridge assumptions" refer to actors' preferences & perceived constraints & behavior alternatives. In using the conventional approach in rational choice theory, often far-reaching assumptions concerning preferences, constraints, & action projects must be made by the researcher. The lack of systematic procedures hinders researchers from gaining access to the specific knowledge of the actors in research domains. A proposal is made to develop systematic exploratory procedures for the construction of bridge assumptions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28577 / ISA / 1994 / 8838

**Kelle, Vladislav J.** (Instit History Science & Technology, 103012 Moscow Russia (Tel: 095-925-91-43; Fax: 095-925-99-11)), **Science Today: Russia and the West.**

¶ The crisis of the Russian scientific community following the breakup of the USSR is examined, focusing on benefits from future cooperation with Western scientists. Remaining independent & isolated from advances in developed Western countries, the USSR institutionalized scientific development, organizing a demand for technology & diffusing knowledge through established networks in other communist countries. The withdrawal of state funding for scientific research & immigration of scientists to the West has led to a decline in the country's intellectual potential. While the West has exploited this situation by unfairly compensating Russians for technological acquisitions, it is offering financial aid for scientific studies & introducing international collaborative research programs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28578 / ISA / 1994 / 8839

**Kelner, Merrijoy J., Meslin, E. & Wahl, J.** (Center Studies Aging U Toronto, Ontario N5S 2G8 (Tel: 416-978-7910)), **Patient Decision-**

### Making in Critical Illness: A Canadian Study.

¶ In Canada today, it is widely assumed that most patients want to exert control over decisions made at the end of their lives. Elderly patients with chronic illnesses may, however, prefer to delegate these difficult, complex decisions to their doctors & nurses. Interview data are used to examine the preferences of 40 patients age 65+ in a chronic care hospital with regard to control, ethical considerations, dying with dignity, legal rights, advance directives, & euthanasia. Their responses led to contrasting categories of "activists" & "delegators." Most participants preferred to have a voice in decisions & favored a partnership role with their caregivers. They wished to avoid life-prolonging clinical procedures once they felt their quality of life was no longer acceptable. Only a few wanted to retain control to ensure that "everything possible" would be done. The majority said they preferred to make their exit quickly & painlessly with as much privacy & dignity as possible. The most important variable in accounting for sympathy with euthanasia & assisted suicide was severity of illness. Results suggest that chronically ill, institutionalized, elderly patients share the growing preference for self-determination at the end of life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28579 / ISA / 1994 / 8840

**Kemp, Peter A. & McLaverty, Peter** (Centre Housing Policy U York, Heslington Y01 5DD England (Tel: 44-0904-433690; Fax: 44-0904-432318)), **Housing Benefit, Social Exclusion and Claimant Strategies.**

¶ Reports findings of research on the actions taken by private tenant claimants of housing benefit (a means tested housing allowance) in GB when their eligible rent for housing benefit is less than their contractual rent. Qualitative interviews conducted with 40 claimants in 5 local authority areas at least 2 months after each had been notified that the full contractual rent in housing benefit would not be forthcoming are drawn on to explore whether claimants pursued particular coping strategies in relation to the restriction of their eligible rent, the amount of restriction, & their financial position. By analyzing both the processes & outcomes of claimants' decision making, this research contributes to debates about strategy & rational choice theory in sociology, & the relative importance of structure vs agency. Implications of the findings for questions of citizenship & the debate on the existence & nature of the underclass are also addressed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28580 / ISA / 1994 / 8841

**Kempers, Bram** (Sociological Instit U Amsterdam, NL-1012 WX Netherlands), **Civilization, State Formation and Professionalization: The Problem of Different Levels of Abstraction in Sociological and Historical Theories.**

¶ In his work on civilization, Norbert Elias shifted the emphasis from a historically specific level to a more general sociological one. This trend was continued by Goudsblom, who interpreted Elias's work as a general sociological theory that goes beyond the empirical limits of place, period, & type of source. In his view, civilization should be considered at the level of the history of humankind. A large part of the debate about Elias's work seems to be a matter of falsification, but in fact, is more about its scope. Do his statements apply to South American Negroes, Medieval monks, & Renaissance bankers, & if so, has this any consequences for the theory? There is some inconsistency with regard to the level of abstraction of the concept of civilization, made more problematic because a more general interpretation of this concept generates a gap with state formation, to which Elias related the civilizing process. A similar problem occurs with the concept of professionalization. Discussion here focuses on different levels of abstraction of civilization, state formation, & professionalization in relation with some other crucial concepts in the work of Elias, eg, differentiation & integration, collectivization, interdependency, power, & figuration. A solution to this problem of scope & consistency is proposed in conclusion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28581 / ISA / 1994 / 8842

**Kennedy, Robert E., Jr. & Fulton, Robert** (Dept Sociology U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455 (Tel: 612-358-3867; Fax: 612-624-7020)), **The Emerging Third Stage of the AIDS Epidemic among Hispanics in the United States.**

¶ Addressing the question of why so few cases of heterosexually transmitted AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) have been reported among Hispanics in the US, data from the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) on 39,517 Hispanic adults with AIDS are ana-

lyzed. Findings show that (1) pre-1993 CDC definitions of AIDS under-reported certain heterosexuals with AIDS; (2) the AIDS virus was slow to spread to low-risk heterosexuals because it had to travel first through one or two high-risk persons; (3) the heterosexually transmitted phase of the AIDS epidemic is only now emerging; & (4) large increases in the sizes of certain groups of heterosexually infected persons can be expected in the coming decade. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28582 / ISA / 1994 / 8843

**Kennett, Patricia** (School Advanced Urban Studies U Bristol, BS8 4EA England (Tel: 0272-741117; Fax: 0272-737308)), **Citizenship and Social Exclusion.**

¶ During recent decades, the collective norms & values associated with the Keynesian hegemony centered around the principles of modest redistribution & inclusion have been eroded. New patterns of consumption & forms of social division have been recognized, accompanied by debates on the emergence of the new poor. Nowhere are these developments more apparent than in urban areas, where the manifestations of postmodern culture contrast most sharply with the visibility of the poor & homeless. Within the framework of regulation theory, it is argued that contemporary developments are better understood when placed within the social, economic, cultural, & historical arenas in which the boundaries of citizenship have been constructed. By amalgamating the framework of citizen/state relations & barriers to access of full citizenship, it is possible to highlight processes of marginalization & discrimination in their broader context, over time & across national boundaries. Concentrating on GB & Germany, investigated is the interrelation among the social relations of class, race, & gender as important elements of this analysis, which seeks to highlight the multidimensional nature of inclusion & exclusion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28583 / ISA / 1994 / 8844

**Kenyon, Gerald S.** (Dept Sociology U Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4 (Tel: 403-329-2551; e-mail: kenyon@hg.uleth.ca)), **Corporate Involvement in the Arts and the Reproduction of Power.**

¶ The linkage of status & power, generally & in the arts, has long been a central theme in sociology, although recent literature has suggested that traditional ties between high culture & social & economic elites have been weakening at the level of both consumption & content. It is argued here, however, that insufficient attention has been given to the extent to which major national arts institutions serve to reinforce prevailing power structures, not so much through consumption as through private sector involvement in trusteeship & patronage. To explore this phenomenon, data obtained from 24 leading arts institutions in Canada, together with interviews of senior representatives of involved arts companies & museums & of relevant corporations, are examined. A series of network analyses supports the thesis that board membership & major private sector patronage serve to further class consolidation & elite integration. The characteristics of participating corporations & their place in national & international economies are incorporated into the discussion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28584 / ISA / 1994 / 8845

**Kerrou, Mohamed** (Institut Recherche Maghreb, 1002 Tunis Tunisia (Tel: 216-1-796722; Fax: 216-1-797376)), **Islam radical et Islam traditionnel au Maghreb** (Radical and Traditional Islam in Maghreb). (FRE)

¶ One way of analyzing radical Islam or Muslim fundamentalism is to consider the degree of continuity with traditional Islam. Such an analysis entails a comparison of northern African Islamic movements & their relations with the postcolonial states. The relationship among traditional Islam, radical Islam, & the state in Tunisia, Algeria, & Morocco are politically & religiously distinct. Following a discussion of the primary sociological & political science interpretations of Islamism, a politico-theological analysis of Islamic countries in terms of the cultural & religious context is proposed. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28585 / ISA / 1994 / 8846

**Keshen, Richard** (University Coll Cape Breton, Sydney Nova Scotia (Tel: 902-539-5300; Fax: 902-562-0119)), **On the Relationship between Science and Technology.**

¶ To understand the relationship between science & technology, one must distinguish three perspectives: (1) the creator perspective, occupied

by either a scientist or an inventor of technology; (2) the user perspective, occupied by someone who uses either a scientific theory or a technology; & (3) appreciator perspective, occupied by someone whose capacity for aesthetic response to the natural world is increased through coming to appreciate either a scientific theory or a technology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28586 / ISA / 1994 / 8847

**Kester, Gérard** (Institut Social Studies, Kortenaerkade 12 NL-2518 AX The Hague Netherlands (Tel: 31-70-4-260-460; Fax: 31-70-4-260-799)), **Combining Research with Workers Education: The APADEP Experience.**

¶ In the African Workers Participation Development Programme (APADEP) a deliberate attempt is made to link research, education, & training. Research was conducted via a questionnaire survey of grassroots trade union representatives, case studies, & longitudinal studies. It is concluded that the APADEP approach transmits results on workers' participation research into education & training of elected worker representatives, who play roles in participative institutions at all levels. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28587 / ISA / 1994 / 8848

**Khalil, Zamiti** (Centre études & recherches économiques & sociales, 23 rue Espagne Tunis Tunisia (Tel: 242-994; Fax: 242-994)), **Les conflits culturels au Maghreb dans l'aire régionale Méditerranéenne** (Cultural Conflicts in North Africa in the Mediterranean Region). (FRE)

¶ Perceptions of the intensified or unexpressed conflicts created by the cultural polarization of North African societies are frequently cited to justify the European need for restrictive immigration policies, which represented one approach to internal security during contentious Mediterranean relations. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Khalil, Irina A.** (Institut Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, ul Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 b 5 117259 Moscow (Tel: 095-423-22-37; Fax: 095-128-91-61)), **Ecological and National Movements: Allies or Adversaries?**

¶ Using data from research conducted in Russia's Volga region 1991-1994, the stages & character of interaction of the ecological & national movements are described. Before *perestroika* came the first syncretic stage of both movements, concerned with preservation of natural & cultural heritage. The second stage (1988-1990) is described as cooperative; both movements conducted activities in favor of *perestroika*, but pursued different goals—the ecological movement for nature protection, & the national movement for national liberation & protection of ethnic minorities' rights. The third, current stage is antagonistic, involving conflict of a political nature, ie, of an international ecological orientation vs a separatist, locally oriented nationalism. The dynamics of the interactions of these social actors in today's new political situation in Russia are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28589 / ISA / 1994 / 8850

**Kharchenko, Irene I.** (Institut Economics & Industrial Engineering Siberian Branch Russian Academy Sciences, 17 Academician Laurentiev Ave 630090 Novosibirsk 90 (Tel: 3832-35-44-25; Fax: 3832-355580)), **Social Problems of Education in West Siberia in the Period of Economic Reforms.**

¶ Examines problems of education faced in urban & rural West Siberia, based on surveys conducted in Novosibirsk & Tiumen in 1993 (N = 2, 478 respondents) & comparable data from prereform surveys conducted by the Dept of Sociology of the Institut of Economics. The analysis focuses on dynamic changes in sociological & statistical indicators, 1972-1993, using the time-budget method. Current institutional changes in education are occasioned by reduced social security funding & the introduction of market relations. Economic reform has intensified unfavorable trends that can be traced to the late 1970s, including: (1) decreased value of education vs material wealth; & (2) declining educational activity, increasing work load, & decreasing free time. Some 10% of young people discontinue their education to start wage-earning activities. The unfavorable trends are, however, partly counteracted by the stability of social mechanisms in the educational sphere. While most people realize the importance of education & qualification for progressing in the labor market, under economic pressures, short- vs long-term goals take precedence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28590 / ISA / 1994 / 8851

**Khashan, Hilal** (850 Third Ave, New York NY 10022-6297 [Fax: 212-478-1995]), **The Developmental Programs of Islamic Fundamental Groups in Lebanon as a Source of Popular Legitimation.**

¶ Argues that although social change has pressured Arab governments to launch broad developmental programs, corruption, resource misallocation, & inadequate technological capacity have meant that most public demands remain unfulfilled, creating an optimal environment for the emergence of opposition groups. Lebanon provides an interesting case where Islamist groups compete with the government to provide badly needed public services. Questionnaire data from a sample of 500 Muslim respondents, divided equally between Sunnis & Shi'is, reveal that respondents identify more with Islamic fundamentalist groups than with the government, & tend to give more political support to the former. Fundamentalist groups are also seen as better providers of public goods & as having more impact on community life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28591 / ISA / 1994 / 8852

**Khelfaoui, Hocine** (Centre recherche économie appliquée au développement, Ibn Khaldoun 35B8 Boumerdès Algeria), **Style de vie et pratiques professionnelles: la communauté scientifique de Boumerdès** (Lifestyles and Professional Activities: The Scientific Community of Boumerdès). (FRE)

¶ An analytic description of interactions between the scientific community's social lifestyles & professional practice in Boumerdès, Algeria. A certain amount of professional detachment leads to a vibrant social life, reflected in various financial & social status-seeking strategies. But professional autonomy is jealously guarded as scientists are concerned with their independence & extraprofessional pursuits. Professionals are realigning with areas in which capital is available: business, organized labor, politics, or sociocultural institutions. While these activities may represent a new direction for science, advancing both communitarian concerns & having greater social value, the trend toward the pursuit of individual realization in a publicly financed sector signals the end of collective participation in a group project. This outcome is ironic considering that the preservation of the sciences is greatly dependent on state funding. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28592 / ISA / 1994 / 8853

**Kher, Manik Sitaram** (U Poona, Pune 411007 Maharashtra India [Tel: 0212-328182]), **Labour Legislation and Economic Liberalization in India.**

¶ The Indian government has recently initiated economic liberalization by lifting price controls, reforming the tax structure, & encouraging import-export trading with special incentives & reduced duties. Central to this has been the exit policy, which provides for easy closure of sick industrial units & labor rationalization through retrenchment. For such a closure involving 100+ employees, government permission is required, to protect the interests of workers & avoid unrest & impending unemployment. However, to overcome this problem, many companies have introduced a voluntary retirement scheme. The need for economic liberalization is discussed, & legislative reforms are proposed, based on published data & government & other documents. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28593 / ISA / 1994 / 8854

**Khleif, Bud B.** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology U New Hampshire, Durham 03824 [Tel: 603-862-1964; Fax: 603-862-0178]), **Some Japanese Views on Globalization and U.S. Hegemony.**

¶ As a major partner/competitor with the US, Japan seems to show an ambivalent face: nationalist-assertive (the Japan that can say "No") vs loyal subaltern (number two is good enough). Here, a number of Japanese writings are examined as to their emphases & trends, linking them with some aspects of Japan itself as a nation-state, in an attempt to locate Japan within the current post-cold war globalization process. Examples of issues discussed by the Japanese are: the US as a fading superpower; hegemonic friction; Japan's role in a changing world economy; the borderless economy; Japan's capital in the US; multipolar regionalization as adaptation to global market rivalry—issues indicative of the ambivalence of transition as the post-1989 world system is being restructured. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28594 / ISA / 1994 / 8855

**Khondker, Habibul Hague** (Dept Sociology National U Singapore,

0511 Singapore [Tel: 65-772-6110; Fax: 65-777-9579]), **The Construction of National Character in the Interface of Global and Local Traditions.**

¶ Examples from a number of developing countries in South & Southeast Asia are drawn on to critically assess the merits of the notion of national character. In tracing the historical development of national traditions in this region, explored is the interaction between local & global culture. The idea of the nation as an imagined community suggests the constructed nature of national character. Examined are how this imagination process takes place, how power influences imagination, & how the definition of national character imposed on the people by the state elites is compromised & negotiated in the face of extranational, global politicoeconomic & cultural factors. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28595 / ISA / 1994 / 8856

**Khondker, Habibul Hague** (Dept Sociology National U Singapore, 0511 Singapore [Tel: 65-772-6110; Fax: 65-777-9579]), **Globalization and Shifting Identity in Bangladesh.**

¶ Examines the issue of shifting identity in both individual & national terms in the context of globalization in the developing society of Bangladesh. The forces of globalization at work include both universalistic ideas of civil rights & democracy as well as influences of Islamic traditions. Individuals in Bangladesh must negotiate between these two forces without completely surrendering their own traditional identities. Theoretical arguments revolve around the notion of multiple identities that do not result in contradictions; rather, it allows for the rise of a more nuanced & complex individual—a truly globalized individual. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28596 / ISA / 1994 / 8857

**Khondker, Habibul Hague & Jahan, Mehraj** (Dept Sociology National U Singapore, 0511 Singapore [Tel: 65-772-6110; e-mail: sochakh@nusvm.bitnet]), **Development Indicators in Cultural Contexts: Some Lessons from Singapore.**

¶ Praises Singapore's economic development in the last thirty years, especially in light of the highly unfavorable initial conditions, & discusses present achievements. The distributional aspect of this growth is examined in terms of human development, evaluating quality of life indicators. The "indigenous" human development indicators of Singapore are compared with those of the UN's Human Development Report, which raises questions about the value presuppositions on which these indicators are constructed. Some discussion is included on the problems of universality of human or social development indicators by bringing the issue of culture to the center stage. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28597 / ISA / 1994 / 8858

**Khubchandani, Lachman M.** (Centre Communication Studies, 270 Sind Society Ganesh Khind Pune 411007 India [Tel: 0212-335315]), **New Networks of 'Knowledge' and 'Culture' Industries and the Global Phenomenon of Communication Dependency.**

¶ New communication technologies of satellite & cable TV in developing countries have either been greeted with great awe or with alarm, & pose many questions related to communication & community at the sociopolitical level, eg: How can limited resources avoid lapsing irreversibly into communication dependency? How can one counter the apparent dominating trend of elite accessibility to new media? The utilization of space communication for international contact will add a whole new dimension to the life & experience of the masses & radically affect their communication faculties. Worldwide dissemination of communication networks poses the risks of cultural alienation, growing drab uniformity in human relations, threatening the quality & diversity of human communication. Developing countries like India are particularly affected by the problems of adaptation & consolidation of communication technologies. Politicoeconomic & sociocultural interfaces with communication technology must be considered in framing communication policies for the future. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28598 / ISA / 1994 / 8859

**Kiecolt, K. Jill** (Dept Sociology Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg 24061-0137 [Tel: 703-231-8973; Fax: 703-231-3860]), **The Importance of Critical Events for Self-Change.**

¶ Examines intentional self-change, defined as an effort to construct a particular kind of self by bringing one's self-conception closer to an ideal self. Previous research suggests that self-change often is instigated by a

critical event or turning point that causes one to view one's circumstances differently. Using data from a 1989 Gallup survey of a representative sample of US adults, three questions are addressed: (1) To what degree do critical events instigate self-change? (2) What types of critical events are associated with particular types of self-change? & (3) Does experiencing a critical event lessen the likelihood of a relapse? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28599 / ISA / 1994 / 8860

**Kiezun, Witold J.** (U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [Tel: 514-344-8263; Fax: 514-344-8263]), **Successful, though Short Lived, Sociotechnics: The Case of Burundi.**

¶ After thirty years of independence, sub-Saharan French-speaking Africa is suffering an economic & political crisis, tribal conflict, irrational structure of public expenditures, corruption, & social injustice in the division of the national income. Burundi in central Africa was the object of a UN modernization program that was related to the general model of the organizational culture development & the comportment & organization of labor of managerial staff. System approach sociotechnics are described. While the project was successful, after four months of democratic government, the country experienced a coup d'état. Reasons leading to the failure of the democratic experiment are analyzed, & recommendations for the future offered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28600 / ISA / 1994 / 8861

**Kilminster, Richard** (Dept Social Policy & Sociology U Leeds, LS2 9JT England [Tel: 0532-431751; Fax: 0532-334415]), **The Symbol Theory as a Research Programme.**

¶ Contributes to the understanding of Norbert Elias's *The Symbol Theory* as a scientific achievement & as a program for further theoretical & empirical research. This late work, although not well structured & sometimes repetitive, is an ambitious exploratory theoretical essay that weaves evolutionary biology, as a human science, into a broader conception of human development as continuing the process of biological evolution on another level. The book is intended to provide the synthetic framework for all the sciences, including sociology. Four areas also explored are: (1) the relationship of Elias's approach to that of the "modern synthesis" in evolutionary biology; (2) Elias's approach to symbol formation as compared to that of selected philosophers, sociologists, & anthropologists, in order to evaluate the specificity of his contribution; & (3) the issue of further testing the strength of Elias's synthetic reflections in relation to recent findings in evolutionary biology & other fields, as well as in relation to current reappraisals of the relationship between biology & sociology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Kimura, Kunihiro** (Faculty Humanities & Social Sciences Shizuoka U, 422 Japan [Tel: 054-237-1111; e-mail: jskkimu@hss.shizuoka.ac.jp]), **Game Theoretical Formulations of the Olson Problem.**

¶ Considers one of the basic themes of Mancur Olson's *The Logic of Collective Action* (1965), ie, group size as a cause of suboptimal provision of collective or public goods. A general framework is developed for classifying collective action situations involving public good provision. This framework distinguishes six types of collective action, for each of which a game-theoretical formulation is developed to obtain models concerning social movement against new legislation, a strike, lobbying, etc. These models, formulated as either an N-person chicken game or an N-person prisoner's dilemma game, are examined with respect to how group size affects noncooperative equilibria. The derived proposition is that there is no group size effect in the collective action situations formulated as an N-person chicken game, while large groups may suffer from suboptimal provision of the public good in the situations formulated as an N-person prisoner's dilemma game. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28602 / ISA / 1994 / 8863

**King, Donna Lee** (Dept Psychology & Sociology Orange County Community Coll, Middletown NY 10940 [Tel: 914-341-4334]), **The Making of an Environmental Superhero: Captain Planet and the Liberal Paradox.**

¶ Throughout the world, children are being systematically targeted for environmental crisis messages. The environmentalization of children is a social & political discourse with conflicting notions of children, nature,

& new world order. Textual analysis of an internationally syndicated environmental cartoon & interviews with the cartoon's producers & child viewers are used to deconstruct themes being transmitted to children in the name of saving the planet. These popular messages to children about environmental crisis reveal ideologies of patriarchy, liberalism, & capitalism, which fundamentally contradict basic tenets of environmentalism. Narratives of nature as a social actor drawn from cultural studies & feminist theory are proposed as rhetorical & epistemological alternatives for recreating children's social, political, & environmental awareness. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28603 / ISA / 1994 / 8864

**King, Judith** (Brookdale Instit Gerontology, POB 13087 Jerusalem IL-91130 Israel), **Community and Change in Work Patterns after Early Retirement.**

¶ Arguing that the higher incidence of early retirement in Israel may be attributed to labor power cuts forced by economic recession & slashed government budgets, 482 Jewish males were interviewed who had retired from industry & service organizations in the public & private sector between ages 50-64. Factors associated with return to gainful employment & emergent work patterns were identified. Of special interest were the degree of stability in labor market participation & the extent to which early retirees experienced job continuity or change in subsequent employment. In contrast to other countries, the Israeli case reveals a much higher rate of reemployment after retirement. At the same time, it confirms previous findings regarding factors contributing both to reemployment & to general job mobility after retirement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28604 / ISA / 1994 / 8865

**Kinney, David A.** (Research Better Schools, 444 North 3rd St Philadelphia PA 19123-4107 [Tel: 215-574-9300; Fax: 215-574-0133]), **'Everybody Knows Your Business': Gossip and Friendship Patterns among African American Adolescents in an Urban High School.**

¶ Explores the nature & extent of gossip among poor & working class African-American adolescents attending a large urban high school. Observations of student social interaction & intensive interviews (N = 97) with individual students & small groups were conducted over 2 school years. Findings indicate that gossip was a frequent feature of daily social interaction at school. Generally, gossip at this school focused on girls' romantic relationships with boys, appearance, concealed behavior, & attitudes toward academic achievement. The pervasive & intense gossip incited fights in the hallways, altered friendship patterns, & sustained separation between crowds. In particular, although gossip created a consensus within many peer groups & increased intimacy between friends, it also prompted some girls to remove themselves from most close peer relations. It is concluded that conflict & competition in young African-American girls' interactions continues among some older adolescents in secondary school. In addition, gossip was found to be a powerful constitutive tool that these adolescents used to carve out a meaningful identity within a morass of peer groups & in the face of adversity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28605 / ISA / 1994 / 8866

**Kirch, Aksel, Tuisk, Tarmo & Kirch, Marika** (Inst Social & International Research Academy Sciences, Estonia boul 7 Tallinn Estonia EE-0101 [Tel: 372-2-454926; e-mail: kirch@interetn.fsoi.ee]), **Transition Period and the New Regional Identities: The Case of Estonia.**

¶ The changing process toward a common Euro-identity has also involved Estonia. The peculiarity of the transition period in Estonia is the absence of open conflict between Estonians & non-Estonians. Survey data from Feb 1993 indicate that 70% of Estonians consider non-Estonians as aliens (the corresponding % in EC (European Community) countries is 40%-60%). Other sociological research conducted 1992/93 shows the strengthening of state-loyalty of Russians toward the Republic of Estonia, enhanced Estonian/Russian mutual tolerance, the increasing respect of Russians toward Estonian culture & language, & the unimportance & unpopularity of territorial separatism ideas among people living close to the Estonian-Russian border. Though these ideas will likely be replaced by common EC mentality, support for the European Union is stronger among Estonians than Russians living in Estonia. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28606 / ISA / 1994 / 8867

**Kirchberg, Volker** (U Lüneburg, D-20259 Hamburg Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-40-4225157; Fax: 49-40-4915087]), **Corporate Arts Sponsorship in Eastern Germany—Motives and Obstacles of a New Corporate Culture.**

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Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ The unification of the two Germanies in 1990 presented the opportunity to observe the emergence of corporate sponsorship in a former socialist country. The reunification had a negative effect on cultural & arts institutions in eastern Germany, because they lost their government subsidy. Since business in western Germany has a tradition of giving to the arts, it was logical for arts facilities in eastern Germany to attempt to establish similar relations. These emerging relations are explored here, focusing on Potsdam, a city southwest of Berlin. Data were gathered by in-depth interviews conducted with local arts managers, corporate leaders, & directors of state & municipal agencies in 1992. It was found that, in general, the corporate motives for arts support are: social responsibility, image improvement, corporate identity improvement, & personal interest of management. Also offered are strategies to improve corporate sponsorship of art in eastern Germany. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28607 / ISA / 1994 / 8868

Kirn, Andre J. (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, 61000 Slovenia [Tel: 386-61-168-14-61; Fax: 386-61-168-34-21]), **Holism, Fragmentariness and Interdisciplinarity in Linking Ecology and the Social Sciences.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ All contemporary science is in a conflicting situation as far as specialization & differentiation are concerned, & the unity of science is no longer a pure philosophical problem. The prevention & solution of environmental problems introduces a unique opportunity & challenge for linking natural & social science. Environmental problems require a reconstruction of some of the unfolding theoretical principles of social science. This new ecological paradigm has not only a scientific, but a wider cultural relevance. Herbert Spencer's, Emile Durkheim's, & Karl Marx's social thought contain important hindrances to the creation of the new ecological paradigm. Linking sociology & economy with ecology & environmental problems must take into consideration the physical implications of both economic & social activity. There are a number of categories—entropy, biosphere, natural-social coevolution, productivity, carrying capacity, & diversity-uniformity with potential for holistic & interdisciplinary understanding of the contemporary relationship between civilization & nature. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28608 / ISA / 1994 / 8869

Kiselev, Maxim Y. (Dept Sociology Yale U, New Haven CT 06520-8265 [Tel: 203-624-4190; Fax: 203-432-6976]), **Living with Radiation: A Study of the "Chernobyl Children" Social Attitudes.**

¶ Examines social attitudes of school children living in Vetka (Gomel region, Belarus) contaminated with radiation following the Chernobyl nuclear accident. Interviews conducted 1993/94 with students age 11-17 showed that the positively directed administrative measures undertaken to mitigate the effects of radiation caused a variety of negative sociopsychological effects, including hyperdependency & unrealistic expectations about the future. Attitudes toward radiation were ambiguous: the real facts about biological threats were underestimated, while the social advantages brought about by control over the zone overvalued. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28609 / ISA / 1994 / 8870

Kiuranov, Deyan (12 Axakoff St, BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [Tel: 3592-875590; Fax: 3592-810954]), **Collectivistic and Individualistic Trends in Bulgarian Social Thought and Practice from 1878 to 1989.**

¶ Society in Bulgaria, which became independent from the Ottoman Empire in 1878, was chiefly traditionalistic; even its modern traits were patriarchal. A modernistic & a traditionalistic party developed among intellectuals. Though initially individualistic, modernism became pro-mass & collectivistic after WWI, uniting German & Russian radicalism. Alternatively, traditionalists became pro-home & bourgeois, which made them liberal & individualistic. This partly explains why: (1) fascism was never very strong in Bulgaria, & (2) communists, when the Russians installed them in 1944, had quite a popular & intellectual backing. While modernizing industrially, the communists revived preindependence traditionalism to exploit its collectivistic potential. There was no social thinking of consequence for the first twenty years of communist rule; empirical sociology, which was finally sanctioned in the 1960s, initiated a pro-

cess of updating Bulgarian social thought, & ethnomethodological & postmodern techniques were absorbed. At present, experts have relinquished the collectivistic-individualistic dilemma as ideological, while politicians still act within the collectivistic paradigm. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28610 / ISA / 1994 / 8871

Klinar, Peter (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, 61109 Slovenia [Tel: 386-61-16-81-461; Fax: 386-61-341-522]), **Refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina in Slovenia.**

¶ Data gathered by means of the 1993 count of refugees are used to explore the social-demographic structure of refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina in Slovenia. Focus is also on a typology of refugees, regarding how they escaped & the conditions that they confront in Slovene society. Data from representative surveys of Slovene public opinion 1992/93 are used to reveal the relations of the Slovene population with the refugees. Also considered are evaluations of the policy toward the refugees. Slovene attainment of independence & formation of a new national state, together with the complex problems of transition in the postsocialist period, result in the emphasized national identity with simultaneous occurrences of ethnocentric nationalism, which influences relations between Slovene society & refugees. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28611 / ISA / 1994 / 8872

Klinar, Peter (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, 61109 Slovenia [Tel: 386-61-16-81-461; Fax: 386-61-341-522]), **Consensual Ethnic Pluralism.**

¶ Classical assimilation models—from the US melting pot, Australian assimilationism, & French ethnocentric assimilation to colonial models—have proved to be theoretically controversial & ineffective, but above all, inappropriate for contemporary postindustrial social development. At present, when there are supranational integrations on the one hand & intensified ethnocentric nationalism with occurrences of xenophobia on the other, the concepts of integration of more permanent immigrants remain open. Theoretical analysis is focused on factors that, in the period of postmodern societies, accelerate implementation of the processes of ethnic pluralism, & on factors that obstruct & prevent these processes. Processes of pluralism are mainly manifested in the private sphere, whereas in the public sphere, there are processes of adaptation/acclimation to the dominant culture. A union of the public & private spheres makes it necessary for immigrant states to guarantee equality & equal prospects to immigrants. The possibilities of approaching the ideal model of the integration of immigrants depends on more developed forms of ethnic pluralism & interculturalism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28612 / ISA / 1994 / 8873

Klingemann, Carsten (FB Sozialwissenschaften U Osnabrück, D-49069 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0541-969-4630; Fax: 0541-969-4600]), **Applied Sociology in the Third Reich: A Case Study.**

¶ Academic historians, geographers, demographers, linguists, psychologists, sociologists, & scientists of other disciplines were working on problems of the National Socialist state's conquest & Germanization policy. Here, the concrete context of using social science knowledge in politics is presented through a case study: in 1940 the Institut für Staatsforschung of the U of Berlin provided a report about the experiences of the German *Ostsiedlung* until the Nazi seizure of power. The relation between *lebensraum* & *rassenpolitik*, economic rationality & objectivity of social science, is analyzed in detail, reconstructing the political reception & handling of complex social-scientific information & interpretations that did not smoothly fit to Nationalist Socialist *Weltanschauung*. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28613 / ISA / 1994 / 8874

Klopov, Eduard & Komgrovsky, Viktor (Instiit World Economy & International Relations, 23 Profsoyuznay Str GSP-7 Moscow 117859 Russia [Tel: 095-128-81-07; Fax: 310-70-27]), **Reshaping of Class Structure and Birth of the New Labour Movement in Postcommunist Russia: From State Dependent Workers to Independent Labour Organizations.**

¶ Hypothesizes that the appearance of a new labor movement (LM) & unions in postcommunist Russia is a result of formation of group interests, & of the social structure's transformation. Development of an independent LM is a social phenomena that affects all spheres of social life, & should be treated as a model for social structure reshaping & transfor-

mation of social psychology. Also, new trade unions can be seen as adequate institutes for solving industrial conflicts & creating new forms of social partnership. Quantitative & qualitative analysis of data from interviews with administrators, trade unionists, & workers, especially in the mining industry, reveal the dynamics of processes of transformation of social consciousness & the ambivalence of its nature at the moment. It is concluded that political & economic changes have affected broad differentiations of social groups & socioprofessional interests. In close connection with market reforms & structural reconstruction, independent unions have become widespread & play an important role in industrial relations, & in the formation of new democratic institutions not only in industry, but in the society at large. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28614 / ISA / 1994 / 8875

Kloydahl, Alden S. (Faculty Arts Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601 (Tel: 61-62-49-45-21; e-mail: ask611@huxley.anu.edu.au)), **Observing Social Networks: Assessing Effects of Measurement Error.**

¶ An important question regarding the measurement of social network properties is the effect of observational error; eg, how does error affect measurement of—in graph-theoretic terms—adjacency, reachability, & distance in large networks of interconnected individuals? An examination of measurement error in network research is reported. Data from two studies of large social networks (nodes = 3,000 & 6,000, respectively) in which (randomly selected) participants were asked to indicate persons to whom they were connected using: (1) an open-ended (random prompts) naming stimulus, & (2) a fixed-choice list of network members. Of concern were the number of associates reported (outdegrees), density of personal & social networks, reachability, distances, centrality measures, & properties of Markov models characterizing the networks. Implications are suggested. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28615 / ISA / 1994 / 8876

Cluegel, James R. & Miyano, Masaru (Dept Sociology U Illinois, Urbana 61801 (Fax: 1-217-333-5225; e-mail: cluegel@uiucvmd)), **Justice Beliefs and Support for the Welfare State in Advanced Capitalism.**

¶ Examines the effects of status characteristics & opinions about economic justice on public support for the welfare state in 5 advanced capitalist countries, focusing on support for government intervention to reduce the inequality of life chances produced by the market in general. Data for GB, West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, & the US are drawn from the International Social Justice Project, a study that fielded a common questionnaire concerning public opinion about economic & political justice to 13 nations. Results show that all of these nations share a similar level of majority opposition to government intervention placing an upper limit on income. With a few exceptions, support for an upper limit is affected by status & justice beliefs in the same way in all countries; on the other hand, support for government intervention to ensure guaranteed jobs & minimum standards of living differs markedly, as do the effects of status & justice beliefs on this support. Status effects are strongest in the US & GB, while the effects of justice beliefs, particularly success ideology, are strongest in the US & weakest in Japan. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28616 / ISA / 1994 / 8877

Knauder, Stefanie (Landstrasse-Hauptstr 79-14, A-1030 Vienna Austria (Tel: 1-7134255)), **Life Satisfaction in a Third World Environment.**

¶ Interview data obtained from 678 household heads & their first wife in Maputo & Beira, Mozambique, reveal that objective & subjective quality of life is higher even in the run-down buildings of urban areas than in peri-urban areas, & that it is higher in peri-urban areas than in the villages, even if social interaction decreases with increasing urbanization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28617 / ISA / 1994 / 8878

Knorr-Cetina, Karin (Faculty Sociology U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0521-10600; Fax: 0521-106-5844)), **Theoretical Constructionism.**

¶ Two goals are attempted: to introduce a development in theoretical sociology that one might call theoretical constructionism, & to give empirical examples for this perspective from the area of science & culture. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28618 / ISA / 1994 / 8879

Knottnerus, J. David (Dept Sociology Oklahoma State U, Stillwater 74078-0395 (Tel: 405-744-6106; e-mail: jdk2307@osucc)), **Structural Ritualization: A Theory of the Reproduction of Structure in Social Life.**

¶ Presents a formal analytical model that focuses on the dynamics involved in a social group embedded within a larger social environment. Particular attention is directed to five factors that influence the form taken by that social group (ie, social structure, dominant relations, etc). The first four factors determine the dominance of certain kinds of ritualized practices in the larger environment. These four factors plus the fifth factor affect the degree to which new ritualized practices & social structures that are similar to those found in the larger milieu emerge among actors within an embedded social group. The five formally defined factors are salience, repetitiveness, homologousness, availability of resources, & capacities to use schemas & resources. Research into the social world & structure of the youth society within the elite secondary school system of early modern France is described to demonstrate the explanatory value of the theory. It is suggested that this formulation can take the form of a generalizable theory that can be applied to a variety of cases to explain & predict outcomes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28619 / ISA / 1994 / 8880

Koc, Hülya (Faculty Architecture Dokuz Eylül U, Alsancak 35230 Izmir Turkey (Tel: 232-4218643; Fax: 232-4215219)), **The Characteristics of Housing Users of a Cooperative Housing Project in Izmir, Turkey.**

¶ Addresses the implementation of Turkish housing policies & their results. Social & economic characteristics of homeowners & users' opinions about their houses & environment are studied in a specific cooperative housing project in the city of Izmir. Household survey & questionnaire results indicate that preference for houses is based mostly on financial criteria of households than needs. Housing satisfaction problems are related mostly to the physical conditions of the house, the number & size of rooms, & the maintenance of housing environment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28620 / ISA / 1994 / 8881

Koc, Mustafa (Dept Sociology Ryerson U, Toronto Ontario (Tel: 705-748-3974; e-mail: mkoc@acs.ryerson.ca)), **Globalization in the Periphery: Changes in Agricultural Policies in Turkey during the 1980s.**

¶ Within the context of economic restructuring, examines agricultural policies of the Turkish government in the 1980s, arguing that these changes reflect the neoconservative discourse on globalization that dominated politics during this decade. Neoconservative policies aimed to weaken the base of the clientelist welfare state established during the republican period, replace the accumulation regime based on import substitution with one based on export promotion, & further the integration & harmonization of the domestic economy with global markets. In line with this broader agenda, farm policies of the Turkish government in the 1980s aimed to: (1) reduce the fiscal burden of subsidies on the state finances; (2) transform agricultural productivity according to the needs of the export promotion accumulation model; & (3) weaken the base of electoral populism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28621 / ISA / 1994 / 8882

Koessner, Brigitte (Wirtschaft Kunst Austrian Business Committee Arts, Karntner Str 8/6 A-1010 Vienna (Tel: 512-78-00; Fax: 513-89-56)), **Art Sponsorship by the Austrian Business Sector.**

¶ Several empirical studies in Austria confirm the international growth of art sponsorship companies. While most of the expenditures on art & culture have been the responsibility of the government, more private companies are now offering support. On an international level, art sponsorship is already an important element of the communication mix & offers a number of creative alternatives of shaping & improving the corporate identity of a company. The way a company promotes the arts depends on its organizational structure, products, & the environment in which it operates. Sponsorship is a valuable alternative to traditional marketing tools that could not be reached through conventional advertising. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28622 / ISA / 1994 / 8883

Kohl, Juergen (Center European Social Research U Mannheim, D-

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68131 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-621-292-8417; Fax: 49-621-292-8535)). **German Pension Policy between Unification and European Integration.**

¶ Analyzes changes in German pension policy 1980s-present, with an emphasis on the challenges presented by unification & (West) European integration. As in most other Western countries, pension policy in Germany in the 1980s was characterized by efforts to control costs in the face of rising numbers of elderly in the population & slackening economic growth. There are, however, unique constellations that the German pension policy has been confronted with. (1) In the context of German unification, there has been the need to integrate the social security systems (& as part of it, the pension schemes) of East & West Germany. (2) There is the challenge posed by European economic integration to "harmonize" to a certain extent the widely diverging social security regimes of member countries. The contrasting policy approaches pursued by the German government are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28623 / ISA / 1994 / 8884

Köhler, Christoph & Woodard, James (Bahia Dorada, Villa 108 E-29693 Estepona Spain (Tel: 34-5-2793891; Fax: 34-5-2793891)). **Systems of Work and Socio-Economic Structure—A Comparison of Germany and Spain, France and Japan.**

¶ Illustrates similarities & differences in the organization of production & work in the West German, Spanish, French, & Japanese machine-building industries, using case study & secondary data. The comparison between France & Germany confirms their respective high vs low division of labor. Contrary to expectations, Japan shows less vertical polyvalence than Germany. Spain's model demonstrates a marked difference of formal & informal organization & a paradoxical mixture of Taylorist-bureaucratic & pre-Taylorist-craft elements. The differences are traced back to developmental paths of the four countries, following a more socioeconomic than sociocultural interpretation. With the structural crisis of the Fordist accumulation regime, the respective national models entered a phase of change & experimentation dominated by strong contradictions among economic, social, & political structures. Undoubtedly, the success of the Japanese model sets new limiting parameters for European alternatives. The results of these processes are not fully determined, they are in part open to political action on micro-, meso-, & macrolevels. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28624 / ISA / 1994 / 8885

Kohli, Martin & Wolf, Jürgen (Institut Soziologie Freie U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 030-838-2242; Fax: 030-838-5841)). **Is Retirement Still Linked to the Work Sphere? The Role of the Trade Unions.**

¶ Although focused on the labor force, trade unions may also be important for retirees. This is the case in Germany for three main reasons: (1) quite unintentionally, the unions have become old-age organizations, with 1.6 million members in retirement age, comprising 10% of the population age 60+%; (2) in a corporatist work & welfare regime such as Germany, the unions have always been key actors not only in labor market policy toward older workers, but also of social policy, including old-age security; & (3) unions potentially link retirees to the work sphere, & thus to the concerns & conflicts of the work society. In an aging population, the salience of such an organizational link between work & retirement is increasing. Data from a survey of union activities for older members, case studies, & a survey of older members themselves are drawn on to examine the demand & supply activities, compare their organizational forms to those developed in other European societies, & discuss the organizational models with respect to the social participation of the elderly, the representation of their interests, & the potential for intergenerational conflict. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28625 / ISA / 1994 / 8886

Kohn, Melvin L., Slomczynski, Kazimierz M., Janicka, Krystyna, Khmelko, Valery, Mach, Bogdan W., Paniotto, Vladimir & Zaborowski, Wojciech (Dept Sociology Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218 (Tel: 410-516-7623; Fax 410-516-7590)). **Work and Personality under Conditions of Radical Social Change.**

¶ Examines how radical social change might affect the relationships between social structure & personality. It is hypothesized that: (1) the changing class & stratification systems of the countries of Eastern Europe may result in corresponding changes in the relationships of these very facets of social structure with personality; (2) the invariant relationship

between social-structured position & occupational self-direction may be weakened during periods of transformation from one system to another, when the occupational structure is itself in flux; (3) the pivotal role of occupational self-direction as an explanatory link between social-structured position & personality may be challenged under conditions of change & uncertainty; & (4) the experience of radical social change may itself have such wide-ranging psychological consequences as to overwhelm all else. These possibilities were tested via surveys in Poland & Ukraine carried out in 1992, based on face-to-face interviews with representative samples of urban residents. Issues explored include: the relationships of social class (as measured now, during the period of transformation, & as measured when Poland was socialist) with the principal facets of orientation to self & society; & how job conditions (& other conditions of life) help explain those relationships. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28626 / ISA / 1994 / 8887

Kohr, Heinz-Ulrich (German Armed Forces Instit Social Research, Munich Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-89-12003-280; Fax: 49-89-12003-352)). **One Nation, One Army? National Consciousness, Ethnocentric Attitudes, and Orientations of Young Men in the East and West of United Germany.**

¶ Addresses values, ethnocentric & xenophobic attitudes, indicators of social distance toward foreigners, local, regional, national, & transnational emotional attachments, ratings of diverse aspects of security (eg, social, environmental, military), perspectives toward a national service (including the military service as an option), & a basic political orientation among young men in unified Germany, based on questionnaire data from 200 eastern- & 300 western-sector conscripts into the German Armed Forces in early 1994, & from a control group of equal size & similar characteristics. Analysis shows that a homogeneous national attachment does not exist. While local attachment is characteristic of the majority, significant minorities identify either with former sociopolitical systems (East or West Germany) or with transnational concepts (Europe, the world). The political dimension Left-Right separates those refusing to serve as conscripts from those who join the army. The Right pole of this dimension is significantly related to national attachment, ethnocentric & xenophobic attitudes, & a traditional value orientation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28627 / ISA / 1994 / 8888

Kokosalakis, Nikos (Dept Sociology U Liverpool, L69 3BX England). **Religiosity and the Limitations of Modernity.**

¶ An attempt to highlight the tension between religiosity & modernity argues that the logic & functions of contemporary socioeconomic institutions invoke religious & existential questions at various levels & social contexts. Such questions emerge as a response to the problem of meaning & the existential vacuum produced by the functions of socioeconomic institutions, & the decline of the utopian hopes of modernity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28628 / ISA / 1994 / 8889

Kolaja, Jiri T. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology West Virginia U, Morgantown 26506-6326 (Tel: 304-599-5789; Fax: 304-599-5789)). **Time and Participation.**

¶ The concept of time—also developed by Heraclitus—can be explained by the process theory as differentiated from the manifold theory of time. The concept of participation in decision making can be better conceptualized by the process theory than by the manifold theory of time. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28629 / ISA / 1994 / 8890

Koleva, Svetla (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, Sofia BG-1000). **The Intelligentsia in Contemporary Bulgarian Society—Chances for Survival and/or Risks of Development? The Stratifying Impact of Education in the Post-Communist Transition.**

¶ Examines the state & development of the intelligentsia in the economic, political, occupational, & educational structures of contemporary Bulgarian society. Answers are offered to several principal questions: (1) Has the need for education or the number of people with degrees increased since 1989? & (2) What are the chances of university graduates finding appropriate jobs in a segmented labor market? To illustrate the social costs of changes in Bulgarian society, focus is on the intelligentsia's social survival, social adaptation, & professionalization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28630 / ISA / 1994 / 8891

**Komter, Martha L.** (Criminologisch instit Bonger, Kloveniersburgwal 72 NL-1012 CZ Amsterdam Netherlands (Tel: 020-525-3952)), **Remorse, Redress, and Reform: Blame-Taking in the Courtroom.**

¶ Denials & defenses in courtroom interaction have been studied as strategies for defendants or witnesses to avoid taking the blame or the responsibility for their actions. Moreover, most studies of courtroom interaction are based on trials where defendants deny the charges. In Dutch trials, most defendants admit at least to some of the charges. Many also appear to accept a moral responsibility for their actions. It is not unusual for defendants to show remorse, to show a willingness to make amends, or to profess a desire to mend their ways. What can also be seen is that judges elicit & appreciate expressions of remorse, redress, & reform. These expressions, however, are convincing only when they are sincere, & made from inner conviction rather than for strategic considerations. A complicating factor is that these expressions are made under the threat of punishment. Although defendants cannot be compelled to show remorse, they can be forced to pay damages or to accept treatment. The attempts of defendants to convince judges of their intentions to become better persons may then be overruled by the power of the court to force them into obedience. Consequently, the institutional environment of the defendants' expressions of remorse, redress, & reform provides the resources for their negotiability. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Kon, Igor S.** (Instit Ethnology & Anthropology Russian Academy Sciences, 48 Vavilova Str 117333 Moscow (Tel: 095-137-55-76; Fax: 095-938-0043)), **Postcommunist Mentality: Identity Confusion.**

¶ The transition to a market economy & liberal democracy in Russia depends on several social-psychological transitions. The most important among these are outlined. Preconditions for these shifts existed in the pre-perestroika Soviet mentality, but there is a gap between the old, rural, & less educated people, & the young, urban, & better educated people. Given the price of the social & economic disintegration of the USSR, the general features of Russian history, & the criminal & corrupt nature of the new Russian capitalism, the prospects for liberal democracy in Russia are now gloomier than in 1985. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28632 / ISA / 1994 / 8893

**Koroleva, Ilze** (Instit Philosophy & Sociology Meistaru 10, Riga Latvia (Tel: 0132-216781; e-mail: ilze@fsl.lza.lv)), **Women's Role and Choices: The Impact of Social Changes in Latvia.**

¶ Economic & social changes in posttotalitarian societies have introduced new interpretations of traditional gender-role divisions. Explored here are: (1) realization of definite social roles by females, & (2) the impact of socioeconomic changes on women's choices & fulfillment of these choices. Data are from the Comparative Longitudinal Study of Youth in Latvia (1983-1993), from a representative sample of a cohort born in 1965/66. The model of individual behavior is determined by value orientations functioning as a "critic" during the internalization process of social roles. It is found that youth life orientation & value systems are determined more by educational attainment, social status, etc., than by sex. Young women prefer to realize their social role by participation in the labor market, combining it with a family role. Nevertheless, woman's real position & changes in social life are negatively impacted by social & economic changes. Rapid technological changes, increasing gender segregation in the labor market & unemployment, destroyed social services & child care systems, thus decreasing women's quality of life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28633 / ISA / 1994 / 8894

**Koroteyeva, Victoria & Makarova, Ekaterina** (Instit Ethnology & Anthropology Russian Academy Sciences, Leninsky Prospekt 32-A 117334 Moscow (Tel: 7095-9385307; e-mail: anthpub@iea.msk.su)), **Stages of State Policy, Stages of Individual Life: Nation Building in Uzbekistan.**

¶ Uzbekistan, under Soviet power, saw successive ideological patterns, translated into particular clichés, eg. modernization, Sovietization, Russification, & recently Uzbekization, Islamization, & assertion of independence. Here, the implementation & social impact of these ideological patterns are explored, based on in-depth life-story interviews conducted in Tashkent & Samarkand that reveal people's attitudes, attachment to different activities, career paths, behavior patterns, & fashion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28634 / ISA / 1994 / 8895

**Kos, Drago** (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, 61109 Slovenia (Tel: 38661-1681461; Fax: 38661-341522)), **Cities in the Transition from State Socialism: Searching for A New World.**

¶ Posits the general thesis that confusion of mind & praxis is the main characteristic of the present state in transitional societies. Popular common expectations are conversing in disappointment because the new order is far from being socially & economically consolidated. Public opinion surveys confirm that democracy is much too slow given people's expectations. The process of transition is too complex to be understood by very simplified & idealized popular interpretations. But the problem of interpretation is deeper because the transition from state socialism cannot be explained with known (old) theoretical concepts. The theory of modernization, which is most commonly used, is insufficient. Illustrative examples of "transitional confusion" in urban spaces are offered. The main thesis is that the transition in industrialized urban areas causes greater risk than in semiurban or rural areas, where an extensive informal sector alleviates the social cost of the transition. Although the change is most evident in the already Westernized urban central places, this flimsy structure hides very perplexing & paradoxical transitional situations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28635 / ISA / 1994 / 8896

**Kosaka, Shunkichi** (Dept Civil Engineering Tokyo Metropolitan U, 192-03 Hachioji Japan (Tel: 81-426-77-2776; Fax: 81-426-77-2772)), **Inhabitants' Responses to an Earthquake in Japan.**

¶ With the objective of minimizing household damage due to earthquakes, a questionnaire survey was conducted involving 4,200 citizens of Choshi, Mito, & Iwaki immediately after the 1987 Chibaken-Toho-Oki earthquake in Japan. Investigated are the quantitative relationships among human responses, the surrounding environment, & the strength of the quake. Results indicate that: (1) When people felt the earthquake, their greatest immediate concern was to extinguish open flames, eg. turn off gas stoves. From an intensity of V- onward on the Japanese seismic scale, however, the other responses assumed equal importance. (2) Below level V-, people took action to protect the surrounding environment, eg. turning off the gas, opening doors or windows, & protecting their children; but from level V+ onward people increasingly took action to save their lives, eg. hiding under tables or running out of houses. (3) From level V onwards, people's ability to even move was drastically decreased, particularly among the elderly & handicapped; this suggests that to efficiently turn off a gas appliance, the person must be in the same room. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28636 / ISA / 1994 / 8897

**Kose, Satoshi** (Building Research Instit, Tatehara Tsukuba 305 Japan (Tel: 81-298-64-2151; Fax: 81-298-64-2989)), **Failure of Existing Dwellings to House the Aged Persons: Misfit between Design and the Aged Persons' Physical Capabilities.**

¶ Discusses the results of a survey carried out among aged residents of suburban Tokyo, Japan, exploring difficulties they experienced due to inappropriate dwelling design & seeking possible solutions. Subjective evaluations were obtained regarding the physical capabilities of the aged, physical design features of dwellings themselves, difficulties experienced in daily life, desire to redesign problematic features of dwellings. Accident experiences in dwellings were also explored. Results indicate that aged persons experience difficulties when living alone. Crucial issues needing prompt change are proposed as design guidelines for dwellings for the aging society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28637 / ISA / 1994 / 8898

**Kosiewicz, Jerzy** (Academy Physical Education Warsaw, Marymoncka 34 str Lektykarska 5b/14 Poland (Tel: 33-80-81; Fax: 34-76-65)), **John Paul II Conception of the Body.**

¶ Presents the ontological conceptions of Pope John Paul II, one of the main representatives of the philosophical circle at the Lublin Catholic U in Poland. John Paul II formulates the anthropocentric Christian axiology, based on the theology of the body, creating the basis for adequate anthropology, ie. the anthropology of the gift. According to John Paul II, the purpose of this anthropology is to understand & explain a humanity. His philosophy, based on the existentialistic & theistic principle that essence precedes existence, rejects the opinion that at the foundation of human experience are changes of a biological nature. Thus, he rejects the reductionist interpretation. The starting point of this confessional in its assumption & aim is the true belief in creation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28638 / ISA / 1994 / 8899

**Kosonen, Pekka** (Dept Sociology Law U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland [Tel: 358-0-1912668; Fax: 358-0-1913088]), **The Impact of Economic Integration on National Welfare States in Europe.**

¶ As each European welfare state has been established in a different set of historical circumstances & inherited a different set of traditions & priorities, it is asked whether European integration will diminish this variety & produce more uniformity in welfare state development. The role of EU social policy in this respect is explored, concluding that EU social legislation remains rather restricted. However, other factors associated with economic integration will change the preconditions of European welfare systems in many ways: (1) financial liberalization & integration; (2) tax competition, which is likely to reduce tax rates, especially on goods & services, & in turn, erode the financial basis of the welfare state in many high tax countries; & (3) harmonization of economic & monetary policies, which should stabilize economic development. On the other hand, opportunities to regulate national welfare states & unemployment rates will diminish. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28639 / ISA / 1994 / 8900

**Kostov, Georgi** (Instit Sociology, 13A Maskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [Tel: 359-2-88-10-60]), **Economic and Political Integration/Disintegration in the World.**

¶ It is suggested that technological & economic development gives rise to many hopes as well as many problems. The economic & political processes in the contemporary world are, on the one hand, processes of globalization & integration, & on the other, of differentiation & opposition. The problem arises of how to seek ways that will allow, by taking into consideration the current interests of the particular countries & international alignments, to put to the fore the lasting historical interests of humankind as a whole, & to find a stable solution to the emerging problems & conflicts between particular groups of countries & within particular countries in the economic & political spheres. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28640 / ISA / 1994 / 8901

**Kostova, Dobrinka** (Instit Sociology U Sofia, BG-1504 Bulgaria), **The Economic Elite in Post-Communist Bulgaria. The Paradoxes of the Adaptation.**

¶ A comparative study on the economic elite in postcommunist Bulgaria, Hungary, & Yugoslavia was conducted in 1990 & 1993. The results of the Bulgarian survey are presented here. Following a review of the current societal situation, it is argued that the economic elite must hold a strategic position in any restructuring & developmental path. A central scientific debate over the nature of economic elite behavior in a period of transformation is considered—adaptive or inertial. The theoretical ideas come from the elitist paradigm & selected perspectives in transition theory. The empirical results offer the unique opportunity to test key hypotheses about elite recruitment, adaptation, survival, & failure under conditions of profound disequilibria. The adaptation-vs-inertia policies of the economic elite are analyzed in microeconomic reform, shock therapy, & privatization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28641 / ISA / 1994 / 8902

**Kotsoyev, Alexander G.** (Instit Socioeconomic Problems Population Russian Academy Sciences, 27 Krassikova Moscow 117218 Russia [Tel: 095-1290400; Fax: 095-2065384]), **Social Youth Policy in Russia: What Should the Government Do?**

¶ The Russian government is striving to develop a fundamental strategy of social development. An important part of this strategy is its "youth" component. An effective solution of the problem of youth socialization is a condition sine qua non of reproduction of Russia society's integrity on a new qualitative level. The sociolaboral aspects of this problem are central: (1) The structural reconstruction of the economy will involve a contingent of qualified workers; it is urgently necessary to prepare such a contingent. (2) Economic development of regions of the extreme North, Siberia, & the Far East will demand considerable quantities of people; youth are needed to guarantee the conservation of the demographic reproduction potential. (3) There is considerable danger of unemployed youth's participation in criminal organizations, including illegal military formations; the situation of youth in Russian society demands nonstandard attempts to find solutions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28642 / ISA / 1994 / 8903

**Kotzeva, Tatyana** (Instit Sociology, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [Tel: 3592-564-944; Fax: 3592-470-0264]), **Feminization of the Bulgarian Society under Socialism: Barrier or Alternative in the New Democracy.**

¶ Discusses the construction of women's rights & positions within the context of Bulgarian society, highlighting the Marxist interpretation of sexual equality as well as the role of the socialist state in sexual politics. It is questioned whether legal affirmations help or hurt women. An attempt is made to reveal the realities hidden under the myth of the "emancipation of the socialist woman." It is argued that the overrepresentation of women in the lowest positions of the economy & public life is an expression of the functional & collectivistic objectives of the socialist system. These contentions are supported by data from recent sociological surveys. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28643 / ISA / 1994 / 8904

**Kourti, Evangelia & Androussou, Alexandra** (U Crete, GR-11524 Athens Greece [Tel: 30-1-6494998]), **Identity Construction within a Bi-Cultural Context.**

¶ Presents factors shaping the identity of a class of 25 children ages 9-11 from mixed marriages (French-Greek) attending a Franco-Hellenic school in Athens, Greece. The construction of identity is examined in a cross-cultural perspective using as indicators both language & cultural identity. Qualitative methods used include questionnaires, interviews, & diaries to establish both language preferences in multiple spheres (school, home, play) & the culture with which the children most identify. Findings reveal that, in the process of constructing identity, everyday cultural identification plays a primary role while language remains a pertinent indicator of the dynamics of this process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28644 / ISA / 1994 / 8905

**Kovach, Imre** (Instit Political Science Hungarian Academy Sciences, H-1068 Budapest [Tel: 1214-830; Fax: 1221-843]), **Agricultural Transformation in Hungary and Other Eastern European Countries.**

¶ Restructuring of agriculture in Central & Eastern Europe after 1989 is one of the most dramatic economic transformations in history. Over the last four years, agricultural production in Hungary has dropped by 30%-40%, the number of employees has fallen from 1,088,000 to 340,000, privatization & compensation have been carried out, unemployment rates have risen to nearly 20% in rural areas, & property & class relations have changed. Similar social & economic processes are taking place in the other postsocialist countries, suggesting that Eastern European agriculture has changed its location in the world & the European economy. The results of agricultural transformation & new property relations are demonstrated, & the special Eastern-Central European rural problems of ruralization, rural overpopulation, & migration are discussed, using empirical data & government accounts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28645 / ISA / 1994 / 8906

**Kovacic, Branislav & Rabrenovic, Gordana** (Dept Communication U Hartford, West Hartford CT 06117 [Tel: 203-768-4096; Fax: 203-768-4096]), **Social Stress (Life Events) and Social Support in the Stress-Distress Process among Married Individuals in the People's Republic of China: A Case of Shanghai.**

¶ Examines the relationship among social stressors (life events), social support, & psychological depression in the People's Republic of China. Results of a survey administered to a random sample of 773 adult married residents of Shanghai indicate that communicative social stressors (face-threatening &/or face-losing interactional/interpersonal incidents) are the most powerful stressors. Communicative life events are governed by cultural norms, interpersonal dynamics, & individual characteristics rather than socioeconomic status. Social support is defined as social resources (status, wealth, power, emotional comfort, & information) that are accessible &/or mobilized through interpersonal ties of varying degrees of intimacy. Results suggest marital & work domains are the sources of both the strongest social stressors (life events) & effective social support. In the sample, cultural, interpersonal (micro-structural), & individual processes seem to better explain the role of social support in the stress-distress process than indicators of global social structure. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28646 / ISA / 1994 / 8907

**Kowalewicz, Kazimierz** (Instytut Sociologii U Łódź, PL-90214 Poland (Tel: 48-42-33-15-53; Fax: 48-42-32-23-59)), **Questions on the Stage, Answers in the Heart and Interculturalism All Around.**

¶ Historians of the theater can easily show that the dialogue between theaters of different cultures has a long history. However, such endeavours are of limited value if similarities & differences between them are omitted. These similarities & differences should be sought not only in form, but also in content. At the same time, deliberations about interculturalism cannot be restricted to the theater alone. The reflection on interculturalism should take into consideration the entire situation of art in today's culture. It is only then that one can clearly see that interculturalism in the theater is reflected in a real "here & now" social situation, in a live presence of actors & spectators making that which is apparently impossible possible. A geographic layout of the world is overcome tangibly through live, direct encounter of people. That which is global is revealed &, simultaneously, reflected in local colors. It is also then that questions about the identity of theater, culture, & each of those present fully emerge. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28647 / ISA / 1994 / 8908

**Kowalewski, David A. & Hoover, Dean** (Social Science Division Alfred U, NY 14802), **Incomes in the World-System: A Model of Future Dynamics.**

¶ The understanding & forecasting of elite & nonelite incomes have been hampered by the lack of a multivariate, global, dynamic methodology that takes into account the differences between core & periphery nations. These deficiencies are addressed by building a dynamic model of elite & nonelite incomes in core & periphery based on a modified version of world-systems theory. The trajectories of incomes, & inequalities, generated by the basic model are examined. Then the model is subjected to a variety of shocks to discover the master variables of the system. Implications of the findings are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28648 / ISA / 1994 / 8909

**Kowarick, Lúcio** (Dept Political Science U São Paulo, Brazil 05508-900 (Tel: 00-55-11-2112269; Fax: 00-55-11-2112269)), **The Popular Associations during the Workmen's Party (Partido dos Trabalhadores, PT) at the Municipality of São Paulo (1989-93).**

¶ The Partido dos Trabalhadores's (PT's) victory in São Paulo, Brazil, brought great hope to the urban social movements that supported the party's candidate in the municipal election. During the early period of Luiza Erundina's term in office, the demands of popular associations were emphatically adopted in the decision-making processes; eg, popular associations in health, education, housing, etc, claimed a deliberative role in the definition of public policies. However, this emphasis gave way to a style of administration that began to favor the practice of negotiation of the multiple, divergent interests in the metropolis. These changes are analyzed here not only as new ways of conciliating state-society relations, but as new conceptions of popular participation in building a democratic system. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28649 / ISA / 1994 / 8910

**Kozakiewicz, Helena** (Polish Academy Sciences, PO Box 24 Palace Culture & Science PL-00901 Warsaw), **Sociological Discourse as Ideology.**

¶ In regard to Kenneth Thompson's thesis on the "consciousness of the social" as a form of ideology, it is hypothesized that sociological discourse itself as the privileged form of consciousness of the social is irreducibly ideological. The relationship between sociology & ideology is examined via an analysis of the interdependence of the emergence of the modern state & the emergence of the philosophical ideal of modern objectivistic science as valid knowledge, culminating in the birth of sociology. An illustrative example is offered, focusing on the relations between the structure of state power & the professional ethos of sociological practice in Poland before 1989. It is concluded that the task of sociological theory—to understand the consciousness of the social—cannot be satisfactorily accomplished without an awareness of the ideological character of sociological cognition itself. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28650 / ISA / 1994 / 8911

**Krantz, Birgit & Hornyansky Dalholm, Elisabeth** (School Architect-

ture U Lund, S-22100 Sweden (Tel: 46-46-10-73-30; Fax: 46-46-10-73-29)), **Participation in Design: Communicating Housing Qualities.**

¶ Participation in design of buildings is rather exceptional in current practice, even if a number of cases with different approaches can be found in the literature. Here, experiences of communicating with laypeople through full-scale simulation models are presented. Generally, a problem in the design process with participation of laypeople is that there is no adequate tool for communication. The drawings are difficult for laypeople to interpret, which prevents them from participating equally. At the Dept of Building Functions Analysis in Lund, Sweden, the use of full-scale mock-ups has been applied in 3 case studies of housing design processes. The processes engage the future residents in using the one-to-one model for the development of their dwellings. In the progress of the design work, the users, with the help of the model, gradually develop a spatial ability, an insight of possible practical solutions, an aesthetic awareness. The full-scale modeling method: facilitates dialogue; gives the future residents an appropriate design of their dwellings; & contributes to the general knowledge of housing design qualities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28651 / ISA / 1994 / 8912

**Krantz, Birgit & Palm Lindén, Karin** (School Architecture U Lund, S-22100 Sweden (Tel: 46-46-10-73-30; Fax: 46-46-10-73-29)), **Forms of Collective Housing, Forms of Living Alternatives.**

¶ Recent concepts of collective housing in Sweden represent ideas of a new way of organizing everyday life, based on materialistic conditions more than ideological communality. Three main objectives that constitute the concept are: rationalizing of housework, mutual informal support & care, a social interaction environment, &, most important, the means for achievement, ie, the residents' shared daily work & responsibilities. Changes in security systems & housing policy are explored to bring to the fore research experiences of collective housing & to discuss how specific qualities of housing form might compensate for cuts & privatization in the public sector. Issues of relevance are associated with target groups & their characteristics, & housing qualities & values constituted by the collective environment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28652 / ISA / 1994 / 8913

**Krasin, Yuri A.** (Gorbachev Foundation, Leningradski Pr 49 Moscow Russia (Tel: 095-157-69-62; Fax: 095-943-95-94)), **Formation of Civil Society in Changing Russia.**

¶ Explores the formation of Russia's civil society as the fundamental substance of democratic institutions, relations, & culture. The base of the Russian civil society's formation is a transformation of property relations, which leads to the crystallization of large groups of interests. But the general composition & major characteristics of the emergent civil society have not been clarified yet. There is a wide range of options for civil society's development, from the mercantile-antagonistic variant dooming Russia to years of social conflicts to civilized regulation ensuring a balance of interests within their contradictory diversity. At the same time, the formation of civil society in Russia cannot be reduced to economic interests & relations. The initial stage of civil society is characterized by numerous conflicts caused by the collision & adjustment of interests of developing social groups. The absence of mature structures & "shock-absorbing" mechanisms in civil society gives a strong impetus to the use of authoritarian & confrontational methods to resolve sociopolitical crises. But those methods contradict the goals of democratic reformation & objectively head off the shaping of civil society as a solid foundation for the democratic process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28653 / ISA / 1994 / 8914

**Krasinets, Eugene S. & Barinova, Nadeshda M.** (Institut Social-Economic Studies Population Russian Academy Science, Moscow 117218 (Tel: 007-095-1256419; Fax: 007-095-1290801)), **Modern Emigration from Russia: Sociological Aspects of the Problem.**

¶ By the end of the 1980s, emigration from Russia increased sharply. Illegal emigration flows to developed countries formed. Questioning was conducted in Moscow & in the Omsk oblast in 1993 among Russian citizens with registered exit papers. Attention is placed on the: (1) dynamics, character, & directions of emigration flows; (2) social-demographic structure of modern emigration; (3) peculiarities of emigration behavior; (4) structural specification of the ethnic emigration; (5) main features of the labor emigration, & in particular, of the brain drain; & (6) adapta-

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tion & reemigration problems of emigrants from Russia. Results may be used as a base for elaborating general directions of differentiated policy concerning Russian foreign migration regulation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28654 / ISA / 1994 / 8915

**Krasteva, Anna** (Instit Philosophy Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 6 Patriarch Evtimii BG-1000 Sofia (Tel: 359-2-25-42-57; Fax: 359-2-81-93-49)), **National Identity and Citizenship or Some Paradoxes of the Post-Communist Consciousness.**

¶ Focuses on the redefinition of the concept of national identity in post-communist Bulgaria. Two conceptions of national identity are examined, one considering the individual's link with the nation as a choice, & the other as a belonging. Also examined are the two kinds of means the communist power used to remove the values of national identity from citizenship. The way the communist power treated the minorities expresses the direction in which the whole population was formed, as loyal subjects but not as active citizens. Also explored is the idea of "Europe or Balkanization"—a dilemma faced by most East European countries. It could be formulated also in cultural terms: incorporation to the "universal" values or return to the proper roots. The political discourse articulates Husserl's idea of Europe not as a geographical reality but as a spiritual essence. Paradoxes considered include: the traditional "ethnic" understanding has been gradually undermined, yet without constructive achievement of "civic" understanding; the links that until now have weaved the tissue of mutual understanding & tolerance between ethnocultural groups are traditional rather than modern & civic; the importance of citizenship as a mechanism for mediating the individual feeling of belonging & the legal contours of a national community is diminished by the weakness of the civil society unable to articulate particular interests. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28655 / ISA / 1994 / 8916

**Krättli, Inga** (Im Planggli, CH-8867 Niederurnen Switzerland (Tel: 0041-58-21-28-44; Fax: 0041-58-21-11-35)), **The Psychophysiology of Movement in Sports and Exercise: Body and Mind Have a Logic of Their Own.**

¶ Active movement is characteristic of every self-organizing living system, including humankind—sustained immobility is incompatible with life. Movement organizes the adaptive realization of an individual's genetic potential in an ever-changing environment, & serves to secure the survival of the organism under alternating conditions. It is an internal drive that involves both conscious & automatic processes. Here, the human physique is mapped as a well-structured ecosystem composed of two main subsystems: the motor nervous system & the sensory system. Their underlying working patterns are basically the same, & they can substitute for each other in case of emergency, or separate from each other for a limited time, in the case of athletic performance. It is concluded that the sociology of the body cannot be understood by dissecting the involved mental & physical processes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28656 / ISA / 1994 / 8917

**Krause, Elliott A.** (Northeastern U, Boston MA 02115 (Tel: 617-373-2686; Fax: 617-373-2688)), **Profession-State Relations in an Evolving World.**

¶ The context of professions has changed from one friendly to the growth of individual professions (1880-1950) to one that restricts their growth & channels their energy along routes chosen by the state or by capitalism. In Third World nations, where the state has hardly separated itself from either the army or fundamentalist religious movements, these act as yet another barrier to the development of autonomous professions. A model is needed of the entire profession-state-capitalist-consumer context, which can be used in different social contexts to analyze the changes presently affecting professional group power & autonomy. Such a four-fold schema is used here to investigate the changes in these relationships in the US, Western & Eastern Europe, & Egypt. The absence of significant consumer power—the only counterbalance to these other forces—is noted, as well as current professional attitudes toward consumers, which view them as yet another force limiting professional autonomy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28657 / ISA / 1994 / 8918

**Krause, Peter** (German Instit Economic Research, Königin-Luise-Str 5 D-14195 Berlin), **Income Development in East Germany: Inequality, Evaluation, and Poverty, 1990-1993.**

¶ Examines changes in incomes, inequality, living conditions, & resident satisfaction in the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) since unification in 1989, focusing on the development of relative income poverty as one of the consequences of the transformation process. Analysis is based on 4 waves of the German Socio-Economic Panel Study, begun in West Germany in 1984, & conducted in the former GDR since 1990 with an initial sample of 4,453 respondents in 2,179 households. The increasing poverty rate is attributed primarily to 4 reasons: (1) poverty rates were very low in the former GDR; (2) higher changes in income increase the risk of poverty; (3) some people are excluded from general economic development, & (4) the reference level for welfare comparisons increased. Alternative calculations are presented, based on different assumptions about how to calculate relative income-poverty rates for unequal societies in the unification process. It is shown that poverty rates in eastern Germany increased greatly, & are now about the same as in the former West Germany. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28658 / ISA / 1994 / 8919

**Krauskopf, Dina** (U Costa Rica, 2050 San Jose), **El problema de la exclusión en la juventud rural latinoamericana** (The Problem of Exclusion in Latin American Rural Youth). (SPA)

¶ Discusses the role of family, education, & work in the elaboration of personal identity among peasant youth in Latin America. The levels of modernity or traditionalism of the social sectors to which people belong affect the process of restructuring & reelaboration that occurs during the juvenile phase: the higher the level of modernity, the more important identity becomes in the organization of behavior. Social exclusion may be accepted by youth when seen as a psychosocial moratorium that promises advantages in social insertion as adults. However, economic marginalization, the model of a scholarized youth, & early pressures to participate in the labor markets prompt the search for alternative options. The way Latin American peasant youth live during this period has particular psychosocial & economic characteristics that involve both the elaboration of identity & the establishment of a strategy toward adulthood. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28659 / ISA / 1994 / 8920

**Krawczyk, Zbigniew** (Academy Physical Education, Marymoncka 34 str Warsaw Poland (Tel: 34-04-31; Fax: 34-76-65)), **The Body as a Cultural Fact.**

¶ Argues that the cultural sciences, including sociology, no longer apprehend the body in the language of the natural sciences. Rather, the starting point for understanding the human body is that the body—as the basis of the existence of individual—is entangled in a world of social relations & cultural values. Developed here is a typology of relations between the world of social relations & values & the values of the human body, exploring: dependence of the construction of the body on the social & ecological structure; techniques of using the body; control of the body; the body as a sin; & sacral values of the body. A typology of patterns of somatic culture is also devised, including aesthetic, hedonistic, ascetic, hygienic, & agonistic models. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28660 / ISA / 1994 / 8921

**Krebill-Prather, Rose & Rosa, Eugene A.** (Dept Sociology Washington State U, Pullman 99164-4020 (Tel: 1-509-335-4621; Fax: 1-509-335-6419)), **Societal Consequences of the Restructuring of Carbon Society: Impacts to Well-Being of Reduced Fossil Fuel Dependence.**

¶ The threat of global warming challenges the long-term sustainability of all societies. Anticipating the consequences of global warming & other global changes, & developing effective policies to address these consequences, requires careful strategic analysis & planning. Key among the options for deliberation is a reduction in fossil fuel consumption, the principal source of carbon dioxide. Here, the impact of such a policy on societal well-being—health, lifestyle, education, & quality of life—is explored. Data are from a multiwave panel study, 1980-1985, among leading industrial nations. Results indicate that, after 1970, measures of societal well-being continued on their historical trajectories, but the trends in carbon dioxide loads diverged along three separate paths. The policy implication of this finding is that appreciable reductions in fossil fuel consumption may, over the short to medium term, have little impact on societal well-being. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28661 / ISA / 1994 / 8922

**Krebs, Dagmar** (ZUMA, PO Box 122155 D-68072 Mannheim Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-621-1246176; e-mail: krebs@zuma-mannheim.de)), **Nationalism as a Sensitive Question in Germany.**

¶ Who are the people who do not want to participate in a study concentrating on the topic of nationalism & national identity & how do they differ in their social & attitudinal structure from people who do participate? The analyses are based on a social science survey conducted 3-4 times a year with a representative national sample of about 2,500 people, concentrating on the description & comparison of respondents & non-respondents on such variables as education, gender, age, occupational status, subjective social status, & political orientation. The questionnaire containing the questions on nationalism & national identity was given, at the end of the face-to-face interview, to those respondents who had agreed to complete the self-administered questionnaire. The relation of respondents to nonrespondents is about 33% to 67%. This can be seen as an indicator that nationalism is a sensitive topic in Germany. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28662 / ISA / 1994 / 8923

**Kreissig, Volkmar** (Institut Wirtschafts- & Sozialforschung, Annaberger Str 117 D-09120 Chemnitz Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0371-54-881; Fax: 0371-50-298)), **German Unification and New-Old Issues of Industrial Relations.**

¶ The German unification process implies the transfer of the former West German system of industrial relations, including officials, concepts, & structures, as well as the application of the West German legal framework for trade union & work councils' activities. There was already a discussion underway on necessary reforms of this system in West Germany before unification. Today, it is clear that the transfer of the West German system of industrial relations provided a useful frame to mobilize employees' actions & to achieve social solutions in view of the general economic recession & of the collapse of the East German economy after unification. There are new forms of industrial policies, initiated by the unions & other actors of the transformation processes, eg. job creation companies & state-promoted programs for industrial restructuring. New entrepreneurial concepts of Japanization & of further rationalization designed to ensure international competitiveness of German industry also call for new concepts regarding unions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28663 / ISA / 1994 / 8924

**Kreps, Gary A.** (Dept Sociology Coll William & Mary, Williamsburg VA 23187-8795 (Tel: 804-221-2597; Fax: 804-221-2390)), **Disasters as Nonroutine Social Problems.**

¶ It is argued that disasters are characterized appropriately as nonroutine social problems. The origins of disaster research are traced to the social problems specialty within sociology, where questions regarding how victims respond to physically harmful & socially disruptive events were examined from a largely social-psychological approach. The transcendence of a social problems orientation resulted from increased attention to more purely structural questions about disaster response, & greater reliance on collective behavior & social organizational perspectives in answering them. However, the special qualities of disasters as social problems remain. Here, these qualities are highlighted, recent arguments against treating disasters as social problems summarized, & rebuttals to these arguments proposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28664 / ISA / 1994 / 8925

**Krischke, Paulo J.** (Rua Vladimir Herzog 563, Florianopolis Santa Catarina Brazil (Tel: 55-482-361416; Fax: 55-482-344069)), **Municipal Elections and Neighborhood Associations in Southern Brazil: Some Trends in the Political Culture.**

¶ Reports research on popular participation in low-income neighborhoods in the southern state of Santa Catarina, Brazil. The aim was to study the relationship between sociopolitical participation & democratic changes in Brazilian political culture. Examined is the problem of participation in the current debate over changes in the political culture, in particular, over the legacy of populist state-led mobilization & the demobilization promoted by the previous military regime (1964-1985). Also discussed are data gathered in 3 low-income neighborhoods in Santa Catarina about sociopolitical participation & local changes in the normative claims used by the residents to justify participatory action. This discussion is based on the categories of Jürgen Habermas's communicative ac-

tion & Kohlberg's moral/cognitive development theories. The conclusion is that there is a mix between "subject" & "participatory" politicocultural trends, differently combined in these low-income neighborhoods. They relate to diverse experiences of political learning & organizing, & also to the different outcomes of municipal elections. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28665 / ISA / 1994 / 8926

**Krischke, Paulo J.** (Rua Vladimir Herzog 563, Florianopolis Santa Catarina Brazil (Tel: 55-482-361416; Fax: 55-482-344069)), **Alienation and Democratization in Latin America (A Case Study of the Political Culture in Three Low-Income Neighborhoods in Southern Brazil).**

¶ The literature on social actors & political transition in Latin America has often assumed that the opening up of institutional channels for electoral participation would increase conformity, apathy, or alienation. Reported here is a survey of 3 low-income neighborhoods that participated in housing government projects in southern Brazil. These projects were implemented by different ruling parties, & in 2 of the 3 cities, the 1992 elections changed the previous bipartisan party system by the elections of popular front opposition candidates for mayor. The survey, conducted 6 months before the elections, indicated that there were changes in the political culture in contrast to previous surveys. Findings show an increased awareness of the importance of a competitive party system, as well as other relevant data. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28666 / ISA / 1994 / 8927

**Krishna, Venni V.** (NISTADS, New Delhi 110012 India (Tel: 91-11-5729151; Fax: 91-11-575-4640)), **Colonial Science and the Emergence of Scientific Communities in the Developing Countries.**

¶ Despite the increasing corpus of literature & empirical studies, the question of the relationship between colonial science & the emergence of scientific communities in peripheral colonies remains outside the scope of historical studies. Here, sociological insights are offered on the scientific community concept. The notion of professionalization is related to the historical analysis on colonial science by drawing on empirical data from selected countries in Asia, Latin America, & Africa since the late-nineteenth century. The assumed positive relationship between colonial science & the emergence of scientific communities in former colonies is challenged, arguing instead that the latter development came about as a result of local endogenous political & intellectual efforts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28667 / ISA / 1994 / 8928

**Krishna, Venni V.** (NISTADS, New Delhi 110012 India (Tel: 91-11-5729151; Fax: 91-11-575-4640)), **Networks of Cooperation: Understanding Innovation and 'Success' through Smart Technical Changes in Indian Cooperative Dairy Industry.**

¶ Argues that the existing practice of science & technology (S&T) policies in most developing countries has overemphasized the input side of the research & development (R&D) spectrum for tackling problems of development & industrial productivity. Emphasis is thus given to factors such as increasing S&T personnel, finances, & other input-oriented research infrastructure often equated with the concept of "innovation." Consequently, the diffusion end of the R&D spectrum, organizational & institutional factors, & the crucial importance of minor technical changes are neglected. Here, an attempt is made to demonstrate the importance of these latter factors via an empirical study of an Indian cooperative milk food industry in Gujarat. It is argued that the relative success of this enterprise is related to minor technical changes, & institutional & organizational factors embedded in a sociotechnical work. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28668 / ISA / 1994 / 8929

**Kriz, Jürgen & Runde, Bernd** (Dept Psychology U Osnabrück, D-49069 Federal Republic Germany), **Micro-Macro Relations in Complex Systems.**

¶ Patterns of processes in small social systems have been developed only relative to the patterns of processes in the meta-systems (the "environment"), & now both perpetuate & are perpetuated by the pattern of interactions. On the other hand, by focusing on interactions, it may not be recognized that the persons who have come together have brought certain experiences & habits into the relationship, which have an effect on the rules. Patterns of interaction, therefore, also reflect expectations, interpretations, definitions of reality, etc., by the members. Moreover, com-

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munication, something interpersonal, is directly related to intrapersonal aspects. As a consequence, a hierarchy of phenomena exists, in which each level may be described in terms of self-organized processes. The question arises: How can these multilevel interactions of micro- & macroscopic processes (from any given standpoint) be conceptualized in terms of self-organization? These considerations suggest that it may be of value to take into account the pattern formation (& transition) in affective-cognitive processes, even to explain interactions between persons. Empirical work done to investigate this question is presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28669 / ISA / 1994 / 8930

**Krueggeler, Michael** (Schweizerisches Pastoralsoziologisches Institut, Postfach 1926 CH-9001 Saint Gallen Switzerland), **Modern Religion in Switzerland: From Confessional Cleavages towards Individualizing of Religion.**

¶ Modern nation building in Switzerland was deeply shaped by the existence of two mainstream churches or "confessions," a Catholic minority & a Protestant (reformed) majority. Though religious conflicts were weakened by linguistic diversity & federal political structure, the two Christian churches represented a highly institutionalized form of religion, most visible in everyday life. After WWII, the churches' loss of social control was a major aspect of more general social change. The question then arises as to what nowadays should be considered as religion, & what is (not) to be understood by the term of "individualization of religion." National survey data (N = 1,315) are drawn on to prove the hypothesis that the individualization of religion is different from secularization. Multivariate quantitative methods are used to analyze the transformation of religious culture beyond the traditional boundaries of the mainstream churches, as well as the remaining influences of confessional segmentation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28670 / ISA / 1994 / 8931

**Krupinski, Jerzy** (33 Campbell St, Bentleigh Victoria 3204 Australia [Tel: 61-3-557-5956; Fax: 61-3-550-1499]), **Social Psychiatry and Sociology of Mental Health: A View on Their Past and Future.**

¶ Social psychiatry deals with social factors associated with psychiatric morbidity, & up to the early 1970s, it was claimed that it should concentrate on the fight against all social ills affecting mental health, & that the psychiatrist should be responsible for the mental health of the society. In contrast, sociology of mental health questioned the expertise of the psychiatrist & the very existence of mental illness, claiming that it covers deviant behavior rejected by society. This approach is refuted here, indicating that not the existence, but the perception & presentation of psychiatric illness, are socially determined. Acknowledging the contribution of sociology & social sciences to psychiatry, it is suggested that the heroic period of social psychiatry & the iconoclastic approach of sociology of mental health are over. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28671 / ISA / 1994 / 8932

**Krymkowski, Daniel H. & Domanski, Henryk** (Dept Sociology U Vermont, Burlington 05405 [e-mail: d.krymkowski@uvmvax.uvm.edu]), **The Process of Social Stratification in Poland.**

¶ Examines the degree to which ongoing systemic changes in Poland in political institutions & the economy are paralleled by dynamics of social stratification. National-level survey data from 1972-1993 are drawn on to investigate the effects of social background & educational attainment on occupational status & earnings; all models are estimated for men & women separately. Regression analyses reveal complex patterns of stability & change over time, & enable the rejection of some hypotheses on dynamics of stratification popular in sociological literature. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28672 / ISA / 1994 / 8933

**Krymkowski, Daniel H. & Domanski, Henryk** (Dept Sociology U Vermont, Burlington 05405 [e-mail: d.krymkowski@uvmvax.uvm.edu]), **Systemic Change and the Process of Earnings and Occupational Attainment in Contemporary Poland.**

¶ Tests hypotheses concerning the relationship between structural change, & earnings & occupational attainment in Poland, utilizing national-level survey data from 1972-1993 to examine the effects of: (1) social background, educational attainment, & work experience on occupational prestige; & (2) educational attainment, work experience, commu-

nist party membership, & industrial sector on earnings. Regression analyses reveal complex patterns of stability & change over time. The effect of years of education on both earnings & occupational prestige has been increasing since the end of state socialism, while the effect of industrial sector on earnings has been decreasing during this period. Some findings differ by sex: eg, the increase in the effect of education on earnings is applicable only to men; for women, this effect declined between 1987 & 1993. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28673 / ISA / 1994 / 8934

**Kubiak, Hieronim E.** (Polonia Instytut Jagiellonian U, PL-30252 Krakow Poland [Tel: 48-12-219855; Fax: 48-12-219877]), **Explanatory Value of the Concept of National Character.**

¶ Controversy over concepts of national character range from dispute on the ontological status of human group attributes to debate on the nature of nation as a social entity. Concepts of national character & the different ends they serve are identified, & it is argued that if national character is to preserve its explanatory usefulness, it must be reformulated. Such a revision would exclude notions of "predestination," "human nature," & "race," & incorporate the function of accumulated effects of social conditionings. It is concluded that explanation of group behavior by national character is, in essence, a type of historical explanation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28674 / ISA / 1994 / 8935

**Kubin, Jerzy Z.** (Polish Sociological Assoc, Nowy Świat 72 Warsaw PL-00330 Poland [Tel: 0-048-22-267737; Fax: 0-048-22-267737]), **Shifting Solidarities and Social Actors' Strategies Influencing Macro-Social Change in Poland.**

¶ A new interpretation of deliberate attempts at macrosocial, political, & economic changes in Poland is presented, drawing on a review of several political studies, interviews with members of parliament, economic research, biographical literature on policymakers, & press releases of reports of the Supreme Chamber of Control. It is concluded that: (1) The successful strategy of Solidarity in the 1980s, which consisted in uniting significant social strata around nonviolent opposition to communism & aimed at the change of the structure of political power through negotiations, was part of a long chain of criticism & overt manifestations against totalitarian regimes in Poland & neighboring countries. The unexpected success of Solidarity can be attributed in part to favorable to macrosocial change conditions. (2) Shifts in political affiliation among major groups explains implementation of a market economy in Poland. (3) Further change resulted from the growing interest of excommunists in economic rather than political power. The old nomenclature, deprived of central political support, strengthened its position in banking, private business & in many state-owned industrial firms. Several unintended effects (eg, unemployment, corruption, & social polarization) are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28675 / ISA / 1994 / 8936

**Kugel, S. A.** (Research Committee Sociology & Social Psychology of Science, Universitetskaya nab 5 Saint Petersburg Russia 199034 [Tel: 7-812-312-64-54; Fax: 7-812-218-41-72]), **International Migration of Scientists Is a Mechanism of Self-Regulation.**

¶ Sociological survey data are used to describe the migration processes, both inside & out of the country, of Russian scientists. These changes are examined in the wider social context of the shift to market relations & associated transformations; The cyclic nature of the process is displayed & their mechanism demonstrated. Basic concepts underlying scientific policy in the sphere of scientist migration are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28676 / ISA / 1994 / 8937

**Kugel, S. A. & Lyssova, M. Y.** (Research Committee Sociology & Social Psychology of Science, Universitetskaya nab 5 Saint Petersburg Russia 199034 [Tel: 7-812-312-64-54; Fax: 7-812-218-41-72]), **Scientists in Universities-Social Aspects of Professional Growth.**

¶ Based on sociological surveys conducted in four cities in Russia, mechanisms, trends, & contradictions of professional growth of university scientists are examined, with focus on the experience of women professors. Factors favorable & unfavorable for professional growth are defined. Findings suggest that it is favorable to take part in research or to be mobile between curriculum subjects or sectors (but not institutions). However, promotion is adversely affected by such mobility. Types of motivations are compared, & their effect on professional activities, ie, influence of choice of orientation toward research or teaching, is examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28677 / ISA / 1994 / 8938

**Kühnel, Wolfgang & Stock, Manfred** (Dept Social Sciences Humboldt U, D-10099 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-20315219; Fax: 030-20315223]), **The Construction of Youth in Changing Germany.**

¶ Examines forms of youth socialization in unified Germany, noting differences between the eastern & western sectors. The manner in which sociological studies construct portraits of youth is criticized, & it is argued that social & regional disparities in socialization are broader than believed. Cumulative processes that lead to conflict between traditional & modern forms of social development are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28678 / ISA / 1994 / 8939

**Kully, Hannah** (U California, Los Angeles 90024 [Tel: 818-793-8591; Fax: 818-793-2988]), **Institutional Change, Culture, Identity and Solidarity.**

¶ The late twentieth century appears marked by disturbing shifts in connections between personal identities & bonds of community. The more persons define themselves in relation to characteristics of group membership, the more the foundations of shared social solidarity seem to crumble. How do sociologists account for this turn to fundamental identities, & what is the link between redrawn boundaries of the self & social fragmentation? Three points are made in support of cultural mediation in explaining the contemporary instance: (1) Recent social movements have been successful in identifying institutional oppression; struggles against this oppression have recast meanings of equality in many places, & social conditions are seen in new light. (2) This shift in values has triggered shifts in personal identities as oppressed group members recognize their victimhood; they internalize new values & adopt new descriptions of themselves. (3) Consequences for social solidarity are open-ended, dependent not only on psychological dispositions & possibilities for structural accommodation, but on the meaning content of equality & justice in the concrete situation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28679 / ISA / 1994 / 8940

**Kulpinska, Jolanta & Konecki, Krzysztof** (Instytut Socjologii U Łódź, PL-90214 Poland [Tel: 048-42-331553; Fax: 048-42-322359]), **Workers' Participation in the Privatised and Private Firms. The Polish Experience.**

¶ Worker participation in privatization is examined, based on case studies conducted of industrial enterprises in Łódź, Poland. Forms of participation are distinguished: formal & informal, through trade unions & worker councils, & involving blue collar workers & middle-range managers. Research shows that reciprocal perceptions & relationships among trade unions, workers' councils, & top management decisively influence privatization tactics used in the enterprise as well as forms & scope of interorganizational communication. This participation is necessary for effective transformation of enterprise. It is concluded that privatization always causes social tension & conflicts in labor relations, & thus requires attention to technical & organizational, as well as social, processes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28680 / ISA / 1994 / 8941

**Kumagai, Fumie** (Graduate School International Cooperations Kyorin U, Hachioji Tokyo 192 Japan [Tel: 81-466-82-0710; Fax: 81-466-81-5563]), **How Modern Is Modern Japan? The Mechanism of Japanese Modernization.**

¶ Japanese society is characterized by the integrated coexistence of both modernity & tradition. Here, this duality is analyzed in the context of Japanese modernization. Three major cultural orientations impacted the Japanese modernization process: Oriental culture, Korean & Chinese in particular, in the late sixth to eighth centuries; European culture, GB, Germany, & France in particular, in the nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries; & US culture since the end of WWII. Nevertheless, Japanese society never lost its own identity & maintained its cultural specificity. At each phase of modernization, the Japanese government sent missions to the current powerful countries to study the essence of technological, scientific, & cultural civilization. However a very limited number of foreigners came to Japan to become involved in its modernization. This type of cultural assimilation with minimum human direct involvement was entirely due to the fact that Japan was never colonized by any of the powers. Instead, Japan colonized itself culturally of its own accord; hence it can be termed the "self-colonization" of Japan. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28681 / ISA / 1994 / 8942

**Kumar, Krishan** (Keynes Coll U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NP England [Tel: 0227-764000; Fax: 0227-475472]), **Britishness and Englishness: National Identity and History.**

¶ While the idea of an English national character began to be formulated in the sixteenth century, in William Shakespeare's time, it was not until the eighteenth century that it was effectively mobilized for political purposes, this time as "Britishness" & the idea of a peculiar British destiny in world history. In the late nineteenth century, the idea of Britishness was reinforced by the imperial venture; at the same time, internally a distinctively English cultural identity began to be elaborated, which to some extent contradicted the British identity that was offered to the outside world. Here, considered is the part this history of national identity has played in GB's engagement with other nations, & the world at large, in this century, with focus on how it has affected GB's current attempt to come to terms with its European identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28682 / ISA / 1994 / 8943

**Kumar, R.** (Dept Sociology Vidyant Hindu Coll, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh India [Tel: 266420]), **Education and Training for Participation: An Indian Scene.**

¶ Workers' participation in management as a goal was adopted in India 1952-1965. Despite legislation to achieve this goal, workers' participation remains to this day something of a mere slogan. A number of studies conducted to explore the causes of this cite the following factors: weak & ineffective trade unions, multiplicity & interunion rivalry, uncongenial & noncooperative attitudes of both labor & management, level of education, motivation, training, & provenance background. It is argued here that the most important factors are motivation, education, & training. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28683 / ISA / 1994 / 8944

**Kümbetoglu, Belkis** (Marmara U, Istanbul Turkey 81040 [Tel: 216-336-28-09; Fax: 216-338-99-42]), **Bosnian Refugees in Kırklareli (Turkey) Camp.**

¶ Focuses on Bosnian refugee experiences in Turkey, based on an anthropological field study in a camp in Kırklareli. Refugees were given an opportunity to discuss, in their own words, their wishes, emotional & psychological problems, & difficulties encountered in the camp setting. Topics discussed include: experience in the camp; how families react to new settlement conditions; what kind of factors have influenced their cultural identities; & what type of social support & assistance they have had. The preparation & implementation of an efficient aid plan is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28684 / ISA / 1994 / 8945

**Kumpes, Josip** (Instytut Migration & Ethnicity U Zagreb, HR-41000 Croatia [Tel: 385-41-539-777; Fax: 385-41-518-248]), **Religion, Politics and Inter-Ethnic Relations.**

¶ Provides a comparative sociological & social historical analysis of some sociohistorical contexts relating to the links among religion, politics, & ethnicity, with special attention to the conditions in the South Slav (Balkan) area. As in the past & in most contemporary political & ethnic perturbations & conflicts, a greater or lesser role of religion (especially confessionality) is practically inevitable, & in all those cases, the basic cause of conflict is identification of religious & ethnic/national dimensions. Lessening the religious & ethnic identity depends on a (political) understanding & on a self-understanding of the place & role of religion in concrete sociopolitical circumstances. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28685 / ISA / 1994 / 8946

**Kung, Hsiang-Ming Justine** (Dept Sociology State U New York Buffalo, Amherst 14260 [Tel: 716-688-4568; e-mail v1076vq@ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu]), **Effects of Women's Social Roles on Their Distress Levels in Non-Western Societies.**

¶ Previous research on psychological well-being in Western societies found that: (1) women are more distressed than men, attributable to the constrained social roles of married women; & (2) supportive extended kin buffer or mediate the risks of psychological distress. It is hypothesized here that people living in stem families will be less distressed than those living in nuclear families. Secondary analysis of 1990 national survey data from Taiwan (N = 2,531 respondents (Rs)) are used to examine

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whether these findings can be replicated in non-Western societies. Regression analyses show that Chinese women in Taiwan, like women in Western societies, are more distressed than men. However, unlike in the West, Chinese women whose marriages have dissolved are more distressed than their male counterparts, as well as single men & women. A curvilinear relationship is found between power in decision making & psychological distress among Chinese Rs; moreover, this relationship is more J-shaped in the Taiwanese data than the U-shape typically found in Western data. While family structure itself does not significantly affect distress levels, married Rs living in the stem family are more distressed than those in the nuclear family. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28686 / ISA / 1994 / 8947

**Künzler, Jan** (Lehrstuhl Soziologie II U Würzburg, D-97074 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 049-931-888-4820; Fax: 049-931-888-4890]), **Why Men Do (No) Housework? Explaining Male Participation in Domestic Labor—A Meta-Analysis.**

¶ Reviews 65 studies published 1970-1992 regarding husbands' participation in domestic labor. Univariate findings are combined by calculating weighted means. Males (Ms) in dual-earner families do a greater share than Ms in single-earner families (33% vs 20%), but this seems to be the consequence of their wives doing less. Whereas employed wives reduce their weekly housework considerably (from 45 to 26 hours), husbands do about 10 hours whether their wives are employed or not. Contrary to the comparison of univariate findings, the integration of probabilities shows that husbands also take a greater absolute share when their wives are employed. The contribution of husbands increases with their wives earning more. The more conservative the sex-role orientation is, the more conservative the division of labor. But husbands do not take a greater absolute share when they have more children. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28687 / ISA / 1994 / 8948

**Kuo, Wen H., Lin, Keh-Ming & Takeuchi, David** (Dept Sociology U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112 [Tel: 801-581-6153; Fax: 801-585-3784]), **Prevalence of Psychiatric Disorders among Chinese-Americans in Los Angeles.**

¶ A report on the preliminary results of a large-scale epidemiological study on the community population of Chinese Americans in Los Angeles County, CA. Using an area random sampling procedure & a standardized interview schedule, the prevalence of psychiatric disorders were assessed in a sample of 1,700 adults. The results suggest that the prevalence rates of specific disorders are varied between different diagnoses & subgroups of Chinese Americans. Risk factors associated with each psychiatric disorder are examined in detail. The prevalence rates found are then compared with reports from ECA studies & studies conducted in the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, & Taiwan. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28688 / ISA / 1994 / 8949

**Kurczewski, Jacek Maria** (Dept Sociology of Custom & Law U Warsaw, PL-00503 Poland [Tel: 48-2-625-40-86; Fax: 48-2-625-40-86]), **Democracy under the Rule of Law: Institutional Opportunities and Social Strains.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Examines relations between major branches of power in postcommunist Poland, with attention to three areas of political controversy: decommunization, socioeconomic claims, & moral values, as related to the individual-state-family triad. The role of trade unions during the transition process is discussed, along with the implications of the rule of law in Polish politics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28689 / ISA / 1994 / 8950

**Kurian, George** (Dept Sociology U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4 [Tel: 403-220-6501]), **Conflict among South Asian Families in Canada.**

¶ Immigrants from South Asia in Canada significantly increased in the 1960s, to 300,000+ after the liberalization of immigration laws. A new generation of people have grown up in Canada who are socialized in modern urban society. Parents are faced with the problem of trying to understand the different lifestyles of youth. For parents who are professionals, the need to compromise has become a challenge for the future of their children. Some, however, hold on to traditional views of strict discipline.

The conflicts faced by these families & their future prospects are examined, based on a number of studies. There are some indications that the young are trying to understand the significance of traditions & are making some adjustments. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28690 / ISA / 1994 / 8951

**Kürsat-Ahlers, Elçin** (Institut Soziologie U Hannover, D-30167 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0511-762-4698; Fax: 0511-762-5554]), **Psychogenesis of Migration: The Process of Emotional Adjustment and Identification of the Migrant Groups.**

¶ Migration implies not only the sudden disappearance of the old & confrontation with the new cultural context, often referred to as "cultural shock," but also a fundamental restructuring of the whole "affective valences," ie, the geographical, social, & symbolic identifications that constitute the sense of identity. The migration can entail a successful transition, the reorganization of the personality & self-concept, sublimation, self-reflection, & self-detachment, depending on migratory conditions. Migration can also become a process of emancipation from involvements—from the affective bondages & cognitive chains—of We-belongings. The degree of attained ability to overcome dual categories, eg, the idealization or the deidealization (devaluation) of either society, indicates both a higher degree of individuation & a widening of the radius of identifications; the process is felt as an enhancement of the self, a growth of the ego. The present decivilizing processes in European societies, as manifested in physical violence against migrants, create a double-bind: a retardation or reversal of ego-development & identification processes through threat & high insecurity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28691 / ISA / 1994 / 8952

**Kurzeil, Edith** (Adelphi U, Garden City NY 11530 [Tel: 516-877-4964; Fax: 212-787-9556]), **The Transfer of Psychoanalytic Knowledge: The Thought of Sandor Ferenczi.**

¶ Sandor Ferenczi, one of Sigmund Freud's closest collaborators, established psychoanalysis in Hungary. Here, the cultural & professional conditions that allowed for the dissemination & acceptance of Ferenczi's therapeutic advances are summarized. They depended on local & temporal views of society, & how these, in turn, favored specific interpretations of psychoanalysis. In fact, Ferenczi's thought, neglected until a few years ago, is now being elaborated on by psychoanalytic therapists around the world. Both acceptance & neglect, however, also respond to the relative ascent & decline in beliefs about the scientificity & therapeutic viability of psychoanalysis, & the (legal & societal) importance accorded questions of child abuse, needs of love & acceptance, & analytic abstinence vs gratification. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28692 / ISA / 1994 / 8953

**Kusá, Zuzana** (Institut Sociology Slovak Academy Sciences, 813 64 Bratislava [Tel: 427-32-63-21; Fax: 427-36-13-12]), **"To Be of Bourgeois Origin"—An Insurmountable Stigma? (On Erosive Power of Traditional Social Networks in the Period of Communism).**

¶ The question of family autonomy in totalitarian society, & its functioning as a space of transmission of cultural & social capital, is explored on the basis of life-history narratives (N = 30) of descendants of Slovak intelligentsia families. Focus is on how Ss describe their life through the family social decline under the communist regime (loss of job, property, imprisonment, etc), & especially, on family coping strategies & the structural preconditions for their survival. It is shown that in critical moments, substantial support was obtained from sizable family social networks that included not only mobilizable kinship relations, developed through recent history among the members of Slovak evangelic intelligentsia, but also ties, based on national cohesion, schoolmate solidarity, confessional solidarity, etc, that linked members of former elite with representatives of the communist regime. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28693 / ISA / 1994 / 8954

**Kutsar, Dagmar** (Family Research Unit Tartu U, EE-2400 Estonia [Tel: 37234-35436; Fax: 37234-35440]), **Multiple Social Change and Stress of People in Estonia.**

¶ Recent social change in Estonia has been the source of a great deal of stress. What are the reactions people experience & what do they feel while coping with the new life situations? Who is at greater risk of non-survival, & who can meet the social changes as attractive life challenges?

A questionnaire was administered to 809 adult respondents in Apr/May 1993. Factor analysis reveals the presence of 4 factors (frustration, happiness, nostalgia, & future hopes) that determine stress reactions. With the help of cluster analysis, the respective profiles are analyzed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28694 / ISA / 1994 / 8955

**Kutsar, Dagmar & Trumm, Avo** (Family Research Unit Tartu U, EE-2400 Estonia [Tel: 37234-53436; Fax: 37234-35440]), **Changed Situation, Remained Needs: Challenge for Welfare Policy in Estonia.**

¶ The legacy of the totalitarian system is a major obstacle to a competitive society & active social policy in Estonia. The reorientation of the economy from the eastern to the western market is creating severe economic crisis & reducing production, which in turn results in extremely low wages. Most households cannot maintain their normal consumption behavior & feel excluded from their habitual way of living. Learned helplessness, new social problems, & suspiciousness about privatization & sociopolitical decisions of the government make people feel insecure & stressed. Lack of self-help mentality, problems of survival, & the absence of an enterprising spirit & initiative remain the main dilemmas of welfare policy in current Estonia. Here, the economic situation of 420 households is examined based on data drawn from the Estonian Household Budget Survey. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28695 / ISA / 1994 / 8956

**Kuvacic, Ivan, The Rise and the Fall of the New Class.**

¶ A major reason for the collapse of the Soviet system was its rapidly increasing economic stagnation in the midst of a capitalist world. A major source of this stagnation was in the political sphere, a consequence of the endemic deficiencies of the one-party monopoly of power. Today, the old Bolshevik class has lost not only its power & legitimacy, but also the formal respectability it once enjoyed. This does not mean, however, that it has lost all of its positions, social functions, & even privileges. For the remaining members of the class, then, the questions are: What kind of new political & economic opportunities are available within emerging post-communist societies? Who will adapt to a new set of rules, rhetorics, & operating rationales? How will their adaptations affect the system in which they operate? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28696 / ISA / 1994 / 8957

**Kuz'min, Mikhail V.** (19 Solomenskaya Str apt 53, Kiev-110 252110 Ukraine [Tel: 044-277-61-50; e-mail: synerg@sovam.com]), **Sociogenetics: Self-Organization Aspects of Evolution in Social Systems.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Investigates the evolutionary growth of social systems, treated as a biological, social, & economical phenomenon in synergetic unity of all aspects of human activities. Sociogenetic models are elaborated on the basis of hypercyclic connectivity of human activities into a functional pre-structure with posterior unfolding of deep-rooted potentialities during the process of evolutionary growth. It is supposed that Eigen's hypercycle does not only describe the origin of life, but processes in social life as well. The special role of Carl Jung's archetypes as social genome is argued. The development of social system is a sequential set of transitions between stable stationary states in the course of system growth. The system demonstrates behavioral metamorphoses, diversification, & hierarchical transformations. The macrospace of discovered integrative characteristics (system metabolism, technogenic connectivity, & cumulative wealth) is constructed to observe evolutionary scenarios. Introduction of relaxation time enables estimation of system stability on evolutionary trajectories. The processes proceeding on the mesolevel are reflected into cusp catastrophe surface in the macrospace under some conditions. As a result, the following complex dynamic effects in society are described: successive appearances of new aspects of production as bifurcation transitions, parabolic long-time oscillation of system metabolism, nonlinear logic of investment. The investigation yields the necessary conditions of social self-organization & economic effectiveness. The ways to unlimited growth are demonstrated. The argument is supported via computer simulation & statistics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28697 / ISA / 1994 / 8958

**Kuzmics, Helmut** (Institut Soziologie U Graz, A-8010 Austria [Tel:

00433163803554; Fax: 00433163803547]), **State Formation, Economic Development and Civilization in North-Western and Central Europe: A Comparison of Long-Term Civilizing Processes in Austria and England.**

¶ Reconstructs Norbert Elias's general model of civilized behavior as applied to England & Austria. His insights are confronted with interpretations of both processes found in the writings of comparative historical sociologists & historians. Analysis identifies two highly contrasting civilization patterns: an English habitus that contains a "gentlemanly" & a more Puritan code of behavior, securing the gradual extension of political participation to lower strata; & the Central European or Austrian pattern, characterized by pacification & bureaucratic rationalization from above, with only limited power to encourage loyalty in the rising industrial classes of the nineteenth century. Findings reveal the general fruitfulness of Elias's model & its adaptation to cover national developmental paths. Weaknesses of the model include the neglect of the broader economic & legal aspects of development in the English case, & of the aspect of policing, & a certain Prusso-centrism in his analysis of the Holy Roman Empire, underrating the weight & peculiarity of the Austrian civilizing pattern. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28698 / ISA / 1994 / 8959

**Kvande, Elin & Rasmussen, Bente** (Dept Sociology & Political Science U Trondheim, N-7055 Dragvoll Norway [Tel: 73-59-17-04; Fax: 73-59-15-64]), **The Restructuring of Gender Relations.**

¶ Between the late 1960s & 1990, the % of working females (Fs) rose from 22% to 70% in Norway; Fs in male (M)-dominated professional & organizations also increased. With international competition, a rationalization of work organizations is currently taking place in the form of flexibilization of the work force & dehierarchization of organizations. These processes led to a polarization of both M & F workers. Workers at the lowest levels, where 50% of Fs are employed, are threatened by irregular work contracts. Ms are more prone to unemployment than Fs because of the structural change from agriculture & production to a service economy. Public & private service sectors will offer jobs, often flexible work for shorter hours & low pay. A relative marginalization of Ms is thus occurring, characterized by shorter or longer periods of unemployment. Where Fs' position on the labor market has been strengthened, Ms' has been weakened. This development is addressed using Norwegian labor market data, case studies in public & private organizations, & international studies of organizational restructuring. Ways that this restructuring will influence gender relations in society & the family are investigated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28699 / ISA / 1994 / 8960

**Kwong, Julia** (Dept Sociology U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2 [Tel: 204-474-6396]), **Education in New Socialist China.**

¶ Examines the Chinese educational system during the 1980s as the socialist system moved toward a market economy. Focus is on the pressures on education, & its resistance & accommodation. The analysis considers the educational system as a microcosm of society, reflecting the tensions & contradictions of its social milieu. The discussion illustrates the interrelatedness of social system, & particularly the influence of the political economy on education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28700 / ISA / 1994 / 8961

**Kwong, Julia** (Dept Sociology U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2 [Tel: 204-474-6396]), **Universities and Student Mobilization: The Case of Communist China.**

¶ Examines how the social milieu of the university facilitated mobilization of Chinese students in 1966, 1986, & 1989. Education is an instrument of social control & universities teach values & skills to prepare future leaders for their adult roles. While universities promote commitment to the society's core values, the perceived discrepancies between such moral standards & social reality often prompt students to take action to redress social ills. The students' relatively homogeneous outlook resulting from years of socialization in schools gives the movement a solidarity otherwise difficult to achieve. Their years of training provide these participants with the intellectual skills & social abilities necessary to plan & organize actions, to disseminate their ideas, & to sway their followers. Furthermore, the close-knit campus community offers the geographic & social cohesion necessary for organized action. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28701 / ISA / 1994 / 8962

**Laari, Jukka T.** (Dept Sociology U Jyväskylä, SF-40351 Finland [Tel: 41-602937; e-mail: jlaari@tukki.jyu.fi]), **State and University: The Case of Finland.**

¶ Discusses the restructuring of politics of higher education in Finland, utilizing data drawn from a 1986 report & official documents. Focus is on the importance of the general European discussion on efficiency, enterprise, & quality to Finland. The most powerful & systematic presentation of this ideology was made by representatives of Finnish industry. While the stance of industry made just slight adjustments to the official doctrine, it implied huge transformations in the reality of higher education & academic research. The case shows that the role of the state in higher education might be secondary to that of economic forces & processes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28702 / ISA / 1994 / 8963

**Labbe, Dominique** (Institut études politiques Grenoble Domain U, F-38402 Saint Martin d'Heres France [Tel: 76-82-60-74; Fax: 76-82-60-74]), **The French Deunionisation.**

¶ In France, since the 1920s, there has never been such a small proportion of workers who belong to unions: currently, 10%. To explain this deunionization, two groups of factors are highlighted: (1) the general situation of the French economy & society: recession, unemployment, & the political situation; & (2) some factors indigenous to trade unions themselves. Plant-level trade unionism has weakened, & the networking of factories & offices by shop stewards has disappeared. The lack of united & dynamic leadership teams, & extreme fragmentation & divisions, has led to a loss of credibility & increasing unpopularity. Organizational modifications also had a major importance: authoritarian regrouping of unions; disappearance of representation by categories in the headquarters; & general disorder, instability, & disorganization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28703 / ISA / 1994 / 8964

**Labelle, Micheline** (Dept Sociology U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [Tel: 514-987-4385]), **Ethnicity, National Identity and Citizenship, Issues about Quebec.**

¶ The issues of ethnicity in the Canadian & the Québécois contexts is linked to specific political & institutional structures. Within Quebec's borders, the struggle for hegemony between the two founding people has fostered the institutional completeness of the ethnic communities & the definition of claims on public resources based on ethnic or racialized belonging. Furthermore, the institutional environment (departments, municipalities, schools, etc) within which relations between ethnic minorities & the Canadian & Quebec states are embedded is defined by contradictions in the field of linguistic, immigration, & management policy of ethnocultural diversity & integrative ideologies. The Québécois social & nationalist movement is in the process of self-redefinition, carrying with it the idea of a nation as a universal unit based on the concept of a territorially, as opposed to ethnically, defined citizenship. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28704 / ISA / 1994 / 8965

**Labib, Tahar** (Assoc Arabe Sociologie, BP 444 El-Menzah 1004 Tunis Tunisia [Tel: 284042; Fax: 216-1-750786]), **Tradition, contemporanéité et modernité** (Tradition, Contemporaneity and Modernity). (FRE)

¶ An exploration of the contemporary Arab discourse of living within a temporal conjunction. In this state of contemporaneity, existence in synchrony with modernity does not entail a break with tradition. Contemporaneity maintains an identity linked to tradition. It is both the context & pretext for the emergence of the most traditionalist images & actions. It also builds on a pragmatic relationship with the modernity of the Other: modernize like the Other does, without being modern like the Other. Modernity is thus experienced & conceived of in terms of Otherness. Without moving beyond the realm of modernity, this Arab discourse touches on some of the same issues addressed by postmodernity. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28705 / ISA / 1994 / 8966

**Labib, Tahar** (Assoc Arabe Sociologie, BP 444 El-Menzah 1004 Tunis Tunisia [Tel: 284042; Fax: 216-1-750786]), **Culture Arabo-Islamique et Projets de Démocratie** (Arab-Islamic Culture and Democratic Projects). (FRE)

¶ Explores reasons for the absence of a social demand for democracy in the history of Arab-Islamic society. Though Arab-Islamic thought is marked by a certain pluralism, this has always been interpreted & exploited as an option offered to the politicoreligious center. Paradoxically, however, this plurality has justified the society's uniqueness: the expressed alternatives were continuously reduced to a paradigm of submission that justified the political despotism that it imposed. Explored is how recent projects of democracy have arisen in those societies that could not cut themselves off from an antidemocratic paradigm nor create internal mechanisms to produce democracy. The possibilities, the forms, & limits of democracy in contemporary Arab-Islamic society are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28706 / ISA / 1994 / 8967

**Laborie, Françoise** (Gediss/IRESO CNRS, F-75017 Paris France [Tel: 1-40251206; Fax: 1-40251203]), **Women and NRT: What Is at Stake?**

¶ The use of new reproductive technologies ((NRTs) eg, in vitro fertilization) has increased over the past ten years in Western & developing countries, despite the fact that real infertility has not increased. It is suggested that the use of NRTs has been socially constructed & reflects the interests of practitioners & pharmaceutical companies in developing a reproductive market & a new field of scientific research. It is argued that these technologies are sexually differentiated, & it is discussed how NRTs reflect the asymmetrical relations between men & women & are used as tools for controlling women's bodies. Epistemological questions related to the dominant naturalist paradigm & the ideology of equality are addressed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28707 / ISA / 1994 / 8968

**Laffargue, Bernard & Godefroy, Thierry** (CESDIP/CNRS, 4 rue Mondovi F-75001 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-44-77-78-11; Fax: 33-1-44-77-78-77]), **Labour Market-Segmentation and Dualisation-and Punishment (The French Case).**

¶ Recent trends in most countries indicate that conjunctural fluctuations in unemployment cannot, in themselves, account for rising numbers of incarcerations & consistently high prison populations. It is hypothesized that, over & beyond unemployment, structural changes in the labor market over the last decade—with increasing occupational insecurity, a relative deterioration of working conditions, & a permanent reserve of the chronically unemployed—have affected penal control. In France, with the deregulation of the labor market, & the calling into question of a certain vision of the welfare state model, a two-armed system for the management of marginalized groups has developed: increasingly severe prison sentences, along with the extension of alternative sentences, & the implementation, on the societal level, of new arrangements aimed essentially at reducing the cost of labor. These hypotheses are tested using principal component analysis applied to data on trends in the labor market, police practices, prison sentences, overall prison populations, & breakdown of inmates. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28708 / ISA / 1994 / 8969

**Lagré, Jean-Charles** (French Embassy, 6 Cromwell Place London SW7 2JN England [Tel: 071-838-21-14; Fax: 071-589-85-30]), **Underclass and Social Cohesion.**

¶ Poverty, relative deprivation, new poverty—many terms exist to point out those people unable to behave according to dominant patterns used in society &, as a result, regarded as a threat to social cohesion. In the US & GB, the term "underclass" is often used, but this use is subject to controversy, based around two arguments: (1) it is a meaningless word—those now regarded as underclass would have been termed poor, marginalized, or excluded people ten years ago; & (2) the word is harmful—blame is put on the victims of social competition. In one case, the underclass encompasses all the people who are unable to find a job on the official labor market. Therefore, it is in the underclass that "illegalism" is breeding. Reducing the protection provided by the state only to deserving poor ought to be an incentive for others to return to the ranks of society. In the second case, the underclass gathers victims of a market logic that excludes the less competitive or the less skilled. State intervention is required to regulate the market competition & to lessen its effects. The debate about the underclass has been focused on this political pillar: less or more state intervention. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28709 / ISA / 1994 / 8970

**Lai, On-Kwok** (Dept Sociology Chinese U Hong Kong, Shatin New Territories [Tel: 852-609-7005; Fax: 852-6035213]), **The Debut of One Country-Two Systems Polity. The Synergetic Effects of Social and Legal Development in Hong Kong.**

¶ Analyzes the idiosyncratic trajectory & the related contradictions of social & legal development in Hong Kong (as a colony of GB) leading to a return of sovereignty to the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1997. Given the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Future of Hong Kong (1984), Hong Kong shall maintain its capitalist system & way of life according to the rule of law, yet under the governance of a socialist polity (PRC). Here, the difficulties & contradictions of moving into such a "one country-two systems" polity are outlined, historically & conceptually. This discussion is supplemented by a report on a 1993 survey (N = 1,000 respondents). Also examined are social change & legal developments, the extent of legal & judicial (in)compatibility between the British colonial administration & socialist PRC governance, & the synergetic effects on & predicaments of social solidarity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28710 / ISA / 1994 / 8971

**Lai, On-Kwok** (Dept Sociology Chinese U Hong Kong, Shatin New Territories [Tel: 852-609-7005; Fax: 852-603-5213]), **The Logics of Slum Formation in a Capitalist-Colonial Regime—Urban Redevelopment Hegemony Reconsidered.**

¶ Examines how colonial state intervention in the urban arena unintentionally reinforced the process of slum formation. The newly formed slum, within a given hegemonic strategy of the state & corporate world on urban development, was less visible in terms of media coverage & in policy debates. The historical relationship between urban development & slum formation under the colonial state's territorial-cum-housing policy is examined, followed by a critical discussion on slum formation & its reinforcement under the state's planning mechanism on the one hand, & the urban redevelopment agency with corporate involvement in property development, on the other. It is found that the significance of the new emerging dualistic process of slum formation, given the presence of the omnipotent state-sponsored redevelopment agency, is the creation of a slum with scattered & invisible distribution; ie, slums as a social problem are losing relevance in terms of visibility & territorial units. The contours of the slum problem in global capitalist cities is outlined, focusing on the restructuring of local economies within a set of regional & global economic dynamics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28711 / ISA / 1994 / 8972

**Laitinen, Ahti** (Faculty Law U Turku, SF-20500 Finland [Tel: 358-21-6335512; Fax: 358-21-6336570]), **About Economic Crime.**

¶ Explores organizational crime, particularly economic crime, in Finland. The amount & value of organizational crime, have increased in recent decades: eg, the value of economic offenses in 1992, as reported by the Economic Crime Division of the National Bureau of Investigations, was approximately 900 million Finnish marks. This figure represents only a part of known monetary losses caused by economic offenses, because local police also investigate these types of crimes: the real value amounted to about 3 billion marks. As a comparison, the monetary value of traditional property crimes in 1991 was approximately 220 million marks. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28712 / ISA / 1994 / 8973

**Lalonde, Michèle & Poupart, Jean** (Centre international criminologie comparée U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [Tel: 514-343-6191; Fax: 514-343-2269]), **The Institutionalization of Criminology as an Autonomous Discipline: The Example of Quebec.**

¶ In Quebec, the founding of the School of Criminology of the U of Montreal marks a historic moment in the teaching of criminology as an independent & autonomous field. How can the establishment of this department be explained, especially considering criminology is often taught within other disciplines? Interviews & documents dating back to the 1960s are used here to examine the process through which criminology was established as an autonomous discipline. Special emphasis is placed on various conditions & strategies of implementation & of justification, to which this process gave rise. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28713 / ISA / 1994 / 8974

**Lammers, Cornelis J.** (Faculty Social Sciences U Leiden, NL-2333 AK Netherlands [Tel: 0-71-273963; Fax: 0-71-273619]), **Levels of Collaboration. A Comparative Study of German Occupation Regimes during World War II.**

¶ Collaboration of indigenous elites with an occupant for other than ideological reasons can be seen either as a result of the pursuit of their own interests & of the populace they represent, or as a tendency toward self-maintenance of social systems subdued by an overpowering foreign system. With the aid of a combination of these two views, an attempt is undertaken to analyze occupation regimes according to the level of gravity of the collaboration. The crucial coupling between occupation authorities & a conquered nation can take place at the macrolevel. Then, the subjugated state system remains more or less intact, & the king or president & the ministers form the collaborating leadership. If the head of state & the government of the occupied country go into exile, the main burden of accommodating with the enemy devolves to top civil servants & central figures in the world of industry & commerce, operating at the mesolevel. Finally, an occupant can try to abolish the indigenous state system altogether & engage only local & regional officials. These three types of occupation regime are illustrated via an examination of German occupation regimes during WWII, & are compared as to: (1) the reasons why an occupant adopts one level of gravity for collaboration rather than another, (2) the functional prerequisites of the system of exploitation in question, & (3) the costs & benefits for rulers & ruled. This leads to the conclusion that, *ceteris paribus*, both the occupant & the occupied benefit more the higher the level of gravity of their mutual interorganizational relations. However, for both actors, a positive correlation exists between level of gravity of collaboration & risks run, of a military-strategic nature for the conqueror, & of a political & moral nature for the conquered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28714 / ISA / 1994 / 8975

**Lanfant, Marie-Françoise** (URESTI CNRS CEAQ U Sorbonne, 15 rue Rollin F-75005 Paris France [Fax: 1-43-25-03-05]), **Heritage, Memory, Identity, in the Dimension of "The Other".**

¶ The "other" is often evoked by those who attempt to construct a theoretical framework for the study of tourism & tourists. Furthermore, the concept of the other, with its different figures of discourse—closer/remote, exotic/similar, alter-ego/stranger, inner/outer, etc—is at the core of the epistemological concern of those authors whose work pertains to anthropology. By making the other "at home," international tourism disrupts the interdisciplinary debate on the question of the other. When staging & marketing its heritage, memory, & identity as components of its tourist product, a society is trying to respond to a demand presumably coming from the other. Gradually, society becomes "other-directed." Consequences of such a process of identification, especially for the question of identity, are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28715 / ISA / 1994 / 8976

**Lanfant, Marie-Françoise** (URESTI CNRS CEAQ U Sorbonne, 15 rue Rollin F-75005 Paris France [Fax: 1-43-25-03-05]), **International Tourism Displaces Boundaries.**

¶ As tourists, millions of people cross national borders every year & settle temporarily in a country other than their own. With international tourism, the sociologist is thrust into the very heart of the problem raised by the generalization of exchanges boosted by the market economy, with all its ensuing consequences for nations, communities, social groups, & individuals, at both the local & global level. Through these new behavioral patterns of travel, a new mental geography is emerging, a new social space is being drawn, & new social bonds are being forged. The international tourist networks form a graph, each point of which is marked by the dimension of the "elsewhere," ie, of the "other." As a result, identity, conceived in the representation of the "same," disintegrates. Territories & heritages, both ethnological & cultural, are being reassessed, in order to be ascribed to new purposes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28716 / ISA / 1994 / 8977

**Langlois, Simon** (Institut québécois recherche culture, 14 rue Haldimand Quebec G1R 4N4 [Tel: 418-643-4695; Fax: 418-646-3317]), **The Declining Middle Class in Canada and in the United States.**

¶ Is the middle class declining in developed societies? Is the shrinking of this class a phenomenon of the US, or is it a structural aspect of all devel-

oped societies? A distinction is made here between inequality & polarization—two different concepts often confused. A comparative analysis shows that there is greater polarization in the US than in Canada. One explanation is the intervention of the state, which is more present in Canada. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28717 / ISA / 1994 / 8978

**Langman, Lauren** (Dept Sociology Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626 [Tel: 1-312-508-3345; Fax: 1-312-508-3646]), **I Hate, Therefore I Am: Toward a Social Psychology of Fascism.**

¶ In recent years, a new generation of fascists has emerged. How can we understand this resurgence? In the interwar years, individualistic ideologies of modernity located "failure" in the person, not the system. The simultaneous rise of nationalism obscured the class nature of modernity & provided compensatory identities. In the current stage of late modernity, a global consumer culture has created subcultures that locate identities in taste & lifestyles. At the same time, large segments of the population have been economically marginalized. Contemporary psychological approaches argue that the desire for membership in groups that grant effectively satisfying identities is an inherent part of the human condition. In recent theorizing, early selfhood shapes the ways the person experiences self & recognitions from others to achieve self-esteem. In later life, membership in dignity-granting groups fulfills that function. This is especially clear when marginalized & stigmatized groups demand recognition. These new social movements generally have progressive/humanistic goals & agendas. On the other hand, the economic conditions of the industrial nations have paved the way for reactionary social movements & politics of resentment. The shame & humiliation of such conditions foster an anger at those who seem responsible. Fascist groups may provide not only a sense of dignity with meaningful identities & group ties, but explanatory ideologies that sanction, indeed extol, violence as expressions of narcissistic rage & attempts at restitution of self-esteem. Thus, psychoanalysis & identity theory enhance understanding of recent incarnations of fascism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28718 / ISA / 1994 / 8979

**Langreo, Alicia, García Azcarate, Teresa & Sabora, S. L.** (Monte Esquinza, E-28010 Madrid Spain [Tel: 34-1-3081450; Fax: 34-1-3081450]), **Intereses generales y sectoriales en agricultura, conflicto organizativo. El caso español** (Organizational Conflict: General and Sectorial Interests in Agriculture. The Case of Spain). (SPA)

¶ The political transition in Spain brought about a reshaping of the general organizational structure of the countryside, from the old National Brotherhood of Agricultural Laborers & Stock-Farmers to the new Organizations of Agriculturalists (OPAs). Nonetheless, the structure of sectorial representation did not change; sectorial organizations inherited the structures, functions, & leaders of the Franquista period. Together with the lack of a clear definition of the political & economic role of the new OPAs, this stimulated conflict between general & sectorial organizations. The recent proposal of a law for interprofessional organizations exposed the problem of a very weak sectorial organization. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28719 / ISA / 1994 / 8980

**Laperrière, Anne** (Dept Sociology U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [Tel: 514-987-4369; Fax: 514-987-4638]), **Attitudes towards Differences in Two Contrasted Multiethnic Schools of Montreal (Quebec).**

¶ Explores how ethnic & racial differences are dealt with in 2 demographically contrasted settings, ie, 2 secondary schools in Montreal, Quebec, first composed of a French majority (65%) & 2 important minorities, Haitian & Italian (each 15% of the school population), & the second composed of only 20% of French surrounded by a myriad of minorities. Nearly 400 adolescents were interviewed in natural groups of friends, selected according to age, sex, ethnic origin (French, Italian, Haitian) & race (European vs Afro-Caribbean), using a grounded theory methodology. In the first school, ethnicity was central in group relations. A dominant process of ignoring or hiding ethnic differences was detected in the first year of high school, but by the third year, each group was celebrating its differences & granting privilege to its own specific approach to pluralism. During the fifth year of high school, the project of building a common society was superseded by solutions to ethnic rivalry in terms of individual multiethnic friendships or ethnic autarky. In the second school, ethnic differences were relegated to the private space, the public

culture being cosmopolitan, organized primarily around individual or subcultural affinities (adolescent styles) & common principles of nondiscrimination & tolerance. The French majority, however, felt that beyond these principles, the core values of the dominant modern French culture should be respected. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28720 / ISA / 1994 / 8981

**Lapin, Nikolaj I.** (Instit Philosophy Academy Sciences Russia, Moscow 121019 [Tel: 7-095-203-0634; Fax: 7-095-200-3250]), **Social Measurements of Total Man's Alienation.**

¶ The USSR broke down as a result of sociocultural crisis in all spheres of life. This crisis resulted from the public's total alienation, specifically, from property, personal security, production, & the legal system. Empirical indicators of such alienation in Russia are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28721 / ISA / 1994 / 8982

**Laraña, Enrique C.** (Dept Sociology U Complutense Madrid, E-28223 Spain [Tel: 34-1-7303041; Fax: 34-1-394-2876]), **Cycles or Explosions? Student Activism in Western Societies and the Theories on Social Movements.**

¶ Reviews leading sociological assumptions on the continuity of social movements & analyzes their relationship with both movement institutionalization & decline. Special attention is given to the theories of cycles in the evolution of movements, the distinction between latency & visibility, & crisis in collective identities. These assumptions are applied to a cross-cultural analysis of student movements in Spain & the US in different decades, based on qualitative & ethnographic research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28722 / ISA / 1994 / 8983

**Larangeira, Sônia M. G.** (U Federal Rio Grande Sul, 90 670 020 Porto Alegre Brazil [Tel: 051-336-9822; Fax: 051-336-4500]), **Technological Change in the Banking Sector: Implications on Skill and Gender Relations in Brazil.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Empirical data from an investigation of a state bank in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, are used to explore the nature of technological change in the banking sector & its implications for the forms of work organization, especially regarding skill & gender relations. Questions arise regarding whether it is possible to make generalizations from the manufacturing to the service sector, between the European & Latin American experiences with technological change, comparing results from the case study in question with other studies on technological change. Difficulties in reaching some degree of generalization are identified on the basis of differences between economic sectors, socioeconomic performance in the sector &/or in the general economy, & societal environments. A point of convergence is identified, however: employers are becoming increasingly conscious of the need to have skilled employees so as to benefit fully from new technology, & this concern may be reflected positively in the levels of skills & gender relations in the service sector. This possibility, however, would not exempt the involvement of employees & their collective organizations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28723 / ISA / 1994 / 8984

**Larangeira, Sônia M. G.** (U Federal Rio Grande Sul, 90 670 020 Porto Alegre Brazil [Tel: 051-336-9822; Fax: 051-336-4500]), **Technological Change and Union Response. A Case Study in the Banking Sector in Britain and Brazil.**

¶ Raises some issues concerning the role of trade unions vis-à-vis the "revolution" in the world of labor brought about by technological change, focusing on a critical examination of the hypothesis that unions are a fundamental factor influencing the direction of the change process. General reference is made to the experience of some European industrialized countries (Sweden, Germany, France, & GB), & an illustrative case study offered of 2 different societal situations, GB & Brazil. Despite sociopolitical & economic differences that characterize these societies, regarding the banking sector, they share similar standards of technological change & an active labor movement. Analysis demonstrates the low level of unions' achievements concerning in the process of technological change, as well as their weak position vis-à-vis new industrial models. The possibilities & limits of unions, in their present structure, to face the

radical changes & growing complexity of today's world of labor as a result of technological changes, aggravated by the current economic recession, are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28724 / ISA / 1994 / 8985

Larrea-Gayarre, José (Ibañeta Bilbao, E-48009 Spain (Tel: 34-4424-0735)), **Ideology and Realities of a Post-Socialist Society: The Russian Case.**

¶ In the early stages of postsocialism, the Russian people are experiencing a deep crisis of values related to political, economic, & social change. The shift toward the Western democratic model of a market economy has affected the social organization & personal values in heritage from the past regime. This newly developed trust in the Western model provokes strong contradictions, which are the source of social conflicts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28725 / ISA / 1994 / 8986

Larson, Stein Ugelvik (Dept Comparative Politics U Bergen, N-5007 Norway (Tel: 47-55-21-21-12; Fax: 47-55-32-28-44)), **Theory, Law and Structure.**

¶ A multidisciplinary analysis & synthesis of the classical theories, laws, structures, paradoxes, & empirical generalizations in social sciences & related disciplines as latent, general paradigms of the human sciences. It is suggested that many of the laws of social science have been around for a long time, but are often criticized because they do not stand up against some formal rules laid down in philosophy of science, or in textbooks on methodology. They may also be seen as "truisms," or standards of thinking taken for granted without awareness of their full law-like structure. The concepts of law & structure are discussed to introduce the general rationale behind this multidisciplinary project. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28726 / ISA / 1994 / 8987

Larsson, Anita & Schlyter, Ann (SIB, Finnngatan 16 S-22362 Lund Sweden (Tel: 4643-133436; Fax: 4646-143845)), **Changing Gender Contracts and Housing Conflicts.**

¶ Explores the relationship between gender & housing by using a theoretical framework elaborated around the concept gender contract (GC). As invisible social contracts, GCs regulate the relation between men & women at all levels of society. To understand married women's housing strategies, analysis focuses on their actions in cases of housing conflicts. Empirical data involving women's legal rights to housing in Zambia, Zimbabwe, & Lesotho are used. Court records provide information not only on legal praxis, but also on men's & women's views & arguments. New laws are analyzed as state actions designed to change GC. A dominant GC is identified that includes the notion of a male head of household & a subordinate wife. Women elaborate strategies to secure their housing conditions either by manipulation within the dominant GC or by challenging the GCs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28727 / ISA / 1994 / 8988

Larsson, Lena M. (School Economics Göteborgs U, S-41124 Sweden (Tel: 31-7731539; Fax: 31-119378)), **Perpetuating the South: Promotion between Cultural Boundaries.**

¶ In promoting activities of the South, tour operators communicate promises of social relations, excitement, & adventure, images that are colored by tourist-generating societies. On the tour itself, it is the guide who perpetuates the role of the operator & whose performance features prominently in tourist satisfaction. Typically, the guide belongs to the tourist culture rather than the host society. Here, it is explored whether the tour guide is simply a culture broker or more of a cross-boundary facilitator, helping tourists explore the margins of their own culture in the setting of another culture. Drawing on qualitative & quantitative data, tourists' perceptions of tour guides & how guides define their own situations are described. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28728 / ISA / 1994 / 8989

Lash, Scott M. (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, LA1 4YL England (Tel: 0044-524-65201; Fax: 0044-524-594-256)), **Reflexive Community.**

¶ Contrasts the idea of multiculturalism with the alternative of "interculturalism," developing a notion of "reflexive community" that is neither *gemeinschaftlich* nor *gesellschaftlich*. Reflexive communities often en-

tail the availability of alternatives, though they do not develop through rational choice, but are instead based on affect bonding in lifestyles. Diasporas are discussed as a particular variation of reflexive community. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28729 / ISA / 1994 / 8990

Lash, Scott M. (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, LA1 4YL England (Tel: 0044-524-65201; Fax: 0044-524-594-256)), **Information Structures and Production Systems.**

¶ Draws on the work of Japanese economic sociologists to develop a notion of information structure (IS) as involving information flow & the acquisition of information-processing capacities. ISs comprise not only the enterprise, but larger production systems embracing subcontractors, sometimes local &/or national states, technical colleges, regional training bodies, local disintegrated production networks, & university research laboratories. The governance of such information structures is comparatively explored, contrasting the neoliberal arrangements of the US & the UK with the corporative governance of both structures & systems in Japan & Germany. It is argued that ISs in the latter are more inclusive & more horizontal than in the Anglo-Saxon world, & also have a stronger articulation with consumption systems. Implications for labor markets of this sort of transformed framework in which access to the mode of information becomes more important than relation to the mode of production are discussed. It is concluded that corporatistically governed ISs lead to a labor market featuring a large number of places for high value-added work of skilled manual workers & technicians, though often at the expense of excluding women & ethnic minorities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28730 / ISA / 1994 / 8991

Lash, Scott M. (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, LA1 4YL England (Tel: 0044-524-65201; Fax: 0044-524-594-256)), **Social Movements: Embedded Communities or Actor-Networks?**

¶ Argues that new social movements are neither *gesellschaftlich* (as is civil society) nor *gemeinschaftlich*, but instead are based on a set of post-traditional or reflexive communities. Further, they instantiate the politics of embeddedness or situatedness, against the abstractions of civil society. However, this neocommunitarian understanding of social movements must be complemented by an understanding of organizations in capitalism as not primarily normative, but cultural & involved in the construction of reality via actor-networks. New (as opposed to working class) social movements are at the same time embedded communities & political-cultural actor networks, which is possible because of the type of semantic interchange involved in their characteristic positioning in today's complex societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28731 / ISA / 1994 / 8992

Lash, Scott M. (Dept Sociology U Lancaster, LA1 4YL England (Tel: 0044-524-65201; Fax: 0044-524-594-256)), **Technology: Reflexive or Embedded?**

¶ Discusses contemporary flexible production systems, arguing that these are necessarily reflexive, as is informationalized technology. Further, it is contended that while such systems involve individualization, this does not necessarily imply individualized production. Also discussed are alternative forms of reflexive organization of production systems that are communal. The metatheoretical context of the discussion is outlined, & the theme of individualized vs embedded forms of reflexivity is highlighted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28732 / ISA / 1994 / 8993

Lasselain, Josee (U Paris V, F-75270 Cedex 06 France (Tel: 43-25-1208; Fax: 43-29-0592)), **Rhétorique professionnelle et médicament** (Professional and Medical Rhetoric). (FRE)

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Analysis of parliamentary & pharmaceutical debates & advertisements for ready-made drugs, are used to explore the rhetoric of practitioners in the nineteenth-century drug market. Their different representations of drug reveal a clear opposition between charlatanism & scientific knowledge. However, the pharmacists used this opposition not to claim pharmaceutical group membership, but rather to reinforce an identity as manufacturers, teachers, or community pharmacists. Structuration of the pharmaceutical profession is ongoing, identifying drug as the social object of the group. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28733 / ISA / 1994 / 8994

**László, Pethő** (Bercsényi u. 47, H-5100 Jászberény Hungary (Tel: 0036-57-312-730; e-mail: h6323harmath@ella.hu)), **Teachers in School Hierarchies: Church vs State Education.**

¶ An exploration of the conflicts between secular & parochial schools in Hungary. Teachers in church schools of diverse denominations are affected by: the Catholic church's absolute hierarchy; differences in Protestant church practices, especially concerning teacher selection criteria; & the distinct function of teachers within Eastern Orthodox & Jewish religious education. Employment of teachers varies with the churches' degree of liberal emancipation & national military conscription requirements for males. Since the democratization of Hungary, new laws reflecting teacher employment, increasing religious secularization or intolerance trends, & changes in political ideology have emerged as crucial issues for teachers in church-controlled schools. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28734 / ISA / 1994 / 8995

**Lattuada, Mario** (Consejo nacional investigaciones científicas & técnicas, calle Corrientes 1632 2000 Rosario Argentina (Fax: 54-41-263376)), **Impacto de la globalización y las políticas de ajuste económico en la red de organizaciones profesionales agrarias de Argentina** (The Impact of Globalization and Economic Adjustment Policies on the Network of Professional Agrarian Organizations in Argentina). (SPA)

¶ The Argentine agropecuario sector has been closely linked with international markets, due to transformations occurring on both domestic & external levels since the 1980s—namely, the globalization of the economy & economic adjustment policies; however, recent structural reforms have failed to define a new position in the international economy, which has had a strong impact in the sector. The impact of these changes on the network of representation of sectorial interests is examined at three different levels: (1) the traditional ideological principles of agrarian professional organizations, & social practices to promote & defend their interests; (2) new ad hoc associations created by producers as a response to the new challenges; & (3) the state's elimination of its interventionist role, delineating entirely different scenarios to agropecuario policy making. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28735 / ISA / 1994 / 8996

**Lauristin, Marju & Vihelemm, Peeter** (Dept Journalism U Tartu, EE-2400 Estonia (Tel: 372-34-35188; Fax: 372-34-35440)), **Social Change and Changing Values in Post-Communist Estonia.**

¶ Since the 1991 restoration of political dependence, Estonia has developed economically with great speed. Currency reform & a tough monetary policy since July 1992 have led to the rapid growth of social & economic stratification. For most people, everyday economic survival has become a major concern. At the same time, new perspectives for individual prosperity & business success are challenging members of the younger generation. Using for comparisons data from surveys carried out in Estonia in the 1970s & 1980s, examined are differences in the value orientations of Estonians & Russians living in Estonia, relating to changing economic, political, & social conditions. New data were collected 1991-1993. National samples of 1,000-1,500 respondents were used. Findings confirm basic assumption about changes of value orientations: in present-day Estonia, strong collective orientations to national goals are replaced by more individualistic & pragmatic orientations. Differences in values of ethnic groups are decreasing, while value gaps among genders & generations are emerging. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28736 / ISA / 1994 / 8997

**Lauro, Carlo N. & Balbi, Simona** (Dipt Matematic & Statistica, via Cintia-Monte Sant'Angelo Naples I-80126 Italy (39-81-675189; Fax: 39-81-675113)), **Recent Developments in Nonsymmetric Analysis of Qualitative Data.**

¶ Describes methodological developments in multidimensional data analysis. Focus is on developments related to a priori information inherent to the data: ie, the asymmetrical relation between the two sets of variables, & time- (space-) dependent data. Techniques are presented for the use of nonsymmetrical correspondence analysis of qualitative data. Problems of validation are considered, & illustrative applications presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28737 / ISA / 1994 / 8998

**Lawler, Edward J.** (School Industrial & Labor Relations Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853 (Tel: 607-273-8689; Fax: 607-255-0346)), **Everyday Emotions and Commitment in Social Exchange.**

¶ It is argued that exchange theory should give greater attention to emotions as endogenous processes or events within social exchange dyads that can indirectly affect larger exchange networks. In such relations, some emotions are based on the past events & some on anticipations about the future. Mild forms of "pleasure-satisfaction" exemplify the former & stem primarily from rewards already received, while "interest-excitement" is based on inferences about the future. Using some recent work by Lawler & Yoon (1993), it is shown how these emotions mediate & explain the emergence of dyadic commitments in an exchange network, & how emotional processes can foster pockets of solidarity & cohesion in such networks. One implication is that structural conditions tend to unleash endogenous processes that transform some of the component instrumental relations into expressive relations that become ends in themselves. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28738 / ISA / 1994 / 8999

**Lazic, Miladen** (Dept Sociology U Beograd, Cika Ljubina 18-20 Slovenia), **Forces of Change. Managerial Elite and the Transformation of Socialist Relations.**

¶ Reports findings of a 1993 survey of approximately 350 top managers of industrial enterprises & banks in both the public & private sectors, & economic decisionmakers in government agencies & political institutions, in Bulgaria & Hungary, comparing results with those of a 1991 survey in Yugoslavia. Focus is on the social origin of top managers, their carrier patterns, & value orientations. Changes in their social composition & attitudes are analyzed from the standpoint that they represent the only social force with potential inherent interests for the introduction of a market economy in transforming socialist (command) economy. Differences between managers of private & state enterprises are investigated, & the chances for structural changes in Yugoslav society are evaluated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28739 / ISA / 1994 / 9000

**Le Roux, Brigitte & Rouanet, Henry** (U René Descartes, F-75005 Paris France), **The Statistical Analysis of Structured Data.**

¶ Observational data typically treated by correspondence analysis (CA) generally comprise both explanatory & explained variables. Here, it is shown how concepts & techniques stemming from analysis of variance, eg, definition of main effects & interaction effects for nonbalanced data, may be adapted to CA, particularly to multiple CA so as to enrich the usual aids to interpretation in terms of contributions to inertia. The interest of investigating axes of higher order is stressed. New methods being developed, together with software for implementing language for interrogating data, are described & illustrated via a statistical analysis of a questionnaire. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28740 / ISA / 1994 / 9001

**Leah, Ronnie** (Dept Sociology U Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4 (Tel: 403-329-2552; Fax: 403-329-2085)), **Women, Racism and Unions: Building an Anti-Racist Women's Movement.**

¶ The women's movement has made major gains within the Canadian labor movement in the past two decades: women have effectively mobilized against sexism, & have built a solid trade union women's movement that continues to struggle for women's full participation & representation. Despite these gains, however, not all women have benefited equally; women of color, in particular, have begun organizing against racism & sexism in response to their continuing inequality in the labor movement. They have voiced their criticisms of exclusion in the mainly white women's movement & have looked toward new forms of organizing that address both race & gender issues. A case study of black women's organizing in unions, involving interviews with several union activists is presented. The concerns raised have important implications for building an antiracist women's movement & a democratic labor movement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28741 / ISA / 1994 / 9002

**Leal, Jesus** (Facultad Sociologia Campus Somosaguas, Pozuelo Alarcón Madrid Spain (Tel: 34-1-534-11-27; Fax: 34-1-394-26-46)), **The Limits of the Spreading Homeownership.**

¶ The policy of privatizing public housing & developing homeownership

that developed in some European countries in the 1980s has a long history in Spain. Since the mid-1960s, it has been developed as a way to address the demands of social movements & to meet needs for improved housing conditions. As a consequence, the proportion of homeownership in Spain is among the greatest in the world. The highest proportions of rental housing are in the larger cities, & belong to young & elderly people. Homeownership is practically a necessity for living; eg, it is a warranty for loans. This housing tenure distribution has increased the sense of localism, but has delayed the independence of young people, & hindered the mobility of the labor force. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28742 / ISA / 1994 / 9003

**Lebart, Ludovic A.** (CNRS-ENST, F-75013 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-45-817559; Fax: 33-1-45-659515]), **Statistical Processing of Responses to Open Questions in Survey Analysis.**

¶ Presents a series of language-independent procedures based on applying multivariate descriptive techniques (eg, correspondence analysis & clustering) to the analysis of responses to open questions. A 1992 international survey serves as example. The approach is principally meant to explore connections between open & closed questions, & to describe the contrasts among several texts, whether these texts be original responses or groupings of responses based on closed questions from the same questionnaire. Results reveal differences between responses & between various groups of respondents. The characteristic forms & segments (sequences of forms) highlight the most discriminant elements for each category, whereas the listings of model responses summarize each of the main themes, for each category of respondents. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28743 / ISA / 1994 / 9004

**Leccardi, Carmen** (Dept Sociology U Calabria, I-87036 Rende (CS) Italy [Tel: 0984-839570; Fax: 0984-839522]), **Youth, Generations and Social Change in Southern Italy.**

¶ Explores the characteristics of the social construction of youth in southern Italy with focus on Calabria, where the process of modernization has been particularly violent & contradictory, the logic of the market as a form of social regulation has proven to be ineffective, & family-mediated clientelism has dominated the social life. The weakness of social organization in Calabria is currently accentuated by the increased importance of Mafia crime. In this complex context, the concept of youth is constructed in an ambivalent way, influenced both by dimensions of modernity & tradition, eg, family membership & generational continuity. Central to this ambivalent construction is the family, as an institution that: utilizes the increasing level of education of the children as an instrument of status; appears to be able to adapt in a flexible manner to rapid social change; & is still able to guarantee community order, social integration, & identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28744 / ISA / 1994 / 9005

**Lechner, Frank J.** (Emory U, Atlanta GA 30322 [Tel: 404-727-7530; Fax: 404-727-7532]), **Tribes and Cities: Particularism and Universalism as Global Processes.**

¶ Challenges earlier rumors of the triumph of universalistic liberalism & accounts of a universalist world polity by describing the creation of inclusive civil societies as a contingent & conflictual process. Drawing on recent work in world-system analysis & on forms of solidarity, described is how groups select certain models of solidarity in local contests over resources, power, & meaning. Only under some conditions does that process take the form of particularistic closure, in which one kind of solidarity dominates all others. Specific elements of the emerging world polity counteract such closure, & can thereby support the institutionalization of civil societies in which multiple forms of solidarity receive legitimacy & recognition. Both particularist closure & universalist opening of systems of solidarity are embedded in & contribute to this emerging world polity. Reflections are offered on the paradoxes of particularism: a feature of antisystemic movements that nevertheless reproduce the world system, a distinctly modern form of antimodernism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28745 / ISA / 1994 / 9006

**Łęcki, Krzysztof & Wróblewski, Piotr** (Dept Sociology, ul Bankowa 11 PL-40007 Katowice Poland [Tel: 0048-32-58-04-14]), **Conceptual Categories Describing Stalinism. A Sociological Analysis.**

¶ Analyzes conceptual categories used in the analysis of Stalinism. Ex-

amined are books & articles that deal with Stalinism. The theoretical perspective of the social construction of reality described by Peter L. Berger & Thomas Luckmann is utilized to trace the course of sociological analysis of this phenomenon. It is concluded that the written texts analyzed overintellectualize Stalinism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28746 / ISA / 1994 / 9007

**Leckie, Jacqueline** (Anthropology Dept U Otago, Dunedin New Zealand [Tel: 643-478760; Fax: 643-4798751]), **Economic Restructuring and Political Changes in Relation to Labour Movements in the South Pacific: Ethnicity and 'Tradition' in Labour Relations.**

¶ Labor policies & practices were a cornerstone of economic exploitation & political control in most colonies. In the Pacific Islands, colonial governments introduced structures that would shape the economic, political, & social patterns of the postcolonial states. Such policies also shaped the structure & conditions of labor & class identity, & laid the foundations for the development of industrial relations policies. Other colonial policies geared toward assuring political control fostered other relations of ethnicity, gender, religion, & clan. Results of contradictions in colonial & postcolonial labor policies for class identity & the development of labor movements are explored here in relation to recent global economic restructuring. Political & ideological forces within Pacific Island societies that are attempting to weaken regional labor movements are identified. It is also shown how the constructions of ethnicity, gender, & tradition are reproduced in Pacific labor relations. Implications that issues of indigenous rights have for trade union in the region are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28747 / ISA / 1994 / 9008

**Lécuyer, Bernard** (Maison sciences hommes, 54 blvd Raspail F-75270 Paris Cedex 06 France [Tel: 49-54-21-56; Fax: 42-22-33-66]), **Un Dilemme d'ordre éthique: quand publier, que publier en sociologie? (An Ethical Dilemma: When to Publish, What to Publish in Sociology?).** (FRE)

¶ In sociology, the rule of publishing the results & conclusions of any research is imposed as an imperative. Classical sociology grounds this imperative in the ideal norms of communalism & organized skepticism, & promotes publication as the only way to provoke a broad & critical discussion. More recently, the cognitive sociology of the science also gives a central role to publication. More practically, the number of publications & citations influences the careers of researchers. Yet there are typical & thus crucial cases where the indiscriminate publication of results can produce more evil than good. In sociology, people & communities under scrutiny by surveys or observations are generally close in space & time. These persons & communities have an eminent right to the respect of their privacy, & a right of control over the image that sociologists present of them to the outside world. Informed consent from social actors studied is legitimately required. Here, typical research sites & research procedures are considered, to identify how informed consent from social actors may be secured. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28748 / ISA / 1994 / 9009

**Ledesma, Isabel** (U Autónoma Puebla, Mexico [Tel: 22-40-21-26]), **Personality and Legal Person.**

¶ Explores the role of legal culture in the building of individual personality, focusing on the concept of the "legal person" in modernity. Drawing on theories from psychology, law, & the sociology of law, it is argued that, in modern society, humans must become citizens, ie, legal persons in front of the state. In the process of personality building, the legal person discourse must be introjected in the personal ideology of the subject. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28749 / ISA / 1994 / 9010

**Lee, Alison** (School Adult & Language Education U Technology Sydney, New South Wales 2007 Australia [Tel: 02-3303859; e-mail: a.lee@uts.edu.au]), **Curriculum, Literacy and Gendered Subject Production.**

¶ Explores the intersection of curriculum & literacy in terms of implication of schooling in gendered subject production, drawing on analyses of several texts from secondary school geography classrooms. It is demonstrated how linguistic analysis within a broader framework of feminist & poststructuralist theories enables useful understandings of the processes of gendered subject positioning/production with respect to the construction of school knowledges through literate practices in local sites. Broad questions of gender/power/knowledge/desire formations are also addressed in terms of their curricular realization in the microclimate of the school classroom. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28750 / ISA / 1994 / 9011

Lee, Ching Kwan (Dept Sociology Chinese U Hong Kong, Shatin New Territories [Tel: 852-648-5190; Fax: 852-603-5213]), **Engendering the Worlds of Labour: Politics and Practices of Production among Women Workers in South China's Manufacturing Miracle.**

¶ Reports a comparative, ethnographic study of two patterns of production politics in the south China manufacturing region. The two electronics factories under study are owned by the same enterprise, managed by the same team of managers, & produce the same products using the same technical labor processes. However, two distinct patterns of production politics emerge, called here "localistic despotism" & "familial hegemony." The central research question is what explains the diverse patterns of shopfloor politics. Comparing a set of factors across the two cases shows that Michael Burawoy's concept of "factory regimes" & his theory of production politics need reformulation. Burawoy privileges the role of the state in shaping production politics, whereas this comparison suggests the paramount importance of local institutions, especially the social organization of the labor market & workers' communal networks. Also, this analysis reveals a gender dimension of factory regime totally ignored by Burawoy. Ethnographic data suggest that different social constructions of gender are constitutive processes of control & resistance in production. It is suggested that feminist studies of gender & work should bring in more comparative & institutional analyses to explain, rather than merely describe, the diverse experiences of women workers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28751 / ISA / 1994 / 9012

Lee, Eun-Jin (Kyungnam U, Masan South Korea 631-701 [Tel: 0551-49-2172; Fax: 0551-42-7985]), **Disorganized Labor and Bifurcated Life Style in South Korean Worksites.**

¶ Explores whether Korean workers attained a Fordist stage of development after the massive protests of 1987, drawing on data from a national survey conducted by the Korean Broadcasting Co. & a survey of urban households conducted by the Economic Planning Board, 1986-1990. Analysis of their daily time allocations & consumption patterns reveals that, even though the income of workers has increased, their lives have suffered from intensive workload & lack of community support. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28752 / ISA / 1994 / 9013

Lee, Jae Chang, Choi, Jai Won & Jhun, Myoungshic (Dept Statistics Korea U, Seoul 136-701 [Tel: 82-2-920-1408; Fax: 82-2-924-9895]), **Super-Population Approach in Analysis of Categorical Data.**

¶ Two well-known methods are used in obtaining a response or measurement from a selected unit from a target population. (1) In the fixed-population method, each unit of population is associated with a fixed but unknown real number. It is often called design-based method as the theoretical set-up is based on the randomization in sampling that entails statistical inferences. (2) In the super-population approach, each population unit is associated with a random variable for which a stochastic structure is specified often in a model. The actual observation of a population unit is treated as an outcome of this random variable. This approach serves better if the model specified is correct & previous information is available. This method does not concern randomization in sampling, but relies rather on stochastic assumptions. In the model-based approach, categorical data from a cluster sample can be analyzed when cluster members are correlated. Recent developments related to this topic are reviewed & a new extension in hypothesis testing is introduced. Also, this approach is compared with the conventional method. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28753 / ISA / 1994 / 9014

Lee, Raymond T. & Ashforth, Blake E. (Faculty Management U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2 [Tel: 204-474-6745; Fax: 204-275-0181]), **Antecedents and Outcomes of Job Burnout: Toward a Comprehensive Model through Meta-Analysis.**

¶ Although closely linked to job stress, burnout represents a unique way of coping with the strain of interacting with others at work. It is believed to be characterized by the three-component syndrome of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, & perception of diminished personal accomplishment (Maslach & Jackson, 1986). Recent studies have made strides to ascertain the causal relations among these syndromes & to identify their major antecedents & outcomes. Despite the plethora of data, understanding of the burnout process remains fragmented. As recent literature reviews suggest, few attempts have been made to develop & test a comprehensive burnout model. They may be due to the difficulty in as-

sessing all the relevant variables associated with burnout in any one study. Here, to overcome this limitation, the findings of previous research are empirically integrated through meta-analysis. Thus, the structural relations among the burnout syndromes, as well as their antecedents & outcomes, can be examined within the context of a causal model. The meta-correlations are then used to test a comprehensive model of burnout. Research & practical implications are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28754 / ISA / 1994 / 9015

Lee-Smith, Diana (Mazingira Instit, PO Box 14550 Nairobi Kenya [Tel: 254-2-443219; Fax: 254-2-444643]), **Subsistence from the Environment: Pressures on Women in the Urbanization Process.**

¶ It is proposed that the subsistence economy, & women's role in it, needs to become central to development theory & policies in agrarian societies experiencing pressures toward urbanization. Women in peasant & urbanizing areas manage resources from the natural environment to produce subsistence for their households, contributing significantly to the means of livelihood of such communities. Lack of access to natural resources causes hardship. These phenomena are studies using data from 3 case studies in Kenya, a peasant settlement, a plantation settlement, & an urban poor settlement. Questionnaire data indicate that women bear an inordinate responsibility for producing the means of subsistence for households, & that many are aware of the inequities involved & the reasons behind their lack of customary land inheritance rights, lack of recognition of subsistence production in urbanizing areas, other pressures for women's labor, & economic recession placing greater pressures on households to rely on subsistence. This leads to tense gender relations with women sometimes perceiving men primarily as a means of access to land. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28755 / ISA / 1994 / 9016

Lee-Smith, Diana & Lamba, Davinder (Mazingira Instit, PO Box 14550 Nairobi Kenya [Tel: 254-2-443219; Fax: 254-2-444643]), **Outcome of an International Seminar on Gender, Urbanization and Environment Held in Nairobi 13th-16th June 1994.**

¶ At an International Seminar of Gender, Urbanization, & Environment held in Nairobi, Kenya, over fifty papers from countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, & North, Central, & South America were presented. Summarized here are major themes discussed in the seminar sessions, based mainly on the outcome of the final plenary session used to delineate key emerging issues. The proceedings will be used by the UN Center for Human Settlements as part of the preparations for the UN Conference on Women in Beijing, People's Republic of China, in 1995 & the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul, Turkey, in 1996. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28756 / ISA / 1994 / 9017

Leeuw, Frans L. & Hermkens, Piet L. J. (Dept Sociology U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [Tel: 31-0-30-532101; Fax: 31-0-30-4405]), **Social Policy Research and Institutional Analysis: Context and Effectiveness of Child Care Policy in the Netherlands.**

¶ Documents the dramatic ways that the organizational context in which child care arrangements & child care policy are developed & implemented has changed since the early 1970s in the Netherlands, highlighting changes in the role of the central government. After reviewing developments in policy & research, it is shown that social policy research in this field has primarily been descriptive, paying attention to assessing the needs for child care while neglecting changes in the institutional context. Recommendations are offered for future role social policy research in this context. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28757 / ISA / 1994 / 9018

Legge, Varoe & Westbrook, Mary T. (Faculty Health Sciences U Sydney, New South Wales 7170 Australia [Tel: 02-646-6559; Fax: 02-646-6540]), **Intergenerational Help Giving and Receiving: Attitudes of Six Australian Communities.**

¶ A survey of health practitioners in Arabic-speaking, Chinese, German, Greek, Italian, & Anglo Australian communities investigated perceptions of the help aged people within these communities receive from & give to their families, as well as community attitudes regarding such transfers. Positive & negative aspects of intergenerational relationships within the communities were also examined. Highly significant community differences were observed in response to 22 of the 29 questions asked. Implications for providers of professional & community-based support services & for governmental policies of family reunion are addressed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28758 / ISA / 1994 / 9019

**Leira, Arnlaug** (Instit Social Research, Munthes gate 31 Oslo N-0260 Norway [Tel: 47-22-55-45-10; Fax: 47-22-43-13-85]), **The "Public" Family: The Reconciliation of Work and Family Obligations in Scandinavia.**

¶ Different forms of the welfare state encourage different family forms. The welfare states in Scandinavia, it has been argued, are in a process of creating a new social experiment, a "public family" in which both women & men go out to work while the children are accommodated in public day care. Here, recent statistical data on mothers' employment, child care provisions, & opportunities for leave of absence for family reasons in Scandinavia are taken as a starting point for comparing & discussing different welfare state approaches to the dual-earner family. The concepts of "employed mother" & "employed father" also provide a perspective on welfare state citizenship that reveals an important premise of welfare state design across Scandinavia, namely the different status accorded to wage workers & carers. This contradiction & the related gendering of citizenship are examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28759 / ISA / 1994 / 9020

**Leira, Arnlaug** (Instit Social Research, Munthes gate 31 Oslo N-0260 Norway [Tel: 47-22-55-45-10; Fax: 47-22-43-13-85]), **Care Work and the Gendering of Citizenship.**

¶ A discussion of concepts of care as developed mainly in Scandinavian social science, followed by an analysis of the institutional differentiation of caring, & the development of a typology of caregiving work. Caring is defined differently in different societies, & the various definitions are linked to different consequences for women. Also discussed is the division of labor between public & private, formal, & informal caregiving. These processes, it is argued, interact with the gendered division of labor to produce a gendering of the social rights of citizenship. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28760 / ISA / 1994 / 9021

**Leisink, Peter L.** (Dept Social Sciences Utrecht U, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [Tel: 31-30-535155; Fax: 31-30-534733]), **Are Occupational Interests Elitist?**

¶ Occupational interests are often associated with professional associations, which insist on professional training as an instrument of labor market control. Occupational interests are thus regarded as a privilege of skilled workers. Here, arguments in favor of including occupational interests—eg, vocational training, reskilling, participation, & autonomy at work—in the union agenda are examined, eg: the rising level of education in general induces workers to attach more importance to opportunities for ongoing training & higher-skilled workers will more likely join unions if these appeal to broader areas of interest; also, the process of industrial restructuring tends to reduce the number of low-skilled jobs, reflected in the high proportion of unskilled workers among the long-term unemployed, & consequently union's neglect of training would be at the cost of workers' interests. It is concluded that occupational interests should be included in the union agenda, provided their elaboration takes into account the working conditions & opportunities for skill development of various categories of workers. Empirical support for such a non-elitist approach is drawn from surveys of workers. Conditions & constraints of implementing this approach are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28761 / ISA / 1994 / 9022

**Lengyel, György** (Dept Sociology Budapest U Economic Sciences, H-1093 Hungary [Tel: 1174-482; Fax: 361-1175-172]), **Controlled Economy and Planned Economy. Economic, Political and Ideological Changes in Hungary in the 40's.**

¶ Investigates whether there was continuity or discontinuity between the controlled & war economy of Hungary in the early 1940s vs the planned economy established in the late 1940s. Structural & institutional changes are described, & some basic characteristics of the power structure & economic ideologies are compared. It is concluded that it is useful to distinguish between technical & historical characteristics of economic systems to refine the answer on the continuity/discontinuity question. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28762 / ISA / 1994 / 9023

**Lentini, Orlando** (U Naples, I-80138 Italy [Tel: 06-44233152; Fax: 081-5521086]), **Machiavellian Social Analysis.**

¶ Explores early methodology, before the foundation of modern episte-

mology, & with the formation process of alternative models of social systems, eg, the monarchical & the republican. Focus is on the Machiavellian theory of the armed society & republican imperialism. Basic concerns of Machiavellian social analysis are the concepts of time, change, instability, political familism, political & social organization, & free or civil living. In this light, Machiavelli appears to be a rather liberal social thinker, in a time of rehierarchization of Europe, as a consequence of military hegemony of imperial Spain, when Florence lost centrality & liberty. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28763 / ISA / 1994 / 9024

**Leonard, Elizabeth** (U California, Riverside 92521), **Sociological Play Therapy.**

¶ Sociological perspectives are applied to the social interactions of 3 sexually abused children ages 3-6 & their adult therapists throughout a session of group play therapy. The ability of young children to jointly create social meanings & skillfully negotiate lines of action is examined through the use of videotape. Members of the group work together to perform their roles along a child-imposed thematic story line in which the children assign meanings to objects, actions, & actors. Meanings are shared, incorporated into play interactions, & reinterpreted as the play progresses. The children's play reveals a high degree of repetition in such themes as approach/avoidance, power, control, danger, victimization, & rescue. It is concluded that children play an active role in their own socialization & therapy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28764 / ISA / 1994 / 9025

**Leopold, Marion** (Dept Sociology U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [Tel: 514-987-4375; Fax: 514-987-4638]), **Public Perception of Commercial Biotechnology.**

¶ How the public perceives biotechnology is of critical importance to countries & firms seeking to compete in this new technological frontier. Public perception can affect the timing & direction of biotechnological innovation as well as the rates of diffusion of the technology, its products, & services. Significant adverse public reaction to a given product or application may seriously interfere with market entry. The evolution of public perception since the mid-1970s is reviewed here, & its actual & potential impact on the development of commercial biotechnology is assessed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28765 / ISA / 1994 / 9026

**Lerche, Jens** (Centre Development Research, Gammel Kongevej 5 DK-1610 Copenhagen V Denmark [Tel: 45-33-25-12-00; Fax: 45-33-25-81-10]), **New Wine, Old Bottles: Responses to the Modernisation of Farmers' Domination. Agricultural Labourers and their Local Organisations in Uttar Pradesh, India.**

¶ Based on eight months' fieldwork in two parts of Uttar Pradesh in northern India, the interests & organizations of landowners & agricultural laborers are compared. It is argued that even though the farmers' movement is normally seen as representing the commercial farmers vis-à-vis the state, an important aspect of its work is to break the agricultural laborers' organizations by transforming means historically seen as progressive & democratic into tools of domination. In contrast, the agricultural laborers are only successful locally when they are capable of circumventing the regionally dominant farmers by allying themselves with parts of the state apparatus, primarily along caste lines. The agrarian class struggle as well as the present political development in Uttar Pradesh should thus not be seen in government-peasant terms but as rooted in class & caste contradictions involving farmers & agricultural laborers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28766 / ISA / 1994 / 9027

**Leslau, Avraham & Bar-Lev, Mordechi** (School Education Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan IL-52900 Israel [Tel: 03-534-4449; Fax: 03-535-3319]), **The Relationship between Religious Education and Values.**

¶ Schwartz (1992) theorized that self-direction, stimulation, hedonism, achievement, power, security, conformity, tradition, benevolence, & universalism are the ten universal motivational value types. It is hypothesized here that, controlling for gender, ethnic origin, & religiosity, the conflict between stimulation, hedonism, & achievement on the one hand, & conformity, tradition, & benevolence on the other, will be greater among students attending religious schools. The hypothesis was tested

via representative samples of students of religious & nonreligious high schools in Israel ( $N = 5,340$  &  $1,882$ , respectively). Each sample was divided into 4 groups according to gender & ethnic origin, & for each group, the zero order correlation was estimated between religiosity & each value type. Results show different patterns of relationships between the value types for the 2 samples. Hedonism & stimulation were at the highest conflict with tradition in both samples, but the differences were much greater among youths with a religious education. Furthermore, among pupils of religious high schools, achievement was not compatible with hedonism & power. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28767 / ISA / 1994 / 9028

Levari, Lilach (Instit Research Kibbutz U Haifa, Mount Carmel IL-31999 Israel (Tel: 04-240418)), **Migration and Ethnicity: The Case of Former Soviet Union Jews in the Israeli Kibbutz.**

¶ Examines the dynamic & society-specific nature of the typology used to define ethnicity in Israel through analysis of the experience of one immigrant group, Jews from the former USSR, who do not share the same classification system. Data are presented on young immigrants who stayed in the Israeli Kibbutz during the first months of their arrival to Israel, 1991-1993. It is posited that the eventual identities of the immigrants & their descendants will be an outcome of the different constellation of elements of ethnicity in their republics of origin, & the different opportunities offered by the host society. It is argued that the host society should not be understood as a homogeneous structure of Israelis or even Jews, but rather should be considered in terms of the proximal host (ie, that group into which the immigrant group would be likely to be classified or absorbed) for the immigrant group, in addition to the wider society. It is shown that the cultural encounter with Israeli society occurring within the Kibbutz are a unique socialization tool for the immigrants. The immigrants choose their proximal groups, reinforcing both their Jewish & Israeli identification, & increasing the chances that they will be successfully absorbed into Israeli society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28768 / ISA / 1994 / 9029

Levashov, Victor & Lokosov, Vyacheslav (Instit Socio-Political Research Russian Academy Science, 117334 Moscow (Tel: 095-938-18-53; Fax: 095-938-00-79)), **The Social and Political Situation in Russia: State and Prognosis.**

¶ Russia's development is a classic example of the transition from a totalitarian system toward a democracy. The rates of change in the current sociopolitical situation, as well as in public mentality, are so dramatic that sociological & political theories & prognostications can be tested in a much shorter time than ever before. Described here is recent sociological research that shows that the limited & illogical character of shock therapy resulted in qualitative changes within Russian society. A new social structure with clearly defined extremes—rich & poor—has been created, with the middle class being very weak. The social structure of Russian society is degrading. The conflicts between the legislature & executive powers, as well between the center & periphery, form the core of all political contradictions. Sociopsychological changes are the most important positive results of the reforms. Public opinion is now oriented toward the establishment of a private sector, & most Russians strive to be self-dependent rather than reliant on the state. However, some are adapting to the new situation through deviant behavior. Adopting the new constitution & establishing a compromise between political forces & social layers in the society is of decisive importance for the further development of the sociopolitical situation in Russia. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28769 / ISA / 1994 / 9030

Levelt, Ursula (180 West End Ave #17C, New York NY 10023 (Tel: 212-362-8618)), **The Future of the European Community as a Political Community: Will Immigrants Be Members?**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ A historical case study of the rights of immigrants in the European Community (EC). The outcome of the debate preceding the Maastricht Treaty indicates that the civil right of freedom of movement will remain open to all, but that the more substantial right of access to the labor market will be restricted to citizens of EC member states, in effect excluding eight million extra-EC permanent residents. The EC as political community will thus follow a segmented model, where the domain of minimal

membership differs from the domain of substantial membership. This model creates barriers between degrees of membership, & also segments the labor market in the individual EC member states. This model is based on communitarianism, ie, the belief in the right of communities to restrict the domain of membership to "one's own." It is concluded that immigrants will only be partial members of the EC as a political community. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28770 / ISA / 1994 / 9031

Levine, Donald N. (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 (Tel: 312-702-7917; Fax: 312-702-9673)), **The Variable Status of the Classics in Differing Narratives of the Sociological Tradition.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ One oft-proclaimed quality of sociological classics is their susceptibility to multiple interpretations. Their ambiguity extends to the question of why one should continue to read the sociological classics, for continued attention to them has been justified on a wide variety of grounds that, to some extent, contradict one another. This variation is attributed to a diversity of narrative interpretations of the sociological tradition; six different types of narratives are identified: positivist, pluralist, hegemonic, humanistic, contextualist, & dialogic. The distinctive logic of justification for attending to the classics that each entails is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28771 / ISA / 1994 / 9032

Levinsohn, Bas L. (Den Texstr 18, NL-1017 ZA Amsterdam Netherlands (Tel: 20-6235357)), **Civil Service Middle Managers as Policy Makers: The Case of the German Occupation of the Netherlands (1940-1942).**

¶ In the first years of the German occupation of the Netherlands during WWII, conflicts surrounding the Dutch coal supply arose among the Germans. A "bureaucratic war" developed over the level of the exports of Dutch coal to Germany between the German authorities in occupied Holland & the central authority of the occupier in Berlin. In this conflict, the middle level of the German administration of occupation played a very prominent role: middle managers not only acted as policymakers, but took up policy positions that differed markedly on certain points from those of the political top level of the German administration of occupation. Their unique policy views & actions cannot be explained by political ideals or bureaucratic interests of the individuals involved. Here, analysis of empirical material (internal policy documents, reports of meetings, & official letters from the archives of the German Occupational Authority in the Netherlands) leads to the conclusion that middle-level officials were more influenced by the organizational needs of the units they directed than by abstract policy considerations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28772 / ISA / 1994 / 9033

Lewin-Epstein, Noah & Sa'di, Amat (Dept Sociology Tel Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel (e-mail: noahl@ccsg.tau.ac.il)), **The Impact of Labor Market Structure and Ethnicity on Employability of Older Men.**

¶ Investigates the impact of ethnicity & age on the employability of male workers in Israel, in which the main socioeconomic & political cleavage lies between the Jewish majority & the Arab minority. The large proportion of Arab males ages 45+ who are unemployed is attributed to the dual labor market structure & the high concentration of Arabs in the secondary labor market. Census data & recent labor force surveys are used to evaluate the theoretical implications of the dual market theory, concerning dead-end jobs, & to motivate propositions concerning the labor market in multiethnic societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28773 / ISA / 1994 / 9034

Lewis, Jane Elizabeth (Dept Social Policy & Administration London School Economics, WC2A 2AE England (Tel: 071-955-7368; Fax: 071-955-7415)), **Choice, Needs and Enabling: The New Community Care in Britain since 1990.**

¶ Analyzes the development & implementation of the policy of community care enacted in the 1990 National Health Service & Community Care Act in GB, considering (1) the extent to which this policy making may be seen as "top-down" or "bottom-up"; & (2) the influence of "street-level bureaucrats" in what has been viewed as an exercise in "new managerialism." The provenance of the policy & its explicit goals—to as-

sess needs & match them to resources, to increase user choice, & to encourage local authorities to become enablers & coordinators rather than providers of care—can be understood only in terms of its implicit goal—to cap social security expenditure. Certain fundamental tensions in the policy, particularly that between meeting need & resource constraint, are delineated. Data are drawn primarily from a two-year research project funded by the ESRC that is monitoring all aspects of the changes in five local authorities using the methodology of administrative anthropology, which consists of intensive observation of meetings & records of informal contact, as well as formal interviewing. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28774 / ISA / 1994 / 9035

**Lewis, Mary R.** (Graduate School Social Work U Houston, TX 77204-4492 (Tel: 713-743-8096; Fax: 713-743-8149)), **The Use of Grounded Theory to Study the Meanings that Children Ascribe to Their School Experiences.**

¶ Describes a study of the meanings that children in a child welfare shelter care facility in Houston, TX, attached to their perceptions of their school experiences. The children were separated from their families & in a shelter-based program no longer than two weeks while in transition to another temporary or permanent home. Three teachers educated them in groups, with individual educational plans for each child. Data collected through videotaped open-ended individual &/or group interviews reveal the unique meanings attached to this atypical school situation by 30 children. Categories for analysis were developed using constant comparative & grounded theory methods. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28775 / ISA / 1994 / 9036

**Lex, Tilly** (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, D-81543 Munich Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 089-62306-0; Fax: 089-62306162)), **Precarious Occupational Careers of Juveniles and Young Adults in the Federal Republic of Germany.**

¶ Discusses different research strategies used to examine the occupational careers of those juveniles & young adults in the Federal Republic of Germany who do not manage to enter or retain stable employment. Emphasis is on an approach used in a study of a federal program aimed at a heterogeneous target group of unskilled, unemployed, & underemployed juveniles & young adults, in which educational & occupational careers of program participants are related to such variables as gender, ethnic origin, & regional context. Findings indicate that in spite of a booming economy, the group of young adults who fail to enter or retain stable employment is heterogeneous & not limited to those who lack the ability or motivation to complete vocational training. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28776 / ISA / 1994 / 9037

**Leydesdorff, Loet** (Dept Science & Technology Dynamics, Nieuwe Achtergracht 166 NL-1018 WV Amsterdam Netherlands (Tel: 31-20-525-65-98; e-mail: loet@sara.nl)), **The Sociological and the Mathematical Theory of Communication.**

¶ Society is considered as a network of communications in which the actors run their own (psychological) programs, but are structurally coupled in networks of communication: the relations of the actors can be represented as the rows of a matrix, while the column vectors represent their communications. One can study communications by using Shannon's (1948) mathematical theory of communication. In social communications, however, the channels are not a given, but are themselves subject to change, by communicating information to related communication systems; such co-variation among systems, if repeated over time, can lead to co-evolution. Conditions for stabilization of higher-order systems are specifiable: segmentation, stratification, reflection, differentiation, & self-organization can be distinguished in terms of developmental stages of increasingly complex networks. The sociological theory of communication paves the way for a general theory of communication, since it exposes the limits of reflexivity in human understanding & reflexive discourse. The self-organization of society & its subsystems is counterintuitive to the "natural" understanding by a human agent at each moment in time. An algorithmic approach of the complex dynamic system enables generalization from the (geometrical) specifications to the state space, & in principle, suggests states other than those that are intuitively accessible. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28777 / ISA / 1994 / 9038

**Li, Guo Qing** (Instit Sociology Chinese Academy Social Sciences, 5

Jianguomen Nei Da Jie Hao Beijing People's Republic China (Tel: 81-266-62-7233-2414)), **Traditional Ideas, Economic Development and Nature: The Case of China.**

¶ In ancient China, many philosophers discussed the relationship between humans & nature. Today, the natural environment is recognized as the objective material base of human society's development. However, natural conditions are increasingly threatened in the People's Republic China. In recent years, industrial & rural economic development within the socialist market economy has brought serious environmental problems. It is concluded that, in present-day China, focus is on economic development, with nature viewed from an economic angle, & not in terms of quality of life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28778 / ISA / 1994 / 9039

**Li, Wei** (Dept Speech U Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU England (Tel: 44-91-222-6760; Fax: 44-91-261-1182)), **Variations in Language Choice and Code-Switching Patterns of Three Groups of Chinese in Newcastle upon Tyne.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ A comparative analysis of inter-speaker differences in language choice & code-switching patterns among three subgroups of Chinese in Newcastle upon Tyne in northeastern England: (1) Chinese immigrants from Hong Kong & southeastern China who are now engaged in the catering trade, together with their children; (2) members of a Chinese church who share a close-knit, premigration network, & their children; & (3) Chinese students & young professionals. It is shown that these three groups of speakers adopt very different strategies in handling Chinese & English in conversational interaction, even though they share a similar linguistic repertoire. It is argued that such differences cannot be explained in terms of structural contrast between the two languages. Rather, it is the history of language contact & social organization of these groups that determine their communicative norms, which in turn influence the language choice patterns & code-switching behaviors of their members. The findings call for a coherent social model that can account for both the interactional strategies of individual speakers & community-wide norms & values that determine & differentiate language choice & code-switching patterns of various groups & communities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28779 / ISA / 1994 / 9040

**Li, Yixian** (Dept Education Beijing Normal U, 100088 Peoples Republic China), **Dual Structures and Education in China during the Transformation Process from Traditional Society to Modern Society.**

¶ Taking the premises of Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, & Talcott Parsons as theoretical points of departure, transformations in China from agriculture to industry, village to township, & homogenous to heterogeneous society are explored, focusing on the dual structure of education during such transformation. Discussion includes: education investment, distribution of schools, enrollment age of children, entry into higher levels, & educational & social inequalities between areas, & genders, all in relation to industrialization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28780 / ISA / 1994 / 9041

**Libs, Muriel & Lebart, Ludovic A.** (CESP, 32 ave G. Mandel F-75015 Paris France (Tel: 33-1-45-53-22-10)), **Analysis of Media-Contact Frequency as Measured by Self-Completion Questionnaires and Face-to-Face Interviews.**

¶ Data obtained during 2 large surveys of media use in France conducted 1991/92 (total N=33,000 respondents (Rs)) are drawn on to compare: (1) Rs & non-Rs to a self-administered questionnaire vs a face-to-face interview; & (2) the average number of media read/watched/listened to, on a regular basis among those with common socio-demographic characteristics. The number of regular readers/viewers as measured by the self-completion questionnaire is distinctly lower than that measured by the face-to-face questionnaire. Differences between the two surveys, are extremely variable according to the media in question & socio-demographic characteristics, particularly age, time availability, educational level, & gender. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28781 / ISA / 1994 / 9042

**Liebmman Parrinello, Giulio** (Via Sabrata 30, I-00198 Rome Italy (Tel:

6-86325527; Fax: 6-49766212)). **No Boundaries or New Boundaries of Touristic Imagery.**

¶ A theoretical discussion of the relationship between cognition & imagery in international tourism. Ethnic wars, nationalistic movements, & civil disturbances are jeopardizing international tourism, which will have adverse economic, social, & cultural impacts. Some significant issues related to imagery in tourism-generating countries are: (1) negative information concerning some countries, & its effect on cognitive & emotional aspects of the pre-trip experience; (2) efforts of the travel industry to concentrate touristic imagery on nonrisk destination countries, safe regions, & safe itineraries; (3) more organized tours & fewer intercultural contacts with host populations; & (4) a growing discrepancy between cognition & imagery. As a result of these issues, it becomes increasingly important to figuratively fill in the blanks on the world map, since tourism is supposed to remove borders rather than consolidate new & emerging boundaries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28782 / ISA / 1994 / 9043

**Liefbroer, Aart C.** (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, NL-2511 CV Hague [Tel: 0-70-3565230; Fax: 0-70-3647187]), **Cohort- and Age-Related Changes in Household Composition among the Elderly.**

¶ Representative 1992 survey of 4,500 Dutch respondents ages 55-89 are used to examine explanations for the previously identified trend toward living in one-person households among the elderly population. One explanation suggests that as a result of, eg, increasing divorce rates, new cohorts entering older adulthood could become increasingly likely to be living on their own at a relatively early age. A second explanation stresses an increased tendency initiated by older adults themselves to start living on their own; within this perspective not the inflow into older adulthood, but the rates of household change within older adulthood, are changing. Several life-history techniques, including hazard analyses, are used to analyze changes between cohorts & age groups. Discussion focuses on the extent to which the life course of older adults, as far as their living arrangements are concerned, is undergoing change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28783 / ISA / 1994 / 9044

**Liefferink, Duncan** (Dept Sociology Wageningen Agricultural U, NL-6707 KN Netherlands [Tel: 31-8370-83571; Fax: 31-8370-84763]), **Environmental Policy Making between the State and the European Community-Interactions and Shifts.**

¶ In the past two decades, environmental policy has become a major area of international cooperation due to: (1) the growing perception of the transboundary & even global character of environmental problems; & (2) increasing international economic, social, & political interdependence, leading to more intensive cooperation & integration between states & nongovernmental actors. As a result, international institutions have begun to take part in the process of environmental policy making. Here, the involvement of the European Community (EC) in this development is explored, focusing on how the environmental policy-making process has shifted from the state level to the EC. Theoretical approaches applicable to the description & analysis of multilevel, day-to-day policy making in Brussels, Belgium, are considered. Also, results are presented of an empirical study about EC policies in the field of acidification & their relationship with policies at the member-state level, particularly in the Netherlands. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28784 / ISA / 1994 / 9045

**Light, Ivan, Har-Chvi, Hadas & Kan, Kenneth** (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024 [Tel: 310-825-4229; e-mail: light@soc.sscnet.ucla.edu]), **Black/Korean Conflict in Los Angeles.**

● **Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.**

¶ Middleman minority theory interprets merchant/customer conflict as a product of the customers' misplaced frustrations, which, arising in the inadequacy of income, are directed at non-coethnic merchants. It is argued that this approach offers only a partial explanation of the black/Korean conflict in Los Angeles, CA, as evidenced during the riot & arson of 29 April 1992. Evidence suggests that a complete explanation of the riot & arson requires attention to black nationalist ideology, which perceives a long-term conflict of economic interest between blacks & Korean merchants. If so, middleman minority theory should be expanded to

give more scope to ideology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28785 / ISA / 1994 / 9046

**Light, Ivan, Har-Chvi, Hadas & Kan, Kenneth** (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024 [Tel: 310-825-4229; e-mail: light@soc.sscnet.ucla.edu]), **Compromising Symbolic Conflicts: Black/Korean Conflict in the USA.**

● **Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.**

¶ Donald Horowitz claims that relative symbolic conflicts between ranked ethnoracial groups are impossible to compromise because they are unavoidably zero-sum. For this reason, he declares "invidious group comparison" the basic cause of interethnic conflict. Here, using documentation derived from the black/Korean conflict in Los Angeles, CA, evident during the riot & arson of Apr 1992, Horowitz's argument is critically assessed. Contrary to Horowitz, findings reveal a basis for compromise in a trade-off of rank-concession for economic advantage, a possibility Horowitz did not consider. Moreover, an established technology of human relations management is already in place to reduce Korean/black conflict in retail trade. For this reason, the Koreans' rank concession may be bogus, another possibility overlooked by Horowitz. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28786 / ISA / 1994 / 9047

**Ligthart, Paul E. M.** (ICS/RUG, Grote Rozenstr 31 NL-9712 TG Groningen Netherlands [Tel: 0150-636220; e-mail: p.e.m. ligthart@ppsw.rug.nl]), **Solidarity and the Theory of Contracting: Breach of Contracts versus Breach of Solidarity Relationships.**

¶ Economic theory on bargaining & contracting has not paid much attention to the systematic inclusion of relational effects, & has failed to incorporate possible normative effects of this relationship on individual contract parties. As the principle of gain-maximization seems to be insufficient in explaining individual behavior in bargaining situations, bargaining & contracting models are extended here, using an integrated sociology/microeconomics perspective. Rational choice theories enable a study of the effects of a relationship on individual behavior & individual gain-maximization in one general framework. In the so-called solidarity theory (Lindenberg (1988, 1992)), a decision-making model has been incorporated that takes into account that individual decision making takes place within a relational context. Rather than attempting to make bargaining more anonymous, solidarity theory enables an explicit study of relational effects on bargaining & contracting. An experiment is described in which the predicted effects of the different types of solidarity relationships based on a gain or a solidarity frame are tested in respect to their effects on breach of contract. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28787 / ISA / 1994 / 9048

**Lillrank, Annika & Zimmerman, Mary K.** (Dept Sociology U Kansas, Lawrence 66045 [Tel: 913-864-4111; Fax: 913-864-5089]), **State Policies and Gender Equity in Caregiving: Parents of Children with Cancer in Finland.**

¶ Investigates how social benefits provided to citizens by the state shape gender relations & determine gender equity, focusing on the Nordic welfare state, which is distinctive in incorporating domestic work & caregiving into the public sector. Reflecting a social policy that takes gendered family relations into account, Finland has been cited as the most gender-equitable nation in the world. Here, the experiences of parents in 35 families caring for a child with cancer are examined to explore the impact of state policies & benefits on gender relations. Structured questionnaire & intensive interview data are drawn on to reveal how the social benefits provided by the state impact the gendered division of labor within families, as well as the power relations & life chances of mothers & fathers individually. It is concluded that, although Finnish social policies generally promote more gender equity than in the US or other developed nations, traditional patterns of gender relations also persist. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28788 / ISA / 1994 / 9049

**Lima de Faria, Margarida** (Rua de Benguela 538 I Esq., Parede P-2775 Portugal), **Amusement or Instruction? A Figurational Analysis of the Museum Experience.**

¶ The museum is normally analyzed as a setting programmed & designed by a body of curators emotionally &/or scientifically attached to

collections & willing to make these collections available to the public. A higher awareness of the curators' role as transmitters of the museum's discourse, together with economic & political pressures for a greater efficiency, have led to surveys concerning behavioral & cognitive aspects of the public experience. However, these surveys have recurrently been unable to locate their findings within a broader context of social & cultural change. The museum is above all a leisure choice, which, together with other leisure facilities, fulfils a social role within a complex system of social interdependencies. Pressures from below have recently forced museums toward a greater openness, resulting in the adoption of more participatory devices in response to demands for action & amusement. Here, this important shift in the museum's discourse & in its public' expectations is analyzed within the framework of Norbert Elias's & Eric Dunning's leisure theory. This theory aims to explain the current need for the arousal of emotions in leisure experiences, as a counterpoint for the great routinization of everyday life & for the (unconscious) imposition of greater self-constraints. It also explains the emergence of new groups replacing previous elites & how these replacements relate with the adoption of different behavioral rules affecting the social & emotional conditions of leisure experiences. Museums are presently going through a phase of open controversy around the dilemma of how much entertainment & how much instruction they are prepared to deliver. An attempt is made to develop a framework of discussion that includes both the public & the curators within the same process, & their "figuration" within a broad theory of social & cultural change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28789 / ISA / 1994 / 9050

**Lima, Marinus Pires de** (Instit Ciências Sociais-ISCTE, Ave Forças Armadas P-1600 Lisbon Portugal (Tel: 1-7932272; Fax: 1-7964953)), **The Labor Movement and the Changes of Organizational Structure.**

¶ A report on a survey of the decline of labor movement & union efforts to take part in collective bargaining & economic development processes. Focus is on the crisis & changes of organizational structure, the renovation of union leaders, & the bureaucratization, power, participation, information, & training of trade union activists. The union movement crisis can be seen as a sign toward increasing participation of social actors. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28790 / ISA / 1994 / 9051

**Lima, Marinus Pires de** (Instit Ciências Sociais-ISCTE, Ave Forças Armadas P-1600 Lisbon Portugal (Tel: 1-7932272; Fax: 1-7964953)), **The Changes in Work Organization: The Role of the State, of the Entrepreneurs and of the Unions.**

¶ Presents research on industrial relations in Portugal that employed classical techniques & the methodology of sociological intervention. The unions' intervention is considered in the context of industrial & sociopolitical modernization, & related to the crisis & the changes in the organizational structure. The social actors' polarization (entrepreneurs & unions) over the state, which plays a leading role in industrial relations, is also investigated. The problems of economic internationalization give a particular configuration to social actors. Recent changes in work organization & in human resources management in some enterprises (auto industry, electronics, shipbuilding) are highlighted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28791 / ISA / 1994 / 9052

**Lin, Nan** (Dept Sociology Duke U, Durham NC 27708-0088 (e-mail: nanlin@dukevm.bitnet)), **Stratification and Mobility in Urban China.**

¶ It is argued that analysis of stratification & inequality should be based on criteria of both positional & individual statuses. Based on 1991 surveys of representative samples of respondents in 3 metropolitan areas (Beijing, Tianjin, & Shanghai), it is shown that stratification in urban People's Republic of China is based on work unit function, authority, & status, as well as on individual rewards, eg, occupational status & earnings. The process of attaining individual statuses is similar for both men & women, relying mainly on the mediating effect of education & party membership from parental statuses. The process of attaining positional statuses, however, differs between the sexes: women rely on the mediating effect of education, whereas parental positional statuses directly impact men's positional statuses. Thus, the direct inheritance effect of positional statuses gains further significance in differentiating between men & women in the Chinese stratification system. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28792 / ISA / 1994 / 9053

**Lindbekk, Tore** (Dept Sociology U Trondheim, N-7055 Dragsvoll Norway), **International Educational Careers. A New Elite?.**

¶ The recruitment of Norwegian students to foreign universities is studied, based on the hypothesis that they constitute a particularly selected group as to backgrounds & career opportunities. Data from a 6% sample from the educational registry of the Central Statistical Office, the Norwegian State's Student Finance Authority, & various employment surveys support the first part of the hypothesis but not the second. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28793 / ISA / 1994 / 9054

**Lindberg, Staffan** (Dept Sociology U Lund, S-22100 Sweden (Tel: 46-46108862; Fax: 46-46104794)), **Indian Farmers' Movements in Historical and Comparative Perspective.**

¶ Representing mainly the upper & middle strata of the peasantry, new farmers' movements in India fight for better economic conditions in an increasingly commoditized agricultural economy characterized by strong state intervention. Here, these movements are compared with similar ones in other more developed Third World countries (eg, Mexico & Zimbabwe) as well as with corresponding movements in industrialized Western countries since the mid-nineteenth century. Many similar structural factors influence the variety of outcomes: agrarian structure, including ethnic stratification; the nature of industrialization & the character of state intervention; & the political system. However, contemporary mobilization of farmers in India (& in Mexico & Zimbabwe) still lacks the organizational breadth of its predecessors in more developed countries. Movements are more prone to agitation & political maneuvers than to self-organization in terms of, eg, service, credit, insurance, or marketing cooperatives. The reasons for this are the vastly more complex situation facing contemporary farmers' movements in the Third World, including social & ethnic cleavages, & heavier state intervention than at the corresponding stages of the development of farmers' movements in the West. In addition to the problem of remuneration of farming in a state-controlled agrarian economy, they also face environmental issues & a different international economic context. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28794 / ISA / 1994 / 9055

**Lindeman, Ellen M., De Vos, Henk & Van Schuur, Wýbrandt H.** (Dept Sociology U Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands (Tel: 3130534306; Fax: 3130534405)), **Participation in Organized Voluntary Work: The Relative Effects of Restrictions and Personality Characteristics.**

¶ Examines the determinants of participation in voluntary work in 2 representative samples in Groningen, Netherlands—one of voluntary workers & one of the total adult population. Both groups were interviewed about allocation of time, social circumstances, & relevant personality characteristics. Former studies show that differences in participation in voluntary work are connected with differences in restrictive circumstances as well as with differences in personality characteristics or motives. However, the weight & relationship of these factors are not clear. Therefore, a theoretical model with both kinds of factors is used. The restriction-part of the model is based on Becker's theory of allocation of time. Time used for voluntary work is added as a possible alternative to time used for labor in the market, work at home, study, & leisure. Time spent on these sectors is related to social circumstances, eg, position on the labor market, income, family situation, & age. However, people also differ in preferences with respect to choices of voluntary work & leisure activities. It is expected that people differ in their preferences for: (1) active external stimulation, (2) social contacts, & (3) social support behavior. These preferences are related to personality characteristics, eg, extraversion, sociability, & altruism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28795 / ISA / 1994 / 9056

**Lindström, Anna K. B.** (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551 (Tel: 310-398-2613; e-mail: izzyzub@mvs.oac.ucla.edu)), **Forms of Repair in Swedish Conversation.**

¶ Focuses on conversational episodes that involve different forms of other-initiated repair, ie, efforts initiated by recipients to raise problems in hearing or understanding talk. Specifically, sequences where the other-initiated repair precedes a dispreferred response are examined. Earlier conversation analytic research based on English conversation has suggested that in these environments, other-initiated repair may function as

a pre-disagreement. Here, explored is whether this is also the case for Swedish conversation, with attention to how interactants respond to the repair initiation & how this in turn affects the turn-by-turn development of the base sequence. The analysis draws on English translations & transcriptions of audio & video recordings of naturally occurring events, eg, telephone conversations, family dinner conversations, & informal coffees in a Swedish village. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28796 / ISA / 1994 / 9057

**Lindstrom, Bonnie** (Roosevelt U, Chicago IL 60605), **Chicago's Post Industrial Suburbs: Fiscal Strains and Strategies.**

¶ Explores how the fiscal & political environment for local governments has changed in the 1990s, a decade after the FAUI survey was first used. The analysis is based on responses to the FAUI survey by suburban officials in the Chicago, IL, metropolitan area. The results to date reflect a remarkable agreement on the fiscal environment the local officials are encountering. The officials identified loss of state revenue transfers, the costs of mandated programs, tax caps, & pressures from citizens to reduce taxes & spending & at the same time, increase services, of crucial importance. The loss of federal revenues & failure of bond referenda were relatively unimportant. This consensus is surprising given the diversity of the suburbs & in comparison with the results of the 1980 FAUI project survey, when inflation was the main concern & state tax & expenditure limits, state & federally mandated costs, & rising service demands & pressures from local taxpayers were relatively unimportant. There is a similar consensus on the appropriate strategies for this environment. These officials are pursuing strategies that emphasize strategic planning, better utilization of local revenue & intergovernmental revenue sources, transferring the costs of some services through user fees, cooperation with other governments, & improved productivity through better management & labor-saving techniques. The officials were also in agreement about avoidance of politically unpopular strategies, eg, increasing taxes, reducing services, & eliminating programs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28797 / ISA / 1994 / 9058

**Linko, Maaria** (Dept Sociology Research Unit U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (Tel: 358-0-7084612; Fax: 358-0-7084612)), **The Heritage Industry and Its Critics.**

¶ Offers a critical perspective on the ongoing debate on museum ideology & the role of the general public in museums & other cultural centers in Western societies, drawing primarily on Robert Hewison's *The Heritage Industry* (1987) & Robert Lumley's *The Museum Time Machine* (1988). A key question in the debate is the sort of picture conveyed by heritage production to the general public of the past & present. In particular, is it possible that the thriving heritage industry draws people's attention too much to the past so that they lose sight of the present & future? Heritage critics argue that museums are inclined to give an overly romanticized picture of the past, eg, by omitting all class conflicts. It is argued here that heritage critics believe that there can exist only one correct representation of history, even though it would be more fruitful to accept the fact that conceptions of the past are in constant flux. Also, museum audiences may not be quite as passive as the critics assume in absorbing the information & influences they receive at museums. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28798 / ISA / 1994 / 9059

**Liselotte, Wilk** (Institut soziologie U Linz, A-4040 Austria (Tel: 0732-2468-291; Fax: 0732-2468-594)), **Plurality of Family Forms and Their Conception in the Social Reporting on the Family in Austria.**

¶ The first family report in Austria was published in 1969, the second in 1979, & the third in 1990. The attention given to different forms of families in these reports does not primarily reflect their occurrence in reality, but rather the degree of their social acceptance. Official statistics for 3 main highly aggregated family types are analyzed: married couples with no children, married couples with children, & single-parent families. The proportions of these three types scarcely changed 1961-1988. The family report of 1969 mainly concentrates on legally married couples with children, the nuclear family; one-parent families are seen primarily as a social problem. The 1979 report briefly mentions nonmarried cohabiting couples & discusses the social acceptance of this form of living. The demographic characteristics of one-parent families are analyzed & the problem of socialization in this family form is discussed. The 1990 report discusses the plurality of family forms in a broad way, though the quality of statistical data does not allow representation of this plurality. Differ-

ent family forms are not primarily seen as social problems, but the specific problems of different family forms & their challenges for family policies are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28799 / ISA / 1994 / 9060

**Lissowski, Grzegorz & Swistak, Piotr** (Instytut Socjologii U Warszaw, PL-00324 Poland), **A Study in Choosing a Just Social Order: A New Theory and Cross-National Comparisons.**

¶ Conducts an experiment to explore how actual choices in conflict situations compare with solutions developed in social choice theory. Neither social welfare functions nor the standard principles of justice provide an adequate description of the experimental data, leaving in many cases a surprisingly large part of choices unexplained. A new theory, which generalizes two classical principles—Rawlsian & conservative—is proposed. When applied to the data, the generalized principles provide a remarkable fit. Given the explanatory power of this framework, it is used to estimate group's ethical/political attitudes. Finally two other data sets, obtained independently in Japan & the US are examined. Using the new theory, political attitudes in samples from the countries are compared. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28800 / ISA / 1994 / 9061

**Lista, Carlos A.** (Centro Investigaciones Jurídicas & Sociales U Nacional Córdoba, Argentina (Tel: 54-51-527972; Fax: 54-51-210554)), **The Subjectivity of the Social Actor and the Construction of the Social and Legal Order: A Discussion.**

¶ One of the traditional dilemmas of sociological theory refers to the relationship between the individual & society, which has generated substantial controversies among the proponents of subjectivist & objectivist perspectives. Giving priority to one of the terms of the relationship, they attempt to solve the dilemma by means of the elimination of the opposed one. Discussed here is the importance that the subjectivity of the social actor has in the process of legitimization of the social & the legal order. Some theoretical alternatives offered by different sociological paradigms for the analysis of the problem are reviewed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28801 / ISA / 1994 / 9062

**Litmanen, Tapio A.** (Dept Sociology U Jyväskylä, 40351 Finland (Tel: 358-41-602936; Fax: 358-41-603101)), **The Differentiation of the Environmental Movement in Finland.**

¶ The roots of the Finnish environmental movement go back to the nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century, animal protection interests dominated the movement, but in the 1950s, conservation associations increasingly diversified. Here, explored are the various kinds of associations, the process of differentiation, & processes of ideological shift. The increase in the number of conservation associations has resulted in a functional differentiation of the environmental movement & the specialization of countermovements. The discussion is related to current investigations of social movements, self-referential movements, & society autopoiesis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28802 / ISA / 1994 / 9063

**Litván, György** (Institut History Hungarian Academy Science, H-1014 Budapest (Tel: 361-156-4967; Fax: 361-156-4967)), **The First Workshop of Sociology in Hungary. Origins and Emigration.**

¶ The first workshop of modern social thought in Hungary was formed by a group of young intellectuals in 1900. From 1900-1919, introducing new ideas & methods from the West, they radically transformed intellectual life, criticizing the social, national, & cultural conditions of the country, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, & East-Central Europe as a whole. Through a long series of debates, they sought new models for reshaping the region. At the same time, they developed a sophisticated & civilized type of discussion. Thus, the workshop became a hotbed of social thinkers like Oscar Jászi, Karl & Michael Polányi, Georg Lukács, Karl Mannheim, Aurel Kolnai, etc, who, following their emigration in 1919, enriched Western social thought by their Eastern experiences & different way of thinking. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28803 / ISA / 1994 / 9064

**Litvinenko, Olga** (Komsomolskaya St 26-11, Kurgan 640018 Russia (Tel: 352-22-2-44-27)), **Social Genealogy of Modern Farmers in Russia.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/

Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

- ¶ Farmers in the Ural region are a new strata in Russia's social structure. An attempt is made to ascertain their social genealogy & relation to the well-off peasants of the early twentieth century, via in-depth interviews with 10 farmers. Results are used to discuss changes between peasants of the beginning of the century & modern Russian farmers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28804 / ISA / 1994 / 9065

Llambi, Luis (Instit Venezolano Investigaciones Cientificas, Caracas 1020-A Venezuela (Tel: 58-2-691551; e-mail: llambi@ivic.ivic.ve)),

**Global-Local Linkages in the Agri-Food Sector.**

- ¶ Explores the theoretical & empirical links between global & local processes in the agrifood sector. Global restructurings in the agrifood chains & the parallel process of reregulation at the global, national, & subnational levels pose new problems in theory construction. Some of the categories that, at various levels of analysis, have to be developed to deal with these issues are discussed. Both the impact of global processes on local commodity systems in Latin America & the emergence of local counterforces to these trends are analyzed. Some policy issues that may impinge on these processes are also analyzed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28805 / ISA / 1994 / 9066

Llobera, Josep R. (Dept Sociology Goldsmiths' Coll, New Cross London SE14 6NW England (Tel: 081-692-7171; Fax: 081-694-1062)),  
**Theorising the Other. The Emergence of a Discourse on Race in Sixteenth Century Spain.**

- ¶ Explores intellectual reactions that followed the European "discovery" in the early modern period of a hitherto unknown group referred to as "American Indians." Discussions that took place among Spanish theologians in the first half of the sixteenth century concerning the "humanity" of these strange beings are examined, & categorized as those who believed in the basic humanity of the natives & those who believed in their animality. Particularly central in the discussions was the Aristotelian concept of "natural slavery." A group of theologians (headed by Ginés de Sepúlveda) alleged that the natives were morally & intellectually inferior, & hence destined to slavery. Others (especially Las Casas) maintained the essential rationality of the natives. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28806 / ISA / 1994 / 9067

Lock, Jean Q. (#104-300 Keatsway, Waterloo Ontario N2L GE6 (Tel: 519-885-2214; e-mail: jlock@watarts)),  
**From Maoism to ELLE-The Impact of Political Ideology on Fashion Trends: China as a Case Study.**

- ¶ In an examination of social changes in Chinese society since the mid-1960s, it is shown that concepts of beauty & fashion can be defined by the dominant political ideology. One reason is that this ideology determines the social norms & supports the economic structure. It is also hypothesized that individuals have the ability to modify their sense of beauty & fashion in compliance with existing social norms. Content analysis & a 1992 readership survey of *ELLE* magazine support the hypotheses. Beauty & fashion under Maoism were uniform, & creativity was suppressed, the result of an economy controlled by the state. With economic reform, creativity in fashion has been revitalized. These changes can also be attributed to joint ventures between China & the capitalist world, as well as the newly liberated creativity of the Chinese. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28807 / ISA / 1994 / 9068

Locke, R. Christopher (Landels/Ripley & Diamond, 350 Steuart St San Francisco CA 94105 (Tel: 415-788-5000; Fax: 415-788-7550)),  
**Environmental Crimes and Compliance: The Present Climate, and a Model to Clear the Air.**

- ¶ The past decade has seen a dramatically increased emphasis on criminal enforcement of federal & state environmental laws in the US. However, whether a particular violation will be enforced criminally is largely at the discretion of the prosecutor, who may be influenced by media attention, community activism, & other factors unrelated to the culpability of the defendant. As a result, this enforcement model has been widely criticized by the regulated community. The uncertainty of whether corporations & their management may be subject to criminal penalties for accidental violations may result in misallocation of resources & damage to the business & the economy, & may reduce the potential for coopera-

tive efforts with regulators to optimize environmental compliance. Additionally, it is doubtful that this model is effective in achieving the traditional criminal enforcement objective of deterrence. Here, appellate decisions reviewing environmental crimes convictions are surveyed, evaluating the prosecutive & sentencing guidelines & other influential factors. Also reviewed are legislative initiatives in two states providing limited "use immunity" from prosecution for companies that engage in voluntary self-reporting & corrective action. The efficacy of the present model is discussed, & modifications are proposed that would better serve environmental compliance objectives & the economic interests of government & industry. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28808 / ISA / 1994 / 9069

Loetz, Francisca (Institut Sozial & Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Grabengasse 14 D-69117 Heidelberg Federal Republic Germany),  
**"Professionalization" Wanted! Uses and Abuses of a Sociological Concept in Historical Research: The Example of the Medical Profession in Early Modern Europe.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

- ¶ Starting from a brief, fairly conventional definition of professionalization, the use of the concept in Anglo-American, French, & German research on the social history of medicine is explored, investigating how it has been accepted or criticized by historians, & consequences of this criticism for historians devoted to long-term developments. Based on primary & secondary empirical research & theoretical discussion, it is concluded that professionalization is a key concept in the social history of medicine, at the center of the interpretation of the so-called medicalization of society. The concept has been criticized by only a few historians, but this criticism raises doubts about whether professionalization can be applied to premodern societies. Despite the weak points of professionalization as a tool for historical research, historians may benefit from this sociological model both when analyzing the modern period & in establishing their heuristic questionnaire. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28809 / ISA / 1994 / 9070

Logan, John Allen (Dept Sociology U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 (e-mail: logan@ssc.wisc.edu)),  
**EM Estimation of a Coupled Utilities Model of Occupational Outcomes.**

- ¶ The coupled utilities (CU) model, an alternative to multinomial & regression models, is based on interlocking utility functions of firms & individuals. In practice, direct estimation of the model using Newton-type algorithms has proved difficult: the extreme nonlinearity of the model produces numerical convergence problems. Derived here is an EM algorithm designed to reduce such problems. It amounts to a sequence of conditional logit estimation problems in which appropriate case weights are used. Since conditional logit estimation is very well behaved, the EM algorithm composed of such estimations is also. General Social Survey data similar to those used by Coleman to estimate his own model are used to estimate the CU model with EM algorithm. Estimations seem to confirm the overall stability of the EM approach, & provide an interesting contrast to Coleman's results. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28810 / ISA / 1994 / 9071

Logan, John R. & Alba, Richard D. (Dept Sociology State U New York, Albany 12222 (Tel: 518-442-4656; e-mail: jr140@uacsc2.albany.edu)),  
**Minorities in US Cities: The Legacy of the 1980s.**

- ¶ Investigates patterns of minority residence in several major US metropolitan areas, using so-called locational-attainment models applied to data from the 1980 & 1990 US censuses to estimate the locational "pay-offs" from a variety of individual & household characteristics, eg, income & English-language facility, for different minority populations as well as for the non-Hispanic, white majority. The findings indicate that Asian & Hispanic groups generally enjoy substantial locational returns: for Hispanics, these accrue to both socioeconomic & assimilation characteristics, & for Asians, mainly to socioeconomic characteristics. It is, nevertheless, reasonable to conclude that a spatial assimilation model applies to the residential patterns of both groups. For African Americans, however, their relatively modest locational returns to individual & household characteristics imply that they must have very high socioeconomic attainments to achieve the residential situations of whites of quite modest means. These patterns held throughout the 1980s, with the important qualification that all minority groups substantially increased their suburban representation during this decade. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28811 / ISA / 1994 / 9072

**Lombardi, Marco** (Dept Sociology Catholic U, I-20123 Milan Italy (Tel: 39-2-72342346; Fax: 39-2-72342552)), **Communication about Major Accident Hazards: Credibility and Perception of Qualified Informers.**

¶ The European Economic Community's (EEC's) "Seveso Directive" specifies that members of the public likely to be affected by a major accident should be informed of safety measures & how they should behave in such an event. Summarized here is an EEC-funded study of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, & the UK, focusing on a 1993 questionnaire survey in Rho, an Italian community near Milan where many industries are located & the risk of a major accident is high. The same protocol was utilized in all 5 countries, & included questions about: (1) credibility & quality of sources of information; (2) local authorities' attitudes toward possible industrial emergencies & present knowledge about risks & safety measures; & (3) ways that people store, give, & utilize information about risk. Specificities of the Italian case are illuminated in a comparative perspective with other countries. Particular attention is devoted to issues surrounding the degree of comprehensiveness, competence, & oneness of 20 communication sources—journalists, institutions, etc—in cases of emergency. Possible strategies for crisis management of communication are suggested. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28812 / ISA / 1994 / 9073

**Lomi, Alessandro** (Centre Organisational Research London Business School, NW1 4SA England (Tel: 44-71-262-5050; e-mail: a.lomi@lbs.lon.ac.uk)), **A Semiparametric Random Effects Approach to Unobserved Heterogeneity in Ecological Models of Organizational Foundings.**

¶ Using pooled & cross-sectional time series data collected in 13 geographical regions, investigated are the effects of unobserved components related to the spatial structure of organizational populations on founding rates of rural cooperative banks in Italy 1964-1988. The central claim is that the effects of population level processes vary systematically across different levels of spatial aggregation &, for the same level of aggregation, across different geographical areas occupied by the organizational population. The estimates produced by parametric & semiparametric models of organizational founding indicate, that, while the effects of legitimation are constant at the local & nonlocal level, competitive pressures are much stronger at the local level. From the methodological point of view, the sensitivity of count data models of organizational foundings to alternative assumptions about the distribution of heterogeneity components is illustrated. From the substantive point of view, the importance of identifying the correct level of spatial aggregation at which population-level processes operate & of accounting for unobservable factors related to the cross-sectional structure of organizational populations is emphasized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28813 / ISA / 1994 / 9074

**Lomsky-Feder, Edna** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel (Tel: 972-2-883319; Fax: 972-2-322545)), **The Construction of the Individual Biography by the Experience of War: Life-Stories of War Veterans.**

¶ Explores how male Israeli veterans born 1952-1954 construct the meaning of war in the context of personal biography. Ss, all middle class, urban, secular, & graduates of institutions of higher education, fought in the 1973 Yom-Kippur war during the course of their regular army duty. Assuming that personal biography is a cultural mechanism mediating between the macro-micro levels of life, interrelationships between the personal & the collective meaning of war experiences are illuminated. The analysis utilizes concepts such as "thematic," "interpretation," & "motivational relevance" derived from phenomenological theory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28814 / ISA / 1994 / 9075

**Lomsky-Feder, Edna** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel (Tel: 972-2-883319; Fax: 972-2-322545)), **The Meaning of War through Veterans' Eyes: A Phenomenological Analysis of Life-Stories.**

¶ Explores how war veterans construct the meaning of war in the context of personal biography as a normal & incorporated experience. Life stories of 63 Israeli veterans, born 1952-1954, who are middle class, urban, secular, & graduates of institutions of higher education, are analyzed, based on a conceptual framework that derives from phenomenological

theory. Use is made of the concepts "thematic relevance," "interpretational relevance," & "motivational relevance," which were developed by Schutz & Luckmann. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28815 / ISA / 1994 / 9076

**Loosveldt, Geert** (Dept Sociology Katholieke U Leuven, B-3000 Belgium (Tel: 0161-283154)), **The Profile of the Difficult-to-Interview Respondent.**

¶ Two methods are evaluated for identifying the difficult-to-interview survey respondent (R). The first makes use of the evaluation of the interviewer about the response behavior of the R. This evaluation is generally made in the last portion of a questionnaire (interviewer report). The second method examines the interaction between the interviewer & the R, via analysis of tape-recorded interviews. The results indicate that the profile of the difficult-to-interview R is strongly determined by his or her educational level (low) & age (high). Such response behavior is critical for the quality of the data obtained in general & for certain interviewer &/or question-wording effects in particular. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28816 / ISA / 1994 / 9077

**Löw, Helene A.** (Dept History Gothenburg U, S-412 Sweden (Tel: 46-7734620; Fax: 46-31-7734450)), **From National Socialism to Militant Racist Ideology. The Swedish Racist Underground in a Historical Context.**

¶ Explores the roots of radical & revolutionary racism in present-day Sweden. Organizations, ideology, & political strategies, as well as links to the National Socialist (Nazi) organizations of the 1930s, are analyzed, based on interviews with activists & a review of publications issued by various racists & ethnocentric groups, & court documents. Two factions of Swedish National Socialism & right-wing extremism emerged after WWII. Extreme nationalists are ethnocentric, but not clearly racist, & do not openly argue for an antiparliamentary or revolutionary course. Race ideologists are revolutionary, racist, & internationally oriented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28817 / ISA / 1994 / 9078

**Lopez Nieto, Lourdes & Delgado Sotillos, Irene** (Facultad Ciencias Políticas UNED, E-28040 Madrid Spain (Tel: 34-1-3987032; Fax: 34-1-3986689)), **The Spanish Urban Innovation: The New Political Class.**

¶ Examines the processes of urban change through political leadership, concentrating on Spanish cities with 200,000+ inhabitants since the beginning of the transition to the present. In these cities, the political behavior of citizens & leaders has produced some changes in the urban political sphere. The emergence of a new political class is the first indication that a new political culture has been born. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28818 / ISA / 1994 / 9079

**Lopez, Angeles** (Dept Sociology U Zaragoza, E-50005 Spain (Tel: 976-231341; Fax: 976-232762)), **Identity and Social Solidarity: National Identity and Its Influence on the Structures and Contents of Social Organizations in Two South American Countries: Chile and Peru.**

¶ Examines a national identity problem & its impact on the structures & contents of social organizations in less-developed societies, focusing on the cases of Chile & Peru. Though geographically neighbors, these countries diverge substantially in their political & social strategies for dealing with economic growth & social integration—differences located in their individual cultures & in their interaction with more developed societies. Peru is a multiethnic society with great social inequalities & class conflict, which generates considerable tension between tradition & modernity, & often takes the extreme forms of ethnic self-identification—racism or xenophobia. Though Chile is also a multiethnic society with notable social inequalities & a minority indigenous ethnic group, constant comparison & interaction with more highly developed countries contributes to the construction of a national identity based more on the search for common interests than on the recognition & empowerment of ethnic diversity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28819 / ISA / 1994 / 9080

**Lopez, David E.** (Sociology Dept U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551 (Tel: 310-204-1386; e-mail: lopezd@soc.sscnet.ucla.edu)), **The Internationalization of Latino Ethnic Dynamics in Los Angeles.**

¶ The ethnic dynamics of Los Angeles, CA, have been headline news worldwide since the disturbances of spring 1992. However the well-publicized conflict between blacks & Asians has masked the more profound transformation of Los Angeles into a Latino majority city. While Mexican Americans still constitute the bulk of this new Latino majority, the composition of Latino Los Angeles itself has been transformed by a massive influx of immigrants from Central & South America. Here, the perspectives of panethnicity & dependent development theory are drawn on to explore the origins & current trajectory of the two largest new Latino communities in Los Angeles: Salvadorans & Guatemalans. It is argued that both the growth & the organization of these new communities is best understood in terms of developments in the sender nations. Also, regardless of the economic & political future of these countries, evidence suggests that the expatriate communities in southern CA will continue to grow. This increased diversity within Latino Los Angeles, particularly given its international dimension, has already complicated political organization in the city, & poses a challenge to any effort to develop panethnic solidarity among Latinos. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28820 / ISA / 1994 / 9081

**Lopez, Marielsa** (Center Investigaciones Culturales & Educativas, Av Los Chorrros Edificio ASOVINCAR Sebuacán Caracas Venezuela [Tel: 58-2-2840934; Fax: 58-2-2848521]), **Schooling, Life Stories and Social Genealogies Commented and Compared in the Social Mobility Process in Venezuela.**

¶ In Venezuela, schooling became one of the most frequent paths used to reach ascendent & successful social trajectories during the democratic era (1958-1989), & more specially during the decade of the oil prices climax. During this time, children's schooling provided social & economic welfare to a substantial portion of the population. Here, the process of social mobility is explored in the context of economic depression in Venezuela due to the decline of oil prices in international markets. In particular, it is explored whether schooling remains part of family strategies to improve social status. The analysis draws on data from the Social Genealogies Commented & Compared on families of lower social & economic status with children of elementary school age. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28821 / ISA / 1994 / 9082

**Lord, Stella** (Dept Sociology Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia [Tel: 902-420-5869; Fax: 902-420-5121]), **Welfare State Formation in Canada and the Reconstruction of Women's Work: Methodological Issues in Understanding the Implications for Single Mothers on Social Assistance.**

¶ In the context of a new emphasis on employability within the Canadian welfare system, examined are methodological issues for a feminist approach to understanding welfare state formation & its implications for single mothers on social assistance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28822 / ISA / 1994 / 9083

**Lowenstein, Ariela & Gilbar, Ora** (School Social Work U Haifa, Mount Carmel IL-31905 Israel), **Coping with Caregiving of an Elderly Cancer Patient at Home: The Subjective Experience of Stress and Burden.**

¶ Examines the relationship of caregiver type (spouse vs child) to the feelings of depression, instrumental & emotional burden, family relations, lack of support, & stress in caring for elderly cancer patients at home. Analysis of interview data obtained from 66 spouse & children caregivers of elderly cancer patients in the early stages of treatment did not reveal significant differences in responses to the various dimensions, except the emotional. There were not differences in severity of illness, age of the cancer patient, or availability of informal & formal resources. Further research is needed to clarify sources & types of stress experiences. Such factors may offer insights into development of support systems to assist inhome caregivers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28823 / ISA / 1994 / 9084

**Lozato-Giotart, Jean-Pierre** (17 rue Nicolai, F-75012 Paris France [Tel: 1-43-40-22-31; Fax: 1-45-44-27-14]), **Chânes touristiques hôtelières et nécessités géographiques** (Tourist Hotel Chains and Geographic Necessity). (FRE)

¶ Good relations between the host & the tourist & the quality of amenities available are key factors in hotel strategy. Here, changes in travel &

leisure resulting from the explosion in world tourism are discussed. Examined are: (1) types & locations; (2) relations between the hotel chains & the surrounding environment; & (3) development of hotel chains & their territorial impact. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28824 / ISA / 1994 / 9085

**Lucas, Yvette** (ERMOPRES/CNRS U Toulouse, F-31058 Cedex France [Tel: 33-61-50-45-05; Fax: 33-61-50-49-63]), **Pierre Naville's Contribution to Work Sociology.**

¶ Born at the beginning of the century, Pierre Naville died in 1993. He is known as a sociologist who greatly contributed new ideas & approaches in the field of sociology of work, especially by considering contemporary technological mutations. Naville was a pioneer when studying industrial automation. On this issue, he carried out detailed & innovative field researches & proposed theoretical thinking that integrated the new technologies in their overall social context. Naville opened many new research fields relative to the interrelations between technological changes & social & technical division of work. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28825 / ISA / 1994 / 9086

**Lucas, Yvette & Beslay, Christophe** (ERMOPRES/CNRS U Toulouse, F-31058 Cedex France [Tel: 33-61-50-45-05; Fax: 33-61-50-49-63]), **The "Engineers-Researchers" in France: A New Professional Group?**

¶ Data obtained during observations & biographic interviews conducted during the last five years are used to describe a group of generally young "engineers-researchers" working in France in high-technology small companies, who assist in the transfer of technologies from university laboratories to industrial activities. Focus is on whether these "engineers-researchers" constitute a new professional group, with attention to the implications of their status as Diplomed Engineers. It is concluded that this group of engineers-researchers is an effective but probably transitory group because: (1) their status as Diplomed Engineers includes them in the wider body of Engineers, which provides them with larger career opportunities; & (2) their individual strategies for promotion & career are enhanced by their additional research training, accompanied by other advantages attached to all engineers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28826 / ISA / 1994 / 9087

**Ludwar-Ene, Gudrun & Wurster, Gabriele** (Entwicklungssoziologie U Bayreuth, D-95440 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0921-880243; Fax: 0921-608-219]), **Women Professionals in Kenya and Nigeria: Urban versus Rural Community.**

¶ In both Kenya & Nigeria, male (M) professionals in towns maintain close ties to their rural home place & direct present investments & future plans toward their home community. Here, survey & life history data obtained during a study of the importance of profession & career for educated females (Fs) in Nairobi, Kenya, & a study of the home ties of F migrants in Calabar, Nigeria, are drawn on to examine the ties that F professionals maintain with their rural homelands, as well as their views on life in the village vs in town. In both areas, in contrast to their M counterparts, Fs have a strong urban commitment, while the maintenance of ties to the (patrilineal & patrilocal) rural communities depends, to a large extent, on the presence of personal contacts in the village. Once these no longer exist, relationships to the rural communities tend to cease. These patterns are evident irrespective of ethnic & regional differences, & are hypothesized to be gender-specific. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28827 / ISA / 1994 / 9088

**Luedemann, Christian** (U Bremen, D-28334 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0421-345646; Fax: 0421-218-3625]), **Epidemic Violence against Foreigners in Reunified Germany. An Application of a Threshold Model of Collective Violent Behavior.**

¶ A theoretical explanation is offered of violence against asylumseekers & immigrants in Germany after unification, with focus on micro- & system-level conditions. The discussion draws on a value-expectancy theory of attitude & a threshold-model of collective violent action based on rational choice theory, & notes the reinforcing role of the mass media. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28828 / ISA / 1994 / 9089

**Lueschen, Guenther** (U Düsseldorf, D-20225 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0211-3115290; Fax: 0211-3115187]), **Sport and the Sociology of Sport in the 21st Century.**

¶ Using data on Olympic participation & events, potential changes in sport competition in the twenty-first century are considered, including: the increased politicalization of sport, contradictions concerning absolute performance criteria, & increased commercialization & entertainment functions of Olympic sports. It is also predicted that the overall institution of sport will undergo profound demographic changes. Implications of sociostructural change for sport values are also considered, along with issues of methodology in the sociology of sport. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28829 / ISA / 1994 / 9090

**Luison, Lucio** (Via Feletto 99, I-33100 Udine Italy [Tel: 432-546397; Fax: 481-592781]), **From Social Scientists to Professionals: Issues and Perspectives in the Process of Professionalization of Italian Sociologists.**

¶ The Società Italiana di Sociologia (SoIS), established 1989, is a professional association comprising applied sociologists. Here, the goals, activities, & typologies of members are examined in a consideration of the relevance of the SoIS. Also discussed are the relationship between discipline & profession & between applied sociology & professional associations in both Italy & Europe generally. Finally, the necessity of rules that define the formal & juridical roles of sociologists in the fields of applied sociology is analyzed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28830 / ISA / 1994 / 9091

**Luke, Allan A. J., Anstey, Michele, Bull, Geoff, White-Davison, Patricia & Freebody, Peter** (School Education James Cook U North Queensland, Townsville 4811 Australia [Tel: 64-77-814911; Fax: 64-77-815120]), **Literacy at the Rural Margins: Postmodernism Meets the Bush.**

¶ Describes the literacy practices & traditions of three diverse rural Australian communities. Each has an extended history of economic development & social cohesion based on primary agricultural & resource-based work, & each is facing ongoing threats to their economic & cultural viability. Documented are the effects of forces of cultural diversity, macroeconomic reorganization, & multinational popular culture on practices & ideologies of literacy in school, community, & workplace cultures. Specifically, these communities are becoming increasingly diasporic, with loss of local control over community & life trajectories, which has forced an ongoing reevaluation of the alleged & actual benefits & consequences of schooling & literacy among community members. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28831 / ISA / 1994 / 9092

**Luke, Allan A. J., Kale, Joan, Singh, Michael G., Hill, Tracy & Daliri, Favardin** (School Education James Cook U North Queensland, Townsville 4811 Australia [Tel: 64-77-814911; Fax: 64-77-815120]), **Available Discourses on Race in Early Childhood Classrooms: A Sociological Discourse Analysis.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ From a critical sociological perspective, initial schooling & beginning literacy instruction entail the building of patterns of textual practice, cultural capital, & identity. Here, discourses on race, culture, & identity are investigated in four mixed Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander & white Anglo/Australian grade-one classrooms in a small Australian provincial city. Drawing from poststructuralist discourse theory & critical discourse analytic techniques, those texts & discourse available to urban Aboriginal & working class students are identified. Analyses of textbook passages, classroom talk, & administrative talk show: (1) the absence of constructive "official" curriculum discourses on race, ethnicity, & difference; & (2) the personalization & trivialization of children's attempts to raise issues of culture & difference. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28832 / ISA / 1994 / 9093

**Luke, Carmen** (School Education James Cook U North Queensland, Townsville 4811 Australia [Tel: 64-77-814911; Fax: 64-77-815120]), **Women in the Academy: The Politics of Speech and Silence.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/

Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Noting the theoretical underpinnings of feminine voice & silence, the gendered production of girls'/women's voices throughout their schooling careers from the primary to university classroom are analyzed. The contradictory politics of voice when differences clash among women (students) of color are also explored. It is argued that "granting" spaces for women's speech may be pedagogically desirable but has potentially silencing effects. Pedagogical strategies that can potentially enable women to better partake in the management of their own academic, social, & political interests are identified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28833 / ISA / 1994 / 9094

**Lundberg, Olle** (Swedish Instit Social Research Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden [Tel: 46-8-162653; e-mail: olle@sofi.su.se]), **The Social Patterning of Survival and Illness among the Oldest Old.**

¶ Examines the impact of social class on illness & mortality, based on interviews conducted in 1968 with a sample of 1,936 persons born 1892-1915, & follow-up interviews conducted in 1992, with 537 of the 563 survivors. Tests of physical as well as cognitive functions were conducted. Explored here are class differences in (1) survival rates 1968-1992, (2) ability to perform physical tests, & (3) results among those able to undertake the tests. It is shown that differential mortality produces class differences in the probability of reaching old age at all. This process of social selection does not result in a dissolution of class differences in health among the survivors. On the contrary, sharp class differences are found in ability to perform tests, as are differences in the proportion performing below average. The conclusion is that class level is linked to a set of factors that continuously affect morality, health, & well-being over the lifecycle. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28834 / ISA / 1994 / 9095

**Luppes, Martin J. G** (Statistics Netherlands, PO Box 4481 NL-6401 C2 Heerlen [Tel: 31-45-707-591; Fax: 31-45-727-440]), **Interpretation and Evaluation of Advance Letters.**

¶ Two balanced groups of 10 respondents (Rs) each were asked to interpret & evaluate an advance letter of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in a long & a short version, respectively. In a 2-stage interview, Rs were first prompted to read one version of the letter & to think aloud about their interpretations. In the second stage they answered questions about their overall impression of the letter, about the information-topics they recognized, & which topics they would prefer to be informed about. At the end, Rs read the other version of the letter & decided which version they preferred & why. All interviews were videotaped. The results indicate that advance letters should at least contain information about the goal of the survey, the survey organization, the data to be collected, the duration of the interview, & anonymity or confidentiality. Findings thus contradict the general idea that Rs cooperate because of what a survey yields for themselves. Furthermore, information should be as concrete as possible: the more abstract a topic is described, the more likely the chance that the topic is not recognized adequately. Also, providing detailed information is best realized by means of enclosures; the tone of the advance letter has to be simple & honest, & letters should be signed by the responsible researcher(s). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28835 / ISA / 1994 / 9096

**Lurie, Gordon A.** (3900 White Settlement Rd #92, Fort Worth TX 76107 [Tel: 817-625-8163]), **Hong Kong and the Rise of the Professional State.**

¶ Longitudinal research on Hong Kong's professions & professionalization during its reform era (late 1960s-1980), & the corporatist political design—ie, political management through functional constituencies—underlying the recent Chinese/British Joint Accord on Hong Kong indicates increasingly central status & power being accorded professions & professionals by Hong Kong & other developmental states, & their pivotal role in the evolving urban management systems. Hong Kong's advancement of the professional state, the professional & professions, technocracy & technocrats, & the corporatist fix as urban management strategies & as tools facilitating growth, is emblematic of emerging global patterns of restructuring seen both among East Asian developmental states & worldwide, & of a growing isomorphism of professions & the city as institutionalized forms. Here, an attempt is made to: (1) explore the historical & institutional roots of the rise & growth

of the professional state, & professions, as institutionalized forms, examining those factors that have led to the expansion, contraction, & diffusion of waves of professionalization, seen as a social movement; (2) evaluate the differential role played by emerging historical, political economy, state & state-building processes, & by key international actors & donors in fostering & shaping the nature & the dynamics of the professional state & professions; & (3) contribute to a theory of institutionalized professions, & a cultural theory of professions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28836 / ISA / 1994 / 9097

Lüscher, Kurt (Faculty Sociology U Konstanz, D-78434 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-7531-88-2670; Fax: 49-7531-88-3038]), **What Is Meant by "Family"?—A Social Semiotic Approach.**

¶ Explores different meanings of the concept of "family" within a social-semiotic framework. After presenting a general definition of semiotics & considering its metatheoretical implications, propositions on the connections between semiotic & pragmatic theories of family actions are offered. Conclusions concerning the application of this frame of reference for the study of family rhetorics & family politics are derived. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28837 / ISA / 1994 / 9098

Lüscher, Kurt (Faculty Sociology U Konstanz, D-78434 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-7531-88-2670; Fax: 49-7531-88-3038]), **Family Rhetorics in Family Politics.**

¶ Family politics perform several functions, eg, planning concrete activities (ie, measures & organizations) on behalf of families, & debating different perspectives on what families & their basic tasks are or should be. More generally, family politics represent an attempt to resolve pragmatically the "anthropological ambivalence" inherent in the institutionalization of reliable relations between generations & genders. Social reporting on the family also performs these functions, as well as employing strategies to cope with their contradictions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28838 / ISA / 1994 / 9099

Lusnich, Cecilia M. & Manzano, Alicia M. (National Council Scientific & Technical Research, Gallo 1634 piso 7 B Buenos Aires Argentina 1425 [Tel: 824-4542; Fax: 54-1-821-4035]), **Job Qualification: Formal Training and Labor Socialization.**

¶ Discusses the issue of qualification with respect to social processes of formation, work organization processes, & learning processes emerging from work socialization & teamwork. Focus is on how the work process articulates with the mechanisms of acquisition & application of knowledge. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28839 / ISA / 1994 / 9100

Lustiger-Thaler, Henri (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8 [Tel: 514-848-2135; Fax: 514-848-2577]), **The Frankfurt Stadtwerke as Immemorial: Or the Judengasse beyond Discourse.**

¶ Examines events that transpired with the uncovering in 1987 of the *Judengasse* (the old Frankfurt [Germany] Jewish ghetto) during the building of the local utilities company (the *Stadtwerke*). This episode came to be known as the *Borneplatz-Konflikt*. The issues & tensions that developed during these events around issues of representation between Jews & Germans are examined. The conflict had several performative moments of an aesthetic & political nature, as witnessed in the construction of the *Stadtwerke* complex encasing a museum & an antimuseum to the *Borneplatz-Konflikt*. The *Stadtwerke*, the *Judengasse* Museum, & the antimuseum are heirs to contested places of memory. It is argued that, in Germany, protest risks become a way of trading a deafening silence for future passiveness through memorials to victims. The *Stadtwerke* as immemorial speaks not only of the difficulty of mourning in the new Germany; it equally shows how these representations become ways of remembering forgetfully. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28840 / ISA / 1994 / 9101

Lustiger-Thaler, Henri & Maheu, Louis (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8 [Tel: 514-848-2135; Fax: 514-848-4539]), **Social Movements, Collective Memory and the Will of Community.**

¶ Points to epistemological distinctions in current social movement theories. Examined are the intellectual foundations that have animated Ger-

man & French trends of analysis & their counterparts in GB & the US. It is argued that these different theoretical accounts of social movements are founded on how one views the relationship between social & political spheres of action in both society & the state. Complex problems of community, culture, & collective memory are articulating mechanisms that can be fruitfully brought to the analysis of social & political life. The construction of community, consciously undergoing the experience of its sharing, contains resolutions for some of the most pressing problems facing current social movement analyses around issues of unity & diversity. The political & its relationship to social movements emerges here as an experience of communication & collective action that reorders itself by creating new actors as well as sites for their practices. This concept is supplemented by a case study of recent transformations in sexual preference movements. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28841 / ISA / 1994 / 9102

Lutz, Helma (Faculty General Social Sciences U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [Tel: 31-30-534641; Fax: 31-30-534733]), **Migration as Social Heritage. The Symbolic Meaning of Migration in the Life of Migrant Mothers and Daughters.**

¶ The migration experience, as an aspect of the construction of ethnic identity, plays a crucial role in the cultural transmission process of migrant families. Here, it is explored how these experiences are transferred between generations, based on a case study of Surinamese mothers & daughters in the Netherlands. The significance of survival strategies, collective memory, & the effects of adaptation to the new environment are considered. The development of social identity within the migrant condition is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28842 / ISA / 1994 / 9103

Maas, Cora J. M. (Dept Methodology Faculty Social Sciences Utrecht U, NL-3584 CS Netherlands [Tel: 31-30-534594; e-mail: maas@fsw.ruu.nl]), **Primate of Multilevel Analysis with Respect to Hierarchical Nested Data.**

¶ Nested data have more frequently been handled by multilevel-analysis programs specially developed for this purpose. Here, the advantages of such programs are discussed, in comparison to techniques used previously. Considering aggregation, disaggregation, two-stage regression analysis, & covariance analysis, the presentation of the random coefficient model shows how to handle the problems of these four techniques. In the empirical example, the different techniques are compared & the primacy of the multilevel analysis is shown. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28843 / ISA / 1994 / 9104

Maatouk, Frédéric (Institut Sciences Sociales U Libanaise, Tripoli Lebanon [Tel: 06-440332]), **Where Is Contemporary Arabian Sociology Leading To?**

¶ Arab sociology finds its theoretical basis in the work of Ibn Khaldun. Though brilliant for its time, this approach is not adequate for contemporary Arab reality, which finds itself confronted with new & complex problems, (eg, the Gulf war, the Israeli-Arab peace process). Explored here is how to undertake this passage from the past to the present in an objective way, avoiding false maneuvers of the past (eg, positioning oneself in a nonreflective way in Khaldun's approach, or turning to religious fundamentalism). How can the new Arab personality, ill-caught between contradictions, by redefined in light of contemporary sociological & anthropological research? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28844 / ISA / 1994 / 9105

Mabuchi, Ryogo (Faculty Letters Chuo U, Tokyo 192-03 Japan [Fax: 81-425-92-0369]), **Perceptions of Social Justice on Determining the Level of Payment in Japan.**

¶ Tests the hypothesis that perceptions of social injustice are expalined by the different influence that "should have" & "actually have" factors have in determining the level of payment. Data collected from a 1991 survey in 100 districts of Japan (N = 777 respondents (Rs)) identify several main desirable factors: individual effort (98%), responsibility (95%), & working condition (89%), as well as main actual factors: level of education (94%), length of service (85%), & responsibility (83%). Factors such as level of education & gender seem to be overestimated, while individual effort is underestimated. Correspondingly, Rs claimed the existence of injustice among level of education (83%) & gender (62%), & only 49% feel that effort is rewarded in Japan. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28845 / ISA / 1994 / 9106

**MacCannell, Dean** (Dept Applied Behavioral Sciences U California, Davis 95616 (Tel: 415-561-0965; Fax: 415-561-0965)), **Tradition's Next Step.**

¶ Art is a form of cultural self-understanding that potentially has an opening for future subversion. Closing this particular gap, eg, by causing a people endlessly to reproduce a conventionalized version of themselves for others in tourist art, effectively removes them from the stage of history. In postmodernity, "authentic tradition" supplies humanity with the spectacle of a beautiful & frozen innocence lost. This is a brilliant design for the perpetuation of hegemonic arrangements established during the period of colonization & empire. Rather than killing the creative energies of formerly colonized peoples, this energy is being channeled into endless repetition that is praised & curated as the repository of "true human values." The works of Kafi Quaku & George Longfish clearly indicate a different path for tradition's next step. They began as tourist artists but rejected this designation without adopting a Western or generalized international (postmodern) style. Their work teaches us that tradition is an attitude that surrounds an intergenerational exchange. An exchange or interactional theory of tradition is developed from an examination of the works of these & other posttourist artists. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28846 / ISA / 1994 / 9107

**MacCannell, Dean** (Dept Applied Behavioral Sciences U California, Davis 95616 (Tel: 415-561-0965; Fax: 415-561-0965)), **The New Tourist.**

¶ Postmodernism makes historical reference to the period of imperialism, intensifying imperialism's terms. Empire marked its successes by looting the periphery for things that could be displayed in the capital as signs of its centrality & hegemonic power. Napoleon took an obelisk from Egypt & caused it to be erected in Paris. The Greek (so-called "Elgin") marbles were taken from the birthplace of Western civilization & are still displayed in the London museum. These objects continue to be important tourist attractions. Postmodernity has raised the hegemonic drive to a higher power by declaring itself capable of producing, reproducing, buying, selling, & moving anything to anyplace. The displacements associated with postmodernity & tourism are of such a magnitude that when viewed from the vantage of other cultures, only true gods could conceive them. Examined here are the detached, drifting, fragmentary cultural elements, "free signifiers," for what they reveal about the emerging postmodern subject. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28847 / ISA / 1994 / 9108

**MacCannell, Juliet Flower** (Program Comparative Literature U California, Irvine 92717-2650 (Fax: 714-725-2916)), **Rewriting the Tourist: Brothers, Sisters, Lovers.**

¶ Explores modifications to the structure of the democratic subject that accompany its presence in a "crowd" or social set composed of unknown others. The subject of the potentially open yet interrelated regime of brothers & sisters (as opposed to the closed form of patriarchally structured relations) is seen as a radically distinctive form. It differs from the subject of traditional society, who believed it knew its "place" & thought it could know what to expect from any "other" it might encounter inside or outside a common or bounded social sphere. The new openness to the circle has profound implications for sexuality as well. A model is developed to describe the subject's encounter with an infinitized, rather than an (to use Lacanian terms) incorporated or expelled, foreclosed Other. Specific focus is on Jean Baudelaire's prose poem "Les fous" (The Crowd), in which the touristic version of the democratic subject remains individual, but is blessed, finally, with an "openness to all." This model is linked to the one proposed by Rousseau's *savage* in urban society, & the one drawn from Benjamin's reading of Baudelaire's *flâneur*. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28848 / ISA / 1994 / 9109

**Macey, Marie** (Dept Social & Economic Studies U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England (Tel: 0274-384789; Fax: 0274-385295)), **Structural Discrimination and Ethnic Minority Alienation: The Case of the European Community.**

¶ In most member states of the European Community (EC) there has been a systematic contraction in primary immigration since the mid-1970s such that most immigration is now limited to family members. There has also been a move toward EC-wide harmonization of policies toward immigrants, asylum seekers, & refugees, with increasing restric-

tions placed on their entry & subsequent rights to citizenship status. Ethnic minorities have been most adversely affected by the above changes, particularly those who are highly visible in terms of skin color. Concomitant with the development of racially discriminatory policies at the EC & individual state levels, there has been a growth in racism across the EC, which expresses itself in a variety of ways toward different minority groups in different societies, & encompasses both institutionalized racism, & street-level violence. Examined here are some macrolevel influences on alienation among minority groups in the EC. Both migrant workers without formal citizenship rights & citizens of ethnic minority origin suffer systematic structural discrimination & racially motivated violence, adversely affecting meaningful social participation. Questions this raises about the reality of democracy in the EC are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28849 / ISA / 1994 / 9110

**Mach, Zdzisław** (Instytut Socjologii Jagiellońskiej U, PL-31044 Cracow Poland (Tel: 48-12-22-21-29; Fax: 48-12-22-21-29)), **The Polish Western Territories in the Light of the Established and Outsiders Theory.**

¶ Anthropological fieldwork in Polish Silesia, 1986-1993, is drawn on to describe this community, which was created after 1945 as a result of migration from the former eastern Polish territory, now part of the Ukraine. Focus is on immigrants' reconstruction of their social identity after the forced migration, & on the established/outsiders relationship. Various factors that made the process of initial reconstruction of the immigrant identity difficult include: the cultural gap between the German & the Polish community, the traumatic experience of forced migration, the feeling of uncertainty & temporariness, the rejection of the new land by the settlers, lack of financial & organizational means of investment, centralization of the socialist political & economic organization, & state control of local communities. Parts of Silesia from which all the indigenous German population was deported & those where some local prewar inhabitants were allowed to remain are compared. The formation of social identities of subsequent generations in the new land is shown to be shaped by: the presence/absence of the established community, the balance of power between the old & the new communities, immigrants' perception of the settlement as temporary vs permanent, & the influence of the central state administration on immigrants' social reorganization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28850 / ISA / 1994 / 9111

**Mach, Zdzisław** (Instytut Socjologii Jagiellońskiej U, PL-31044 Cracow Poland (Tel: 48-12-22-21-29; Fax: 48-12-22-21-29)), **Symbolic Dimension of Social Order: Reconstruction of a Local Community.**

¶ Anthropological fieldwork carried out in Polish Lower Silesia 1986-1992 is used to investigate the creation of a new social order among an immigrant community. The Polish immigrants who came to Silesia after 1945 from the former eastern Polish lands were uprooted, went through a traumatic experience of forced migration, & settled in a territory that they perceived as alien, hostile, & temporary. They then built their new identity in a complicated process in which symbolic structures & interpretations played a major role. Symbolic structures were used to create new models of the world for different segments of the population & new identities for groups that changed positions within the social structure, in order to give legitimacy to the new social order. The territory was transformed into the material basis of the new symbolic world of the community. Social relations acquired new meaning, traditional patterns were reinterpreted, the past was mythologized, & the new identity of the community was built. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28851 / ISA / 1994 / 9112

**Macháček, Ladislav & Roško, Róbert** (Instytut Sociologie Slovenskej Akadémie Vied, Klemensova 19 813 64 Bratislava (Tel: 07-326321; Fax: 0042-7-361312)), **Youth and Youth Movement in the Slovak Republic: Slovak Youth Preparedness for the Transformation Challenge.**

¶ A 1993 survey of a representative sample of 1,223 respondents ages 18-70 by the Instytut of Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences tested the hypothesis that young people ages 18-24 were the social group most hopeful in the process of citizenship revitalization in its three dimensions (civil, political, & social). In the case of postcommunist Slovakia, this means to restore a citizen for the market in the role of an enterpriser & for the forum in the role of a political citizen. Results show that youth endorse this value to the extent that would have been predicted by the transformation process. The process of transformation has not impacted

intergenerational relations: youth & their parents are united in their roles in the process of socialization connected with a strong charge & personal irresponsibility. Fortunately, not all sources of social solidarity in Slovak families have been affected. Young people regard the comprehensive social structure as incorrect, & demand radical changes. Slovak youth have not become victims of a "trick of history," defined by G. W. F. Hegel as frightening individuals to move toward a delusion of a better future, but victim of the transformation mechanism "ignorance," closely connected with social inequality & injustice. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28852 / ISA / 1994 / 9113

**Machado, Leda Maria Vieira** (Rua Dr Gabriel Dos Santos 695-7 Andar, 01231-011 São Paulo Brazil [Tel: 55-11-677170 Fax: 55-11-677170]), **Women and Change: Social Actors, Gender and Continuity of Urban Movements.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ After summarizing previous research on urban movements & the role of social actors in starting, organizing, & perpetuating them, a lack of attention to issues of gender in urban movements is noted, & criticized in light of the fact that most of these movements are formed by women. An urban movement for better health care in a low-income area of São Paulo, Brazil, is described here, drawing on data obtained during semistructured interviews & participant observation. It is concluded that one of the reasons for the continuity of this movement is the character of female participation in it. The movement centered around gender-based demands for the improvement of health care in the area, but as the women became more politicized, they continuously extended these demands to more complex levels, eg, the allocation of public resources. Women thus are becoming a powerful social force affecting the urban environment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28853 / ISA / 1994 / 9114

**Machera, Eudias Mumbi** (Dept Sociology U Nairobi, Kenya [Tel: 334-244; Fax: 254-02-212342]), **The Role of "Women Groups Movement" on the Transformation of the Economic, Political and Socio-Cultural Status of Women in Post-Independent Kenya.**

¶ Explores the transformation of the status of women in Kenya through the "women groups movement," which serves as a vehicle of transformation through whose machinery a majority of women have achieved positive economic, sociocultural, & political change. It is argued that through group activities, women gain more social, political, & economic freedom, giving them a major place in the development process. This thesis is supported with 1992 interview data from 400 women, revealing that group networks benefit women primarily in social & health-related fields, eg, family planning, child health & care, & adult literacy. It is suggested that comparative research be carried out in other developing countries to establish whether the impact of women's group activities is as positive there as it has been so far in Kenya. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28854 / ISA / 1994 / 9115

**Machimura, Takashi** (Faculty Social Studies Hitotsubashi U, Tokyo 186 Japan [Tel: 0425-72-1101; Fax: 0425-74-2630]), **Symbolic Use of Globalization in Urban Politics in Japan.**

¶ During the 1980s, the interwoven forces of globalized capital, central state, & growth-oriented local actors produced many variations of global city formation. For most newly-emergent global cities, eg, Tokyo, Japan, globalization has had two different local impacts on urban restructuring: a substantial one derived from economic necessity & a symbolic one manipulated by political actors. Here, it is explored why Tokyo, though lacking in consensus about such change, first succeeded & then failed in establishing a political coalition for urban restructuring. In Tokyo, globalization as a political symbol played an ideological role by both masking premodern traits behind the coalition & giving postmodern appearances to it. But, concurrent with the restructuring process, an influx of foreign population reproduced, in a local context, social & economic cleavages typical of a larger society. In the reconstruction process of post-industrial cities, globalization does not necessarily provide a dominating & self-sufficient story, but acts as a catalyst that stimulates establishment of a new urban regime on the basis of selected political powers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28855 / ISA / 1994 / 9116

**Machonin, Pavel & Tucek, Milan** (Instit Sociology Academy Sciences Czech Republic, Jilská 1 110000 Prague 1 [e-mail: tucek@cspsg11.bitnet]), **Historical Comparison of Social Stratification in the Czech Republic 1984-1991-1993.**

¶ The historical points—1984, 1991, & 1993—chosen for comparison of social stratification in the Czech Republic correspond with: the peak of the state socialist area; the beginning of the postcommunist social transformation; & the end of the first phase of this transformation. In state socialism, & also at the beginning of social transformation, egalitarianism in earnings prevailed. At present, there is disequilibrium in earnings & possession, signaling increased social differentiation. An analysis of status dimensions is the three historical points finds a discrepancy between cultural status on the one hand, & managerial & material status dimensions on the other, for the situation in 1993. The social identifications of people with similar mobility/stability paths 1988-1993 show which social groups have gained or lost in the first phase of social transformation. The extent of congruency & incongruency of meritocratic & class principles of the developing social differentiation is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28856 / ISA / 1994 / 9117

**Machura, Stefan** (Juristische Fakultät Ruhr U Bochum, D-44780 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-234-700-5266; Fax: 49-234-7094-327]), **Trust and Procedural Fairness: How Are Lawyers, Judges and Public Prosecutors Seen by German Defendants?**

¶ To function effectively, the legal system requires trust of the citizens. One crucial point is the prestige of the legal professions involved. Based on telephone interviews with defendants in lower criminal courts of the Federal Republic of Germany after their trial, addressed is the question of interrelatedness of the opinions on judges, lawyers, & public prosecutors. To what extent is the fairness of treatment or of the verdict, as seen by the defendant, a product of a joint performance of the participating jurists? Do convicted defendants blame all the jurists or are they still satisfied with, eg, their lawyer? Do defendants feel hampered by their lawyers if they complain about lacking opportunity to state their view? If there is a "coalition of convenience" between judges, public prosecutors, & lawyers, it may be realized by the affected defendants. Do judges & public prosecutors appear to be more sensitive in cases without lawyers, ie, do they vary their behavior depending on legal representation or non-representation? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28857 / ISA / 1994 / 9118

**Macintyre, Sally J., Hunt, Kate & Sweeting, Helen** (MRC Medical Sociology Unit, 6 Lilybank Gardens Glasgow G12 8QQ Scotland [Tel: 041-357-3949; Fax: 041-337-2389]), **Gender Differences in Health across the Life Span.**

¶ In industrialized countries, men have lower life expectancy, but lower rates of physical & psychological morbidity, than women. Here, sex differences in a wide range of health measures are examined via data from 2 longitudinal health studies conducted in the UK 1984-1992. It is shown that sex differences in health vary by age, cohort, & the indicator of health used. Theoretical & policy implications are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28858 / ISA / 1994 / 9119

**MacMillan, C. Michael** (Dept Political Studies Mount Saint Vincent U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3M 2J6 [Tel: 1-902-457-6227; Fax: 1-902-445-3960]), **Interest Representation and Economic Democracy: A Parallel to Political Democracy?**

¶ An important argument in support of workplace democracy has been the "proximity thesis"—ie, that the characteristics of decision making in the workplace closely approximate those of political decision making for citizens, & therefore that workplace democratization would encourage the development of democratic sensibilities among workers, thereby producing enlightened & politically skilled citizens. The empirical evidence for this effect is modestly supportive, leading to significant doubts about the validity of the thesis. Here, two reasons for the weakness of this relationship are offered: First the types of decisions in the two contexts offer limited prospects for this relationship to appear strongly; where the types of decisions are similar (eg, involving excludable & material goods), they are less likely to call forth the qualities anticipated by the argument, & where they differ (eg, involving nonexcludable, material, &/or symbolic goods), they involve different dynamics of decision making, muting any direct transfer from the economic to the political domain. Secondly, &

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somewhat ironically, the democratic process skills that may accrue from economic democracy find relatively few avenues for expression in the conventional modes of democratic citizenship. Consequently, the "proximity thesis" significantly exaggerates the distance between the two domains. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28859 / ISA / 1994 / 9120

**Madsen, Stig T.** (Instit Sociology Law Lund U, S-22221 Sweden [Tel: 46-46108811; Fax: 46-46104434]), **Actually Existing Autonomy in the Tribal Areas of Pakistan.**

¶ Tribal populations are often considered marginalized & threatened by strong states. Focus here is on an exception to this general rule: a strong tribe able to extract major concessions from an only partly autonomous state. Tribes are also often considered victims of human rights violations & people deprived of democratic rights. In the case of the frontier tribes of Pakistan, the state agrees that the tribals violate human rights & set limits to democracy in the tribal areas as well as outside. Absence of a strong rule of state-law has characterized these areas where autonomy bordering on independence has had a long tradition. This tradition is built on historical, ethnographic, & geographic peculiarities of the area. Similar tribal-state relations could develop & stabilize elsewhere on & outside the Indian subcontinent. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28860 / ISA / 1994 / 9121

**Magala, S. & Misztal, B., Critical Intellectuals: Nomads of the Future.**

¶ Tests the hypothesis that social movements are being triggered by crucial alliances between the frustrated elites of broader social groups & the free-floating intellectuals whose nomadic role (in the sense of Melucci) is reinforced by political emigration & media exposure. The nomads share the following characteristics: (1) they remain outside of the vested interests (academic & others); (2) they are less constrained by the nation-state (emigration); & (3) they are generationally networked, but not entrenched. The emergence, success, & decline of the Polish Solidarity movement is offered as case in point. Nomads of the future are playing an increasingly important role in the making & unmaking of new social movements & in the broadening of the social space between the large organizations in which movements & other initiatives can emerge. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28861 / ISA / 1994 / 9122

**Magnier, Annick** (DISPO, via S. Caterina d'Al. 3 I-50129 Florence Italy [Tel: 39-55-480966]), **Patronage and Political Parties in the Italian City.**

¶ Analyzes recent trends in client-patron relationships as a basic feature of the Italian party system, based on data from a national inquiry on local political elites. These data concern political networks, agenda setting, & marketing strategies of municipal councillors, *assessori*, & mayors of different political parties. The current relations between political actors & parties can hardly be described by political categories of *clientelismo di partito* or *clientelismo individuale*, or by the classical typologies of political parties. They suggest instead the use of typologies based on variables pertaining to the theory of elites (distance from the center, electoral strength, & duration of the political parties). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28862 / ISA / 1994 / 9123

**Maguire, Joseph A.** (Loughborough U, LE11 3TU England [Tel: 0509-223328; Fax: 0509-231776]), **Patriot Games: English Identity? Nostalgia and Globalization.**

¶ Several binary oppositions can be identified that structure debates about national identity & global sport developments. These include: universalism vs particularism; homogenization vs differentiation; integration vs fragmentation; centralization vs decentralization; & juxtaposition vs syncretization. These debates also contain three specific hazards: the recourse to dichotomous thinking, the use of monocausal logic & explanation, & the tendency to view these processes as governed by either intended or unintended actions of groups. An attempt is made here to navigate a route through these hazards. An examination of a set of interwoven political, economic, cultural, & sporting disasters is undertaken. The issue of nostalgia as a response by sections of British/English society to a set of dislocating factors—the loss of empire, the crisis in the British state, European integration, & globalization processes—is highlighted. Sport is seen to play a quite specific function in English national identity.

Media reporting of sporting disasters is linked to wider political discourse. A fragile local little Englander identity, in response to the emergence of more fluid, pluralized global identities, appears to yearn for a time when patriot games could be played with a greater assurance of political, economic, military, & sporting success. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28863 / ISA / 1994 / 9124

**Magun, Vladimir S.** (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Science, Moscow 117259 [Tel: 7-095-128-91-09; Fax: 7-095-128-91-61]), **Work Values and Work Ethic during the Market Revolution in Russia.**

¶ Contrary to what may be expected from the orthodox communist labor ethic, empirical data demonstrate that not intrinsic, but extrinsic, rewards are now top priority for the majority of the Russian work force. Data from the World Value Survey demonstrate that this is also true for all former socialist countries. The priority of good payment goes together with increased aspirations to the level of payment, which is evident from the dramatic rise of consumer aspirations during recent years. At the same time, the volume of personal effort assigned by the people for earning the unit of job rewards decreased. It means that as the desirable efficacy of spending personal resources goes up, the social norm of lower personal efficacy in earning income is shifting to the norm of high efficacy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28864 / ISA / 1994 / 9125

**Magun, Vladimir S.** (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Science, Moscow 117259 [Tel: 7-095-128-91-09; Fax: 7-095-128-91-61]), **Social Psychological Aspects of the Market Revolution in Russia.**

¶ According to VCIOM repetitive surveys, about 50% of the Russian population believe that economic reforms should go ahead; only 20% say they should be cancelled. Still, the current Russian economic view is paradoxical because support for the market is combined with the prescription for the state to control prices of basic consumer goods & to guarantee full employment. The contradictory nature of this attitude cluster is the psychological basis for the complicated & not straightforward character of the economic reforms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28865 / ISA / 1994 / 9126

**Mahmoudi, Kooros** (Northern Arizona U, Flagstaff 86011 [Tel: 602-523-2979; Fax: 602-523-5925]), **Defining Refugees, Examining Refugee Adjustments: The Case of Tibetans in India.**

¶ Addresses the problems associated with the concept of refugee within the context of population redistribution & resettlement. Issues of time, geographic boundaries, & cause for forced migration are addressed. Demographic profiles of Tibetan refugees in Dharamsala, India, are presented to demonstrate the composition of population as well as the institutional structure of this exiled population. Data collected 1987-1989 are used to describe age & sex composition, household size, occupational structure, educational level, & ideal family size & acceptance or rejection of birth control among these refugees. Adjustment patterns are examined, with recommendations that may enhance successful resettlement of these refugees, as well as refugee populations elsewhere. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28866 / ISA / 1994 / 9127

**Makarovič, Jan** (Faculty Social Sciences, 61000 Ljubljana Slovenia [Tel: 386-61-1681-461; Fax: 386-61-1683-421]), **Sets, Networks, and Evolution.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Any phenomenon may be described as either a set or a network. Set refers to a description of elements of a given whole, while network refers to their connections. If every element in a set is equal to any other, it is a full set; if no element in a set is equal to any other, it is an empty set. Likewise, if every element in a network is connected with all others, it is a full network; if none of them is connected, it is an empty network. Emile Durkheim's theory of social evolution is a classical instance of investigation into the correlations between the set & network aspect of reality, although Durkheim himself was not aware of it. According to him, social solidarity (a special kind of social network) may be dependent either on similarity (full set) or on differences (empty set) between people. In the first case, mechanical solidarity is present, & in the second, organic solidarity. The explicit use of the logic of sets & networks may prevent logical misunderstandings that are rather frequent in sociological theory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28867 / ISA / 1994 / 9128

**Makhlin, Svetlana T. & Gaav, Ludmila H.** (Saint Petersburg Instit Culture, 191014 Russia (Tel: 812-314-10-86; Fax: 812-314-41-53)), **Art Museum Seen against the Context of the Cultural Situation in Russia.**

Traditionally, art museums fulfill a number of social functions in society: the collection & preservation of artistic treasures, scientific research, & education. Here, the development of art museums in contemporary Russia is examined. Analysis indicates that the way had been paved since the 1960s for the principal changes in the appraisal of artistic phenomena. The dynamics of artistic taste & of the stereotypes of perception are revealed by a comparison of various social groups examined in a 1982 survey of students & other surveys conducted during the last ten years in the Russian Museum. The transition to the market economy has somewhat changed priorities & rebounded on all the social functions of the museum. The "museum boom" of the 1970s, helped by the increased prestige of culture, began to decline in the 1980s. Though the public's art perception had been influenced by mass media, it only provided a superficial introduction. A new wave of interest began at the end of the 1980s, with changes in museums' cultural policy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28868 / ISA / 1994 / 9129

**Makler, Harry M.** (4206 Darlington Ct, Palo Alto CA 94306-4129 (Tel: 415-424-0171; e-mail: makler@leland.stanford.edu)), **The Persistence of Corporatist Strategies: Brazilian Banks, Their Politics and the State.**

In several industrializing countries, banks have been viewed as crucial intermediaries in the mobilization of capital, development of capital markets, & industrialization. Presented here are several case studies & a systematic interview survey of 132 chief executives of Brazil's largest domestic, state, & foreign-owned conglomerate banks, their subsidiaries, & their competitors, conducted 1988-1990, which illustrate the politics of business groups & economic elites in nations that have recently democratized & are moving toward free market economies. Despite Brazil's recent democratization, the economy remains cloaked in chronic stagnation, unemployment, income inequalities, & civil unrest. Attempting to reverse this plight, the state has advocated market liberalization, privatization, & regional integration, though it still retains a tight grip on the economy & continues to impose heavy regulations, especially on the financial industry. In response, banks have become more conglomerate in form, homogenized in their executive, & centralized in their control. They shun political parties & the legislature, preferring instead to use neocorporatist structures (trade associations) & strategies to influence the state & to dominate their markets. The structure & strategies of different types of banks (eg, family/non-family owned) are compared, demonstrating why these strategies remain deeply embedded in the financial industry. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28869 / ISA / 1994 / 9130

**Makriniotis, Dimitra** (U Patras, GR-26110 Greece (Tel: 8085380)), **Placing Children's Rights in a Social Context.**

Discusses the constraints inherent both in the articulation & the implementation of children's rights. Although childhood is a structural element of modern societies, conceptions of childhood vary depending on cultural differences & on the impact they have on social & political structures. Thus, the concept of childhood does not represent a unique state of being, but entails different ones. The issue of cultural relativism implies a set of constraints in terms of the universalistic nature of rights. However, overconcern with cultural diversity entails the risk of endangering the value that the right seeks to protect & fails to secure the social & political changes its implementation aims at. Emphasis on cultural relativism also inevitably raises the issue of state sovereignty: any claimed international bill of human rights challenges state autonomy. Despite the fact that they are granted & exercised on an individual basis, rights are in fact realized only in a political community governed by the principles of freedom (self-determination), dignity, & equality. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28870 / ISA / 1994 / 9131

**Malicet-Potocki, Danièle, Guissaz, Albert & Dubois, Pierre** (U Paris X, F-92001 Nanterre Cedex France (Tel: 33-1-40-97-71-33; Fax: 33-1-40-97-71-35)), **The Appropriation of Computerised Management Systems: The Case of Universities in France, Italy, Germany.**

The appropriation of computer management systems follows different

phases that mobilize more & more actors. This is shown through a study of 10 universities in France, Italy, & Germany, using work observation, interviews, questionnaires, & document analysis. In the first phase, the designers who have the technical skills are in charge of writing the programs. In the second phase, they have to present their proposals to the users & transmit their knowledge. In the third phase, the skills are diffused in the organization & the users increasingly question the designers in order to improve the programs; however, some users try to centralize the skills for themselves to win greater power in the local organization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28871 / ISA / 1994 / 9132

**Mäkiä, Matti** (Dept Administrative Science U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland (Tel: 358-31-215-6396; Fax: 358-31-215-6020)), **INTERCOCTA Nomenclators and Nomenclator Groups: Strategic Opportunities for INTERCOCTA Program.**

Reports recent developments of the INTERCOCTA (International & Interdisciplinary Cooperation on Conceptual & Terminological Analysis) program, which is the main function of the International Social Science Council, Standing Committee on Conceptual & Terminological Analysis, which seeks to enhance methodological understanding of linguistic problems in the social & human sciences & to develop useful tools to fight against these linguistic problems through INTERCOCTA nomenclators. INTERCOCTA nomenclators should be: (1) produced & distributed in a multimedia format instead of traditional printed text; (2) understood as methodological tools to manage & develop special languages; & (3) developed by autonomous or semiautonomous groups of scholars genuinely interested in developing their own language. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28872 / ISA / 1994 / 9133

**Malles, Sankasala** (Dept Philosophy Osmania U, Hyderabad 500007 India), **Alienating Power of Myth: The Condition of Indian Dalits.**

The Dalits in India continue to be segregated, discriminated against, & highly marginalized. Successive governments in postindependent India have introduced developmental projects to ameliorate this: economic, socioeconomic, & cultural. However, Dalits continue to manifest their dehumanized consciousness. Dalits are basically guided by the Indian mythology according to which some are born out of the head of Brahma, some out of shoulders, some out of thighs, & some others out of feet. Dalits are looked on as worse than those having been born out of the feet of Brahma. No economic-redemptive programs could undo this consciousness. An attempt is made here to explore the limits & powers of mythology in either alienating or liberating Dalits from their dehumanized condition, through a historical & phenomenological method. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28873 / ISA / 1994 / 9134

**Malombe, Joyce Mwende** (Housing & Building Research Instit U Nairobi, Kenya (Tel: 254-2-724521; Fax: 254-2-718549)), **The Role of Women Groups in Shelter Development and Management in Nyeri District.**

Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

Although women's groups have played a significant role in human settlement development & management in Kenya, their efforts have not been recognized, nor their needs addressed. The end result has been poor housing, usually lacking basic amenities & increasing the burden for women, especially in rural areas. Realizing these constraints, women's groups have contributed significantly to housing & community development in Nyeri district, where such groups have not only improved their houses, but have also started income-generating activities. An on-going research project based on questionnaire data is reported here. Analysis indicates the socioeconomic characteristics of these women & illuminate the process of development of shelter & other related services. Recommendations to enhance the activities of women's groups are outlined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28874 / ISA / 1994 / 9135

**Maloutas, Thomas & Pantelides, Marla** (Dept Regional Planning U Thessaly, Greece (Tel: 301-8961695; Fax: 301-8961695)), **Segregated Space, Segregated Lives, Segregated Minds: Social Segregation in Volos, a Mid-Sized Urban Area in Central Greece.**

Shows that segregation is a more complex process than the spatial dis-

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tancing between social groups, embracing every aspect of social life. Volos is a mid-sized city in Greece, with no racial or ethnic divisions & a comparatively homogeneous social structure bonded by intense family relationships. Segregation can be analyzed by linking the differences between consumption practices (availability of a number of durable goods) & political attitudes (traditional Left-Right allegiance, localism, tradition, modernization, development) with residential location & attributes relating to class & status. Data were collected in the context of a sociogeographic survey of 980 households in 1993. Systematic & coherent links were found between class & status characteristics, residential location, consumption practices, & political attitudes, showing that segregation permeates all aspects of their social constitution in a systematic way. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28875 / ISA / 1994 / 9136

**Malpass, Peter** (Faculty Built Environment U West England, Bristol BS16 1QY (Tel: 0272-763853; Fax: 0272-763895)), **Welfare State Restructuring and the Contradictions of 'Affordable' Housing Policy.**

¶ A critical review of the housing affordability debate in Europe, noting the reemergence of the issue in the late 1980s, the problems of establishing a coherent & agreed definition, & the limitations of the concept in relation to wider debates about housing systems & the restructuring of welfare. Drawing on research on pricing & subsidy policy in social rented housing in GB, trends in rent levels & rents in relation to incomes of tenants are examined, in particular since the introduction of major changes in financial regimes in 1989/90. Contradictions arising from these policy changes are identified, & it is questioned whether it is possible to reconcile current strategic objectives in relation to housing, social security, & public expenditure in general. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28876 / ISA / 1994 / 9137

**Malysheva, Marina Mikhailovna** (ul Krasikova 27, Moscow B-218 117218 Russia (Tel: 124-61-85; Fax: 007-095-129-08-01)), **The Destruction of Local Community in Russia: The Stages of Industrialization.**

¶ Explores the community life of former peasant-migrants to Moscow, USSR, suburbs in the 1930s, 1950, & 1960s, hypothesizing that: (1) the communal organization of life worked as an intermediary institution between the state & the marginal masses of people, which stabilized the totalitarian regime & prevented the total disintegration of society; & (2) the destruction of local community life in the 1960s also led to the crisis of basic communist ideas among the working class & marked the beginning of a stagnation process. The data are drawn from case studies (social genealogies) of Moscow migrant families collected 1992/93. The central notions considered are: collective identity, social control, integrative ceremonies, social polarization, & individualism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28877 / ISA / 1994 / 9138

**Mangabeira, Wilma** (Faculty Social Science Federal U Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 22470 (Tel: 21-294-7081; Fax: 21-221-1470)), **The Dilemmas of the Brazilian "New Unionist" Movement in the Context of Further Democratization.**

¶ Examines how the Brazilian "new unionist" movement is positioning itself in relation to the proposed 1994 revision of the labor code. It is argued that sixteen years after the birth of the movement—which resisted authoritarian rule & was successful in inaugurating new forms of union politics—it is now faced with dilemmas of institutionalization. The role of a union in Brazilian society is addressed, considering issues such as: (1) structural difference between the goals of a union located in a developing country vs in the developed world; & (2) whether the significant economic & social inequalities should be addressed as relevant issues by unions, or should limit themselves to questions about relations between labor & capital. The internal differentiation of the new unionist union is outlined, along with its different political orientations, commonly described as "classist unionism" vs "unionism of results." Dilemmas faced by certain sectors of the movement regarding their attempt to reinforce a break with the past corporatist model of representation while simultaneously guaranteeing the maintenance of basic political resources of survival under limited competition, are addressed. Different views & proposals regarding the role of a union in democratic Brazil are evaluated, along with debate surrounding their implications for the movement. Data are drawn from an in-depth case study of a new unionist union, interviews with union leaders from the three most important confederations in the country, newspaper clippings, & material produced by nongovernmental or-

ganizations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28878 / ISA / 1994 / 9139

**Mani, Srinivasa B.** (Dept Sociology/Anthropology/Social Work Slippery Rock U, PA 16057-1326 (Tel: 412-738-2428; Fax: 412-738-2188)), **Cultural Constraints in Health Care Utilization in Tamil Nadu, India.**

¶ As a part of a larger anthropological investigation of the role of traditional birth attendants in government efforts to improve maternal & child health & family welfare (MCH/FW) in rural Tamil Nadu, India, sociocultural factors that either facilitate or restrict the utilization of health care facilities & services are explored. In addition to such constraints as improper information, physical inaccessibility, & negative perception of quality of care, MCH/FW program strategy & the provision of facilities & services (supply factors) were culturally insensitive & incompatible. Overall, the MCH/FW program efforts appeared to be an exercise in medical "overinnovation," with little attention to the social engineering aspects of health care provision & utilization. Suggestions are made to develop culturally relevant & compatible health care programs, including training of traditional & paramedic health agents. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28879 / ISA / 1994 / 9140

**Manzini-Covre, Maria de Lourdes** (Faculdade Educação U São Paulo, 05508 Brazil (Tel: 055-011-815-0232; Fax: 055-011-818-3149)), **The Social Initiative from Non-Citizenship to Citizenship.**

¶ Explores the achievements & difficulties in building up the idea of citizenship among homeless children & teenagers in Brazil. Focus is placed on a working class township close to São Paulo, where a council for the rights of children & teenagers was set up to deal with this question in a nontechnocratic way. The council tries to prevent higher rates of youth crime. It is concluded that the exclusion model itself founded new ways of dealing with poverty & criminality; & the council developed a culture process with values linked to "utopian" relationship. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28880 / ISA / 1994 / 9141

**Marais, Sandra** (Dept Sociology U South Africa, Pretoria 0001 (Tel: 012-4296475; Fax: 012-4293221)), **Current Attempts to Lessen Inequalities in State Health Services in South Africa: A Critical Appraisal Based on a Regional Case Study of a Predominantly Rural Nature.**

¶ The organization of South African state health care services is as result of the country's apartheid legacy & the enormously wide urban-rural divide. In particular, the problems center around fragmentation of administrative responsibility, the duplication implicit with eleven departments of health, & the focus on curative & urban in favor of preventive & rural care. Described here are preliminary attempts to develop a legitimate interdependent health care structure in region F in the Eastern Transvaal (one of nine development regions) along the lines of the district health service & primary health care strategy proposed by the World Health Organization. Data were obtained from historical & contemporary documentation & qualitative methods (interviews with regional elites & participant observation at community gatherings & meetings). While results suggest reason for optimism in relation to developing a viable health care structure in region F & by extension in the whole of South Africa, a wide range of structural constraints are acknowledged. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28881 / ISA / 1994 / 9142

**Marcuse, Peter** (Dept Urban Planning Columbia U, New York NY 10027 (Tel: 212-854-3513; e-mail: pm35@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu)), **Misreading the Problems of Social Housing.**

¶ Social housing has been questioned as a long-term answer to the housing problem in recent years. In the West, the problems of "troubled estates" have been addressed by solutions ranging from demolition to major up-grading. In the East, in the formerly state-socialist countries, the future of the massive homogeneous precast concrete estates has likewise been seen as a major challenge to public policy with privatization seen as a solution. However, most of these solutions avoid the roots of the problem, which lie in the position that social housing, & its occupants, have in the society as a whole. Occupancy criteria are one way to judge what role social housing is expected to perform. By that standard, most proposals for dealing with troubled projects must fall short. In Eastern Europe, on the other hand, the problems originally were not social, but physical, & related to the spatial development of the cities in which the

housing was built. The focus on architectural solutions also contributes to neglect of other major problems, of financing & occupancy, which together may lead to a reproduction in the East of the worst patterns of segregated housing already found in the West. Some alternative solutions to the problems of social housing, East & West, are proposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28882 / ISA / 1994 / 9143

**Mare, Robert D.** (Center Demography & Ecology U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 [e-mail: mare@wiscssc.bitnet]), **Recent Educational Trends in the United States: Results from the 1990 Census of Population.**

¶ An overview of major trends in educational attainment in the US, based on a comparison of the 1980 & 1990 censuses. Topics discussed include: (1) period & cohort trends, focusing particularly on educational differences among racial & ethnic groups; (2) recent trends in school enrollment rates, emphasizing trends toward increased formal schooling for very young children & students at nontraditional older ages; (3) trends in the timing & success of the transition from school attendance to work, emphasizing the convergence of the behavior of men & women & the increasingly adverse experiences of persons without postsecondary education; (4) trends in the economic returns to schooling; & (5) trends in the qualifications & rewards of teachers. The new schooling measures adopted in the 1990 census are also critiqued. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28883 / ISA / 1994 / 9144

**Mare, Robert D.** (Center Demography & Ecology U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 [e-mail: mare@wiscssc.bitnet]), **Discrete-Time Bivariate Hazards with Unobserved Heterogeneity: An Indirect Contingency Table Approach.**

¶ Discrete-time survival processes of interest to social demographers include the progression of women through successive parities, the success or failure of young persons to progress through educational transitions, & job mobility through organizational hierarchies. As for all hazard models, unmeasured heterogeneity may bias estimates of the effects of the determinants of survival, even when measured determinants of the hazard are well specified. Unmeasured heterogeneity is usually very difficult to identify in discrete time models for individuals. When data are paired—eg, in data on the school transitions of siblings—then unmeasured determinants of the bivariate hazard can be controlled without strong assumptions about the functional form of the model. Here, models for the analysis of discrete-time bivariate survival data are proposed, & illustrative empirical analyses using data on the school transitions of siblings from the 1973 OCG data are presented. The models generalize the widely used logistic model for discrete survival data to the multivariate case. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28884 / ISA / 1994 / 9145

**Margolis, Diane Rothbard** (U Connecticut, Storrs 06269 [Tel: 203-776-2013; e-mail: margolis@uconn]), **Images of the Female Self: An Exploration of Constructs from Different Cultures.**

¶ Explores cultural variations in images used in the construction of female selves. Six ideal-type images are identified: (1) the "exchanger"—a self-interested, competitive self that markets its labor power; (2) the "placed person"—a self filling a functional niche in a systemic model of society; (3) the "cosmic" self—an image of the self as part of a universal oneness; (4) the "citizen"—a rational, partitioned self that gives up some autonomy for civic order; (5) the "called person"—an artist, or devotee, following a higher calling; & (6) the "reciprocator"—who uses gift exchanges to develop egalitarian relationships. These images are moral constructs: how they are applied in a particular culture sets the possibilities for behavior & human relationships. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28885 / ISA / 1994 / 9146

**Margolis, Diane Rothbard** (U Connecticut, Storrs 06269 [Tel: 203-776-2013; e-mail: margolis@uconn]), **Autobiographical Reflections on Isolation, Gender and Social Change.**

¶ In the US, the women's movement has helped change cultural conceptions of what women can become & accomplish. Here, personal reflection is offered on the way that this affected one woman who attended college & raised children before the movement, resumed her college career, & became a professor of sociology. Being among the first women to do graduate work & being older when she returned to the university brought isolation from colleagues. But the isolation in academia is not the only

isolation experienced; suburban housewifery had its own brand of isolation. These different experiences of isolation in a changing social environment are compared. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28886 / ISA / 1994 / 9147

**Marin, V. O. Marjatta** (Dept Sociology U Jyväskylä, SF-40351 Finland [Tel: 358-41-602923; Fax: 358-41-602921]), **Formal and Informal Intergenerational Relations.**

¶ During different phases of life, people have different kinds of intergenerational relations & social networks; ie, these relations are age-typed. Both formal officially or legally arranged & informal relations are discussed, & differences between the two are elaborated both theoretically & empirically. Informal relations are analyzed via data from daily action diaries, kept for 2 weeks by 30 women of different ages. The data support the existence of age-typed relations & age-typed meanings of these relations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28887 / ISA / 1994 / 9148

**Marini, Margaret Mooney & Fan, Pi-Ling** (Dept Sociology U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455 [Tel: 612-624-5296; Fax: 612-624-7020]), **Gender and Earnings at Labor Force Entry in the United States.**

¶ Examines gender differences in the process of wage attainment at entry into the US labor force, ie, the first full-time civilian job held after first leaving full-time education. In addition to traditional measures of human capital, the effects of occupational & familial aspirations & access to job-relevant information are considered. It is argued that occupational & industrial placement is not entirely due to the measured characteristics of individuals & may therefore represent the effect of differential treatment of employers. Data are derived from the 1979-1991 National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth, for a sample of US youth ages 14-21 in 1979. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28888 / ISA / 1994 / 9149

**Marinović-Bobinac, Ankica** (Instit Društvena Istraživanja Tomislavov, TRG 21 Zagreb Croatia [Tel: 385-41-431-879; Fax: 385-41-433-298]), **Certain Aspects of Small Religious Community Attitudes towards Contemporary Social Changes in Croatia.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ A comparative content analysis of official organs published 1987-1993 of 4 small religious communities in Croatia: the Christian religious community of Jehovah's Witnesses, the Pentecostal church, the Baptist church, & the Christian Adventist church. The main hypothesis is: under the influence of sociopolitical changes, the forms, intensity, & extensiveness of the small religious communities also change. The communication dimension of the communities is explored in relation to the social environment. Also explored are changes in community orientation & behavior & in community perception of its contemporary & future role in the dominantly Catholic environment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28889 / ISA / 1994 / 9150

**Marinović-Jerolimov, Dinka** (Instit Društvena Istraživanja, 11000 Zagreb Croatia [Tel: 385-41-431-879; Fax: 385-41-433-298]), **Religious Identification in Croatia: Changes in the New Social Context.**

¶ Argues that social & political changes in Croatia have opened a complex process of changes in the systems of ideas, beliefs, & values. Here, changes in religious preference & identification are examined, based on survey data from Zagreb & Croatia covering 1971-1990. The analysis reveals an increase in religious preference & identification in 1989/90. Differences with respect to the demographic characteristics of respondents have decreased. Since 1990, a strengthening of the institutional & political role of religion is evident, & public manifestations of religious behavior are increasing. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28890 / ISA / 1994 / 9151

**Markantonis, J. & Rigas, Anastasia Valentine** (Laboratory Experimental Pedagogy U Athens, Greece [Tel: 01-3616731; Fax: 01-3616731]), **Parents in Prison—Foster Care and Social Psychopedagogic Development of the Child (A Case Study).**

¶ Extending previous research on the effect of children's personality & behavior on parents (eg, Ambert, A. M. [1985], & Schlesinger, B. [1985]), presented here is a case study of the interaction between several

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categories of children's behavior & their parents' personalities & social status, especially parents in prison. Results indicate that the life conditions of the foster family where the child is living are a key variable in understanding the positive aspects of the children's behavior; socioeconomic status & the adjustment of the foster family are also significant. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28891 / ISA / 1994 / 9152

**Marontate, Jan & Archibald, Tom** (PO Box 1552, Wolfville Nova Scotia B0P 1X0 (Tel: 902-542-9418; e-mail: tom.archibald@acadiau.ca)), **Abstraction in the Visual and the Mathematical Sciences: Socio-Political and Aesthetic Dimensions.**

¶ Abstraction arose in both the visual arts & the mathematical sciences in the period from the late-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. In particular, developments in nonfigurative painting & formalist trends in pure mathematics (including the standardization of a notion of proof excluding intuition) were accompanied by highly specialized learned discourse promoting abstraction. The cultural significance of nonobjective art & of pure (vs applied) mathematics has been widely debated. Abstraction can be viewed as a feature of stylistic movements in each field that derives part of its importance as a strategy for mapping disciplinary boundaries. The insistence by artists & mathematicians that their works stand alone, without specific reference to "real world" entities or objects, came to be a dominant position internationally in both groups. Yet proponents of abstraction do not clearly constitute an elite; many saw their efforts as related to democratization or other egalitarian efforts at social reform; & the high culture model does not satisfactorily account for the diversity of sociopolitical meanings associated with the production/reception of these works. Some provocative aspects of the complex interplay of socioeconomic preoccupations, aesthetic goals, & political forces associated with modernist abstract cultural production in the visual arts & the mathematical sciences are elucidated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28892 / ISA / 1994 / 9153

**Marques, Emilia Margarida** (Dept Anthropology U Nova Lisboa, P-1200 Portugal (Tel: 01-3467638)), **Local Cultural Production, Social Hierarchies and Social Mobility—Diachronic Views in a Case Study.**

¶ Studies cultural activities promoted & performed by local actors in a small Portuguese town, attempting to understand these practices with reference to the network of relations linking local individuals & groups. Collective self- & heterorepresentations (on the other groups) always mediate such interaction; here, they are built by reference to a narrative that elaborates the local past. That narrative is continuously taken & modified by the different segments of the local community, according to their symbolic abilities & needs, in interaction with their way across the local hierarchic layout. As public events & places of exhibition, cultural activities are particularly well suited for the development of that process. Analysis of present cultural activities is only possible by taking them as a fundamental piece within the process of identity building that crosses the whole local diachronic way. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28893 / ISA / 1994 / 9154

**Marques-Pereira, Bérengère** (Institut Sociologie, 44 ave Jeanne B-1050 Brussels Belgium (Tel: 32-2-650-40-65; Fax: 32-2-650-3521)), **Le Genre de la représentation en Europe et au Brésil: la nécessité d'une démocratie paritaire** (The Gender of Representation in Europe and Brazil: The Necessity of a Parity Democracy). (FRE)

¶ The issue of gender of representation remains important since a parity democracy has never actually been realized in the European Community or Brazil. Here, reflection is offered on the various meanings attached to the concepts of representation & parity democracy when considered from the point of view of gender relationships. It is argued that representation is not reducible to the representation of women's interests on collective identities, nor is parity democracy restricted to having an exact balance between men & women in political decision making. The theoretical as well as the strategic issue relies on the concept of citizenship. Political action & theory & political sociology must help build full citizenship conditions; some of these are elucidated using a revision of T. H. Marshall's view of gender relationships. It is argued that the gender of representation is conditioned by the centrality of reproduction. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28894 / ISA / 1994 / 9155

**Marrad, Alberto** (Dept Political Science & Sociology U Florence I-

50121 Italy (Tel: 055-60-13-67)), **Referents, Thoughts, Signs.**

¶ Argues that clarifying the partition between referents, thoughts, & signs is a necessary starting point of epistemological discussions. Versions of that partition are reviewed, from the Stoic thinkers through Karl Popper, though the latter's view is criticized as being ontological rather than epistemological. It is contended that: (1) no rigid joints are conceivable between any referent & any thought, any referent & any sign, or any thought & any sign (barring artificial languages); & (2) relationships between referents & signs only occur through the mediation of thoughts. Theses to the contrary—some or even all joints are rigid, & direct relationships obtain between referents & signs (extensional semantics)—are reviewed, from Greek thought to the present day, & criticized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28895 / ISA / 1994 / 9156

**Marry, Catherine** (LASMAS IRESCO CNRS, F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France (Tel: 40-25-10-47; Fax: 40-25-12-47)), **Women Chemical Engineers: Occupational Choice and Professional Life History.**

¶ Chemistry has witnessed a relatively earlier & faster feminization than physics & mathematics, especially in engineering schools. This movement seems to be connected with the occupations for which such schools prepare their graduates, mainly in private & public research. These occupations have been more open to women than others. But how can more frequent orientation of women toward chemistry be explained in a context where other schools & engineering occupations tend to open up? Does one observe an increasing similarity (in terms of access to jobs in industrial research) between the professional destiny of young female chemists & that of their male counterparts? Does one also observe the preservation of career inequalities (few women reach top management positions)? To answer these questions, results from a statistical survey & qualitative research conducted on & with men & women who graduated from chemical engineering schools are examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28896 / ISA / 1994 / 9157

**Marschik, Matthias** (Mallygasse 6, A-1210 Vienna Austria (Tel: 0043-222-270-58-98; Fax: 270-58-98)), **Foreign Players in Football—Celebrated Stars—Tolerated Workers.**

¶ Examining football as a window on society, the status & positions of foreign players in league & nonleague football teams are investigated, based on 90+ semistructured interviews with native & foreign players (especially from Turkey & the former Yugoslavia), trainers, & managers of diverse football teams in Vienna, Austria. Analysis reveals the very different status of foreign players in great vs small teams: they are celebrated stars with high income, social status, & acceptance in the big league teams, but only tolerated workers in local, small nonleague clubs. Nevertheless, the incorporation into sport groups & communities serves to integrate foreigners into native social groups. Thus, football teams allow a meeting of different cultures in common activities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28897 / ISA / 1994 / 9158

**Marshakova-Shaikovitch, Irina V.** (ul Tvardovskogo 31 ap 146, 123458 Moscow Russia (Tel: 7-095-942-5464; Fax: 7-095-200-3250)), **Bibliometrics—A New Technique for the Sociology of Science.**

¶ The bibliometric approach may open new vistas for the sociology of science, supplying it with an empirical base covering both the past & its present. An attempt is made to: (1) analyze the scientific entities reflected in the maps of science; & (2) compare various maps connected either with the cognitive structure of science or with its social structure. It is shown that better understanding of the development of science can be achieved with the help of such new tools as models of citation in scientific periodicals, cocitation maps of papers & authors, dynamic analysis of thematic regions, techniques of lexical monitoring of science, etc. Some results are obtained in bibliometric differences between science & humanities that may contribute to the solution of the eternal sociological problem of demarcation of those fields of cognition. Dynamic maps of science form a fascinating complex picture of ever-changing science, internal shifts, appearance of new directions, etc. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28898 / ISA / 1994 / 9159

**Martelli, Stefano** (Dept Sociology U Naples, I-40068 Italy (Tel: 0039-51-46-63-47; Fax: 0039-51-23-80-04)), **Religion in the Post-Modern Society: Three Ways of De-Secularization.**

¶ Given the new religious phenomena in the 1990s, it is necessary to review secularization theory, particularly the thesis of one-way, progressive secularization. This can be done through considerations on three different levels. (1) Modernity, as the sociocultural form of advanced industrial societies, is self-dissolving, by cause of macrosocial processes. The ideology of linear & irreversible progress is destructuring, which is the beginning of postmodernity. (2) If secularization was the ideologic banner of modernity in its rising phase, the secularization of the secularization is the specific feature, from the sociocultural point of view, of the present changes in postindustrial & postmodern societies. (3) The most important facets of the desecularizing trend are: the reappearance of the expressive forms of the religious tradition; the syncretistic reelaboration of two or more religious systems; & the growing sociopolitical relevance of worldwide religions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28899 / ISA / 1994 / 9160

**Martens, Bernd** (Dept Sociology U Tübingen, D-72074 Federal Republic Germany), **Description of Political and Technological Preferences Using Correspondence Analysis.**

¶ Political controversies about waste management possess a growing importance in modern societies. In social science, these debates are central to discourses about environmental, technological, & political topics. Here, correspondence analysis is applied to survey data about perceptions & assessments of recent waste management in southwestern Federal Republic of Germany reported by groups participating in a recent political debate. Information behavior, proposed changes of the political situation to improve the waste problem, preferences of strategies to avoid waste, & perceptions of the present situation are of special interest. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28900 / ISA / 1994 / 9161

**Martens, Helmut & Kapp, Wolfgang** (Sozialforschungsstelle Dortmund Landesinstitut, Rheinlanddamm 199 D-44139 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0231-1388230; Fax: 0231-129585)), **Industrial Relations and Institutions of Labour. Co-Determination and Local-Labour. Policy as a Self-Shaping Process of Institutionalization in East-Germany.**

¶ Even before reunification, the futility of attempting to transfer the patterns of social organization & industrial relations to East Germany that proved successful in West Germany was recognized. However, inside the remaining cores of the industrial sector, remaining intimate collective relations provide a solid basis for the implementation of organizational concepts according to principles that would fit West German standards (in an early stage of development), & in a later stage, cooperative industrial relations. It is argued that the struggle in East Germany means trying to institutionalize the dynamics of a process of action. Empirical data are presented on codetermination & local labor policy in East Germany, where workers have found that the social results of cooperation are insufficient for regaining the intimacy of former collective relations, shaping common visions, & integrating solutions for complex problems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28901 / ISA / 1994 / 9162

**Martin, François-René** (Institut études politiques Strasbourg, 47 ave Forêt-Noire F-67082 Cedex France (Tel: 88-41-77-36; Fax: 88-41-77-78)), **La Redécouverte de Grünewald** (Grünewald's Rediscovery). (FRE)

¶ Huysmans's rediscovery of the Issenheim altar must be interpreted as a late stage in the rediscovery of the primitives by French art critics. Around 1890, critics close to literary avant-garde circles first developed an interest in the works of old German masters. Parallel to this critique, which is mostly literary in nature, some art historians initiated a more methodical approach, integrating other paradigms (Janitschek, Morelli, Schmidt). This rediscovery epitomizes nuances in interpretive discrepancies between the methods of critics & connoisseurs. Eventually, it provides an insight into diverging approaches to the museum as an institution in the late nineteenth century. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28902 / ISA / 1994 / 9163

**Martin, Philip L.** (Dept Agricultural Economics U California, Davis 95616-8512 (Tel: 916-752-1530; Fax: 916-752-5614)), **Germany: Reluctant Land of Immigration.**

¶ Though the Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself to be a country of immigration, more newcomers arrived there in 1990 than in

any other OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development) country. The onslaught of 1 million newcomers—ethnic Germans, relatives of immigrants already settled in Germany, applicants for asylum, & legal & illegal foreign workers—contributed to an anti-immigrant backlash that included attacks on foreigners, a reform of asylum laws & regulations, & an annual quota on immigration. International obligations, historical factors, & economic needs will make it difficult for Germany to quickly or easily lower immigration levels. Reasons why Germany became a land of immigration are elucidated, & implications for the development of durable immigration policies are discussed. Setting the annual quota may prove to be less contentious than allocating entries through the returning citizen, family unification, economic need, & humanitarian doors. Germans may be willing to consider a bargain in which it becomes easier for foreign residents to become naturalized citizens in exchange for reduced & planned levels of immigration. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28903 / ISA / 1994 / 9164

**Martin, William G. & Beittel, Mark S.** (Sociology Dept U Illinois, Urbana 61801 (Tel: 217-333-8052; Fax: 217-333-5225)), **Core-Centric Conceptions in World-Historical Perspectives.**

¶ It is argued that the establishment of the social sciences on a world scale is not simply a process of extending existing frameworks beyond their Euro-North American heartland, as the terms globalization & internationalization imply, & that the primary obstacles to this process are not external to the social sciences (as Neil Smelser & others contend). Rather, the establishment of a global social science can only be achieved by removing national, political, & ideological obstacles that are deeply rooted in the intellectual heritage & contemporary practice of the disciplines themselves. World-systems analysts have challenged dominant methodologies by showing how a focus on global relationships & processes violates the assumption that nation states are isolated—& hence comparable—units of analysis. This challenge is broadened here by showing how conventional concepts—family, race, & state—cannot simply be extended on a world scale, but must be reformulated as the system of reference changes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28904 / ISA / 1994 / 9165

**Martin-Matthews, Anne E. & Matthews, David Ralph** (Dept Family Studies U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1 (Tel: 519-824-4120; Fax: 519-824-6652)), **Patterns of Interaction and Support in the Social Worlds of Infertile Couples.**

¶ Examines patterns of perceived social support among couples undergoing treatment for infertility, focusing on patterns of support both between partners & in reference to kin & friend ties. Intensive face-to-face interviews were conducted with 203 married couples at their entry into a fertility clinic in Ontario, & again 18 months later. To marshal social support, the infertile couple must first disclose their status. Analysis reveals striking differences between men & women in their general willingness to do this, with women more likely to describe themselves as open on the topic, & to have disclosed their status to more people & to a broader range of ties within their social network. The relationship between patterns of disclosure & interpersonal support varies with the nature & type of disclosure, although overall, disclosure is associated with higher levels of perceived social support among women. The relationship between disclosure & dyadic adjustment is more complex. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28905 / ISA / 1994 / 9166

**Martinez de Ibarreta, Mariano, Posada, Marcelo & Pucciarelli, Pablo** (Loyola 214 5 Piso Dpto A, Buenos Aires Argentina 1414 (Tel: 54-1-856-0057; Fax: 54-1-775-6937)), **Technological Change, Social Processes and Regional Integration. The Rioplatense Milk Complex.**

¶ During the last decades, the more dynamic agroindustrial complexes have experienced a remarkable increase in global production & factor productivity, accompanied by concentration at the nodal links of each agroindustrial chain. At the international level, a paradigmatic case is the expansion of the agroindustrial milk complex. The central factor that produced these developments was a series of new technological practices, implemented by the new producers that resulted in an increase of the volumes obtained, higher productivity, & better final product quality. In South America, this expansion process was expressed in the transformation at the production level of the milk industry of Uruguay & Argentina. In both cases, although against a background of different policies, the industrial nucleus transferred to the primary sector a technological pack-

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et that modernized milk production systems, which gave rise to a process of social differentiation between the different strata of producers. Knowledge of these changes becomes very relevant in view of possible increases in product demand, generated within the framework of the regional economic integration process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28906 / ISA / 1994 / 9167

**Martinez Quintana, Maria Violante** (UNED Senda del Rey, E-38040 Madrid Spain (Tel: 91-3987024; Fax: 91-3986689)), **Male and Female Roles in the New Society.**

¶ Discusses changes in the technological society in gender-determined functions resulting from the breakdown of the traditional feminine role in the working environment. Inequality continues to permeate new society, though in a totally different way. Current trends in role models are analyzed, focusing on the executive women as a prototype. It is argued that the crisis of the male myth will lead to a new conceptualization of roles based on gender. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28907 / ISA / 1994 / 9168

**Martinez-Lucio, Miguel & Blyton, Paul** (U Cardiff, CFI 3EU Wales (Tel: 0222-874000; Fax: 0222-874419)), **Trade Union Identity and the Politics of Flexibility: A Comparison of Britain and Spain.**

¶ Much debate on labor market flexibility & management strategies to introduce flexible working practices has tended to treat the union as secondary, assuming that unions will organize their responses in a binarist manner, either responding aggressively & asserting Fordist types of workplace regulation, or by adopting a fatalistic reading of change, inscribing themselves within enterprise unionism. Here, data from GB & Spain show how the broad responses to the strategies of flexibility actually relate in part to the historical traditions & identities of the union movement. In GB, unions have responded by focusing, albeit in different ways, on the defense or extension of the collective bargaining tradition, leading to a constrained debate on flexibility that is unable to articulate broader concerns beyond the workplace environment. In Spain, the lack of evenly developed effective joint workplace regulations, & the broader sociopolitical characteristics of the unions, have meant that the response of labor has developed within various sites of struggle such as the state's historic regulation of workplace structures & employment relations & the social role of the state, which relates to contradictory welfare rights & the social role of the labor movement. Both national cases show how the nature of the state & the traditional identities of unions inform responses to economic change & its understanding. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28908 / ISA / 1994 / 9169

**Martinon, Jean-Pierre, Le Patrimoine colonial entre l'histoire et la sociologie** (The Colonial Legacy between History and Sociology). (FRE)

¶ The historical & philosophical understanding of the architectural legacies of colonial cities, & of their preservation, transformation, deconstruction, or destruction, must incorporate many factors far removed from architectural practice, taking into account the sociological modalities of a collective memory of a spatially & formally organized place. The relationship between the fate of an architectural legacy & attitudes in the transforming urban culture is explored on the basis of ethnographic sketches of several formerly colonial cities, eg: Douala, Cameroon; Ratat, Algeria; & Beirut, Lebanon. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28909 / ISA / 1994 / 9170

**Martorella, Rosanne** (William Patterson Coll, Wayne NJ 07470 (Tel: 201-595-2388; Fax: 201-595-2322)), **Corporate Patronage of the Arts in the United States: An Overview.**

¶ An overview of the growth & development of corporate support for the arts in the US, including the trends of actual dollar amounts, the different kinds of support, & the motives of US corporations. The growth of business support has been steadily increasing since 1935, but has shown remarkable expansion since the 1960s, to about 2.5 times the amount of government support. The budgets of the leading arts organizations are reviewed, as well as recently published studies on corporate foundations, noting the motives of support. Also investigated are the effects of the recent recession & corporate mergers on the future of support, as well as US patronage abroad. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28910 / ISA / 1994 / 9171

**Maruyama, Tetsuo** (Dept Sociology Bukkyo U, Kyoto 603 Japan (Tel: 075-491-2141; Fax: 075-493-9040)), **Cultural Systems of the Present-Day Societies.**

¶ In sociology, the concept of cultural system has been developed as a system of meaning that provides effective methods of communication among group members, & thus forms the basis of integration of a certain social system. In this context, the elements of a cultural system are also considered to be integrated on the basis provided by the social system. Many sociologists, eg, Talcott Parsons, have conceived that a cultural system & a social system are interrelated & correspond with each other, & cannot be separated, but only distinguished as analytically independent. It is argued here that such a notion confronts difficulties when attempting to adapt it to contemporary civilized & informatized societies. Cognitive elements as a part of a cultural system can be conceived to form a separated world-wide system at the cross cultural level, eg, almost the same scientific knowledge permeates all over the world. On the other hand, evaluative elements, eg, value standards, are not so easily accepted or understood internationally by members of other societies. The sociological concept of cultural system is reexamined here in light of the globalization of human action in the contemporary information-oriented world. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28911 / ISA / 1994 / 9172

**Masini, Eleonora Barbieri** (Via A Bertoloni 23, I-00197 Rome Italy (Tel: 06-8072529)), **Work and Women in Relation to State and Non-State Organizations from a Future Perspective.**

¶ Changes in the relation of women to work in the last decade, & potential future changes, are analyzed on the basis of qualitative & quantitative UN data, as well as primary & secondary life-course & time-budget data. Findings are differentiated by region & focus on: the conceptualization of women's work; & the role of women in the formal & informal sectors, & hence, in relation to state & nonstate organizations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28912 / ISA / 1994 / 9173

**Masloboeva, Olga D., Dichenko, Elena V. & Usharova, Nina D.** (Saint Petersburg U Economics & Finance, Russia 191023 (Tel: 812-310-24-77; Fax: 812-110-57-42)), **Social Self-Estimate of Scientists under Crisis Conditions.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Drawing on previous research on the value & professional orientation of contemporary scientific workers in Russia (Rairova, Dina, 1991/92), explored here is scientists' interest in their studies, orientation to fundamental research, receptivity of new organizational forms & financial conditions, & professional mobility. Analysis demonstrates the dominance of professional creative aspirations & demands, even under extremely unfavorable social conditions. There remains the hope, therefore, that under suitable financial & organizational circumstances, Russian scientists will be able to realize their creative resources & promote the highest efficiency of their field. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28913 / ISA / 1994 / 9174

**Mason, Geoff & Wagner, Karin** (National Instit Economics & Social Research, London SW1P 3HE England), **High-Level Skills and International Competitiveness: Post-Graduate Engineers and Scientists in Britain and Germany.**

¶ Examines links between relative performance in manufacturing & the quality & utilization of intermediate-level skills, based on data gathered via detailed statistical investigations, discussions with experts, & visits to matched samples of British & German establishments in: chemicals, in which GB is performing well; & engineering, in which Germany enjoys productivity & competitiveness. Following an overview of the data & their sources, assessed is the contribution of intercountry differences in the quality & utilization of physical & human capital inputs to differences in economic performance between closely matched pairs of plants. Also discussed is the level of industrial demand for postgraduate skills & knowledge & how the latter help companies to respond to competitive pressures in the marketplace through new product development & innovations in production processes. Evidence is presented on financial returns to postgraduate education & training, & policy implications are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28914 / ISA / 1994 / 9175

**Mason, Jennifer** (Dept Applied Social Science U Lancaster, LA1 4YL England [Tel: 0524-594090; Fax: 0524-844788]), **Reconceptualizing Care: Gender, Sensibility and Moral Responsibility.**

¶ Discusses family & kin relationships & the complex ways in which care & care work are gendered. It is argued that the concepts of sensibility & responsibility are central to the theorization of the gendering of care. These imply that conventional distinctions between activity, thought, & feeling in conceptualizations of care work should be restructured. The argument is based on recent debates & developments within sociology & women's studies, in particular, debates about: philosophies & ethics of care; sociologies of emotion; & theoretical & empirical developments in the study of morality, obligation, & responsibility in family & kin relationships. Empirical examples are presented from research in GB. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28915 / ISA / 1994 / 9176

**Masse, Jean-Pierre** (CERDA, 42 rue Château d'Eau F-75010 Paris France [Tel: 42-41-21-66]), **Committed Citizens: Volunteers and Wage Earners in the Welcome Refugees Associations.**

¶ Since the beginning of the 1970s, many associations in France have addressed the reception of political refugees. Here, via a survey of & discussions with the different actors, an attempt is made to trace the evolution of these associations. Involved citizens originally comprised volunteers from the French resistance & confessional associations. But, faced with the increasing complexity of the method of reception of the refugees, the associations recruited wage earners & developed a professional formation. Over time, a gap emerged between wage earners, who evidenced a distant attitude toward the refugee population, & volunteers, who were more militant. Reasons for difficulties in recruiting volunteers are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28916 / ISA / 1994 / 9177

**Massolo, Alejandra** (U Autónoma Metropolitana Iztapalapa, 06000 Mexico DF [Tel: 5-652-1637; Fax: 5-652-1637]), **Knowing from the Actors: Oral Autobiography in Urban Popular Movements.**

¶ The identity & subjectivity of social actors in urban movements that emerged during the 1970s were undervalued or hidden by the structural Marxist approach, widely influential in Latin America. Here, an attempt is made to understand these movements through the actors' motives & experiences of involvement & participation—particularly those of women—using data from oral autobiographies & case studies in Mexico City, & previously published research (1992). Some recommendations are also offered regarding the uses of life stories in urban research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28917 / ISA / 1994 / 9178

**Mata Garcia, Bernardino, Nava Tablada, Martha E. & Valdivia de O., Martha E.** (Dept Sociología Rural U Autónoma Chapingo, Mexico [Fax: 91-595-45398]), **Organización Campesina Autogestiva y Liderazgo: Estudio de Caso "Vanguardia Agrarista Popular Mexicana"** (The Self-Managed Peasant Organization and Leadership: A Case Study of the "Mexican Popular Agrarist Vanguard"). (SPA)

¶ The self-managed peasant organization is a response to the penetration of capitalism in rural areas. Although there have been successful organizational experiences, most peasant groups confront a number of limitations that make difficult their development & consolidation. A case study of a self-managed peasant organization from the Chalco-Amecameca region in Mexico, named Mexican Popular Agrarist Vanguard (VAMP), is presented. Two factors are considered in VAMP's development: structural change in the individual units of agricultural production, & leadership. The presence of a strong man—Caudillo—is identified as the main factor limiting the development of self-management. In the long run, however, the restructuring of the units of production may affect the continuity of the organization's struggles, in that new generations are pushed into the wage labor markets, thus losing their peasant identity. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28918 / ISA / 1994 / 9179

**Mathéy, Kosta** (U Kassel, D-34109 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0-49-89-400715; Fax: 49-89-406297]), **Community Participation in the Upgrading of the Barrio "Isla de Polvo," Pogoletti (Cuba).**

¶ For many years, Cuba was in the position to finance an extensive public housing program which, though it could not completely overcome the

housing shortage, at least did not produce huge slums, squatter settlements, or pavement dwellers so common in most other Third World countries. With the breakdown of economic exchange & cooperation agreements with former COMECON states, this social service had to be drastically reduced, & the population was encouraged to organize housing repairs & new building on the neighbourhood level. One of the first experiments for this completely new approach included a community participation & *barrio* upgrading project for Isla de Polvo, one of the few remaining informal settlements in Havana. A combination of several participatory design methods was applied, & complemented by activities in other sectors including urban agriculture, local production of building materials, & research into ecological methods of waste recycling & sewage treatment. Some general lessons are drawn for similar efforts in Cuba & abroad. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28919 / ISA / 1994 / 9180

**Matsumoto, Miwao** (Faculty Economics Josai U, Saitama 350-02 Japan [Tel: 81-492-71-7659; Fax: 81-492-85-7167]), **How Could Technological Changes Be Assimilated by Japan?: The Case of Experimental Tanks in Shipyards.**

¶ Elucidates sociotechnical mechanisms through which experimental tanks, high technology at the turn of the twentieth century, were transferred to Japan, focusing on the behavior patterns of the Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyard & the Japanese Imperial Navy. Two contrastive models are used to analyze Japanese sociotechnical transfer mechanisms: model 1 asserts the transfer through the diffusion of a single exemplar, while model 2 describes a gatekeeper selecting multiple exemplars. Rather than through administrative guidance, such as that seen in contemporary Japan, the transfer was made through dual actors (Mitsubishi & Navy), whose behavior patterns were in harmony with model 1 (technically non-rational) & model 2 (technically rational), respectively. There was no prior agreement or rules between Mitsubishi & Navy as to the behaviors to be taken. The sociotechnical mechanisms of the transfer were neither through rational government guidance or nonrational civilian guidance, but a loose combination of the two by informal networks. Implications with respect to the comparative sociology of science & technology that can overcome the prevalent stereotype of Japanese industrialization are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28920 / ISA / 1994 / 9181

**Matulionis, Arvydas-Virgilijus** (Instit Philosophy/Sociology/Law, Vilnius Saltonishkiu 58 Lithuania), **Evolution of Local Governance Leaders Orientation in Lithuania.**

¶ After 11 Mar 1990 through 1992, when the Seimas (Parliament) was elected, the right-wing oriented leaders in Lithuania predominated. Then, an intensive change of mayors, governors, & other officials of local governance took place. Therefore, more & more employees affirmed not being members of any parties or movements. After the left-wing victory, this tendency remained, due to transitional period officials not hurrying to demonstrate their loyalty toward the new state authority. Right-wing oriented leaders still working at local governance institutions hope for political revanche in the nearest future. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28921 / ISA / 1994 / 9182

**Maturana, Humberto Romesin** (Faculty Sciences U Chile, Santiago), **Not All Human Relations Are Social Relations.**

¶ A biological perspective is used to consider human relations as phenomena that take place in & through the living of human beings. It is argued that emotions in daily life correspond to different domains of behavior with different characteristics. It is also argued that what is called social in daily life corresponds to a domain of behavior defined by love as the fundamental emotion on which it takes place, & that love as an emotion is the domain of behavior in which the other arises as a legitimate other in coexistence with oneself. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28922 / ISA / 1994 / 9183

**Maurice, Francois** (Assoc internationale docteurs économie tourisme, 112 Blvd Blanqui F-75013 Paris France [Tel: 1-43-37-19-72; Fax: 1-42-23-37-20]), **Les Perspectives de développement de l'hôtellerie de vacances** (Development Perspectives of the Holiday Makers). (FRE)

¶ Since 1970, holiday makers (vacation/tourism planners) have become

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more active & demanding, which has led to the development of new kinds of hotels & new concepts in tourism, eg, holiday villages, leisure hotels, & timeshares. These three products have all been greatly exploited in the main tourist areas, but will surely develop along different lines in the future, according to changes in the demands of holiday makers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28923 / ISA / 1994 / 9184

**Maximov, Boris** (Institut Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Saint Petersburg 198147 [Tel: 812-292-34-36; Fax: 812-292-29-29]), **Democratic Movement and Power Structures during the Period of Totalitarian Regime Collapse.**

¶ Examines the evolutionary process of the broad democratic movement during the period of the destruction of the totalitarian regime in Russia. The formation of separate social movements as parts of the mass movement, & the relationship between these movements & institutional structures of power are described, including infiltration of their representatives into power structures, their activity in power institutions, their links with "maternal" movements & organizations, & the completion of the first cycle of democratic movement & transition to the next stage. It is hypothesized that the first-wave democratic movement functioned to deconstruct the totalitarian system & its power structures. Data are culled from analysis of movement documents, press publications, interviews with movement activists, secondary material, & participant research in the movement activity as an elected deputy of the St. Petersburg City Soviet. The hypothesis is confirmed in that political opportunities played the decisive role in the emergence of the democratic movements, which were able to mobilize dissatisfaction as an energy resource, & infiltrate their representatives into power structures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28924 / ISA / 1994 / 9185

**May, Peter J. & Burby, Raymond J.** (Dept Political Science U Washington, Seattle 98195 [Tel: 206-543-9842; Fax: 206-685-2146]), **Cooperative Policies and Hazard Mitigation: A Comparative Study of Hazards Policies in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.**

¶ Presents research findings concerning experiences with cooperative policy provisions for hazard mitigation in New South Wales (Australia) & New Zealand. These findings are compared to experiences with more deterrent US state mandates governing local regulation of development in hazardous areas. The central issue addressed is the extent to which state or national mandates with a stronger mix of cooperative than deterrent features can be successfully used in encouraging local hazard mitigation. Parallel data collected in each country about local governmental risk reduction policies & implementation efforts are used to examine the resultant variation & gaps in local governmental responses to different types of mandate provisions. From this are drawn implications for the design of hazard mitigation mandates. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28925 / ISA / 1994 / 9186

**Mayer, Margit** (John F. Kennedy Institut North American Studies Free U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-838-2875; Fax: 030-838-2882]), **Fragmentation in the Urban Social Movement Scene.**

¶ Contrasts the urban movements of the 1970s & 1980s, which were part of a broader challenge to forms of domination & deprivation & contributed to the vitality of civil society, with the contemporary movement scene, which is characterized by polarization & fragmentation & plays a more contradictory role in civil society. It is argued that theoretical frameworks developed within recent social movement research fail to explain the transformations, dynamics, & relationships of such diverse mobilizations as middle class-driven antidevelopment or environmental movements, protest by newly marginalized groups & their (frequently militant) advocates, right-wing & antiforeigner movements, & community organizations or citizens' groups that have become institutionalized, to varying degrees, as part of an expanding urban political system. Evaluating case studies & recent empirical research on protest events & urban movement milieus, against a background of contemporary urban political-economic transformations, central new cleavages shaping the post-Fordist city & the respective roles local movements play in its development are outlined. Some conditions are identified under which urban social movements may counteract the threat of social disintegration triggered by the (politically enforced) subordination of social life to market criteria, though the movements themselves are affected by these tenden-

cies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28926 / ISA / 1994 / 9187

**Mayer, Paul** (Ecole polytechnic CRG, rue Descartes F-75005 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-46343245; Fax: 33-1-46343444]), **A Clinical Approach to Symptoms in an Organization.**

¶ In an organization, a symptom is two-sided & doubly overdetermined. While indicating the preeminence of the subject over the player, it is a consequence of management, an indirect expression of its inadequacy, & a management problem alike. In other words, although it represents a "secondary gain," it has a price in terms of management. Hence the double & often contradictory needs it creates—that of alleviating it, resolving the management problem masked by it, & resolving psychological problem in which the player(s) is (are) caught. Significantly, it is rarely a psychological symptom common to several players, but rather an effect of a system & of complex interaction, with a different meaning for each player. The clinical approach encourages the players to express themselves, & thereby makes it possible to relate the symptom to some of its underpinnings—both subjective & intersubjective—& to call management into question. Examples are provided to show how this approach, by working through the subjective & intersubjective problematic caught in the symptom, gives the player the opportunity to speak, reactivates the organizational dynamic, & opens new management paths. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28927 / ISA / 1994 / 9188

**Maynard, Douglas W., Schaeffer, Nora C. & Craddock, Robert M.** (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Bloomington 47405 [Tel: 812-855-4127; e-mail: dmaynard@ucs.indiana.edu]), **Declinations of the Request to Participate in the Survey Interview.**

¶ Explores why certain Ss refuse to participate in telephone surveys. Such declinations can occur either earlier or later in the interaction, & can either be minimalist or expressive in nature, ie, expression of concrete concerns about the interview. Discussed is how declinations operate to close the encounter, following different trajectories of termination. Three such trajectories are identified: those that strongly implicate termination, those structured to produce call backs, & those that may be converted by interviewer appeals. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28928 / ISA / 1994 / 9189

**Mayr, Doris Cooper** (U Chile, Santiago), **Ethnic Code, Social Stratification of Robbers and the New Role of International Robber.**

¶ Reports research conducted in Chile since 1983 on 5 different types of crime & delinquency: male, female, urban, rural, & indigenous delinquency. These types differ quantitatively & qualitatively. Urban male delinquency is the most complex type & has resulted in a strong contraculture in society. In 4 surveys conducted 1989-1992, 3,900 cases were studied, & interviews were conducted with 640 prisoners in 22 penal units. The data verify the existence of a strongly structured contraculture, with an ethnic code, a penal code, an alternative social stratification, specialized labor roles, & contracultural economy, a language, particular forms of music & communications, a jail subculture, & different forms of sexual behavior. Also discussed is the international robber—specifically, the European one—with a high degree of contracultural prestige. Chilean young people who belong to the criminal world are motivated to become international robbers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28929 / ISA / 1994 / 9190

**Mazálková, Ivana** (Dept Sociology Charles U Prague, 11636 Czech Republic [Tel: 42-2-24-73-75; Fax: 42-2-24-22-94-87]), **Voucher Privatization and Shop Floor Bargaining—Remaking Institutions of Worker Participation in the Czech Republic.**

¶ Reform in the Czech Republic brought forth an attempt to redefine politically citizens' social & economic participation in their transforming society. Voucher privatization was seen not only as the most efficient & quickest method to privatize & discipline firms, but also as the most effective way to lead people from collective, & mostly formal, participation to individualistic participation as shareholders. At the same time, reformers took steps in 1990 to limit alternative forms of direct participation by dissolving emerging worker councils, & limiting the power of the already discredited unions. Outcomes of this attempt to reduce collective participation are discussed, along with their implications for the future of capital labor relations. Data are culled from content analysis of privatization & labor market materials, & structured interviews in unions, firms, & industry conducted in 1993. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28930 / ISA / 1994 / 9191

McClure, Erica F. (U Illinois, Urbana 61874 (Tel: 217-359-7782; Fax: 217-244-7620)), **The Interrelationship between Form and Function in Codeswitching.**

¶ The literature on codeswitching is replete with proposals of syntactic constraints on codeswitching & challenges to those constraints, often based on evidence from other language pairs. There are also innumerable macrosociolinguistic descriptions of factors influencing code choice as well as microsociolinguistic descriptions of factors involved in code choice. However, little attention has been paid to Jean Ure's 1974 call for studies of the social & political features of communities, which give rise to different syntactic patterns of codeswitching as well as to different functional patterns of code choice. These issues are addressed here. Additionally, the issue of the effect of the degree of syntactic parallelism on syntactic constraints on codeswitching will be addressed. Data come from studies of Spanish/English codeswitching in the US, Mexico, & Spain, Romanian/Saxon codeswitching in Romania, & Bulgarian/Romanian & Ladino/Bulgarian codeswitching in Bulgaria. Supplemental data are drawn from the literature. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28931 / ISA / 1994 / 9192

McCord, Joan (Dept Criminal Justice Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122 (Tel: 610-667-6197; Fax: 215-667-0568)), **Motivational Approaches to Understanding Criminal Careers.**

¶ Theories about crime have largely been derived from research that shows criminals to have been influenced by their environments. Too little attention has been paid to understanding how those environments influence perceived opportunities, desires, & choices. Building on an assumption that criminal behavior can reveal attitudes, preferences, & beliefs of their agents, an attempt is made here to place differences in crime patterns into contexts that permit understanding crime as intentional action. Longitudinal data from the Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study in MA & the Woodlawn Study in Chicago, IL, are used to illustrate the potential value of this approach. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28932 / ISA / 1994 / 9193

McCutcheon, Allan L. (Dept Sociology U Delaware, Newark 19716 (Tel: 302-831-2581; Fax: 302-831-2607)), **Correspondence Analysis Used Complementary to Latent Class Analysis.**

¶ In their analysis of the complementary use of correspondence analysis with loglinear analysis, Peter van der Heijden & Jan de Leeuw (1985) noted that these two analytic approaches can each provide highly useful information when applied to the same contingency table. The complementarity of these approaches becomes even more interesting in the case of three-or-higher-way tables. Here, their work, & that of A. L. McCutcheon (forthcoming), is extended to examine the complementary uses of correspondence analysis & latent loglinear analysis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28933 / ISA / 1994 / 9194

McDaniel, Susan A. (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 (Tel: 403-692-0488; Fax: 403-692-7196)), **Health Care Policy in an Aging Canada: Forward to the Past?**

¶ The Canadian health care (HC) system, the envy of many observers, is on the brink of destruction, although not necessarily self-destruction. It is being challenged by: demographic aging, health status trends, social changes, & most notably, economic & policy shifts. The insistent message that drastic cuts are inevitable & must occur in the short term, that universal HC is a luxury no longer affordable, & that the HC funding crunch is a function of population aging, are questioned. Conclusions drawn, from analyses of policy shifts & proposals, as well as from existing health & demographic data, indicate that HC in Canada is, indeed, facing challenges, but that these challenges are more a function of how HC is structured than from any threat external to the system. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28934 / ISA / 1994 / 9195

McDaniel, Susan A. (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 (Tel: 403-692-0488; Fax: 403-692-7196)), **Women's Retirement and Labour Market Transitions: Canadian Patterns.**

¶ With worldwide economic shifts & restructuring of the labor market, the presumptions about working life & work-retirement transitions need another look. The old model of a smooth retirement transition, after a lifetime of working, has tended to be a largely male (M) model inappropriate

ate to the experiences of most females (Fs). Data analyzed are from the Canadian Labour Market Activity Survey, a 24-month longitudinal survey of 70,000 respondents ages 16-69, with 12,000 ages 45-69, & 42% F. Analyses reveal that entries to & exits from the paid labor force are highly variable & complex, & moreso for Fs than for Ms. Labor market transitions among older Canadian Fs & the move into & out of retirement are structured by marital status, age, class, & industry. Theoretical & policy implications of these findings are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28935 / ISA / 1994 / 9196

McDonald, Kevin (Dept Social Science Royal Melbourne Instit Technology, Bundoora 3083 Australia (Tel: 61-3-468-2293; Fax: 61-3-468-2216)), **Young People between Experience and Action: From Political Actors to Contest Forms of Social Creativity and Power.**

¶ Much of the study of social movements has been shaped by paradigms from political science, where social movements are seen as essentially political actors seeking to enter or transform the political system, while in much of the recent sociology of youth, the experience of the actor is dissolved into the discourses of the dominant. A sociology of social movements must recover the capacity to explore & conceptualize both social relationships & experience. Outlined here is a sociological intervention with young people living out broader social or cultural crises—unemployment, homelessness, drug use, anorexia—that draws on the work of Alain Touraine & François Dubet to suggest that action is increasingly concerned with experiences of subjectivity in a world where social relationships are increasingly opaque. The intervention explores the ways these young people are able to name & contest forms of social creativity & power. The research suggests that the "I" is at center of this experience, whether in the constitution of defensive hierarchical worlds (gangs, graffiti) or in contexts where young people name social creativity & contest the appropriation of meaning—in the relation to the body, time, & place. The fragility of the experience underlies the urgency of rethinking the question of social movement from the experience of fragmented forms of creativity & conflict. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28936 / ISA / 1994 / 9197

McLaren, Peter L. (Graduate School Education U California, Los Angeles 90024-1521 (Tel: 310-208-8268)), **Critical Multiculturalism: Urban Education and a Pedagogy of Liberation.**

¶ Explores how varying approaches to the conceptualization of difference underlie theories of multiculturalism in the US. A review of the literature identifies conservative/corporate, liberal, left-liberal, & critical perspectives. Implications for building a critical multicultural curriculum are discussed. An analysis of violence in US urban schools is offered from a critical poststructuralist perspective. Implications for developing a curriculum for social transformation are discussed as a way of engaging postmodern forms of alienation faced by students in urban educational contexts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S28937 / ISA / 1994 / 9198

McManus, Patricia A. (Dept Sociology Duke U, Durham NC 27708-0089 [e-mail: mcmanus@soc.duke.edu]), **Autonomy, Dependency and Mobility: Self-Employed Women in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.**

¶ In highly industrialized nations, women are entering self-employment at rates well above the rates for men. The evolution from unpaid family work to self-employment suggests an increase in autonomy for these workers, but the new self-employment may in fact be characterized by continued family dependency & poor labor market outcomes. Theory predicts that low mobility rates & poor outcomes should be more likely in more tightly structured labor markets, where boundaries between labor markets are less permeable. Compared here are the family context & labor market behavior of women in the US & the Federal Republic of Germany using longitudinal data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics & the German Socioeconomic Panel. Results indicate that: self-employed women in both countries are more likely to work in a family business than to be solely self-employed; self-employed women in both countries have lower rates of labor market attachment & higher rates of occupational mobility than do women in wage & salary work; & mobility rates for German women between wage & salary work & self-employment are much lower in Germany than in the US. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28938 / ISA / 1994 / 9199

**McMullan, John L.** (Dept Sociology Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3 [Tel: 1-902-420-5885; Fax: 1-902-420-5973]), **Reforming Policing for Profits: Social Reform, Criminal Surveillance and the Production of Policing Services in Late 18th Century London.**

¶ Examines how & why social reform, profits, & policing came together to reform a strategy of social coercion in the London (England) metropolis in the late eighteenth century. Focus is on: (1) the nature of private policing; (2) the success of police reformers in creating a new improved monied policing strategy & a new criminal investigation & surveillance apparatus; (3) the consequences of reform for the production of policing services; (4) the roles of buyers & sellers in the policing marketplace; (5) the trend toward market dominance in police work; (6) administrative control over policing services; & (7) the social implications of private policing for metropolitan security & control. Implications for a reassessment of the historiography of the policing institution are considered, focusing on whether they were precursors of state policing or consolidators of petty commodity policing. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28939 / ISA / 1994 / 9200

**McMullan, John L.** (Dept Sociology Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3 [Tel: 1-902-420-5871; Fax: 1-902-420-5561]), **The Political Economy of Thief Taking.**

¶ Explores the political economy of thief taking in London, England, 1650-1750. It is argued that private profit crime control was an important feature of the social order, displacing communal policing & prefiguring professional, state-based police work. The social development of monied policing in the late seventeenth century is outlined, & the connections between thieving, deceiving, & receiving as the essential prop of private policing markets in the early & mid-eighteenth century are examined, focusing on connections between the state, law, politics, & the marketplace in the practice of thief taking. Implications of thief taking for public order & crime control are directed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28940 / ISA / 1994 / 9201

**McNamara, Dennis** (Georgetown U, Washington DC 20057 [Tel: 19-202-687-36-03; Fax: 19-202-687-113-26]), **State Accommodations of Dissent in Industrial Adjustment: MITI and the Textile Mavericks in Japan.**

¶ Considers dissent among maverick firms in the adjustment of Japan's textile industry, & the implications for the state's role in a neocorporatist framework of change. It is shown that accommodation reveals both the limits & distinctive strengths of the changing role of the Japanese state: limits include constraints on state authority & capacity but also the priority of state & capital in market dynamics, while strengths include flexibility, consistency, & persistence. It is concluded that accommodation helps define the emerging state role of coordination, as opposed to leadership or followership, in the process of restructuring declining industries. Results help specify changing modes of intermediation in neocorporatist theory, & are used to address dilemmas of collective action from the perspective of the state bureaucracy, with attention to the interplay of social embeddedness & state autonomy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28941 / ISA / 1994 / 9202

**Meadmore, Daphne Anne** (School Cultural & Policy Studies Queensland U Technology, Red Hill 4059 Australia [Tel: 07-864-3435; Fax: 07-864-3728]), **Governmentality: Assessment Practices in Schooling.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Investigates the current policy initiative for statewide testing of primary & secondary students in Queensland, Australia. Stemming from a national policy intention, this proposal has the potential to install a testing technology that would contribute to the production of scholastic identity on an individual basis. The policy is set in a framework of what Michel Foucault terms "governmentality," where certain social & political ends are met through techniques of government acting in calculated ways & by technical means on populations & individuals. To demonstrate such techniques, the past is drawn on through a discourse analysis to provide a context for present policy making. By such analyses the omissions, contradictions, & ambiguities of the policy are shown to both constrain & facilitate it. The policy proposal is then placed in an international context of political rationalities. Possible effects are considered & differences &

similarities noted. It is argued in conclusion that, in terms of authenticity, this proposal is unconvincing as an educational reform, but is yet another technology of government operating in the educational pastoral bureaucracy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28942 / ISA / 1994 / 9203

**Medjuck, Sheva** (Mount Saint Vincent U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3M 2J6 [Tel: 902-457-6236; Fax: 902-445-3960]), **Uncovering the Skeletons in the Closet: The Making of a Feminist Sociologist.**

¶ Uses autobiography to explore the making of a feminist sociologist in terms of three critical time periods. (1) Growing up as an Orthodox Jew & as a female in a small Canadian city led to early feelings of marginalization. As the daughter of a poor immigrant rabbi in a Christian society, I translated the social inequality that I felt into my own personal need to overachieve. (2) The lack of congruence with my university education & the social unrest in Quebec helped me understand the social context of inequality. Marginalization was not a unique individual experience but was rooted in the social structures of the society. Like many others in the 1960s, I believed that the way to create radical change was through social protest. (3) Current experiences have given me a context for exploring both sexism & anti-Semitism & the relationships between them. While no longer a young radical student, I have found an environment where academic & nonacademic work can reflect this same desire for social change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28943 / ISA / 1994 / 9204

**Meerten, B. ter Borg** (U Leyden, NL-2300 RA Netherlands [Tel: 0-71-272582; e-mail: borg@rullet.leidenuniv.nl]), **Implicit Religion and Death in Modern Society.**

¶ It is argued that people have an instinct to avoid death, but also recognize its inevitability, creating an existential problem. Strategies to deal with this problem include: denial, compartmentalization, belief in forms of life after death, & attempts to overcome death, all of which are often charged with religiosity. Explored here is the fate of these strategies in the modern societies of Western Europe in the context of their high level of secularization. Some are disappearing, while others have become more important (primarily, attempts to overcome death through medical science). Though secularization means that these strategies have become this-worldly, it does not mean that their religious charge has disappeared; rather, it has become implicit. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28944 / ISA / 1994 / 9205

**Mehrotra, Santosh Kumar** (UNICEF Office Social Policy & Economic Analysis, 3 UN Plaza New York NY 10017 [Tel: 212-326-7781; Fax: 212-326-7266]), **The Social Policy Prescription of International Financial Institutions.**

¶ Since the late 1980s, there has been increased lending & policy advice to developing countries from the World Bank. The reasons for this growing concern for investing in people are analyzed here, along with the primary health & basic education policies, of the World Bank & other international financial institutions. The policies being advocated by the different agencies are compared, focusing on the sub-Saharan & South Asian regions. Policy issues of concern to all international agencies are highlighted, including: (1) balance between family planning & investment in health, education, & nutrition as means to hasten the demographic transition; (2) the role of the market in the provision of services; & (3) cost recovery & user contributions as a source of financing services. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28945 / ISA / 1994 / 9206

**Meier, Christoph M.** (Justus-Liebig-U, D-35394 Giessen Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0-641-702-5226]), **Participation Opportunities in Meeting Talk and the Use of the Particles "also," "so" and "dann".**

¶ Reports part of a dissertation project investigating interactional structures & dynamics of meeting talk in organizations, based on approximately 20 hours of video recordings of meetings in 4 different organizational settings plus approximately 10 hours of video recordings of social occasions, all in German. Focus is on interactional practices whose status as turn-taking phenomena or conversational actions is as yet unclear: particular uses of the German particles "also," "so," & "dann" by the persons chairing the meetings are recorded. It is demonstrated that chairpersons employ these particles to structure the interaction & to re-establish a particular participation framework. In so doing, they restrict the opportunities of other participants to initiate & develop topics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28946 / ISA / 1994 / 9207

**Meier-Mesquita, Cintia** (Institut Sociologie U Bern, CH-3000 Switzerland [Tel: 41-31-654811; Fax: 41-31-654817]). **Some Hypotheses for the Amelioration of the Situation of the Third World Refugees in Europe.**

¶ In a search for means to improve the situation of Third World refugees in Europe, several hypotheses are developed based on theoretical considerations concerning: (1) the reason for their flight; (2) the historical facts of the conflict situation; (3) the situation of the refugees in their own country during normal times; (4) the situation of refugees in the host country (familial, social, economic, & political); (5) the status of refugees in the host country; (6) emotional attachment with the country of origin; & (7) the future situation in the country of origin if they return. Data from an empirical case study done in Switzerland in 1991 among Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka were used to envision ways to improve the situation of Third World refugees in Switzerland in general. Subsequent research on representative samples of Third World & Eastern European refugees suggests political & legal strategies for solving this problem in Switzerland. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28947 / ISA / 1994 / 9208

**Meijvogel, Maria C.** (Rijks U Groningen, NL-9712 TG Netherlands [Tel: 31-50-63-6241]). **Children between Care and Autonomy.**

¶ Explores who is taking care of children today, & what this means for children's growth & development. Focus is on children of primary school age, when the contributions of different systems to the independence & autonomy of children can first be observed. Differences between child care systems in Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, the UK, Poland, & the US are noted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28948 / ISA / 1994 / 9209

**Meja, Volker & Stehr, Nico** (Dept Sociology Memorial U Saint John's, Newfoundland A1C 5S7). **Scientific and Religious Codes in Modern Society.**

¶ Investigations of the relation between science & religion have been dominated by two approaches: natural scientists have often discovered in nature the handwriting of its maker, while social scientists have tended to conclude that rational thinking will eventually dispossess religious thought. Here, an inquiry is made into the reasons for the continued invocation of religious dispositions in everyday life & the persistence of "religious beliefs-in-use" (in contrast to highly elaborated religious doctrine) in modern society. Religious beliefs-in-use provide unity in diversity, have a strong communal quality & appeal, tend to be invoked in emotionally charged situations, provide a common perspective, & offer a holistic response. Not extensively differentiated, they are essentially uncontested symbolic systems. The persistence of religious beliefs-in-use in everyday life, it is argued, is associated with the perceived impact of contingent forces on everyday individual & collective life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28949 / ISA / 1994 / 9210

**Melasuo, Tuomo** (Tampere Peace Research Instit, PO Box 447 SF-33101 Finland [Tel: 358-31-23-25-35; Fax: 358-31-23-66-20]). **La Baltique et la Méditerranée-Comment Coopérer? (The Baltic and the Mediterranean-How Do They Cooperate?).** (FRE)

¶ Discusses historical, cultural, political, & practical issues shared by Baltic & Mediterranean communities & describes several new development trends affecting the cooperation possibilities between these areas. The formation of the European Economic Space & the progress made by the European Union (EU) will certainly move these areas closer to each other. If the Nordic countries, are accepted as members of the EU, they must be much more active in the Union's Mediterranean policy, & also must adapt their political behaviors to those of Mediterranean countries. Environmental & ecological problems in these two areas are quite similar to those in Eastern Europe. Different issues in which technical solutions & organizational arrangements must be coordinated to solve common problems are identified. This will require much more political interaction & mutual understanding between Baltic & Mediterranean areas than has thus far been evident. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28950 / ISA / 1994 / 9211

**Meleg, Csilla** (Faculty Law Janus Pannonius U, H-7622 Pécs Hungary). **Comparative Way of Life Investigation among Students.**

¶ It is widely recognized that the health of Hungarians is poor & getting worse, with male life expectancy falling in recent years. The age standardization mortality rate is now almost 50% higher than in many Western European countries, even though they were nearly equal in the 1960s. Life expectancy at age 1 increased only very slightly (0.08 years) 1970-1990, in comparison with increases of 4-5 years in Western Europe. Factors leading to this situation are empirically explored here, focusing on the health status & biological development of Hungarian university students. It is suggested that the way of life of this would-be intelligentsia is often copied by other strata. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28951 / ISA / 1994 / 9212

**Mellor, Mary C.** (Dept Applied Social Science U Northumbria, Newcastle-on-Tyne England [Tel: 091-2273414; Fax: 091-2274558]). **A Politics for the Future? Feminist, Green, Socialism.**

¶ It is argued that in order to destroy the structures that oppress & exploit the natural world, women, & peoples of the South, we need to work both to build alternative systems & to undermine the "beast" at its heart. Concentrating on the latter, this work builds on the insights of ecofeminism to develop a reconstructed socialism that aims to rekindle the radicalism that has been lost from Left movements in the North. Central to this is a materialist analysis of women's work in noncommodified social economies, showing how the social economy mediates & sustains the privatized market system, particularly in the social construction of time. It is argued that revealing the centrality of the structures of the social economy will enable us to reclaim collective economic action, in both theory & practice, from the material & ideological control of privatized market systems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28952 / ISA / 1994 / 9213

**Melossi, Dario** (Facoltà Giurisprudenza U Bologna, I-40126 Italy [Tel: 39-51-544337; Fax: 39-51-259624]). **State, Identity, and Social Control: The Current Case of Europe.**

¶ Kai Erickson's idea that debating the deviance of specific individuals or groups is a way through which communities redefine their identities, norms, & values is applied to immigration issues in Europe. In the clash over immigrants, the problematic nature of European identity becomes apparent. The decline of the old European nation-states, & the emergence of a European bureaucracy & of local autonomism, have not been accompanied by the development of a European public culture, identity, & democracy. Focus is on how democratic federalism, a public sphere of communication, & common identity may be related to the immigrants' deviant role in Europe today. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28953 / ISA / 1994 / 9214

**Melossi, Dario & Lettiere, Mark** (Facoltà Giurisprudenza U Bologna, I-40126 Italy [Tel: 39-51-544337; Fax: 39-51-259624]). **Comparative Tales of Morality: A Study of Imprisonment and Social Crises in Italy and the United States.**

¶ Argues that, in addressing the relationship between the economy & imprisonment, the manifold complexities must be grasped surrounding the moral climate accompanying changes in imprisonment. A research program is outlined developing a cross-cultural comparative analysis of elite attitudes toward changes in imprisonment rates. Borrowing from Michel Foucault & others, focus is on the ideological formations & repertoires of discourse employed by judicial elites in the US & Italy, 1945-1990, in order to capture discursive elements used to articulate & maintain hegemony. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28954 / ISA / 1994 / 9215

**Melucci, Alberto** (Dept Sociology U Milano, I-20122 Italy [Tel: 39-02-76074351; Fax: 39-2-89-40-2-03]). **Multiple Selves, Multiple Actors: Everyday Life Collective Action.**

¶ Complex societies allocate increasing amounts of resources to individuals, who use them to become autonomous loci of action. The systems also exact increasing integration: to maintain themselves, they must extend their control by regulating the deep sources of action & by interfering with the construction of its meaning. Contemporary conflicts reveal contradictions in this process & emphasize actors & forms of action that do not fit into the conventional categories of conflict or competition among interest groups, & which affect, instead, the deep roots of personal identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S28955 / ISA / 1994 / 9216

**Meneguello, Rachel** (Dept Ciências Políticas U Estadual Campinas, CEP 13081-970 São Paulo Brazil [Tel: 55-192-397093; Fax: 55-192-394309]), **The Crisis of the Political Parties in Latin America: The Brazilian Case.**

¶ Survey data collected in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, & Chile show that the Latin American democracies established in the last decade have developed democratic procedures, instead of institutional bases to strengthen democracy. Focus is on the democratic transition in Brazil, which was marked by the continuity of most authoritarian political structures & political elites, & the lack of strong political organizations strengthened the negative perception of parties & representative organizations. The institutional debilities of the representative arena & the organizational fragilities of parties are the main characteristics of the political dynamic. The lack of the role of Brazilian political parties is explained mostly by the institutional debilities of the political transition. Also discussed are the singularities of the Workers' party in the Brazilian political & institutional apparatus. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28956 / ISA / 1994 / 9217

**Mennell, Stephen John** (Dept Sociology University Coll Dublin, Bel-field 4 Ireland [Tel: 353-1-706-8504; Fax: 353-1-706-1197]), **The Present State of Figurational Sociology: Theoretical Problems and Recent Research.**

¶ Figural sociology is a research tradition influenced by Norbert Elias, especially his theories of civilizing processes, established-outsider relations, & the growth of relatively more detached scientific knowledge. Controversy has centered on such issues as: whether these theories are Eurocentric, whether twentieth-century permissive society represents a reversal of the civilizing process; & whether Elias's work is refuted by events such as the Holocaust. These & other controversies are reviewed in light of recent research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28957 / ISA / 1994 / 9218

**Mennell, Stephen John** (Dept Sociology University Coll Dublin Bel-field 4 Ireland [Tel: 353-1-706-8504; Fax: 353-1-706-1197]), **Fear of Food: The Interplay of Medical Opinion and Popular Beliefs in 19th and 20th Century Britain.**

¶ Books of advice about eating & diet written by medical doctors & addressed to a popular audience in GB, 1800-1950, appear to confirm what has been suggested from other sources: that there was a widespread fear of the consequences of eating—particularly indigestion—among the British middle classes of the period. The books tabulate foods in order of supposed digestibility. The most digestible were often the most expensive & socially exclusive. A medical consensus existed in the period. Although these views bear little relation to modern medical opinion, they remain as folk beliefs among the older generation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28958 / ISA / 1994 / 9219

**Mentzel, Maarten A.** (LISWO-Institut Social Scientific Research Leiden U, NL-2333 AK Netherlands [Tel: 00-31-71-273845; Fax: 00-31-71-273788]), **Toward a Theorem for a Sustainable World Political Order in the First Half of the 21st Century.**

¶ Outlines a feasible global institutional scheme that integrates the core elements of liberal democracy & ecology. Ideas of reason, nature, & progress characteristic of modernity & enlightenment are discussed. An alternative theory of justice concerning the relations between political orders is developed with regard to future generations. In a politicoecological perspective, the cosmopolitan position is the right way to argue for a long-term view on global environmental problems. Political power that establishes political order must consider: (1) dialogue between humanity & nature; (2) responsibility for future generations; & (3) adaptive institutional cosmopolitanism, ie, respect for states, cultures, & associations. At the supranational level, priority must be given to the process of integrating decision structures in line with geographical & time scale dimensions of environmental problems. The challenge for social & political theory will be to develop concepts of representation, consent, & obligation that fit this view on the democratic & ecological constitutional state. A discourse must be established between theorists & citizens. Maarten A. Mentzel's & Percy B. Lehning's arguments in *The Environment: Towards a Sustainable Future* (1994) are elaborated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28959 / ISA / 1994 / 9220

**Meraviglia, Cinzia** (Dept Sociology State U Milan, I-20122 Italy [e-mail: cmrv@mail.sociol.unimi.it]), **Models of Representation of Social Mobility and Inequality Systems: A Neural Network Approach.**

¶ Neural networks are compared to traditional statistical analysis as an alternative strategy to investigate processes that give rise to social mobility. Criticisms to traditional statistical analysis of social mobility are discussed. It is argued that neural networks are more efficient because they act as a compensation structure that simulates the nonlinear interrelations between individual attributes to reconstruct the contribution of each variable to a given social structure as it emerges from collected data. Models chosen from the social mobility literature are compared using loglinear/linear regression models & neural networks models; the data set is the 1985 Italian survey on social mobility, a national sample of 5,016 individuals ages 18-65. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28960 / ISA / 1994 / 9221

**Mercier, Delphine** (Colegio Frontera Norte, Nuevo Leon Mexico [Tel: 83-485703; Fax: 83-485703]), **The Transfer of Know-How between "Maquiladoras" and Mexican Industries, the Tool of this Transfer the Quality System.**

¶ During the last decade, the northern section of Mexico has experienced a double migration phenomena: industrial & technical. The industrial migration began when Mexico decided to give priority to foreign capital. The implantation of subcontracted plants or *maquiladoras*, & the fabrication within Mexico of products that previously had to be imported, meant the decentralization of economics. The technical migration concerns the technical & contractual norms that had to be established between the firms & their twin plants. Focus here is on a 1993/94 study of four *maquiladoras* in Monterrey that exhibit transference phenomena from a traditional technology level to a high technology one. The integration of the fabrication system enables the *maquiladora* to prove its production capacity, & to get rid of the image of export supplier or an assembly line with poor technology. The goal is to create a place by appropriating an American identity to create a Mexican one. At present, this integration takes place by means of a quality system, a tool that allows the *maquiladora* to transfer its exigencies to local subcontractors. It also transmits to its new local suppliers the technical notion of customer, & via this point, the know-how. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28961 / ISA / 1994 / 9222

**Merkel, Peter H.** (Dept Political Science U California, Santa Barbara 93106 [Tel: 805-967-4795; Fax: 805-893-3309]), **Collapsing Imperial German Structures and Extremist Identity.**

¶ As a foil for contemporary comparisons, related here are the collapse & disappearance of Imperial German state structures & functions & the development of right-wing extremist attitudes & activities. Data are autobiographical accounts of pre-1933 members of the NSDAP, collected in 1934 by sociologist Theodore Abel. Respondents cited here include imperial officers, civil servants, former residents of territories ceded after WWI, & excolonial officers who described themselves as "unpolitical Beamte" before 1918 & then related their radicalization concomitant with or following the Imperial collapse. These cases describe their sudden conversion to virulent anti-Semitism as a result of the breakdown of the old regime. Given comparable data for today's postcommunist societies, similar processes of radicalization might be found in the midst of collapsing state structures to explain reactionary & xenophobic attitudes among the former officialdom & their families. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28962 / ISA / 1994 / 9223

**Merz, Martina** (Institut Science & Technology Studies U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany), **The Practice of "Virtual" Collaboration: Theoretical Physicists' Usage of Electronic Mail Devices.**

¶ Presents results of a study attempting to understand the structure, dynamics, & practical realization of collaborations between theoretical particle physicists located at relatively distant places, as well as the frequency, intensity, & dissemination of information exchanges with remote collaborators, which are essentially mediated by electronic mail (e-mail) devices. The qualitative study is based on ethnographic data, direct observation conducted since Sept 1991 at the Theory Division of the European Centre for Particle Physics in Geneva, Switzerland, supplemented by extensive e-mail correspondence of several groups of collaborating physicists. Virtual collaborations have become increasingly frequent in

theoretical particle physics; typically, up to four scientists join forces in common projects for several months. Types of collaboration & communication strategies are outlined. The impact of an increasing number of virtual collaborations on local research sites is investigated, as well as the impact on the community as a whole. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28963 / ISA / 1994 / 9224

**Mesherkina, Elena J.** (Institut Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, 117259 Moscow [Tel: 7-095-1289122; Fax: 7-095-1289161]), **Institutional Sexism and Stereotypes of Masculinity: Soviet and Post Soviet Russia.**

¶ Explores the mechanism of male socialization in posttotalitarian Russia, & how hypermasculine identity has provoked personal & institutional sexism. The collection of interviews, primarily with male members of 44 families, are drawn on to compare the life experiences of men in three generations (grandfather, father, son). Across generations, the most typical feature of males' socialization has been the phenomenon of absent fathers. As a consequence, male identity was formed according to the patterns of ideological & military leaders, heroes of wars & labor. Economic reforms have brought about one more type of male identification connected with the revival of the archetype of bread-winner. Traditional, patriarchal roles of interrelations within the family, & personal/institutional sexism have also been a consequence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28964 / ISA / 1994 / 9225

**Meshkova, Helen** (Institut Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, 117259 Moscow [Tel: 128-27-30; Fax: 095-128-91-61]), **Some Aspects of the Position of Russian Women in Post-Socialist Society.**

¶ Now that women's roles in Russia have been integrated into areas formerly the domain of men—education, labor force participation, & professional work—women are more optimistic than men. Dissatisfaction with their position in society & in the family is a powerful impetus for structural change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28965 / ISA / 1994 / 9226

**Mesic, Milan** (Đ. Salaja 3, 41000 Zagreb Croatia [Tel: 385-41-68-00-25; Fax: 51-38-34]), **Types of Refugees—The Croatian and Bosnian-Herzegovian Experiences.**

¶ Uses interview & survey data from 700+ Croatian displaced persons & refugees in 1992 in Croatia & 1,000+ Croatian & Bosnian-Herzegovian refugees in the Federal Republic of Germany & Hungary in 1993/94 to explore reasons for leaving the place of residence. It is suggested that the concept of refugee should be conceived as a variable dependent on an index of risk for personal integrity. Six types of refugees are identified based on the levels of endangerment & drama of their pre-refugee experience. Types include: prerefugees, pseudo-refugees, impelled refugees, refugees from war destruction & occupation, expellees, & exprisoner-refugees. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28966 / ISA / 1994 / 9227

**Mestrovic, Matko** (Ekonomski Institut Zagreb, Trg J F Kennedy 7 41000 Croatia [Tel: 041-235-700; Fax: 235-165]), **Cultural Capital and the Development Strategy of Croatia.**

¶ Following a discussion of the epistemological structure & theoretical foundation of the concept of cultural capital, it is applied to an analysis of development problems in Croatia. An attempt is made to establish: which societal values are historically productive for the political, economic, & cultural integration of lifespaces of the nation & its international connections; in what way the formation of the social-historical process depends on the distribution of competence & social power; & the chances that the pluralization of ownership & democratic articulation of political interest would increase the overall symbolic capacity of the society & effectiveness of the state. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28967 / ISA / 1994 / 9228

**Meulemann, Heiner** (Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut Heinrich-Heine U, F-40225 Düsseldorf Federal Republic Germany), **Marriage and Cohabitation—Old and New Normalcies.**

¶ In everyday life, cohabitation & marriage may be considered as an alternative as well as a sequence. Both meanings are explored in a survival analysis using sex, social origin, occupational history, & earlier private

life history as predictors, using interview data obtained from West German high school students in 1970, who were reinterviewed in 1985. Both forms of partnership are entered later by men than by women, but there are no interaction effects between sex & the remaining predictors. Both forms of partnership are predicted poorly by social origin, & strongly by occupational history. Short periods of cohabitation heighten, & long periods lower, the tendency to marry. Religious commitment has a positive influence on both forms, seen as a sequence, but a negative influence on cohabitation, & a positive influence on marriage, seen as an alternative. Being a student determines both forms almost on par with being in the labor force. Conclusions are drawn regarding the normalcy of both forms of partnership. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28968 / ISA / 1994 / 9229

**Meusen, Hans** (School Advanced Urban Studies, Clifton Bristol BS8 4EA England [Tel: 0272-741117; Fax: 0272-737308]), **Different Routes into Residual Housing.**

¶ It has been argued that being a local authority (LA) tenant in England not only reflects a lack of economic & political power, but also limits the possibilities for changing housing & employment. Here, it is questioned whether LA tenants themselves perceive or experience these possible consequences. For some people, eg, the homeless, the move into LA housing could actually be experienced as an improvement, providing opportunities rather than constraints. For other people forced to move into LA housing because they have not been able to maintain monthly mortgage repayments, the move into this sector might be seen as a retrograde step. Although all LA tenants are now in the same housing position, their routes into it appear to be very different, thus influencing the way their current situation is perceived & the paths they will follow out. Such issues are investigated using interview data from LA tenants. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28969 / ISA / 1994 / 9230

**Meyer, Heinz-Dieter** (Zentrum Europa & Nordamerika forschung, Humboldtalle 3 D-37073 Göttingen Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-551-399775; Fax: 49-551-399788]), **The Refinement of Taste: On a Mechanism of the Civilization of Manners.**

¶ Contends that the theory of the civilization of manners requires, but has not yet spelled out, a theory of taste & taste formation. An implicit theory of taste can be found in the work of Norbert Elias, who finds in accord with classical positions of the European Enlightenment that the formation of taste is influenced by a "refinement-distinction-diffusion" mechanism—refined manners being defined by the upper class, & later adopted by the lower classes as a strategy of upward mobility. Using evidence from the development of food taste in Europe, two problematic implications of this theory are discussed: the universality & self-evidence of the distinction between good & bad taste, which seems to conflict with the taste individualism of modern society; & the model of an open-ended continuum of refinement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28970 / ISA / 1994 / 9231

**Meyer, Heinz-Dieter** (Zentrum Europa & Nordamerika forschung, Humboldtalle 3 D-37073 Göttingen Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-551-399775; Fax: 49-551-399788]), **Cross-Cultural Norms of Interaction: A German-American Comparison.**

¶ The thesis that Western & notably US cultural patterns are becoming the gravitational center of a rapidly developing global culture is explored through an analysis of interaction norms governing everyday interactional routines in Germany & the US. The comparison is undertaken along the dimensions of social distance, private/public self, conversation & conflict management, & friendship. It is found that, despite significantly increased cultural contact between the two countries, the norms governing interactional routines continue to differ, revealing their different origins in a status-oriented court culture & an egalitarian middle class culture, respectively. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28971 / ISA / 1994 / 9232

**Meyer, Jean-Baptiste & Gaillard, Jacques** (Facultad Ciencias Exactas U Nacional Colombia, Bogota [Tel: 57-1-285-41-71]), **Multicentric Study of a Scientific Diaspora: The Global Extension of the Colombia Community.**

¶ For the past two years, Colombia has been developing a scientific network linking expatriated researchers together & to the mother country.

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The "red Caldas" (Caldas network) aims at extending the scientific community beyond national borders, while also contributing to national development. Described here is the study of such a global network by an international team operating in various locations. The team adopted a decentralized configuration similar to the network it observed, to provide a multicentric & synchronic examination of its dynamics. It entered the network's electronic mail & followed the circulation of messages, projects, ideas, & scientific communications that constitute a significant part of the diaspora's activities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28972 / ISA / 1994 / 9233

**Meyer, Peter C. & Budowski, Monica** (U Hospital Psychosoziale Medizin, Culmannstr 8 CH-8091 Zurich Switzerland (Tel: 01-255-52-48; Fax: 01-255-44-08)), **Effects of Organizing Voluntary Help on Social Support, Stress and Health of Elderly People.**

¶ A longitudinal evaluation of an agency that mediates voluntary help for the elderly within an urban community. In a survey, 303 respondents (Rs) ages 64+ were asked about social stress, social support, health, demand for help in general, & use of professional medical help. Consequently, an agency mediating voluntary neighborhood help was built & observed, & 3 years later, elderly living in this district were compared with that of a control group of elderly in a district where no such action had taken place. Results show that in the district where voluntary neighborhood help had been organized, it had unexpected negative effects on social support & on the informal help system of the elderly. At the same time, organized voluntary help did reduce social stress & minor health disorders, as well as the use of professional medical services. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28973 / ISA / 1994 / 9234

**Meyer-Dinkgräfe, Daniel** (31 Streatham Common North, London SW16 3HP England (Tel: 44-81-769-1245; Fax: 44-81-769-1245)), **The Spectator's Memory from the Perspective of Vedic Psychology.**

¶ In terms of subject areas for the sociology of theater, Shevtsova includes the "theatrical & broadly cultural memory of spectators & how this guides or intervenes in perception" (1989), while Deldime has empirically studied the spectator's memory. Approaching the issue from the perspective of Vedic science, especially Vedic language theory, leads to challenging insights. Beyond speech & thinking, Vedic language theory locates a third level of language not limited in space & time. Here, sound & form are identical. Communication does not imply a speaker conveying meaning to the hearer. Rather, the spoken word acts as a stimulus to elicit meaning already present in the hearer's mind. The success of communication depends on both the purity of language & the level of the speaker's & hearer's consciousness. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28974 / ISA / 1994 / 9235

**Meyers, Peter A.** (Union Coll, Schenectady NY 12308-2365 (Tel: 518-388-6224)), **Memorizing the Holocaust: Word, Image, and Violence.**

¶ Based on the ideas of Hannah Arendt & Walter Benjamin, developed is an orientation toward cultural politics that seems particularly useful for analyzing how images of violence enter, or are blocked from entering, political discourse. This approach is taken as the starting point for a critical reading of the new Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC. It is argued that despite (& in part because of) a virtuosic degree of control over the viewer's experience, the museum fails to bring the memory of the Holocaust into a public space & thus make it a constitutive element of political discourse. This failure is explicated by way of a microsociological investigation of the juncture of images & space & language, where the feeling of proximity & distance necessary to both aesthetic & political experience is constructed. Thus, it is argued that the museum is a machine for the production of depoliticized conceptions of both historicity & political memory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28975 / ISA / 1994 / 9236

**Meynert, Mariam John** (Instit Pedagogics U Lund, S-22100 Sweden (Tel: 46-108726; Fax: 46-46-104538)), **Beyond Equality and Difference. Pedagogical Implications.**

¶ Modern liberal political theory arose as a response to & rejection of a way of life built on the recognition & enforcement of unequal statuses, powers, & qualities (domination based on differences). The claim of equality so central in modern liberal political thought is grounded in a

rejection of "natural" authority based on difference, & on the assertion of the existence of a fundamental human sameness. Yet difference, inequality, & domination are not inseparable & coterminous. The necessity for justice in classical political theory arose out of the recognition of differences, although hierarchically placed. The postmodernist project has deconstructed & freed difference from their status as the (lesser) other. Both feminist theories & postmodernist discourses are deconstructive. However, postmodernism inhibits the development of alternative concepts & practices of justice, while feminists focus more directly on relations of domination. Discussion focuses on: pedagogical concerns regarding the right to mother-tongue education; expression of educational policies based on premises emphasizing difference, rather than only equal opportunity, without considering ethnicity, class, & gender; & resisting diffusionist strategy in education & associating it with class, gender, ethnic/cultural, & national struggles. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28976 / ISA / 1994 / 9237

**Mezentseva, Elena** (Instit Socio-Economic Studies Population, Krasnikova str 27 Moscow 117218 Russia (Tel: 095-124-61-85)), **Professional Women in Modern Russia: Integration in a Changing Economy.**

¶ Examines the effect of economic reforms on the situation of professional females (Fs) in Russia, based on interviews with corporate managers & a survey of male (M) & F graduate professionals. Four types of work motivation for F graduates with a specialization are described. Professional Fs notably underestimate their competencies & experience & adopt personal strategies adapted to the market that are characteristically limited to looking for extra income without leaving the main occupation. During unemployment, F strategies remain traditional, & Fs tend to turn to employment agencies. Fs seldom look for a new job through professional colleagues, which suggests that they are not well integrated in a professional group. Another trend is that Ms hold high-level, well-paid occupations often in the private sector, whereas Fs hold badly paid public sector occupations with low social status. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Mežnarić, Silva** (Martićeva Str 49/4, Zagreb 41000 Croatia (Tel: 385-41-431990; e-mail: silva.meznarić@x400.srce.hr)), **The Consequences of Impermanence: Bosnian and Croatian Refugees' Construction of Future.**

¶ More than 3.5 million displaced persons & refugees from the territory of the former Yugoslavia face shattered pasts & uncertain futures. Forcefully expelled from their established canopies of social relations, they have been forced to reconstruct new ones. Here, it is explored how new canopies are being constructed, based on questionnaires & Likert scales administered to 1,200 Croatian & Bosnian refugees in 2 refugee camps in Croatia, supplemented by interviews. Factor & cluster analyses suggest that time of the flight, social status before the flight, region of origin, & prewar migration experiences explain how & with whom refugees attempt to establish new networks. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28978 / ISA / 1994 / 9239

**Mezzana, Daniele** (CERFE, via Flaminia I-00196 Rome Italy (Tel: 39-6-8540382; Fax: 39-6-3221218)), **Cultural Homogeneity and Social Noodiversity: Risks and Opportunities for Human Development.**

¶ Cultural homogeneity, ie, the occupation of a same ecological niche by humankind, is a new global risk. Beside safeguarding biodiversity, there is the problem of protecting social & cultural differences, defined as social noo-diversity. Cultural globalization seems to be an irreversible process, yet, cognitive differences among individuals & groups are still detectable & even increasing. Such differences are enhanced by profound sociological processes that have enabled people to use social & technical technologies at the local level. This social phenomenon may also have regressive & disquieting manifestations. However, supporting its progressive aspects may mean working toward a new perspective of human development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28979 / ISA / 1994 / 9240

**Miceli, Maria Teresa** (Faculdade Ciencias & Letras U Estadual Paulista, Araraquara 14800-901 São Paulo Brazil (Fax: 0162-32-13-62)), **Democratization, Citizenship and Local Power.**

¶ Discusses the democratization process ongoing in Brazil since 1985, with focus on issues related to citizen participation & power. It is argued

that emphasis on financial decentralization has overshadowed questions of political decentralization. Failure to incorporate popular participation in decision-making processes aggravates social (poverty, unemployment) & environmental conflict in Brazil. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28980 / ISA / 1994 / 9241

**Michailovna, Nonna Barkhatova** (Dept Sociology U Manchester, M13 9PL England (Tel: 061-275-25-19; Fax: 061-275-25-14), **Labor Relations in Russia under the Conditions of Transformation of Economic Relations.**

¶ The process of deep transformation at the end of the 1980s & the beginning of the 1990s in Russia has made a great impact on the institutional environment—in particular, changing the role of some & reviving other economic institutions, eg, entrepreneurship. Private entrepreneurship is vital to the formation of new economic values, labor relations, & management patterns in enterprises. What are the internal laws governing the function of organizations in terms of considering them as patterns of social relations? What are the external laws of interrelations between the different structures of society & organizations that promote the survival of enterprises during economic transformation? Case studies conducted in Novosibirsk 1991-1993 in industry, commerce, & banking are used to answer these questions. Going back three centuries, a great continuity is found in spite of a revolutionary break in Russia history. The new economic conditions in Russia do not dramatically change the main strategies in the state's policy, management ideology, & the way of life of workers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28981 / ISA / 1994 / 9242

**Michalos, Alex C.** (U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1 (Tel: 519-824-4120)), **Elements of a System of Science and Technology Accounts.**

¶ Argues that public policy making regarding science & technology should have measurable targets & time tables, monitoring procedures & instruments, & implementation strategies. A system of science & technology accounts is described that would provide a balance sheet or input/output matrix to assess the annual state of a country's scientific & technological enterprises, & the costs & benefits attached to these. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28982 / ISA / 1994 / 9243

**Michaud, Jean** (169 Saint-Jean App 3, Quebec G1R 1N4 (Tel: 418-647-1659; Fax: 418-656-2114)), **Resistance and Flexibility. Facing Tourism in a Hmong Village of Northern Thailand.**

¶ Social change in lineage societies in Southeast Asia is first determined by authoritarian state policies designed to control national minorities. In the case of northern Thailand, along with state interventionism, the providing of facilities for trekking tourism has become an additional factor of change in many highland villages. Focus here is on how this tourist demand relates to the social change process already taking place & how similar or different villagers' reactions are to tourist business & the transition to cash cropping. Data collected in a Hmong village, 1991-1993, reveal that after 12 years of increasing tourist presence, the economic attractiveness of the tourist business is astonishingly negligible. It is, in fact, limited to Hmong marginals unable to make their livelihood from agriculture, principally for reasons of opium addiction. Far from being considered backward by villagers, traditional agriculture is still the most popular & profitable economic activity. The facility with which the Hmong have adapted their traditional economy to modern market imperatives, in sharp contrast to the general indifference manifested toward tourists & tourist business, is atypical in tourism literature. Explanations for this particular case must be sought in the resiliency of Hmong ethnic identity & social organization, founded in a nomadic household economy & an animistic worldview, & remarkably capable of adaptation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28983 / ISA / 1994 / 9244

**Michel, Andree M.** (6 Ave Jean Moulin, F-93100 Montreuil France), **Women's Reproductive Human Rights and Development: Theories and Facts.**

¶ The discourse on women's reproductive rights is usually biased by theoretical prerequisites that obscure the issue, ie, the Marxist, Malthusian, & conservative religious prerequisites. Unlike these, the personalist approach assumes that women should be offered free choice concerning their reproductive behavior, & gives priority to women's needs for free-

dom & dignity, in concordance with the spirit of the Human Rights Universal Declaration. The personalist approach remains ethnocentric since it is based on the concept of an abstract female person, apart from her psychosocioeconomic environment & the opportunities offered her. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28984 / ISA / 1994 / 9245

**Michel, Sonya A.** (Dept History U Illinois, Urbana 61801 (Tel: 217-384-6345; Fax: 217-333-4193)), **Translating Mothers' Care into Public Child Care: The American Case.**

¶ Argues that the caring relationship, whether public or private, is always culturally & socially constructed. Further, the construction of private caring affects definitions of public caring & serves as a gauge for policies that attempt to socialize or substitute for private caring. Presenting as an exemplary case child care in the late nineteenth- & early twentieth-century US, described is the social & cultural construction of childrearing, which, during the Victorian period, was based on middle class practices, emphasizing the sanctity of the mother-child bond & assuming that mothers would devote full attention to childrearing, depending on the economic support of a male breadwinner. This practice cast a negative light on public child caring services, ie, those needed by wage-earning mothers. Though the need for public child care increased as more mothers became wage earners, ideologies of motherhood perpetuated the preference for mothers in the home & effectively blocked the formation of a positive image of public care for children. This in turn retarded the development of social policy & of effective methods for caring for children outside the home. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28985 / ISA / 1994 / 9246

**Mihailova, Anna** (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Science, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia (Tel: 2-89-8264; Fax: 2-87-7857)), **Cultural Alienation/Cultural Integration in a Multiethnic Society.**

¶ Living together inevitably brings integration or even fusion of different elements of culture belonging to different ethnic groups. However, cultural alienation is often a parallel process, determined by historical, social, political, & economic factors. On the other hand, cultural alienation may serve different aims—preservation of national or group identity, differentiation, & endeavor for integration with another group or nation, etc. Examples are drawn from Bulgarian society, particularly with regard to relations among Bulgarians, Turks, & Gypsies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28986 / ISA / 1994 / 9247

**Mikheeva, Anna R.** (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering Siberian Branch Russian Academy Sciences, M. Lavrentyeva Str 17 Novosibirsk 630090 (Tel: 383-2-350535; e-mail: icie@soi.nsk.su)), **Cohabitation in the Siberian Village: A New Family Form or Continuation of Traditions?**

¶ The phenomenon of cohabitation is widespread, & society seems quite tolerant of it. The rural population in western Siberia changed to the modern family model 20-30 years ago, although traditional behavior manifested itself in many aspects of marriage & family life. Nevertheless, extramarital & premarital cohabitation is a common form of family in Siberian villages. This conclusion is based on data on extramarital birth rate & on the 1970, 1979, & 1989 census data. Some hypotheses about factors that have caused the spread of cohabitation are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28987 / ISA / 1994 / 9248

**Mikulioniene, Sarmite** (Instit Philosophy/Sociology/Law, Zhirmunu 34-38 Vilnius LT-2051 Lithuania (Tel: 370-2-739446)), **Social Justice and Old People: Public Attitudes and State Policy in the Transitional Period.**

¶ The population of Lithuania has aged during the last thirty years. In the present economic crisis, the government is not able to meet the real needs of old people by increasing social expenditures. Society is unready to meet the rapidly increasing number of dependents. The first signs of pensioners becoming an organized political group are observed. These conclusions are based on analysis of demographic data, interviews with governmental officials, & Lithuanian population surveys. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28988 / ISA / 1994 / 9249

**Milharic-Hladnick, Miriam** (Faculty Education U Ljubljana, Slovenia), **Is School as a Great Equalizer Only in the Past, or Will It**

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**Be the Inevitable Future?**

¶ Examines the rights & duties of citizenship in the newly forming world order, & the complex relationship between education & citizenship. Jürgen Habermas, in his vision of the future of united Europe, points out that democratic citizenship "no matter what the differences in cultural lifestyles, requires the socialization of all the citizens in a common political culture." If the evolution of the new European federation is followed, binding together not just nations, but also a great number of immigrants & asylum seekers, this means that latent tensions between citizenship & national identity will be strengthened. Habermas thinks that in the future, different national cultures can form a political culture, & proposes that states should not close the doors to immigrants, arguing that we are approaching world citizenship. How to plan the introduction of new people into existing national political structures has become more important than forecasting the future. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28989 / ISA / 1994 / 9250

Miller, Jennifer D. & Freddolino, Paul P. (School Social Work Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824 [Tel: 517-336-3723; Fax: 517-353-3038]), **Adult Children of People Labeled Mentally Ill.**

¶ In an exploratory research project investigating the past & current needs of adult children whose parents are labeled mentally ill, intensive qualitative interviews were conducted with a convenience sample of 12 such adults regarding: their childhood impressions of the parents' mental illness; childrearing practices of the mentally ill parent; information given in childhood about mental illness; familial relations both in childhood & the present; adult characteristics & problems perceived as the results of living with a mentally ill parent; & childrearing practices of the adult child. Principal findings concur that even resilient children have serious lasting effects from such a childhood, which are described. Suggestions are made as to the types of services needed by these adults & their families, & comparisons made to adult children of alcoholics, a much more publicly recognized & accepted group. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28990 / ISA / 1994 / 9251

Miller, Nod & Morgan, David H. J. (Faculty Education U Manchester, M13 9PL England [Tel: 061-275-3518]), **Organisations and Autobiographies: The Case of the CV.**

¶ Argues that the sociological use of biographical & autobiographical material has gone beyond conventional understandings of these terms, & that the concept of autobiographical practice is helpful in mapping this shift. Institutions increasingly require their clients & members to provide autobiographical accounts of themselves in order to fulfill a variety of changing goals & objectives. Analysis of these accounts can provide valuable insights into organizations & their changing environments, as well as into the individuals described. One example of this type of practice is the use of the *curriculum vitae* in modern academic life, which has become a central feature of university procedures & involves the construction & presentation of a self within this particular occupational setting. A variety of theoretical perspectives is brought to bear on autobiographical practices, including recent feminist approaches, the work of Erving Goffman, & Foucauldian concerns with issues of control & surveillance. These perspectives provide a practical illustration of C. Wright Mills's understanding of the linking of history & biography as being at the heart of the sociological imagination. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28991 / ISA / 1994 / 9252

Miller, Pavla & Davey, Ian (Dept Social Sciences RMIT, Plenty Rd Bundoora Victoria 3086 Australia [Tel: 03-468-2311; Fax: 03-468-2216]), **Patriarchal Transformations, Schooling and State Formation.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ A critique of English-language revisionist & neo-Marxist accounts of the rise of mass schooling. Poststructuralist accounts linking subjectivity, governance, & schooling are noted, & it is stressed that different forms of patriarchy involve both gender & age relations. Western schooling, it is argued, is linked to the rise & fall of a patriarchal social order in Europe & its colonies between the sixteenth & nineteenth centuries. This period was also a turning point in the production of modern forms of individuality, (self) governance, & national identity, all processes relevant to schools. These themes need to be read against historical & theoretical

work on the uneven development of capitalism in Europe & its colonies, as well as accounts of the gendering of new forms of governance that began to replace patriarchal rule. Diverse logics of social change exerted autonomous influence on emerging systems of schooling. Attention to the patriarchal aspects of social processes will redress the gender bias of masculinist sociology & historiography, & supply missing links between existing fragments of sociological & historical explanation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28992 / ISA / 1994 / 9253

Milne, Brian (Old Store, High Street Brinkley Cambridge CB8 0SE England [Tel: 44-638-507-249; Fax: 44-638-507-140]), **Children's Economic Lives: Paying Interest on Centuries of Short Change.**

¶ Despite increased attention to children's rights, there are still areas in which they have no apparent rights. Focus here is on children's economic socialization & participation, including the lack of enabling & protective economic rights for them. Such research contrasts the work of economists & psychologists, whose objectives have been to establish that children have a progressive understanding of economic concepts. Such studies are primarily concerned with how children understand the value of money & property. It is argued that without economic rights, children still lack the main components of full citizenship. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28993 / ISA / 1994 / 9254

Minca, Claudio (Dept Geography U Trieste, I-34127 Italy [Tel: 040-575770; Fax: 040-6763176]), **Rethinking Destination Image: A Comparative Study.**

¶ Destination image is a fascinating mixture of marketing strategies & latent cultural needs emanating from the tourist's society. Each destination can therefore be located within a continuum framework that includes both elements in varying degrees. According to this hypothesis, analyzed are the images of four different destinations as perceived by a sample of Italian potential travelers. Canada was chosen as a unique industrialized country, Cuba because of its Caribbean-communist-island reputation, Senegal for its Sahel & desert-related image, & Tibet for its vaguely defined mystical aura. Survey findings are analyzed with a view to establishing empirical support for the theoretical model. It is contended that the perception of a destination is generally a direct result of information selected by the media, which in turn contributes to a continuous shifting of the boundaries of touristic imagery. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28994 / ISA / 1994 / 9255

Minichiello, Victor (School Behavioural Health Sciences La Trobe U, Melbourne Victoria Australia [Tel: 61-3-479-1744; Fax: 61-3-479-2750]), **Community Care in Australia: Economic Policy Dressed as Social Concern?**

¶ Provides a case study of Australian evidence to examine the factors behind the promotion of community care services for older people. It is argued that while demographic trends & expenditure costs on institutional care have been major factors behind the political push for community care, the structure & delivery of such services have also been shaped by the broader interplay between welfare politics & public policy. The role older people have played in the policy formulation of community care is also discussed. It is proposed that if community care is to be successful, the political discussion must move beyond cost containment factor. Researchers are encouraged to provide a more critical examination of the social & personal effects that policy reforms have on those who receive & provide care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28995 / ISA / 1994 / 9256

Mirskaya, Elena Z. (Instit History Science & Technology Russia Academy Science, 103012 Moscow [Tel: 7-095-9259143; Fax: 7-095-9259911]), **Social Justice in Science: Soviet Case.**

¶ Modern Western social studies of science generally address two aspects of justice: gender inequality & restriction of national minorities' rights. Similarly, justice in science can be a problem of discrimination of some social groups within the scientific community. The basic manifestation of injustice in Soviet (now Russian) science is the principle of inadequacy between scientific achievements of a scientist & his/her career in science. Here this phenomena is analyzed, with focus on its effects on scientific activity & the development of science as a social institution. The social injustice in Soviet science is a consequence of the social organization of this society. The social position of science in pseudomodern society is considered, noting the interrelations between scientific & traditional cultures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28996 / ISA / 1994 / 9257

**Mishra, Arima** (Centre Study Administration Relief, N-19A Jangpura Extn New Delhi 110014 India (Tel: 91-11-462-8753; Fax: 91-11-462-2805)), **The Nexus between Uncertainty in Tenurial Rights and Famine.**

¶ Argues that famine is rooted in the unequal transactions between different socioeconomic categories involved in the production process. Discussed are the limits of the entitlement approach, which appears to be unable to explain the process that arises out of the complex interplay of economic, political, & social factors; eg, the ambiguities of land revenue laws reflect the unequal terms of exchange between victims & beneficiaries, as manifested in high land revenue exactions, lowering of wages, excess labor utilization, & eviction. All these have been diagnosed as the "premonitory signs of famine" in state documents. Institutions that seek to legitimize such impoverishment processes are examined. Further, it is argued that the existing approach of labeling famine a disaster is inadequate in the context of the persistence & recurrence of starvation in different parts of the world. The food insecurity of so-called disaster victims begins not entirely with climatic deviation; rather, famine must be examined as an entitlement failure. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28997 / ISA / 1994 / 9258

**Mishra, Rajendra** (Research Scientist Consortium Educational Communication, Post Bag No 31 New Delhi 110067 India (Tel: 91-11-689-7418; Fax: 91-11-689-7416)), **Socio-Cultural Settings of Informal Labour in India: A Content Analysis of UGC's ETV Programs on Unorganised Sector.**

¶ Examines conditions of informal labor prevalent in India portrayed in UGC's Educational Television (ETV). The nature of labor, wage pattern, socioeconomic conditions of laborers, & central & state governments' welfare measures are discussed in addition to labor & wage exploitation & occupational health hazards. It is contended that informal laborers—quarry workers, domestic workers, house/road construction—endure socioeconomic hardships irrespective of variations in the nature of their labor, & that they should be covered under the national economic programs. Content analysis of ETV programs highlights the qualitative & quantitative magnitude of the problems of informal laborers. Examined is the influence of gender, occupation, & organization in changing the conditions of laborers in these sectors. Findings show that informal labor affect males, females, & children equally & that their exploitation, in terms of social, economic, & labor, is ubiquitous & grave. It is suggested that the common registration system will protect laborers from exploitation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28998 / ISA / 1994 / 9259

**Mishra, Saraswati** (965 South Civil Lines, Jabalpur 482001 Madhya Pradesh India (Tel: 322754)), **Proper Welfare Policy for the Aged People: A Combination of Their Social Integration and Segregation.**

¶ Studies of 720 government retirees & 46 residents of old age homes in India have demonstrated that the resourceless aged are suffering from a variety of problems & need social support. In spite of being needy, they do not want to be segregated, but to remain totally integrated in their network of social relationships. A model of a comprehensive program focused on the family is presented that will partially relieve the family's burden of looking after its aged members. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28999 / ISA / 1994 / 9260

**Mitrikas, Alfonsas Algimantas** (Instytut Filozofii/Sociologii/Prawa, Saltoniskiu 58 Vilnius Lithuania 2034 (Fax: 370-2-752455)), **Time Use Peculiarities in the Period of Transition to the Market Economy: Case of Lithuania.**

¶ Today, Lithuania is a postcommunist country facing the challenges of transition to a market economy. Changes in the social & economic life conditions & the social structure are reflected in the time use of the population. Due to a considerable reduction in real income, growing income differentiation, & unemployment, major population groups have no possibilities of choosing time use: their time is of necessity, devoted to safeguarding physiological existence. In the population of those who receive considerable income (eg, businesspersons), much time is spent making money, & leisure time is of little value. Thus, the poor are forced to regard free time as worthless, & the wealthy willingly give it up; this situation is expected to continue in the near future. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29000 / ISA / 1994 / 9261

**Mitsuda, Hisayoshi** (Dept Sociology Bukkyo U, Kyoto Japan 603 (Tel: 81-75-491-2141; Fax: 81-75-493-9032)), **Ecological Switchover: Environmentalism and Modernization of Japanese Society.**

¶ Examines the ecological switchover of environmentalism in Japan, & traces the influences of modernization on environmentalism. A theoretical explanation is offered, & the historical stages of Japanese environmentalism since WWII are reviewed, focusing on the relationship between the development of environmental movements & the modernization process. Also included is a discussion of drastic changes in public concerns for environmental problems & perceptions of quality of life among the populace during & after rapid economic growth in the 1960s. This illustrates why Japanese environmentalism today stands for a major transformation, ie, an ecological switchover for overcoming the environmental crisis within modern society. Challenges for future environmentalism are also discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Miyano, Masaru** (Dept Sociology Chuo U, Hachioji Japan 192-03 (Tel: 81-426-74-3806; Fax: 81-426-74-3853)), **Japanese Perception of Justice.**

¶ A comparison of perceptions of justice in five "advanced" countries, focusing on Japan, uses survey data from the 1991 International Social Justice Project. Two characteristic aspects were that Japanese people expressed preferences for "mechanical equality" principles, & generally showed optimistic perceptions for distribution systems & working institutions. These characteristics may or may not depend on the timing of data collection—the final stage of the Japanese boom economy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29002 / ISA / 1994 / 9263

**Mlicki, Marek K.** (Instytut Filozofii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Nowy Świat 72 PL-00330 Warsaw (Tel: 26-42-03; Fax: 48-22-264065)), **Purposeful Social Change as Seen by Polish Members of Parliament.**

¶ Individual in-depth interviews with members of two Polish Parliaments—that resulting from the Round Table Agreement of 1989, & that democratically elected two years later—revealed that they had no clear view of global social changes in Poland. Some strongly supported certain low-range changes—mostly in favor of particular local or professional interest groups. Others had a vision of global social changes but understood few concepts of transition, free market, democracy, & social justice, & had few ideas for implementing purposeful long-lasting global transition. As a result, both Parliaments pursued "tactical" & often incompatible changes, neglecting the strategic concept of social change in Poland. One could assume that the recent victory of postcommunist parties was to some extent caused by this lack of global vision. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29003 / ISA / 1994 / 9264

**Mlinar, Zdravko** (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, 61000 Slovenia (Tel: 386-61-168-14-61; Fax: 386-61-168-34-21)), **Expanding Territories and Flattening Hierarchies.**

¶ The erosion of territorial hierarchies is examined in the context of long-term processes of autonomization (individuation) & globalization. It can be understood as inherent dimension of the shift from a relatively closed & hierarchically structured system of "territorial communities" to flexible, overlapping, & cross-cutting transnational networks. Dehierarchization is a manifestation of the move from the logic of a "zero sum" society to that of a "positive sum" one. Four models of territorial dehierarchization are identified using empirical data from Europe: (1) Cross-level power sharing—joint multilevel participation is supplanting exclusive spheres of decision making & hierarchical supra- & subordination of particular levels with micro-macro convergence in terms of both cooperation & competition. (2) By-passing the intermediaries—autonomization & the technological, economic, & political empowerment of smaller units & individuals increases their capacity to directly access the highest levels of hierarchy & bypass intermediaries. Subnational units are exercising international competencies independently of the nation-state. (3) Tangential coalition—implies a distinction between radial & tangential (lateral) communications, & involves intensification of lateral linkages between peripheral units to improve or overcome their subordinate position. (4) Exit from the periphery—Hirschman's concepts of "exit" & "voice" are applied in the analysis of territorial dehierarchization. Increasing opportunities for exit enhances the peripheral units' position relative to their centers. They present a range of passive & active strategies including outright dissociation (separatism). While the range of levels of territorial organization may be expanding, their hierarchical orders are weakening. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## m

94S29004 / ISA / 1994 / 9265

**Moallem, Minoo** (U California, Berkeley 94709 [Tel: 510-526-2759; Fax: 510-643-7288]), **Transnationalism, Feminism and Fundamentalism.**

¶ With media expansion, globalization, & the crisis of the nation-state, different societies, social groups, & individuals have suffered a so-called "crisis of identity." Gender issues & identities are at the heart of social movements related to this crisis, largely because of the new global & local changes in production, which is characterized by: a massive intrusion of women into the labor market, the shift of power relations among women & men, & the visible presence of women in the institutions of knowledge. These changes have left unresolved issues, eg, the separation between: private & public, domestic & nondomestic production, & the ethic of care based on the invisible emotional labor of women & the ethic of responsibility based on a notion of abstract, rational citizenship. Such changes have intensified gender identification across class & ethnic lines, & contribute to the significance of identity politics. Feminism & fundamentalism are among those growing forces that attempt to respond to these global & local conditions, & to find a means to control the mechanisms of cultural representations. While feminism & fundamentalism share many characteristics & functions, it is argued that they are nonetheless radically different. Indeed, they are rivals & opponents, in constant antagonism in the spheres of social, political, & cultural representations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29005 / ISA / 1994 / 9266

**Moatti, Jean-Paul & Julian-Reynier, Claire** (Institut Paoli-Calmettes, F-13273 Marseille Cedex 9 France [Tel: 33-91-22-34-95; Fax: 33-91-26-08-52]), **Women's Access to Prenatal Genetic Screening: A Confrontation of Economic and Sociological Approaches.**

¶ Because of the information asymmetry between the doctor (the producer) & the patient (the consumer), there is always an objective danger in the health care system that suppliers do not behave as a perfect agent of their client & induce demand for their own interests. In the case of major innovations like genetic screening, it has been argued that supply of new technologies creates new social needs, thus manipulating demand in a dramatic way (eg, decreasing social tolerance & acceptability toward handicapped persons). On the other hand, history of diffusion of prenatal diagnosis of Down's syndrome suggests that it was only successful to the extent that it has met women's wants & that it was a (partial) response to basic changes in women's reproductive behavior. On the basis of a telephone survey of a representative sample of 514 women who had recently had a normal delivery in the Marseille district of southeastern France, an attempt is made to go beyond this traditional supply/demand dilemma. Discussed are the similarities & oppositions between women's attitudes in the economic framework of rational choice & expected utility theory vs approaches focused on social interactions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29006 / ISA / 1994 / 9267

**Mocellin, Jane S. P.** (Disaster Research Instit U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2 [Tel: 204-4746652; Fax: 204-269-3599]), **Psychosocial Effects on Women and Children in the Somalia Disaster.**

¶ Prevailing mental health care (MHC) & further needs were assessed in Somalia through 2 questionnaires administered to 20 residents & displaced women in each of 4 representative towns. Measures were taken of: stress & stressors, coping strategies, attitudes of mothers toward their children, & neurotic symptomatology. Adolescents & children of various ages were interviewed in groups in schools in the areas investigated. Chi square analysis & frequency counts were obtained. In Mogadishu, an ongoing war zone, 80% of women are in need of MHC, followed by 45% in Baidoa, an area formerly severely affected by war, drought, & famine. Conversely, only 15% of women from Bosaso, a town barely touched by fighting & only moderately by famine, were in need of MHC. Such stressors as not earning any income, being displaced, women-headed household, homelessness, & hopelessness were mediated by such coping strategies as social support of nuclear & extended families, the culture, & belief system. Children were reported to be more aggressive & depressed. Results show that psychosocial stress is disaster-related. Programs for the reconstruction of Somalia must, therefore, be attuned to the needs of socioeconomically deprived individuals requiring MHC. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29007 / ISA / 1994 / 9268

**Modelski, George** (Dept Political Science U Washington, Seattle 98195 [Tel: 206-543-7887; Fax: 206-685-2146]), **From Leadership to**

**Organization: The Evolution of Global Politics.**

● **Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.**

¶ The theory of long cycles answers parsimoniously the question: Why, in the past half millennium, have Portugal, the Dutch Republic, GB (twice), & the US risen to global leadership while other nation-states failed to do so? It does so by specifying the necessary & sufficient conditions whose presence carries candidates through a four-phase selection process composed of agenda setting, coalition building, macrodecision, & execution (the learning cycle). This accounts for individual success, but to explain the entire sequence, an evolutionary paradigm must be employed that proposes that each of these long cycles is one mechanism in a spectrum of global evolutionary processes. The global leadership succession is an intermediate stage in the evolution of global politics. The next likely major stage, which will be attained in the twenty-first century, will be the gradual absorption of the informal role of global leadership into a network of more formal positions within an emerging global organization of a federalist character. The conditions of that process can now be specified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29008 / ISA / 1994 / 9269

**Moelker, Rene** (Royal Netherlands Naval Coll, NL-1781 AC Den Helder [Tel: 02230-56758]), **The Changing Relation between Education and Work as Represented in Personnel Advertisements.**

¶ Changes in the way labor is structured have led to a changed view of the ideal worker or employee. Employers want workers who are highly educated, capable, multiskilled, flexible, creative, willing to cooperate, & loyal to the company. Changes in the demand for these "socioinformative" qualifications are explored here via a quantitative content analysis of 5,346 job advertisements from Dutch newspapers, 1955-1990. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29009 / ISA / 1994 / 9270

**Moghadam, Valentine M.** (World Instit Development Economics Research United Nations U, SF-00160 Helsinki Finland [Fax: 358-0-693-8548]), **Global Restructuring, Identity Formation, and Gender: Parallels and Contrasts in Eastern Europe and the Middle East.**

¶ Discusses two empirical cases of gender & social transformation in Eastern Europe & the Middle East, where socioeconomic restructuring & social movements focusing on issues of national & religious identity have had gender-specific effects & distinct implications for women. The cases are situated in a broad theoretical framework underscoring the gendered nature of social change processes & situating such change within world-systemic dynamics. By comparing & contrasting the gender dynamics of restructuring & the turn to identity in both, it is argued that differences in the two cases derive from Europe's advantage in sociopolitical development & modernization. Yet if Eastern Europe's economic transition should prove even more difficult than it currently is, & if Western Europe does not provide the assistance & solidarity expected of it, then countries & movements could become insular & reactive, putting even more pressure on women. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29010 / ISA / 1994 / 9271

**Moghadam, Valentine M.** (World Instit Development Economics Research United Nations U, SF-00160 Helsinki Finland [Fax: 358-0-693-8548]), **Sociology, Modernity, and Gender in the Contemporary Middle East.**

¶ An examination of the conflict between Islamists & non-Islamists focuses on gender issues & the role of sociology. Following a review of the debates & literature on fundamentalism, secularism, & women, some concepts & lines of inquiry toward the advancement of the sociology of the Middle East are offered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29011 / ISA / 1994 / 9272

**Mohod, S. B.** (Vidarbha U, Aurangabad Maharashtra India), **Alternative Development Strategies for Below-Subsistence Level People of the Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States of India.**

¶ The rural populations of Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra states, India, have been living in poverty for centuries & accepting it as fate & God's curse. Postindependence rural economic, social, & political reforms did not bring any noteworthy changes to this marginalized population. Rather, dependency relations on the feudal landowners & industri-

al-cum-commercial bourgeoisie increased considerably. The high population growth rate worsened their economic situation. The Gandhian philosophy of village socialism was considered a process of slow evolutionary rural revolution, but was never put to practice. Presented here is a rural economic self-sustenance model & strategy for these states. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29012 / ISA / 1994 / 9273**

**Mol, Arthur P. J.** (Dept Sociology Wageningen Agricultural U, NL-6706 KN Netherlands [Tel: 31-08370-82495; Fax: 31-08370-84763]), **Modernizing Modernity. Ecological Restructuring in the Chemical Industry.**

¶ Analyzes to what extent & in what way the environment contributes—or may contribute in the future—to the restructuring of production & consumption under conditions of reflexive modernity. Offered is a theoretical assessment of sociological theories on the environment, in relation to the recent debate on (post)modernity. Ecological modernization theory is identified as a valuable starting point for analyzing the reflexive reorganization of production & consumption along ecological criteria. As illustration the ecological restructuring of the European chemical industry is studied, distinguishing between transformations in government-industry relations, economic networks, & interactions of industry & society. Attention will be paid to national "styles" of ecological restructuring & interference with processes of globalization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29013 / ISA / 1994 / 9274**

**Møller, Valerie** (Centre Social & Development Studies U Natal, Durban 4001 South Africa [Tel: 031-2602266; Fax: 031-2602359]), **The Home Environment and Educational Motivation and Achievement: A Case Study of Black South African High School Pupils.**

¶ Against the background of widespread concern that the "culture of learning" has been eroded in South Africa's black townships, a study of the influence of the home environment on educational performance & achievement was conducted in 1992. A questionnaire & time use survey explored educational values, aspirations, motivations, & behaviors in 300 multigenerational urban black families. Results indicated that high school students from families characterized by peace & harmony were more likely than others to find school rewarding, to undertake homework, & to benefit from extra classes. These advantages were positively correlated with better performance in examinations. Findings make a case for greater parental involvement in the future educational delivery system to improve the chances of black youth fulfilling their educational aspirations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29014 / ISA / 1994 / 9275**

**Molnár, Péter & Helbing, Dirk** (Instit Theoretical Physics, D-70550 Stuttgart Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-711-685-4918; Fax: 49-711-685-4902]), **Computer Simulation of a Dynamic Force Model for the Behavior of Pedestrians.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ A simulation model for the dynamic behavior of pedestrian crowds is developed based on the following assumptions for individual pedestrian movement: each pedestrian wants to walk with a certain desired speed in the direction of his or her destination. A derivation from the desired velocity causes the individual to accelerate. Each pedestrian keeps some distance from borders, ie, streets, walls, & obstacles, & tries to avoid other pedestrians that are in the way. As long as an avoidance maneuver is not possible, the pedestrian decelerates or stops. These assumptions can be mathematically formulated in terms of a force model. Thus, pedestrians behave as if subject to acceleration & repulsive forces describing the reaction to borders & other pedestrians. The computational simulations yield many realistic results that can be compared with video films of pedestrian crowds. They show the self-organization of macroscopic spatial or temporal patterns, like the developments of lanes (groups) of pedestrians walking in the same direction, oscillatory changes of the walking direction at narrow passages, & a spontaneous formation of roundabout traffic at crossings. The model can be applied to the optimization of pedestrian flow in buildings, (underground) stations, etc. It can be extended by a route selection algorithm taking into account pedestrian needs. The simulation program will provide a valuable tool for town planning. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29015 / ISA / 1994 / 9276**

**Moncada, Alberto** (39 Martin de Los Heros, Madrid E-28008 Spain [Tel: 34-1-5470810; Fax: 5417342]), **The Commuting Worker.**

¶ Longer life spans, cheap transportation, protective extended families, etc, explain the emergence of a new kind of migrant from the South, different from the traditional type who leaves his/her country for good. The Latino commuting worker crosses the border often over a lifetime, has not much respect for borders, commutes between jobs North & South, & saves in dollars, the currency of the US empire to whom he belongs. Their culture, like their language, reflects both local & US influences. The North is more multicultural & multilingual than in the past, & a kind of double nationality has emerged. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29016 / ISA / 1994 / 9277**

**Moncada, Alberto** (39 Martin de los Heros, Madrid E-28008 Spain [Tel: 34-1-5470810; Fax: 5417342]), **The Fight for Control in Spanish Mass-Media.**

¶ The transition to an almost deregulated market from the former state control & some state ownership in Spain has evolved into a confrontation between public & private media & harsh competition between local groups, multinationals, & financial agents, with political overtones. The three most important scenarios of the confrontation are the control of the new private TV channels, the positioning of the different groups in the political arena, & the increasing role of the media. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29017 / ISA / 1994 / 9278**

**Moniz, António Brandão** (Faculty Sciences & Technology New U Lisbon, P-2825 Monte Caparica Portugal [Tel: 351-1-295-4464; Fax: 351-1-295-4461]), **The Automobile Sector and the Industrial Space—The Case of Setúbal Region.**

¶ Presents results from research for the FAST Programme on "The Future of Industry in Europe," focusing on trends of the industrial sector in the Setúbal region of Portugal. Setúbal is a highly industrialized area, specializing in shipbuilding, electronics, & automobile industries. Analyzed are the main work organization strategies of two automobile factories in Setúbal, Renault & Ford-VW, & the technological aspects associated with this production environment. Studied are trends of globalization of this sector the localization of labor cultures in Setúbal, the social actors, institutions & traditions, & the globalization of local systems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29018 / ISA / 1994 / 9279**

**Moniz, António Brandão, Kovacs, Mona & Cerdeira, Maria da Conceição** (Faculty Sciences & Technology New U Lisbon, P-2825 Monte Caparica Portugal [Tel: 351-1-295-4464; Fax: 351-1-295-4461]), **Qualification and Work Organisation. The Case of Electronic Sector in Portugal.**

¶ Technological change & the evolving structure of professional training in the Portuguese electronics industry are examined. Data are from the FORCE program's study of developments in the electronics industry in both Catalonia (Spain) & Portugal. A survey of key organizational strategies reveals a split between national & transnational firms. The larger transnationals use non skilled labor for mass production. With a more skilled staff, national Portuguese business manufacture for larger companies. This differential organization is linked to trends in the global & European electronic market. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29019 / ISA / 1994 / 9280**

**Moodley, Kogila A.** (Dept Social & Educational Studies U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z5 [Tel: 604-822-4315; Fax: 604-822-5244]), **Women, Nation and State in South Africa: Gender and Racial Divides Revisited.**

¶ Explores the construction of gender & racial divides in the interplay between the forces of nationalism, ethnic chauvinism, authoritarianism, & resistance in three South African political movements: the African National Congress, the Nationalist Party, & the Inkatha Freedom Party. The analysis focuses on the way in which leading spokespersons utilize essentialist ideologies of gender & traditional notions of motherhood, family, & culture to reinforce supportive ideologies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## m

94S29020 / ISA / 1994 / 9281

**Mookherjee, Marsha N.** (Dept Sociology Tennessee Technological U, Cookeville 38505 [Tel: 615-372-3437; Fax: 615-372-3898]), **Mental Well-Being, Gender and Marital Status.**

¶ Jessie Bernard (1972) postulated that marriage is good for the mental health of men (Ms), but not for that of females (Fs). Although Glen (1975) failed to find positive relationships among gender, marital status, & happiness, some studies have supported Bernard's argument. Here, Bernard's thesis is examined with a multi-item index of mental well-being. Multiple regression analysis of data from the 1990 General Social Survey forms the basis for discussion of differences in mental well-being as related to marital status, gender, race, & education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29021 / ISA / 1994 / 9282

**Moran-Ellis, Jo** (Dept Sociology U Surrey, Guildford England GU2 5XH [Tel: 0483-300800; e-mail: scs1jm@soc.surrey.ac.uk]), **Health Professionals' Decision-Making in Child Protection: Paramount Issues in Recognition, Assessment and Referral.**

¶ In GB the current construction of good practice in child protection is underpinned by the principle that the child's welfare is paramount. This principle is embodied in legislation as well as in official policies & guidance concerned with the investigation of suspicions of child abuse. It is questioned here whether an orientation to the welfare of the child is the only primary issue for health professionals when they are confronted with situations where physical child abuse may have occurred. Grounded analysis of qualitative data from interviews with 50 health professionals reveals important issues for the process of referral of ambiguous child protection situations by health professionals to social services. The professional remit of the health workers, as well as their perceptions about the remits of other agencies, were crucial to the decision-making process. Issues of the ownership of professional expertise, the nature of the professional relationship with the parents, the response of social services to a referral, & the possibility of misinterpretation of a situation are also central concerns. In practice, however, none of these are directly connected with the best interests of the child, & may have effects that are antithetical to this principle. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29022 / ISA / 1994 / 9283

**Morawski, Witold** (Instytut Socjologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, PL-00324 64 Poland [Tel: 658-4526; e-mail: witmor@plearn.pl]), **Emerging Patterns of Industrial Relations and the Roles of Industrial Democracy Institution.**

¶ Industrial relations in Poland cannot be adequately interpreted as the transition from an old to a new system. While production mobilization & paternalistic distribution were features of the old monocratic system, solidarity had actually developed a radical-conflict alternative, in which components of articulation & representation formed another extreme. It can be presented as an "economy without investments." Though elements of the radical model are still visible, two additional patterns appear after 1989. The pluralist model emerged under the pressure of neoliberal forces, which try either to show that mature trade unions should take joint responsibility for the running of the enterprise or to reduce the importance of them. Neither aim has been reached, because shock therapy produced a need for the regulation of social tensions. Hence, the corporatist pattern developed, which is a compromise formulae for the promotion of privatization on the one hand, & for the invitation of trade unions to decision-making processes concerning the economy on the other. Neither of these patterns is dominant. The emergence of a dual system (corporatist & pluralist) or another type of a hybrid is expected. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29023 / ISA / 1994 / 9284

**Mörch, Sven** (Psychologisk Institut U Copenhagen, Njalsgade 90 DK-2300 S Denmark [Tel: 45-3532-8811; Fax: 45-3532-8745]), **Professionals' Construction of Youth and Its Implications for Immigrant Youth in Denmark.**

¶ Today, youth has become a highly organized & professional social context for development from child & family life to adult working life. The complex & demanding aspects of organized youth life create problems for many Danish youngsters. For immigrant youth, Danish demands for youth competence, activity, & social functioning contradict both traditional cultural values & immigrant lifestyle. Often, immigrant youth find themselves in a cultural setting with no clear picture of youth & youth life. Viewing youth as an organized youth context makes it possible to develop & change youth problems. Youth conditions may be changed

& the use of youth conditions may be learned. Though immigrant youth face more problems than Danish youth, immigrant youth problems should be seen as youth problems rather than cultural problems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29024 / ISA / 1994 / 9285

**Moreira, Manuel Belo** (Instituto Superior Agronomia U Técnica Lisboa, P-1399 Codex Portugal [Tel: 351-1-363-7247; e-mail: mbelomoreira@isa0.isa.rccn.pt@cunyv.cuny.edu]), **Global Post-Fordism and the State: Portuguese Agriculture and the European Community.**

¶ Elaborates on debates held at a workshop in Wageningen, Netherlands, in Aug 1993 aimed at identification of a new concept of the state appropriate to the process of globalization. This study departs from a conceptualization of global post-Fordism as an ideal type characterized by a set of dialectical relationships—deregulation-reregulation, fragmentation-coordination, mobility-embeddedness, & empowerment-disempowerment—and uses the case of Portuguese agriculture, affected by the recent accession to the European Economic Community & recent trends resulting from the Common Agricultural Policy reform, to identify & analyze the importance & meaning of concrete examples of those four dialectical relationships. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29025 / ISA / 1994 / 9286

**Morett, Jorge** (U Chapingo, Campingo Mexico), **Nuevas tendencias de cambio en el medio rural de los países de la Comunidad Europea** (New Trends of Change in the Rural Areas of European Community Countries). (SPA)

¶ Examines the potential changes that the new international setting may trigger for the processes of agricultural production, & for capital reproduction in agriculture. Although recent data indicate a worldwide decreasing economic importance of agriculture, it is still the center of much debate in international trade, & the source of conflict between countries, professional organizations, multinational corporations, & regional governments. Profound transformations in Europe carry the implication that more rather than less intervention in issues concerning agriculture should be expected. At the same time, multinational corporations will continue enlarging their participation in agroindustry. Productivity increases, however, are expected to come under attack from environmental quarters. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29026 / ISA / 1994 / 9287

**Morgan, Stephen L. & Morgan, William R.** (Dept Sociology Cleveland State U, OH 44115 [Tel: 216-687-4502; Fax: 216-687-9314]), **The Declining Returns to Education in a Third World Economy: Kano, Nigeria in 1974 and 1992.**

¶ A case study of non-Western urban society examines changing labor market returns to Western, Islamic, & apprenticeship education over the last two decades, using survey data obtained in Kano, Nigeria, from 2 cohorts of young adult males interviewed in 1974 (N = 279) & 1992 (N = 238) after initial interviews as 17-year-olds in 1965 & 1979, respectively. Expected findings were that the economic value of Western education would increase the more closely coupled schooling was to the demands of the economy, & that traditional education would have declining value as the modern sector of the economy expanded. In 1974, Western education had significant rates of return of 13% for secondary attainment & another 13% for postsecondary attainment. Each year in an apprenticeship significantly increased earnings by 2%. Islamic education had no significant economic returns at either primary or secondary levels. By contrast, in 1992 only Western education at the postsecondary level had a significant rate of return, at 8%, & neither traditional form of education yielded economic returns. While several factors may account for these changes, including increases in utilization rates for Western & Islamic education, it is argued that the key factor was a planned restructuring of the economy that froze public sector wages, resulting in inflation-adjusted wage levels that in 1992 averaged only 50% those of 1974. This produced a new sector effect on earnings, such that, after controlling for education, young adults who were public employees earned significantly less than those in private sector trade & commerce. It is concluded that Western education still matters in this newly privatizing modern economy, but only about half as much as before, & only for those at the highest levels of attainment. The continued simultaneous attainment of Islamic education despite the absence of direct personal economic returns reflects core values in this society that are likely to persist. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S29027 / ISA / 1994 / 9288

**Morkūnas, Zigmantas** (Saltoniškiu 58, LT-2600 Vilnius Lithuania), **Working Life in the Transition to Free Market Economy and Cultural Tradition.**

- ¶ The principle of "qualitative growth" is applicable to the elaboration of both a social theory & a social technology in the field of working life in the transition to a market economy in Lithuania. Concrete ways of working out normative indicators allow evaluation of the factual & normative level of working life conditions in the form of exchange value, & consumer value. Discussion includes conditions of work place, problems of unemployment, & integration of the unemployed into the active labor force. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29028 / ISA / 1994 / 9289

**Mormont, Marc M.** (Fondation universitaire luxembourgeoise, B-6700 Arlon Belgium [Tel: 63-2153868; Fax: 63-215800]), **Institutionalizing Climate Change: The Process of Public Expertise.**

- ¶ Examines aspects of the process of institutionalization of climate change as a public topic by comparing France, Belgium, & the Federal Republic of Germany. While the media & journalists are a key element in this process, the strategies of scientists & environmental organizations, channeled by the sociopolitical system, can better explain the rhythm & the extent of this process. Analysis of qualitative open-ended interviews with journalists, scientists, & environmental leaders reveals that scientists give different interpretations of scientific consensus when they are questioned about what should be done & said in the public sphere. These differences can be attributed to various factors, eg. their perception of media, public debate, & decisionmakers' reaction. At a second level a comparative description of this political process shows that the sociopolitical system—as a network of relationships between the involved actors—is the source of these anticipations: its functioning can be described as a field of mutual commitments that give—or not—social reality to the climate change problem. Also stressed is the link between scientific controversy & public debate in the process of institutionalization of global change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29029 / ISA / 1994 / 9290

**Moro, Giovanni** (CERFE, Via Savoia 88 IL-00198 Rome Italy [Tel: 6-8540832; Fax: 8549413]), **Concepts, Facts, Phenomena.**

- ¶ The classical debate in fundamental epistemology on the status of theories & their change can be usefully integrated & enriched through a discussion of the nature & functions of smaller units, eg. concepts, facts, & phenomena. Such a discussion is especially relevant to sociology, since research apparatuses are not physical but mental ones. From this standpoint, a discussion of the relationship between concepts, facts, & phenomena can be useful to set up an epistemology of sociology that escapes both epistemological anarchism & rigid neopositivist abstractions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29030 / ISA / 1994 / 9291

**Morris, Delyth** (School Sociology & Social Policy U Wales, Bangor Gwynedd LL57 2DG [Tel: 0248-382140; Fax: 0248-362029]), **Class Fractioning and Language within a Peripheral Economy.**

- ¶ Argues that neither sociolinguistics nor the sociology of language have taken seriously the fundamental propositions of the role of language in the labor market. The specific nature of the class structure in a peripheral economy, & the role of language in the creation of class fractions, are considered, drawing on data from research in Wales in the 1980s, with focus on the new middle class. The cultural division of labor within the peripheral Welsh economy means that private sector management has a tendency to be English, whereas public sector management contains a significant number of Welsh speakers. Taking social relationships as an indicator of class orientation, the analysis confirms that this managerial class in Gwynedd fractions along a cleavage that conforms to language groups, with the non-Welsh aligning with the bourgeoisie or their class peers, & Welsh-speaking managers moving in the opposite direction. Intra-class relations across the language divide are minimal. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29031 / ISA / 1994 / 9292

**Morris, Libby V. & Wimberley, Ronald C.** (Inst Higher Education U Georgia, Athens 30602 [Tel: 706-542-3464; Fax: 706-542-7588]), **Measuring Dependence in Children and Elder Populations in the United States.**

- Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/

Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

- ¶ Introducing the concept of dependence to studies of quality of life, it is shown that age-related dependence varies greatly by race & location across the US. Using 1990 census data, it is found that dependence is higher in nonmetropolitan areas, in rural counties with high %s of African Americans, & in the historic southern Black Belt region. Additionally, total dependence is higher for blacks than whites, primarily due to much higher dependence ratios for black youth. Geographic areas with the highest dependence correspond to regions lowest in various measures of quality of life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29032 / ISA / 1994 / 9293

**Morrow, Betty Hearn & Enarson, Elaine** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Florida International U, Miami 33119 [Tel: 305-348-2247; e-mail: morrowb@servax.fiu.edu]), **Making a Case for Gendered Disaster Research.**

- ¶ Following a critique of current disaster theory & research, a research agenda is proposed for advancing the field to be more inclusive of gender differences in response & recovery experiences, particularly the intersections of gender with race/ethnicity & class. Data from a qualitative analysis of women's experiences in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew in Dade County, FL, are used to illustrate the contribution of a more gender-inclusive analysis of recovery. In-depth interviews were conducted with 25 key informants, & focus groups were held with women representative of populations experiencing particular difficulties with household recovery, including Haitian & Mexican Americans, single mothers, & battered women. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29033 / ISA / 1994 / 9294

**Mortimer, Jeylan T. & Finch, Michael D.** (Dept Sociology U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455 [Tel: 612-624-4064; Fax: 612-624-7020]), **The Effects of the Work Career Trajectory on Mental Health.**

- ¶ Whereas several studies have documented negative relationships between adolescent work involvement & indicators of achievement & adjustment, little is known about the causal processes through which these associations develop. Reported here are findings of a four-year longitudinal study of 1,000+ youth in St. Paul, MN, during high school. The effects of work on indicators of achievement, adjustment, & mental health are examined using standard OLS regression, fixed effects, & variable coefficient models. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29034 / ISA / 1994 / 9295

**Moschonas, Andreas** (School Social Sciences U Crete, GR-74100 Rethymno Greece [Tel: 01-8310525]), **Education and the European Community: The Content of the "European Dimension" in Education.**

- ¶ The European Community (EC) has in recent years made efforts to develop a supranational policy on education, which has contributed to the completion of the internal market & the formation of a European cultural identity. EC documents are critically examined here to advance the thesis that EC policy has put emphasis on education as prerequisite to the completion of the internal market for two basic reasons: (1) ideological—the predominance in the EC of a neoliberal approach to policy development, within which solutions to socioeconomic & political problems are expressions of equilibrium of market forces; & (2) historical—the continuing presence of the national state as an institution able to safeguard the national identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29035 / ISA / 1994 / 9296

**Motta, Roberto** (U Federal Pernambuco, 52020-900 Recife Brazil [Tel: 81-231-1129; Fax: 81-271-8132]), **Max Weber's Notion of Calling and the Struggle for Culture.**

- ¶ The notion of "calling," as used by Max Weber in his theory of the Protestant ethic, where he assigns to it a basically Protestant & German origin, has not been verified by historical or sociological research. This notion seems to have represented a weapon used by Weber in ideological & political disputes in which, as he acknowledged, he was engaged in the wake of the *Kulturkampf*. Rather than the description of a concrete phenomenon, Weber's notion of calling represents a whole social & political program. Thus, Weber becomes a kind of prophet, announcing the absence of a rationalized modernity, while he overlooks part of the empirical evidence associated with the rise of the spirit of capitalism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## m

94S29036 / ISA / 1994 / 9297

**Mougenot, Catherine & Blanc, Maurice** (Fondation universitaire luxembourgeoise, B-6700 Arlon Belgium [Tel: 32-63-21-58-66; Fax: 32-63-21-58-00]), **New Professions and the Environment.**

¶ Questions whether the term "new professions" is sociologically meaningful, arguing that any new profession is better understood as the re-composition of one or various existing professional profiles, incorporating new demands &/or new competencies. Issues of competencies related to the field of environmental professions are considered, distinguishing between levels of qualification. Even at the higher level of qualifications, new environmental experts seem to follow two different (& possibly incompatible) paths: either competence in a highly specialized technical field, or in communication. For less skilled workers, the explicit aim is social reinsertion, either through modernized traditional practices, eg. ecoroadmenders, or through the promotion of new tasks, eg. recycling &/or selective waste removal. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29037 / ISA / 1994 / 9298

**Moulaert, Frank & Demazière, Christophe** (IFRESI, 2 rue Canoniers F-59800 Lille France [Tel: 33-20-12-58-30; Fax: 33-20-12-58-21]), **Local Economic Development in Europe: Theoretical Reflections on an Empirical Abundance.**

¶ Given the difficulty of analyzing local socioeconomic development, an attempt is made to create some order in the massive quantity of contributions. Local economic development in Europe (LEDE) is set in a historical, political, economic, & social context. The most recent & innovative strategies in socioeconomic strategies for cities & the institutions that carry them out are examined. Elements for a theoretical framework for the analysis of LEDE are provided. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29038 / ISA / 1994 / 9299

**Moulaert, Frank & Demazière, Christophe** (IFRESI, 2 rue Canoniers F-59800 Lille France [Tel: 33-20-12-58-30; Fax: 33-20-12-58-21]), **Urban and Regional Development Strategies in Economically Depressed Areas: The State of the Debate.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Surveys scientific, business, & public administration literature about local economic development in Western Europe, drawing on 250 bibliographic references. The aim is to define which development strategies can lead areas with severe restructuring problems back to socioeconomic dynamism. Following a general appraisal of global economic restructuring & its spatial impacts, a survey is presented of national experiences of the local/global interplay in France, GB, Germany, Spain, & Portugal, & experiences of diffuse industrialization in Europe are examined. It is illustrated how many localities in Europe find little value in the industrial district model; therefore, questions about other development models are essential. Also addressed are the changing role of private firms in local economic development, & the institutional framework that should foster the development initiatives by regional & local authorities. It is concluded that lessons for peripheral regions & localities can be drawn from West European development experiences. A plea is made for greater care in developing an understanding of such areas, their development needs, & the appropriate redevelopment strategies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29039 / ISA / 1994 / 9300

**Moulines, Carlos Ulises** (Institut Philosophie/Logik/Wissenschaftstheorie, Ludwigstr 31 D-80539 Munich Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-89-2180-3319; Fax: 49-89-2180-2902]), **Empirical Knowledge Is Essentially Approximative. A Model Theoretical Approach.**

¶ Empirical knowledge is best represented by those theories that best fit a given set of empirical data. It is argued, however, that this process of fitting the data is composed of two steps: idealization & approximation of structures. Both imply that the concept of certainty is not applicable to empirical theories, & a fortiori to empirical knowledge in general. Moreover, to make sense of both steps, the statement view of theories must be abandoned to conceive them model-theoretically. This approach provides a most precise way to represent idealization & approximation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29040 / ISA / 1994 / 9301

**Mouzelis, Nicos** (London School Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE England [Tel: 071-955-7295; Fax: 071-242-0392]), **Modernity, Late Development and Civil Society.**

¶ Through a macrohistorical, comparative analysis, explored is the impact that the late capitalist industrialization has had on the state/civil society relationship & the diffusion of rights to the lower classes in late developing societies with relatively long traditions of parliamentary-democratic institutions. These countries find themselves in a double bind: they have to develop a context where balanced growth can only come from above, ie. from effective state intervention; however, the state—or rather, the state/civil-society linkages on the political & cultural level—constitute the major antidevelopmental forces within society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29041 / ISA / 1994 / 9302

**Moyano, Eduardo** (Instit Estudios Sociales Avanzados, E-14004 Córdoba Spain [Tel: 34-57-218139; Fax: 34-57-21-81-40]), **La articulación de los intereses agrarios en un contexto de globalización** (The Articulation of Agrarian Interests in a Context of Globalization). (SPA)

¶ The increasing globalization of agriculture & accompanying liberalization of agricultural markets are encouraging a process of social & economic differentiation in the agricultural population & the coexistence of distinct forms of articulation of interests. On one hand, the sector of more professionalized farmers, oriented toward the exploitation of the market & emphasizing efficiency & competitiveness, articulate their interests through specialized associations. On the other hand, the majority of farmers are having difficulty guaranteeing an adequate income through their productive activities, & find themselves obliged to diversify their functions. This group articulates their interests in organizations of a general type, oriented toward a vision not so much entrepreneurial, but one focused on integrating agriculture & rural development. This process of differentiation is examined in the context of European agriculture. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29042 / ISA / 1994 / 9303

**Mozgovaya, Alla Victorovna** (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, 117218 Moscow [Tel: 095-125-00-69; Fax: 095-128-91-61]), **People, Authorities and Social Institutes in Post-Chernobyl Russia: The Results of Sociological Inquests in Regions Affected by the Disaster.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Investigates the impact of the Chernobyl disaster in various Russian regions, drawing on face-to-face interview & questionnaire data collected 1990-1993 from regionally representative random samples & special groups, eg. teenagers, physicians, local managers, & participants in the hazardous waste removal project. It is hypothesized that the Russian concept of Chernobyl victims' social support needs is not adequate to the specific features of different groups living under limitations associated with radioactivity. Those who suffered from Chernobyl feel alienation from social institutes & authorities. The influence of this on postdisaster social & psychological stress is examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29043 / ISA / 1994 / 9304

**Mrčela, Aleksandra Kanjuo** (Instit Social Sciences, 61000 Ljubljana Slovenia), **Women and Positions of Social Power.**

¶ Reports results on Slovenia obtained in an international research project involving 20 countries that investigated factors important for achieving a leadership position, special barriers women face, & the specific problems of women leaders. Questionnaires administered to a Slovene sample of 30 men & 30 women active in business & politics examined Ss' class, family, educational, & career backgrounds, experiences as leaders, definition of their current position, & problems in private & public life as well as future plans & prospects. Differences between men & women leaders are explored, along with current trends in leadership & implications for women. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29044 / ISA / 1994 / 9305

**Mu, Aiping** (School Humanities & Social Sciences U Glamorgan, Pontypridd Mid Glamorgan CF37 1DL Wales [Tel: 0443-480480; Fax: 0443-482138]), **Rural Women's Economic Activities and Fertility**

**Behavior in China.**

¶ The implementation of rural economic reform policies & one-child family planning policy in the People's Republic of China brought about significant changes in rural women's productive & reproductive life since 1979. The economic policies have changed the perceived values associated with childbearing & led to different fertility; also, women's fertility was restricted by the one-child policy. Data collected Dec 1991-Jan 1992 from random samples of women (N = 240 questionnaire & 80 interview respondents) in Wujiang (south of Jiangsu province) & Chongqing (Sichuan province) reveal: (1) rural women's economic activities significantly changed from agriculture to nonagriculture, but the changes were dependent on social economic development; (2) the occupational transformation resulted in fertility decline; (3) the one-child policy strongly influenced women's fertility behavior; & (4) as the value of children was mainly determined by women's expectation of old-age support, there was a strong son preference—but the enormous cost of male children reduced the desired number of sons. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29045 / ISA / 1994 / 9306

**Mueller, Georg P.** (Institut Travail Social U Fribourg, CH-1700 Switzerland [Tel: 41-37-219-723; Fax: 41-37-219-729]), **A Microsimulation Model of Long-Term Unemployment.**

¶ Since long-term employment affects different social groups, as defined by professional qualification in different ways, a microsimulation model is developed that attempts to explain the dynamics of the social composition of the long-term unemployed. The model is based on the idea of a waiting queue of unemployed persons. The place of an individual in this queue is determined by: professional qualification; status variables of age, sex, nationality, etc; duration of unemployment; & random factors. At regular intervals, the best placed persons of the queue are able to find a job; simultaneously, an externally given number of persons lose their job & enter the queue. Hence, it is possible each quarter to calculate statistics on the social composition of the unemployed. The model is applied to several regional labor markets of Switzerland to: test its functioning with empirical data; make forecasts on long-term unemployment; & study measures for alleviating related social problems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29046 / ISA / 1994 / 9307

**Muetzelfeldt, Michael** (School Australian & International Studies Deakin U, Geelong 3217 Australia [Tel: 61-52-27-1284; Fax: 61-52-27-2155]), **Democracy, Citizenship, and the Problematics of Governing Productions: The Australian Case.**

¶ Until recently, industrial relations practice in Australia was centrally managed through formal general rules & a quasi-legal administration in which the state played a major part. This was based on a discourse of regulation involving the conciliation & arbitration of conflict between unions & employers, the labor market as an instrument of social policy in a context of nationally protected production, & comparative wage justice between unions. This is not changing toward an enterprise bargaining system, in which the state has a much reduced role. Examined here are the effects of these changes in terms of the changing involvement of the state in governing production. Also considered are the consequences of this for democratic participation; for gender, ethnic, regional, & industrial equity; & for the quality of citizenship. It is argued that the shift from a regulated to a market-based industrial relations system involves real losses in terms of democracy, equity, & citizenship, despite the shortcoming of the previous system. The arguments are based on theories of the state & power, & are supported by empirical evidence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29047 / ISA / 1994 / 9308

**Mukherjee, Dipika** (Dept English Texas A&M U, College Station 77843-4227 [Tel: 409-845-3452; Fax: 409-862-2292]), **Code Choice and Ethnic Identity among Malaysian-Bengali Women.**

¶ An exploration of codeswitching & code choice among multilingual Bengali women speakers in Malaysia (N = 12) examines the connections between language & identity. Focus is on the functional aspect of codeswitching & code choice, based on data from case studies, discourse & narrative analysis, & interviews. A microlevel community perspective is used to analyze the mechanics & motivation for synchronic variation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29048 / ISA / 1994 / 9309

**Mukherji, Partha Natha** (Indian Statistical Instit, New Delhi 110016

[Tel: 664594; Fax: 91-11-6856779]), **Social Movement and Social Change: Towards a Framework for Integration of Structural Comparativeness and Cultural Specificities.**

¶ Argues that: (1) the concept of social movement is inextricably linked with that of social change; & (2) the structural features of a social system can be compared with other social systems, while its cultural characteristics explain the specificities & uniqueness of the system. With respect to postcolonial developing countries with marked inequalities, the social system can be described in terms of concepts of discrimination, exploitation, & oppression, broadly corresponding to ethnic, class, & power domains, respectively. The asymmetry of discrimination is culturally conditioned, as opposed to the more material definitions underlying exploitation & oppression. The contradictions arising out of these structural asymmetries are linked & ever-changing. This formulation is illustrated with reference to India. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29049 / ISA / 1994 / 9310

**Muller, Andreas** (Dept Health Services Administration U Arkansas, Little Rock 72204 [Tel: 501-569-8368; Fax: 501-569-8365]), **Alcohol Consumption and Hospitalization in the United States: A Dynamic Regression Analysis.**

¶ An annual time-series analysis examines the impact of per capita alcohol consumption on community hospital & psychiatric hospital admissions in the US 1946-1990. Increases in per capita alcohol consumption are expected to increase hospital admissions contemporaneously & several years thereafter, if hospital admissions follow an exponential risk function. Dynamic regression models of differenced time series with autoregressive corrections indicate significant positive, contemporaneous, & one-year lagged effects on hospital admissions. Potentially confounding factors, eg, changes in hospital insurance coverage or outpatient utilization & government interventions, will be statistically controlled. Statistical analysis results will be compared with those following an exponential risk function. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29050 / ISA / 1994 / 9311

**Müller, Frank Ernst** (Romanisches Seminar Johann Wolfgang Goethe U, D-60325 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany [069-7071478; Fax: 069-798-8438]), **Affiliating and Disaffiliating with Continuers.**

¶ Continuers are small linguistic tokens (eg, "Hm," "Uh huh," "yeah," "right," etc) that recipients insert when listening to emerging spoken discourse, thus acknowledging it & displaying a state of active leadership. Conversation analysis has shown how active, observable (hearable) listening behavior of a recipient may act on, modify, & co-constitute the further continuation of talk by a current speaker. In early studies, continuers were generally presumed to be supportive actions, collaborating with the current speaker & encouraging the further progression of his/her turn. Here, data from radio phone-in programs, particularly, the closing sections of calls are utilized to examine uses of "continuers" where their quality as supportive work, ie, backing up the emergence of further talk from the current speaker, is at best doubtful. Rather, their use reveals strategies of noninterference with the talk in progress ("let it pass quickly"), or even of polite obstruction ("please come off it"). It is concluded that these tokens of reciprocity may be used as a means to minimize responses & to withhold more differentiated reactions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29051 / ISA / 1994 / 9312

**Müller, Karel** (Institut Learning Foundations Charles U, Prague 2 Czech Republic [Tel: 02-64-34-725]), **The National Research System in the Czech Republic and Its Institutional Change.**

¶ Reports on research on Czech research institutions & changes they have undergone in the transition period (1990-1993). The analysis is based on expert studies assessing the situation of research institutions supplemented by ethnomethodological analysis of legitimization strategies of political actors in relation to science, technology, & education. The institutional changes identified are compared to prevailing practices in developed countries. The results confirm that radical economic reform & political liberalization have led to adaptive changes in organizational patterns of research institutions. However these changes are limited by communicative & orientation patterns of institutions, & do not necessarily result in the growth by institutional interaction. The redistribution of power among academic, industrial, & government research institutions to complement intended economic & political changes has not occurred. Rather, the appropriated cognitive (scientific, technological, & regulatory) structures have become entrenched in new power structures. Political mobilization & regulatory measures are proposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## m

94S29052 / ISA / 1994 / 9313

Müller, Karl & Haag, Gunther (Institut höhere Studien, Stumpergasse 56 A-1060 Vienna Austria (Tel: 1-599910)), **Life Satisfaction and Its Correlates in the New Democracies of Eastern Europe.**

¶ Over the last years, models of neural networks have won increasing popularity not only in the fields of cognitive sciences, but also in areas like operations research, economics, or, to a lesser extent, sociology. Due to the high flexibility & easy adaptivity of the neural network approach, the actual underutilization of neural network techniques in sociology must be seen, then, as a surprising & even counterintuitive feature. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29053 / ISA / 1994 / 9314

Müller-Jentsch, Walther & Sperling, Hans Joachim (Fakultät Sozialwissenschaft Ruhr-U Bochum, D-44780 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-0234-700-5429; Fax: 49-234-7094-112)), **Continuity and Structural Changes in German Industrial Relations.**

¶ The actors & institutions of German industrial relations retained remarkable stability in recent decades & contributed to the virtuous circle of Germany's prosperous economy as well as to politically & socially stable collective interest representation. However, during the 1990s, industrial relations are confronted with increasing pressure & challenge, arising from the turbulence of changing industrial & economic structures & developments as well as from German reunification. The enforced restructuring process of production & services challenges the established model of interest representation. Decentralizing tendencies & direct employee participation have ambivalent outcomes; they can foster a "new deal" of cooperation between the actors as well as undermine the collective interest representation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29054 / ISA / 1994 / 9315

Mullins, Mark R. (Meiji Gakuin U, Tokyo Japan 150 (Tel: 03-3461-4811)), **The Changing Role of Religion in Japan.**

¶ Secularization has been regarded as a global process explaining the consequences of modernization. In the case of Japan, traditional religiosity based on territorial & household religious affiliations has clearly declined, but significant new patterns of religious expression & involvement can also be observed. Thus, the secularization paradigm does not adequately explain or account for the contradictory tendencies & ambivalent effects of modernization on religion. Reviewed here is the impact of postwar economic development, urbanization, & individualization on religious beliefs, practices, & institutions. Particular attention is given to the role of new religious movements, individualistic religious experimentation, & the appearance of religious rituals & shrines in companies & factories. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29055 / ISA / 1994 / 9316

Mulready, Patricia (10233 Capitol View Ave, Silver Spring MD 20910 (Tel: 301-589-6176)), **Fashion and Modernity: An Integrative Analysis of the Inception of Fashion in the Medieval Period.**

¶ To analyze fashion in the medieval period, developed is an integrated analysis of: (1) Herbert G. Blumer's concept of fashion as a means for adapting to social change (see SA 18:3/70E2052) (2) Rene König's (1972) social-psychological explanation of fashion change, & (3) Norbert Elias's (1939) concept of a "civilizing process" operating at both micro & macro levels. This analysis suggests that fashion did not simply arrive in full bloom in the fourteenth-century Burgundian court; rather, it emerged from several centuries of development in the eventual states of France, GB, & the Low Countries, wherein culture & society interacted with new ways of viewing & presenting the self. Dress & consumption in the medieval period took on a different meaning & reflected a changing view of the self & society, including people's conception of time. The speed-up in the change of dress styles corresponds to the Renaissance in northwestern Europe. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29056 / ISA / 1994 / 9317

Mulvany, Julie (Dept Sociology Swinburne U Technology, Hawthorn Victoria Australia 3122 (Tel: 03-8198209; Fax: 61-3-8190574)), **The Housing Needs of the Psychiatrically Disabled: Quality of Life Issues.**

¶ The conclusions of research into the housing options available to seriously mentally ill people in Melbourne, Australia, in particular the problems faced in establishing & maintaining appropriate housing arrangements, are presented. The data include the results of interviews with hos-

pital staff responsible for arranging accommodation for patients leaving the hospital, workers from community mental health clinics & from community-based support groups, & psychiatrically disabled people living in the community. Results suggested that the use of the concept "quality of life" is critical to the successful integration of seriously psychiatrically disabled people into the community. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29057 / ISA / 1994 / 9318

Munakata, Tsunetsugu (Institut Health & Sports Sciences U Tsukuba, Japan 305 (Tel: 81-473-32-0726; Fax: 81-473-32-5631)), **The Anatomy of Tokyo: The Global and the Local of Life.**

¶ As a result of the development of a highly developed worldwide transportation & communications network, Tokyo, Japan, has become a global city. Tokyo is characterized by its dynamic economy & low unemployment & crime rates. However, because of its large population & high density, there is a serious imbalance between one's residence & place of work: people live in relatively small houses & spend a longer time commuting to work. Also, residents work long hours. Surveys reveal that these conditions weaken the social support network of Japanese workers, forcing them to sleep less, develop neurotic symptoms, & engage in unhealthy behaviors. Thus, creating a localized global city environment with shorter commuting time will be essential for formulating an effective health policy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29058 / ISA / 1994 / 9319

Münch, Richard (Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut Heinrich-Heine-U, D-40225 Düsseldorf Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0211-311-2148; Fax: 0211-311-5368)), **Modernity and Irrationality: Paradoxes of Moral Modernization.**

¶ The negative phenomena accompanying modernization are often attributed to the fact that modernization is incomplete & follows exclusively the path of economic & scientific-technological rationalization. These negative aspects of modernization are expected to be eliminated by making modernization complete, via moral &/or reflexive regulation of economic & scientific-technological development. A sober look at the negative manifestations of modernity reveals however that such moral modernization itself plays a part in creating them. In the course of moral modernization, moral respect develops as a medium of communication, which on one hand spans a global range, but on the other destabilizes particularistic moral communities & draws them into a moral community that is global in principle but highly unstable. In this way, moral modernization has unintended consequences that can be termed "irrational" from a comprehensive view of rationality. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29059 / ISA / 1994 / 9320

Muniandi, Thavamani (Dept Sociology Bharathidasan U, Tiruchirappalli 620024 India (Tel: 896354)), **Structurisation of Agricultural Labourers-Some Predicaments.**

¶ Structurization of agricultural laborers is a problem in Third World countries where feudal agrarian social structure keeps them separated. A study of landless laborers in a Tamil Nadu (India) village (N = 70 households), revealed two major systems of agricultural employment: daily wage & contract wage. The pattern of recruitment, wage structure, working hours, & social relationships differ accordingly. These differences & those in the nature of work hinder the process of structurization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29060 / ISA / 1994 / 9321

Muñoz, Patricia (Facultad Ciencias Sociales U Chile, 1045 Santiago (Tel: 056-2-2192757; Fax: 056-2-6722748)), **Attitudes towards the Educational Innovation of Primary School Teachers in Chile. Urban-Rural Comparison.**

¶ Survey data obtained in 1992 are used to examine modern vs traditional attitudes toward education innovation among urban & rural primary schools teachers (N = 1,195) in Chile. Findings indicate statistically meaningful differences in levels of modernity between urban & rural contexts. In general, urban, male, younger teachers as well as those with greater degree of specialization & who teach in private schools, evidence more modern attitudes toward education. Ways to improve the quality of education in Chile are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29061 / ISA / 1994 / 9322

Muñoz, Patricia (Facultad Ciencias Sociales U Chile, 1045 Santiago (Tel: 056-2-2192757; Fax: 056-2-6722748)), **Progressive Development in Housing Solutions for Extreme Poverty Sectors in Chile—A Systems Approach.**

¶ An examination of Chilean social housing exclusion in extremely crowded sectors. It is postulated that two systems act to cause a progressive development to different levels: family housing & the community environment. A set of hypotheses is formulated to identify the factors that empower or inhibit the progressive development of each system. Data were collected by questionnaire on 485 cases in 8 neighborhoods across the country. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29062 / ISA / 1994 / 9323

Münz, Rainer & Fassmann, Heinz (Institut Soziologie Humboldt U, D-10099 Berlin Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 030-2843-1918; Fax: 030-2843-1918)), **European East-West Migration 1945-92.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Analyzes demographic data on international migration within & to Europe since 1945, focusing on the East-West dimension of this migration. In the postwar period (1945-1950), some 15 million people fled or were displaced within Europe. Most of them moved or were forced to move westward. In recent months, the wars in Croatia & Bosnia as well as ethnic cleansing have led to the largest wave of refugees & displaced persons since 1945: 5 millions citizens of former Yugoslavia are displaced. Of them, only 700,000 managed to enter a western country. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29063 / ISA / 1994 / 9324

Münz, Rainer & Ulrich, Ralf (Institut Soziologie Humboldt U, D-10099 Berlin Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 030-2843-1918; Fax: 030-2843-1918)), **The Future Growth of Foreign Population in Germany.**

¶ Immigration to reunified Germany has increased to unprecedented levels in the past few years. Recent population projections deal with a wide range of immigration assumptions for the next decades, but they avoid making explicit what continuation of the current level would imply for the structure of population in Germany. Only a small minority of foreigners have become naturalized under the *ius sanguinis*, which makes Germany's share of foreign population look higher than that of most other European countries. The future course of immigration will be influenced by its impact on national interest & wealth, humanitarian considerations, & the ability of German institutions to regulate immigration. The demographic consequences of basic scenarios with regard to the share of foreigners within the population, their age composition, & settlement structure are described. Past immigration & the contribution of foreigners' birth surplus are also discussed. The long-term average of net immigration over the past decades seems to be low compared with the experience of the past few years. If immigration were to continue on this level, the foreign population would almost double its current number by 2030. Immigration is sometimes seen as a compensation for the aging of population. These calculations show that even high levels of immigration cannot provide this. Since foreigners' fertility has already adjusted to German levels, the aging of the foreign population is more or less inevitable. Illustrative calculations show that a long-term continuation of recent levels of immigration would imply a very different Germany. It is not sure if the country will be able to regulate future immigration according to its national interest. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29064 / ISA / 1994 / 9325

Murria, Juan (Maraven S.A. Apartado 173, Lagunillas 4016A Venezuela (Tel: 58-61-203582; Fax: 58-61-205608)), **Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Strategies for the Costa Oriental of Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, Oil Fields.**

¶ Since 1989, mitigation (dike reinforcement) measures have been implemented in the oil fields in the eastern coast (Costa Oriental) of Lake Maracaibo in western Venezuela for the eventuality of a coastal protection dike. Three separate coastal dikes protect three "polders" below lake level due to ground subsidence caused by oil production. More than 62,000 people live in this area, which produces 60% of Venezuela's oil. In addition to the mitigation measures, a contingency plan was completed in 1991 & work is now in progress on a public awareness program as well

as in educational, training, & updating activities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29065 / ISA / 1994 / 9326

Muršak, Janko (Faculty Art U Ljubljana, 61000 Slovenia (Tel: 386-61-1250-001; Fax: 386-61-1259337)), **Constitution of New Educational Policies in the Post-Socialist Societies: Slovenian Case.**

¶ Implications of the transition to the market economy in Slovenia for the field of education are considered. Questions of content & forms of education are discussed. Issues of professional resocialization, as a consequence of the crisis in professional identity, due to changing social & formal relationships, are addressed. It is argued that educational policies must be reassessed. Issues of pedagogical/andragogical changes, professional education, needs, role of the state, & individual responsibility for professional & social career are analyzed with regard to their impact on the construction of professional identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29066 / ISA / 1994 / 9327

Mutlu, Kayhan (Dept Sociology Middle East Technical U, TR-06531 Ankara Turkey), **Problems of Discretion, Corruption, and Political Influence as Defined and Perceived by Police in Ankara.**

¶ With focus on the role of police in Ankara, Turkey, it is explored why police need to act rough & rudely toward the public. Implications for improving police & community relations are also considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29067 / ISA / 1994 / 9328

Myers-Scotton, Carol M. (Linguistics Program U South Carolina, Columbia 29208 (Tel: 803-777-2258; e-mail: carolms@univscvm.csd.sc.edu)), **Codeswitching: Structural Uniformities vs. Community Differences.**

¶ The research question addressed is: to what extent do community-specific macrosocial factors, as well as individual-based sociopragmatic strategies, affect the structure of codeswitching in a specific community? Two forms of a "codeswitching as social" hypothesis arise. The strong form is: codeswitching structures may be unique to a community, determined by local macrosocial forces &/or by personal sociopragmatic strategies. The weak form is: crucial structural constraints on codeswitching are universally set, such that community-specific social forces or personal choices only come into play to select from among the options offered by these generally applicable constraints. Evidence to support the weak form is offered by showing that the form which codeswitching takes in a given community indeed may reflect social forces uniquely present, but that the options chosen in all communities studied can be accounted for under a universally applicable model of structural constraints on codeswitching. Among the language pairs & communities considered are Swahili/English in Kenya, Arabic/English in the US, Wolof/French in Senegal, & Brussels Dutch/French in Brussels, Belgium. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29068 / ISA / 1994 / 9329

Myles, John & Street, Debra (Pepper Instit Aging & Public Policy Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306-3055 (Tel: 904-644-8825; Fax: 904-644-6041)), **The Next Welfare State: The Future of Old Age Insurance.**

¶ During the 1980s, Western European & North American welfare states faced the twin problems of aging populations & state fiscal constraints, with primary focus on state pension systems & the viability of entitlement programs. Despite the cross-national similarities of these root problems, different countries have adopted a variety of strategies for state pension reform to address concerns about the adequacy of state revenues to meet the economic security needs of their elderly citizens. Here, recent income security initiatives are documented, & three dominant trajectories to reform identified: (1) variants of the status quo insurance model; (2) new social contracts that target low-income pensioners & limit benefits to high-income retirees; & (3) new life course models that redirect state income security efforts away from pensioners & toward investment in young workers & their families. It is argued that the character of existing income security policies in each country shapes which reform strategies dominate, with implications for the potential political support for state pension regimes in the future. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S29069 / ISA / 1994 / 9330

Nagbøl, Søren (Danish State Instit Physical Education, DK-2200 Copenhagen [Tel: 45-31-39-25-55; Fax: 45-35-36-24-14]), Norbert Elias—Back in Frankfurt 1977-78.

¶ In 1977, Norbert Elias returned to Frankfurt am Main in the Federal Republic of Germany after 43 years in exile. Reflections by a student of Elias's lectures & colloquiums, & informal conversations with Elias, trace the revival of the living dialogue that originated in the sociological seminar in Frankfurt in the early 1930s & that became part of the exceptional university culture. It is proposed that this particular seminar & interpretation culture from the 1930s had a decisive influence on Elias's process-oriented sociology & civilization theory. The way psychoanalytical experiences were combined with sociological themes—where the categories are reflected on a background of a fundamental philosophical knowledge—is a unique civilizing interplay with roots in Frankfurt. This interplay of experiences & knowledge was allowed to bear fruit & became a characteristic of Frankfurt in the 1930s, & exists still today. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29070 / ISA / 1994 / 9331

Nagla, Bhupendra Kumar (Dept Sociology MD U, Rohtak 124001 India), *Women as Victims of Crime: A Sociological Analysis.*

¶ A variety of social, economic, legal, & psychological forms of victimization are perpetrated by men against women. Economically, women are discriminated against in the job market. Sex-role stereotyping has victimized & imprisoned a number of women. Often women have been victimized by the institution of marriage, in which, although they are no longer identified as property, they are still repressed by implied & covert social & cultural practices. In some cases, women have been exploited physically, emotionally, & sexually by their husbands. Mental as well as physical injury has been inflicted on women by the health profession; until recently, women were not given the right to decide whether they could continue a pregnancy or terminate it. Many women have suffered in psychotherapy by therapists whose attempts at being objective all too often fall short of the goal, resulting in the perpetuation of a value system that feeds the sexist social structure. Perhaps the most apparent indicator of the victimization of women is the fact that the Equal Rights Amendment remains unratified. In this context, the phenomenon of the victimization of women in India is examined. Focus is on: (1) conceptual clarification of the term victimology; (2) theoretical perspectives; (3) classification of crime against women; (4) nature & extent of crime against women; & (5) analysis of major offenses against women. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29071 / ISA / 1994 / 9332

Nagpaul, P. S. (NISTADS, Dr. K. S. Krishnan Rd New Delhi 110012 India [Tel: 91-11-5729151; Fax: 91-11-5754640]), *Pattern of Communication and Networking: A Study of Academic Science in India.*

¶ An examination of the pattern of communication & collaboration in science among the academic community in India explores the effect of several situational variables, including center-periphery differences. It is argued that such differences are observed between countries & between institutions within the same country. The center-periphery concept should be treated not as dichotomy but rather as continuum. Empirical data were collected from about 1,100 academics in different types of institutions & fields of science. A typology of communication is constructed with communication & networking dimensions as active variables & situational variables as passive. Characteristics of typology groups are briefly described. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29072 / ISA / 1994 / 9333

Nagpaul, P. S. (NISTADS, Dr. K. S. Krishnan Rd New Delhi 110012 India [Tel: 91-11-5729151; Fax: 91-11-5754640]), *Social Environment, Motivation and Ethos for Scientific Research: An Empirical Study of Academic Community in India.*

¶ An examination of the social environment for academic profession, ethos for scientific research, & factors influencing the choice of research themes by the academic community in India also explores the effect of several situational variables. Data were collected from a random sample of about 1,100 academics. A typology of social environment is constructed with environmental dimensions as active variables & situational variables as passive. The relationship between the typology categories & scientific performance is explored, & implications for management of academic science are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts,

Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29073 / ISA / 1994 / 9334

Naidoo, T. (Dept Science Religion U Durban-Westville, Private Bag X54001 400 South Africa [Tel: 902-457-6235; Fax: 27-31-820-2383]), *Religious Underlying Factors in Changing Patterns of Social Structure.*

¶ Any framework of political change has ramifications at other levels of human existence. Primary focus is on majority-minority relationships, ethnic divisions, & intergroup harmonies & rivalries. Patterns of social structure will inevitably be reformulated in the context of change from segregation to a designed integration in situations of cultural plurality. The underlying religious factors will inevitably have some bearing on future ethnic interaction, which will help to contextualize generalizable principles of social relations. Religious principles help to achieve this. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29074 / ISA / 1994 / 9335

Naidu, Vijaya Krishna R. & Uma Mohan, Ch. (Dept Sociology Sri Krishnadevaraya U, Anantapur Andhra Pradesh India 515003), *Educational and Occupational Attainments of Depressed Sections in an Emerging Secular Society.*

¶ The closed stratification or caste system in India did not allow free access to education & choice of occupation. The Scheduled Castes (SCs), the lowest rung of the Indian society, were completely denied access to education for centuries & were forced to take unclean, degrading, hereditary occupations. The plight of the SCs was the main concern of independent India, & government efforts to uplift them resulted in the launching of multipronged programs. Four decades have gone by since providing these programs of protective discrimination. Here, interview data are used to examine the educational & occupational attainments of members of 320 SC households in Gooty, a major village panchayat of Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh State. It is concluded that the SCs have achieved perceptible, though slow, positive change in education & occupation. Protective discrimination has provided the socially disadvantaged the needed confidence for pursuing modern education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29075 / ISA / 1994 / 9336

Naidu, Vijay & Prasad, Satend (U South Pacific, Suva Fiji [Tel: 679-314339; Fax: 679-302809]), *Class, Industrial Relations, and Market Policies in the South Pacific.*

¶ In the contemporary era, major global forces are at work even in the relatively isolated South Pacific island states. Although differing in resource endowment, historical experience, cultural attributes, & extent of monetization, these states have in common a comparatively large number of people reliant on agriculture for their livelihood & a working class that is recent in its formation & as yet without a strong consciousness or organization. This working class is now faced with very powerful ideological & structural pressures that seek to roll back the state & make the market the primary/governing allocative principle in local society & internationally. Worker organizations, eg, trade unions, are faced with attempts at labor reform designed to weaken their bargaining power. Employers' organizations support market policies, eg, deregulation, privatization/corporatization, & indirect taxation, causing considerable hardship for workers. Discussion includes the emergence of the working class in selected Pacific island countries, the diverse historical circumstances under which the evolution of trade unionism & industrial relations have taken place, & the fundamental problems faced by worker organizations in the past & how these were resolved. Examined is how recently introduced structural adjustment policies, propelled by the free market ideology, are unfolding in Pacific island contexts, & their impact on trade unions & class relations. Some proposals for how the labor movement might strategize to meet the current challenges are offered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29076 / ISA / 1994 / 9337

Nair, Sobhana Vasudevan (EMRC Madurai Kamaraj U, 625016 India [Tel: 0452-85419]), *Invisible Work of Rural Women with Special Reference to Tamil Nadu.*

¶ It is generally believed that men expend more calories in terms of energy output than women even if both of them are involved in agricultural labor; however, it is seldom noticed that women expend more calories in terms of varying forms of remunerative & nonremunerative informal labor. Remunerative informal labor involves activities such as working in the fields or doing a construction activity; & nonremunerative labor, con-

veniently grouped under household chores, includes numerous activities, eg, fetching water, cleaning the house, cooking, bearing & rearing of children, collecting firewood, etc. If calories expended in all those activities are considered & added to those expended during agricultural labor output, then the total output of a woman would be more than that of a man. Questionnaire data collected in 2 villages of Madurai District, India, from 793 males & 772 females, reveals the nature, occupation, & activities carried out by women. Findings reveal that women in rural areas are involved in both remunerative & nonremunerative informal labor, while men are involved only in remunerative informal labor. It is concluded that women's energy output is seldom compensated with an equal intake of calories because males determine intrafamilial food distribution. Scales to measure calories expended during household chores are scientifically described. Wages should be paid equally to both sexes in informal labor so as to enable them to consume nutritious food. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29077 / ISA / 1994 / 9338

Nalini, B. (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj U, Palkalainagar 625021 India [Tel: 46762]), **Role of Grandmothers in Changing Joint Families: A Study on Two Subcultural Patrilineal Communities.**

¶ The female members of Indian families, especially mothers & daughters, help bridge the relationship between younger & older generation males. The elderly male members of patrilineal families are treated with reverence. The older women—the grandmothers—extend moral & emotional support to the younger generation, sometimes to the extent of a joking relationship. This status is influenced by other background factors, eg, the health & economic strength of the elderly women. Changes in the family due to new economic, social, & educational systems have brought novel adjustment within the family circle. Here, interviews & observations of 100 households in 2 patrilineal communities—Chettiyars & Nadars—in Madurai are used to: (1) examine the educational & economic status of older women in patrilineal communities; (2) analyze the role performance of elderly women; & (3) study interpersonal relationships between the members of patrilineal families. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29078 / ISA / 1994 / 9339

Nalini, B. (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj U, Palkalainagar 625021 India [Tel: 85360]), **Sick-Role Experience among the Elderly Patients Suffering from Chronic Diseases.**

¶ An examination of: (1) the degree of dependency & alienation of chronically ill aged patients, (2) the expectation of the elderly from family members & the medical team, & (3) the extent to which patients accept/deny their sickness. Data were collected by a Likert-type scale & interviews. Case studies are presented of 25 diabetic & 25 cardiovascular patients. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29079 / ISA / 1994 / 9340

Namaste, Ki (Dept études littéraires U Québec, Montreal H36 3P8 [Tel: 511-527-5140]), **Beyond Queer Theories and Activisms: Anarchist Sexual Politics.**

¶ In 1990, North American sexual politics witnessed the emergence of an apparently new identity: that of the queer. The invocation of queer politics intended to establish a broad political coalition of sexual minorities. Subsequent to this political activity, most evident in the direct action group Queer Nation, the academy developed a new area of inquiry known as "queer theory," which marks a departure from lesbian & gay epistemologies & standpoints. In the arenas, the term "queer" holds a promise of moving beyond the problems now commonly recognized with identity politics, ie, a denial of the differences within a particular category. Yet attention to the rhetorical deployments of queer activism & theories reveals that this word is used to denote lesbians & gay men, a metaphorical comparison that first compares lesbian/gay & queer realities, subsequently assimilates them, & finally allows a queer identity to designate lesbian/gay subjectivity. This understanding of a queer identity should be contrasted with that articulated in anarchist communities. In these sites, queer does not denote lesbians & gay men, but refers to all individuals marginalized by hegemonic heterosexuality. Rhetorically speaking, the term is used catachrestically to mark a space of difference for which no word exists. In this gesture, anarchists elaborate a vision of sexual politics that include bisexuals & transgenders, as well as lesbians & gay men. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29080 / ISA / 1994 / 9341

Nandi, Proshanta K. (Sangamon State U, Springfield IL 62794-9243 [Tel: 217-786-6301; Fax: 217-786-7188]), **Socio-Political Context of Sikh Militancy in India.**

¶ Explores the social & political context of the conflict & militancy involving the Sikhs in India, in a test of Paul R. Brass's theory that such (ethnic) conflicts are not givens, but are social & political constructions created by the activities of the centralizing state. Following a brief sketch of the Sikhs as a religious minority in India, described is the inevitable conflict between the demand by a militant wing of the Sikh community for an independent state based on religion & the principle of secularism as enshrined in the Indian constitution. Political maneuvering by both sides of the divide, & using each other for temporary advantages are rampant. The conflict assumed more sinister dimensions as resources from inimical forces across India's borders poured in, triggering random acts of terrorism by the militants & desperate responses by the Indian law enforcement officials. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29081 / ISA / 1994 / 9342

Nandini, Roy & Surender, S. (International Instit Population Sciences, Deonar Bombay 400088 Maharashtra India), **Female Migrants to Calcutta Slums: Causes and Consequences.**

¶ Unearths the causes of female (F) migration to Calcutta, India, & documents their assimilation to urban life, drawing on 1991 structured questionnaire data from 200 F migrants living in 4 slums. Migration was predominantly from rural areas due to starvation, poverty, destructive floods, political turmoil, & unemployment. Fs migrate to make a livelihood as housemaids, ragpickers, & prostitutes. Although they obtain higher income in Calcutta, most of them were dissatisfied by the type of occupation. However, a majority wish to remain in Calcutta. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29082 / ISA / 1994 / 9343

Nandy, Ganesh, **Can the Unemployed and the Below-Poverty Line People Attain Sustenance, if and under Non-Marxist Regime in West Bengal State in India?**

¶ The Marxist-oriented United Leftist Front, which has been running West Bengal (India) for over fifteen years, has succeeded in maintaining a nearly stable price policy for the people's basic needs-satisfying goods. However, a sector of the people now want a non-Marxist regime, which can produce a dynamic alternative to solve the problem of unemployment & poverty. Explored here are some sociological, political, & economic premises & viewpoints related to such an alternative. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29083 / ISA / 1994 / 9344

Narsimha, Reddy Kankanala (Dept Sociology U Osmania, Hyderabad 500007 Andhra Pradesh India [Tel: 040-70473; Fax: 040-869020]), **From Illiteracy to Functional Literacy: An Indian Experience.**

¶ India's National Adult Education Programme, with its three well-integrated components (literacy, awareness, & functional development) was launched in 1978 with a view to wage a well-planned & relentless struggle against illiteracy to enable the masses to play an active role in social & cultural change. Again in 1988, a new adult educational program called the National Literacy Mission (NLM) was launched with the target of making 80 million people ages 15-35 functionally literate by 1995. NLM also stresses the importance of providing postliteracy & continuing education. Participants in this program are now in a position to participate in the discussions on agricultural topics during postliteracy classes. The literacy program has also brought about changes in behavior regarding health, hygiene, limiting the size of the family, & depositing savings in the banks of post offices. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29084 / ISA / 1994 / 9345

Narusk, Anu (Instiit Philosophy/Sociology/Law Estonian Academy of Sciences, 7 Tallinn EE-0101 [Tel: 372-2-529-719; Fax: 372-2-446-608]), **Social Networks of Estonian Families.**

¶ Using 1993 national survey data from Estonia (N = 1,867), focus is on differences by family structure, living place, & gender in social networks, including relationships with kin & nonkin. The parents in 2-parent (first-time married) families are compared with parents in 2-parent (remarried, without stepchildren), 2-parent (remarried, with stepchildren), & single-parent families. The analysis concerns the content of network &

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personal well-being of parent, estimated by her/his ratings on satisfaction with different life domains (relationships with the spouse, children & friends, economic welfare, job, & leisure) & overall life satisfaction. Generally, mothers are more involved in social networks than fathers, & single mothers more than other mothers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29085 / ISA / 1994 / 9346

Näslund, Elisabet (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden (Tel: 18-18-11-91; Fax: 18-18-11-70)), **The Impact of Parental Unemployment on Children.**

¶ Unemployment is now affecting the modern Swedish family, so highly dependent on the social services of the welfare state. In Sweden, families have high levels of education & standards of living, & parents share paid & unpaid work between them. What happens to a child in social, psychological, & material terms, when a parent in this kind of family becomes unemployed? Children ages 4-5 at day care centers were interviewed, children ages 9-12 completed a questionnaire, were interviewed, & wrote an essay about unemployment. The day care & school staff & parents were also asked about the impact of parental unemployment on children. Documents were gathered about local social services. Data show the children's awareness, points of view, & personal experience of unemployment & of social support. The contents of the essays vary, ranging from pictures of a child as active problem solver vs a child as helpless victim, etc. The staff reports also show a range of experiences. Results are compared between four areas with different unemployment rates. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29086 / ISA / 1994 / 9347

Nassif, Fatima (Institut national recherche agronomique CRR, BP 589 Sétat Morocco (Tel: 212-3-40-4087; Fax: 212-3-40-2661)), **The Challenge of Sociological Research in Rural Morocco.**

¶ It is increasingly recognized that Third World countries present research settings & circumstances considerably different from those in the Western world. Conventional methods are often unsuitable to investigate Third World realities. Attempts to develop appropriate methodology for Third World research conditions have been limited. Nevertheless, fieldwork literature in general & feminist literature in particular have been instrumental in pinpointing discrepancies between textbook recipes & reality. These discrepancies are examined here in the context of research experience both as a doctoral student & as a sociologist at the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique in Morocco. Political & institutional aspects of Third World research, especially when carried out in rural areas, are addressed, & major limitations of conventional methodology, particularly survey questionnaires & interviews, are analyzed. Practical problems associated with field research usually neglected in both methodology textbooks & research reports are also explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29087 / ISA / 1994 / 9348

Nätti, Jouko Tapani (Dept Social Policy U Jyväskylä, SF-40351 Finland (Tel: 358-41-603-118; Fax: 358-41-603-101)), **Part-Time Employment in the Nordic Countries: A Trap for Women?**

¶ Examines the consequences of part-time employment at the individual level for women, exploring whether part-time jobs are precarious as compared to full-time jobs, & whether part-time jobs are traps or bridges in the labor market. Data are from national labor force surveys & case studies concerning part-time employment in Nordic countries. Special analyses are made with Finnish supplementary labor force surveys & surveys on working conditions, 1984-1990. Results indicate that part-time work is not a precarious trap for women in most Nordic countries. The gaps between part- & full-time work have narrowed in Sweden & Norway; however part-timers' situation in Finland seems still to be more precarious than full-timers'. In most cases, however, part-time work is a bridge rather than a trap in the Nordic labor market. Possible explanations of why part-time employment varies considerably in Nordic countries are sought in labor market conditions, the role of the public sector, labor supply patterns, & different characteristics of part-time workers & jobs in Nordic countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29088 / ISA / 1994 / 9349

Nätti, Jouko Tapani (Dept Social Policy U Jyväskylä, SF-40351 Finland (Tel: 358-41-603-118; Fax: 358-41-603-101)), **Temporary Employment in the Nordic Countries: A Precarious Trap?**

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Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Examines whether temporary employment is a trap in the labor markets of Nordic countries. Focus is placed on the relationship between unemployment & temporary work, together with the motives (voluntary/involuntary) & mobility in temporary work. Data are drawn from national labor force surveys, particularly from Finnish supplementary labor force surveys on working conditions, 1989-1991. Results indicate that many temporary jobs can be classified as "traps," but not all. The most problematic is the situation of those temporary workers who have been unemployed earlier. Moreover, compared with many European community countries, temporary work in the late 1980s was less involuntary in Nordic countries. Possible explanations are sought in labor market conditions, the role of the public sector, & labor supply patterns. In the early 1990s, however, the termination of the public sector expansion & the rapid growth of unemployment will most likely lead to an increase in involuntary temporary work. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29089 / ISA / 1994 / 9350

Navarro Yáñez, Clemente Jesús (Institut Estudios Sociales, Edificio Universitario Servicios Múltiples E-14004 Cordoba Spain (Tel: 34-57-218139; Fax: 34-57-218140)), **Some Cases and Models of Citizen Participation in the Local Government.**

¶ Presents a comparative analysis about the relations between state & civic society & citizen participation in the local government in Spain using survey data. Several variables—population of city, type of activity, role of civic society, & types of actors—are used to create a social map of citizen participation in Spain. It is concluded that the civic society is present in the implementation, but not in the process of making decisions, about public policy. There is still a gap between representative democracy & participatory democracy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29090 / ISA / 1994 / 9351

Nave-Herz, Rosemarie (Institut Sociology U Oldenburg, D-26111 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0441-798-2938; Fax: 0441-798-2919)), **The Relationship between Marriage and the Family—Past and Present.**

¶ In Europe in the past the family was characterized by its relative autonomy vis-à-vis its extended kinship network, which led Emile Durkheim to speak of the nuclear family. This nuclear family constellation, while originating among the bourgeoisie, eventually spread as a norm through all social classes in the society, & even today, is still the prevalent family form, although its stability is being endangered through structural changes within the family. Empirical evidence indicates that the relationship between marriage & the family is in the process of change: more women are challenging the traditional definition of family & marriage by joining together & creating families of their own outside of marriage. While this change represents a rejection of the formal institutions of marriage, it can also be seen as a search for a new partner relationship with its own human qualities. It is suggested that families can develop without the benefit of being integrated into the prevailing marital institution, & new family forms may be emerging. Implications of this tendency toward decoupling marriage & the family for family sociology are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29091 / ISA / 1994 / 9352

Nayar, P. K. B. (Centre Gerontological Studies, Aswathi Ulloor Trivadrur 695001 India (Tel: 91-471-44-8502)), **Elderly Care in India—Some Field Notes.**

¶ A report of findings of a field investigation in Kerala, India, using a three-generational approach. Samples of 100 Ss each from among family members age 60+, their children, & grandchildren were interviewed on the system of elderly care & intergenerational relationships. It was found that the traditional system of elderly care continues, but the old feel that their medical care is not enough. Psychologically, the old feel that they have lost authority, & consequently, respect. The second generation stated that they are giving their best attention & spending within their means to keep the old kin happy; however, the attachment of the third generation is not so strong. Several policy-oriented conclusions are drawn. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29092 / ISA / 1994 / 9353

Nazarov, Mikhail Mikhailovich (Institut Social Political Research Rus-

sian Academy Sciences, Leninsky Prospekt 23-A bd-B Moscow 117334 (Tel: 095-938-1910; Fax: 095-983-0079)), **Political Consciousness in Restructuring Russia.**

- ¶ Political ideologies of contemporary Russian society include different interpretation of such basic values as freedom, equality, social justice, individualism, level of interference in economic sphere, state guarantees of work, & subsistence minimum. How are these values related to the level of mass consciousness? Is it possible to reveal patterns of aggregations or correlations in political consciousness structure? Is there any dynamic in political identification in the social structure groups? Findings of representative surveys carried out in Moscow 1990-1993 reveal polarization of attitudes in the political sphere. Several aggregations of individuals or clusters with different political outlook may be defined, from those sharing liberal values to those adhering to socialist ideals. Peculiarities of cluster membership are noted in relation to sociodemographic characteristics. Data support the idea of a low level of coherence of mass political consciousness. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29093 / ISA / 1994 / 9354

Nazarov, Mikhail Mikhailovich (Instit Social Political Research Russian Academy Sciences, Leninsky Prospekt 23-A bd-B Moscow 117334 (Tel: 095-938-1910; Fax: 095-983-0079)), **Audience Activity and Media Institutions in Transforming Russian Society.**

- ¶ Audience activity with respect to printed media in Russia is analyzed in connection with political & economic circumstances of social life of the last decade. The rise & decline of national daily newspaper & magazine readership during *glasnost* & post-*perestroika* are discussed. Multivariate statistical techniques are applied to data gathered in Moscow 1990-1993, resulting in a set of subgroups. Examination of subgroups suggests that the characteristics of cluster audience behavior differ significantly in relation to sociodemographic & political indicators. Groups of respondents with well-defined political attitudes concentrate their attention more on newspapers that reflect more definite political outlooks. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29094 / ISA / 1994 / 9355

Neal, David M. (Instit Emergency Administration & Planning U Texas, Denton 76203 (Tel: 817-565-4267; Fax: 817-567-4663)), **Reconsidering the Phases of Disaster: Applied Assets but Theoretical Thickets.**

- ¶ Various but similar categories have been used to describe the phases of disasters. Overall, these categories have proved to be a useful heuristic device for understanding disaster, but there are some problems: practitioners see these phases too literally; & for scientific use, the concepts are not mutually exclusive. A different, multidimensional means of considering the various phases of disaster is proposed, advocating the social rather than physical notion of time, using a multiperspective rather than a homogeneous perspective to describe the disaster process. Refinements in understanding the phases of disaster should improve both applied & theoretical perspectives of disaster. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29095 / ISA / 1994 / 9356

Nebbia, Diesing (U Autónoma Metropolitana Iztapalapa, 09820 Mexico DF), **Rationality and Irrationality: A False Dilemma in Action Theory.**

- ¶ Starting with the general idea that irrational behavior is equivalent either to nonrational or to arational behavior, & that irrational action is either emotional or value oriented action, it would be a practical endeavour to show in a more complex model that each action orientation has its own structure. Even if there is no pure form of action orientation, it is always possible to find out which role is played by complementary types in support of the main action orientation. Nonrational action orientation would be equivalent to value oriented action, & arational to emotional action orientation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29096 / ISA / 1994 / 9357

Nederveen Pieterse, J. P. (Instit Social Studies, PO Box 29776 NL-2502 LT Hague Netherlands (Tel: 070-4260-575; Fax: 070-4260-799)), **Globalization/Democratization.**

- ¶ A stocktaking of & reflection on constraints & opportunities for democratization arising from contemporary globalization. It has been argued that deepening democracy domestically requires extending it globally. This involves rethinking democratic theory as well as developing

new democratic norms & practices. International institutions, including those that advocate good governance, are themselves not democratically organized. New democratic deficits arise from the internationalization of the state, regionalization, & the growing role of international institutions & nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). New democratic openings include the growing activities & recognition of national & transnational advocacy NGOs, the universalization of human rights norms & monitoring, protection of minorities, & the dissemination of standards of formal democracy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29097 / ISA / 1994 / 9358

Neill, William J. V. (Dept Environmental Planning Queen's U, Belfast BT7 INN Northern Ireland (Tel: 0232-245133; Fax: 0232-682475)), **Promoting the City: Image, Reality and Racism in Detroit.**

- ¶ Uses interview data from economic development officials in southeastern MI to examine the experience of Detroit under the tenure of Mayor Coleman Young in development-led image enhancement. In the space of forty years, Detroit has gone from having one of the most favorable popular images in the US to one of the worst. The role of physical planning in combating this urban nightmare image is charted from the Detroit riot of 1967 & the immediate response of the Detroit Renaissance Center to more recent developments, eg, the People Mover system & expanded convention facilities. Ultimately the economic development & image-building agenda through megaprojects in Detroit has failed. The city has been more successful in positively reimagining Detroit in the eyes of black Detroiters than in the eyes of potential outside investors, tourists, & residents. The reasons for this are explored with particular emphasis given to the role of racism & racial attitudes. The image of the city as victim & pariah are contrasted, & prospects for regional racial bargaining as opposed to confrontation in the post-Young era are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29098 / ISA / 1994 / 9359

Nel, Berndine F. (Dept Education U Natal, Durban 4001 South Africa (Tel: 031-2602610; Fax: 031-2612609)), **Frontiers of Irony: Shifting Borders and the Shaping of the Afrikaner.**

- ¶ Attempts to apply the figuration sociology approach of Norbert Elias to the context of South Africa, with focus on the frontier or border wars of the eastern cape during the period roughly between the mid-eighteenth & mid-nineteenth centuries. The main configurations consist of British imperialists, English settlers, Afrikaner frontier farmers, & Xhosa tribes, all vying for territory. Other interwoven figurations, eg, the Khoi-Khoi herders & missionary groupings, also play significant roles. The analysis draws on Noel Mostert's (1992) historical account of this period, the fictional series, *Geknelde Land* (1960) by Afrikaans novelist F. A. Venter, & a personal diary of Maria Louisa Maartens. The descentance of the Afrikaner from European origins, to border farm figuration, to Afrikaner "individual," is traced. The irony present in the Afrikaner identity enhances Elias's notion of the unplanned dynamics in social movement. Climatic & environmental forces impacted on these events to a greater extent than is usually granted. In conclusion, it is discussed whether Elias's theory is useful in explaining how Afrikaner identity was co-shaped &/or variously constructed during this period. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29099 / ISA / 1994 / 9360

Némedi, Dénes (ELTE Instit Sociology, Pollackter 10 Budapest Hungary (Tel: 36-1-266-5222; Fax: 36-1-266-3860)), **Durkheim and His Audience.**

- ¶ The natural audience for Durkheimian sociology was the group of university philosophers & intellectuals; however, its relation to them was strained. Emile Durkheim & his collaborators were committed to the values of republicanism & to educational & social reform, & hostile to utilitarian or liberal individualism, the dominant ideologies of university philosophers. The paradox resulted from the divergence of disciplinary strategy & political involvement. Examined are public debates where the conflict became explicit: the debate on the moral implications of *The Rules of Sociological Methods*, the debate on socialism, & the debate on democracy & sociology. Durkheim's participation in Dreyfusard activities & his famous essay on individualism are analyzed in an attempt to solve the problem by differentiating the theoretical & ethical levels. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S29100 / ISA / 1994 / 9361

**Neubauer, Georg** (Fakultät Pädagogik U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0521-106-4358; Fax: 0521-106-5844]), **Sexual Abuse and Its Institutional Adaptation.**

¶ Discusses the institutional treatment of childhood sexual abuse, presenting results of German studies of social work in public services. Interpretation patterns of sexual abuse are identified, noting the emphasis on individual rather than external factors. The politics of sexual abuse relate more to public indignation, guilt & atonement, responsibility & retribution, & revenge & deterrence, than to the more relevant problem of providing support. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29101 / ISA / 1994 / 9362

**Neuberger, Benjamin** (Open U, Ramat-Aviv IL-61392 Tel-Aviv Israel [Tel: 972-3-6460517; Fax: 972-3-6423639]), **Interrelated Nationhood: Israelis and Palestinians.**

¶ Presents a conceptual model of the growth of nationhood, in which conflict plays a significant role. Specifically, it is demonstrated how the conflict between the local population in Palestine & the immigrating Jewish nationalists (Zionists) brought about the transformation of Ottoman Muslim & pan-Arab identity into Palestinian nationhood. Thus, just as Zionism is a product of the conflict between Jews & European nationalisms, Palestinianism is a product of the conflict between the Arabs of Palestine & Zionism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29102 / ISA / 1994 / 9363

**Neuwirth, Gertrud & De Vries, John** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6 [Tel: 613-788-2600; Fax: 613-788-4062]), **Refugees: A New Underclass?**

¶ Analysis of 1986 census data on immigrants from Third World refugee-producing countries who had arrived in Canada since 1978 shows that both male (M) & female (F) immigrants had consistently lower incomes than did similarly educated Ms & Fs born in Canada, suggesting that these immigrants may form a new underclass. Here, 1986-1991 census data are used to investigate whether immigrants' economic positions have improved over time. The average wage income & occupational placement of several M & F immigrant cohorts who have arrived since 1978 are compared with those of M & F Canadian-born with roughly similar levels of education. By controlling for the immigrants' language skills in English or French, as measured by census questions, it is explored whether knowledge of an official language facilitates the transfer of educational capital to the Canadian economy. Discussion focuses on whether the initial low wages of immigrants should be interpreted primarily as a function of their relatively short stay or whether systemic factors prevent their economic advancement in Canada. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29103 / ISA / 1994 / 9364

**Newman, Barbara M.** (Dept Family Relations & Human Development Ohio State U, Columbus 43210 [Tel: 614-488-5415; Fax: 614-488-8958]), **A Developmental Perspective on the Bonds and Boundaries of Adolescence.**

¶ Examines the development of social bonds & developmental boundaries for adolescents in the US, analyzing group identification for a sample of low-income, minority students who had been identified as having academic promise, 140 rising tenth & eleventh graders, & 270 rising seventh graders. Patterns are examined by age & gender for involvement with various groups, the relative importance of friends in comparison to family, school, & community groups, & the relationship between group identity & other psychological variables. For this sample, group identity developed over the period of early adolescence, becoming a more central aspect of social orientation during the high school years. What sociohistorical factors prevent adolescents from forming meaningful social bonds? Two explanations are proposed: (1) changes linking family structure & poverty make parental figures psychologically unavailable to provide emotional support; & (2) changes in the cultural climate have given the economic system predominance over the family & community systems. Success has been defined by the business ethic. Adolescents who fail in school, experience little challenge in paid labor market activities, & have little chance to work, consequently lose their sense of connection with the dominant value system, including hope for their own success & respect for the success of others. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29104 / ISA / 1994 / 9365

**Neymer, Yuri Lvovich** (Regional Interbranch Research Center Informatsiologiya, Dinamovskaya st 2 Kharkov 310023 Ukraine [Tel: 0572-431-527]), **Social and Economic Changes in the Ukraine and Attitude of the Employees to the Labour.**

¶ Argues that low labor remuneration & absence of confidence in stability of position lead to decreased interest in work among workers in state-run enterprises, based on 1991/92 panel data obtained in the Ukraine (N = 1,200 workers). Analysis identifies 4 groups of workers differentiated by attitudes toward work: (1) those who work without fully utilizing their abilities, without interest & enthusiasm (67% of Ss), (2) those who work fully utilizing their abilities, but without interest & enthusiasm (18%), (3) those who work without fully utilizing their abilities, but with interest & enthusiasm (9%), & (4) those who work fully utilizing their abilities, with interest & enthusiasm (6%). Separate analyses by social class reveal similar tendencies. These results confirm findings of 1990 research conducted in Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, & Azerbaijan. It is concluded that attitudes of workers toward labor is determined by the socioeconomic & political situation of the state. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29105 / ISA / 1994 / 9366

**Ng, Tang Nah** (Dept Sociology Emory U, Atlanta GA 30322 [e-mail: socbn560@umvml.bitnet]), **The Democratic Transition Model: Debt, Democracy and Welfare Efforts in Four Semi-Peripheral Nations, 1959-1986.**

¶ Argues that debt dependency is a conjunctural crisis conjoining elements of international structure & the structural propensities of dependent economies. It interacts with domestic & political institutions of democratic transitions to affect welfare efforts. Comparative-historical & time-series analyses of quantitative data for 1959-1986 from the ILO, World Bank, & UN, show that in structurally dependent nations, eg, Venezuela, Portugal, & Brazil, high debt dependency during the post-1974 OPEC era seemingly offset or diffused a pro-welfare thrust of democratization in 1961, 1974, & 1981, respectively. The democratic regimes of Spain (1976) & early Brazil (1959) reveal possible counteracting effects of relatively low debt dependency status in pre-OPEC transitions to democracy. The negative impact of investment & military dependence is also affirmed on welfare efforts in these nations. The effects of social structure in the world system on redistributive justice within semi-peripheral nations are made clearer especially when these nations are undergoing transitions to democracy & there are increased democratic opportunities for redistributive justice through welfare efforts by the state. Findings are relevant for structural dependency theory literature by extending it to debt dependency, but also for democracy literature by clarifying the contingent nature of democracy on dependency relationships, & for welfare state literature by bringing old questions of the welfare state to bear in a new context of semiperipheral nations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29106 / ISA / 1994 / 9367

**Niehoff, Jens-Uwe** (Instil Social Medicine & Epidemiology, D-10098 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-30-2202411; Fax: 49-30-2292741]), **The Transformation of Health Services in East Germany.**

¶ After the reunification of Germany, the equalization of living conditions is one of the most challenging targets of politics: one aspect is changes in health services & health indicators. Results of a project "Social Change and Health in East Germany" indicate that neither medical services nor health education can cope with growing differences, but changes in culture, social structures, values, & beliefs are of major concern. The argument is illustrated by changes in patterns of mortality, migration, & social structure. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29107 / ISA / 1994 / 9368

**Nielsen, François & Alderson, Arthur S.** (Dept Sociology U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599 [Fax: 1-919-962-7568]), **Income Inequality, Development, and the World System: Results from a Pooled Unbalanced Cross-National Data Set.**

¶ Interrelationships between income inequality, development, & world system processes are investigated using a cross-national data set that allows multiple observations on inequality (in different years) for the same country, producing an unbalanced data set in which countries contribute different numbers of observations, with a maximum of 88 countries & 279 observations, 1952-1988. Income inequality is measured in 3 ways

as share of the top quintile & 2 estimates of the Gini coefficient (decile- & quintile-based). World system effects are investigated against the background of a core model of income inequality that consists of 4 internal variables, with the following effects on inequality: sector dualism (positive), % labor force in agriculture (negative), natural rate of population (positive), & secondary school enrollment (negative). Six variables or sets of variables characterizing the position of a country in the world system have the following effects on inequality: world system position (positive effect of periphery vs core); Galtung's foreign trade structure (negative effect of export of manufactured goods); for 1967-1978 only, foreign capital penetration (positive effect of stock, some evidence of negative effect of flow); & no effect on inequality of export partner concentration, export commodity concentration, & export as % of GDP. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29108 / ISA / 1994 / 9369

Nielsen, Greg M. (Glendon Coll York U, Toronto Ontario M4N 3M6 [Tel: 416-736-2100]), **Habermas's Discourse Ethics and the Problem of Transculturalism.**

¶ Jürgen Habermas argues that communicative action orients itself toward achieving reasoned understanding between a speaker & a listener who share a common lifeworld. The speaker shares a normative or ethical responsibility with the listener in achieving understanding. Thus, truth claims cannot solely be defined from the position of the subject but must be aimed at intersubjective understanding. Only the subject that reasons for the other can hope to attain postconventional universals. The solution to the problem of moral universals in complex societies is drawn from the postconventional level of socialization. Here subjects learn a universalist moral point of view that is itself divided between the values & rights of individuals & those of the social contract. Criticisms of Habermas's problematic are presented. It is argued that the universal category that supports discourse ethics & the theory of moral development is vulnerable to the charge of elitism, & that it makes it difficult to account for transcultural hybrids, not so much at the systems level but more so at the level of lived language. It is also argued that the dual theory of system & lifeworld does not clearly distinguish language as a colonizing medium & that "risky (transcultural) agreements" need to be aesthetically as well as practically convincing. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29109 / ISA / 1994 / 9370

Niemelä, Jukka (Turku School Economics, SF-20500 Finland), **Quality of Work and Industrial Relations at Finnish Shipyards.**

¶ Analyzes how the quality of work & changes in industrial relations are related to each other at Finnish shipyards: Kvaerner Masa-Yards operates a yard in Helsinki & another in Turku; & Finnyards has two yards in Rauma. Since the mid-1980s, the shipyards have reduced their personnel by about 50%. Both Kvaerner Masa-Yards & Finnyards have adopted the strategy of flexible specialization. They build customized products & technologically advanced special vessels, & have implemented job redesign in order to increase productivity & functional flexibility. Industrial relations at the yards in Turku & Helsinki have changed from confrontation to cooperation, & management has adopted a participative strategy toward labor. Industrial relations at the yards in Rauma have never been as conflictual, & the structures for worker participation are less developed than at Kvaerner Masa-Yards. Examined is the impact that the difference in industrial relations has on the quality of work. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29110 / ISA / 1994 / 9371

Niemi, Iiris I. (Eurostat E2 Jean Monnet Building A2/18, L-2920 Luxembourg [Tel: 352-4301-32566; Fax: 352-4301-34415]), **Towards a European Time Use Survey.**

¶ Cross-national comparability will be one of the most challenging qualities of social surveys in the future. The Multinational Time-Budget Research Project in the late 1960s did pioneering work in developing the methods of gathering & analyzing data applicable to comparative time use studies. A harmonized European time use survey is the second cross-national attempt to standardize sampling, data collection, background variables, & coding scheme of time use studies. A pilot study is planned for 1995. For the primary activity, a common, three-digit, hierarchically structured coding scheme is developed, giving special attention to the quality of coding. Primary activity is based on content of the activity. Spatial & social contexts can be derived from location, "with whom" & "for whom" variables, & partly from the secondary activity. These variables allow flexible use & restructurings of the data for a variety of fur-

ther classifications & analysis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29111 / ISA / 1994 / 9372

Nieuwebeerta, Paul & Dirk de Graaf, Nan (Dept Sociology Nijmegen U, NL-6500 HK Netherlands [Tel: 31-80-613028; e-mail: u211360@hnykun11]), **Describing and Explaining the Level of Class Voting in 16 OECD Countries, 1950-1990.**

¶ Scholars using the manual & nonmanual class contrast, the alford index as measure for the level of class voting, & linear regression as technique of analysis, claim to find a decline in class voting in most Western industrialized countries. Recently, scholars in GB using a more detailed class scheme, the odds-ratio as measure for the level of class voting, & loglinear analyses, claim different conclusions for the UK. This debate is advanced here by analyzing data from 16 countries, using loglinear modeling & a 6-class version of the EGP class scheme. For most countries, a significant decline in class voting is found. The extent to which this decline is explained in the level of class voting is addressed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29112 / ISA / 1994 / 9373

Nieuwebeerta, Paul, Dirk de Graaf, Nan & Ultee, W. C. (Dept Sociology U Nijmegen, NL-6500 HK Netherlands [Tel: 31-80-613028; e-mail: u211360@hnykun11]), **Contextual Effects of Social Mobility on Political Party Preference in 15 OECD Countries.**

¶ Several individual & contextual hypotheses about the impact of intergenerational class mobility on political party preferences are tested by employing multilevel models. The models are run on 150 cross-national data sets representing 15 OECD countries over the period 1958-1989. Contextual analysis shows that (1) a class with a high level of inflow mobility has a bigger impact on newcomers than does a class with a lower level of inflow; (2) the higher the level of outflow mobility in the manual class the more right-wing the political preference of this class is, & the higher the level of outflow in a nonmanual class, the more left-wing the political preferences of that class is; & (3) the higher level of "deviant political inflow" into a class, the more the political preference of the immobile will change in the direction of the newcomers' preferences. The relevance of these findings is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29113 / ISA / 1994 / 9374

Nimark, Ashakant (Dept Sociology Dowling Coll, Long Island NY 11769-1999 [Tel: 516-244-3116]), **Impact of Communication Media on Two Rural-Urban Communities in India.**

¶ Examines the impact of communication media, specifically TV & video cassette recorders, in bringing about social change in two rural & urban communities in India. Through a series of site visits & interviews in the communities & with media producers, policymakers, & distributors, popular & research-based views are tested regarding the impact of media in generating complex patterns of social change in India & in Third World societies more generally. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29114 / ISA / 1994 / 9375

Nirmal, Chiranjivi Jivaraj (No 4 MG Rd, Bangalore 1 Karnataka 560001 India [Tel: 080-5588560]), **Media Imaging of the Care of the Elderly in South India in the 90's.**

¶ Argues that the mass media has become a social force affecting the elderly in India. Questions addressed include: How does the media reflect such concerns & what has emerged consequently? In urban India, what does it mean to grow old? It is contended that dialogue on the elderly has become more explicit, & their alienation more recognized. Data are derived from a content analysis of *The Hindu*, *Times of India*, religious publications, film reviews, & script of Sandhya Ragam. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29115 / ISA / 1994 / 9376

Nissen, Ursula (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Freibadstr 30 D-81543 Munich Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 089-62306-222; Fax: 089-62306-162]), **Early Political Socialization of Girls and Boys in East and West Germany.**

¶ The unique historical situation that has developed in unified Germany since 1989 has made possible research of the structural frame conditions of two entirely different social systems in terms of their effects on the way of life & life planning of individuals, as well as of political socialization (in the sense of their articulation). Focus here is on gender-specific

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political socialization in childhood. Results of childhood research confirm the existence of gender-specific differences among West German children ages 8-12 in regard to the appropriation of space & in social behavior: the chances for the appropriation of public space are distinctly poorer for girls than for boys; boys have more frequent & more extensive contacts with peers than do girls. In view of different social conditions (eg. collective education vs individualization processes, stronger representation of women in public spaces & in the labor force), it might be assumed that the differences are less marked among East Germans. Research investigating this hypothesis is considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29116 / ISA / 1994 / 9377

Nixon, Paul J. (181A Gilbert Rd, Cambridge CB4 3PA England [Tel: 44-223-60927; Fax: 44-223-33-47-48]), **Civilizing Processes in the Gurghiu Valley, County Mures, Transylvania: Established and Outsiders Coming to Terms with One Another.**

¶ Relations between villagers of the Gurghiu Valley in postcommunist Romania are discussed, drawing on Norbert Elias's & John L. Scotson's *The Established and the Outsiders* (1965). In 1993, though many Hungarians make no claim to supremacy on the basis of their Austro-Hungarian lineage, some still regard their Romanian neighbors as socially inferior because of the latter's long-standing subordinate status under Habsburg rule. Romanians of this zone, once confined to poorer plots of land, have not easily gained access to professional or skilled occupations. Following changes in late 1989, Romanian villagers were incited to acts of violence against Hungarians, fearful that there might be yet another reversal in political, group, & personal fortune if Hungary mobilized against Transylvania. Points of reference that continue to be drawn on in spirals of hostility, fearfulness, paranoia, & envy are identified, exploring possibilities open to Gypsies, to improve their standing vis-à-vis their Romanian & Hungarian neighbors. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29117 / ISA / 1994 / 9378

Nocifora, Enzo (Dipt sociologia, via Salaria 113 I-00198 Rome Italy [Tel: 06-8542167; Fax: 06-8552631]), **The Mediterranean Tourism: Communication and Conflict.**

¶ Discusses tourism in the Mediterranean context, noting that modern tourism is not merely a leisure activity. Ways that can provide a link between North & South, & West & East, are suggested, arguing that touristic communication can help prevent conflict & war. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29118 / ISA / 1994 / 9379

Nocifora, Enzo & Cattaneo, Angela (Dipt sociologia, via Salaria 113 I-00198 Rome Italy [Tel: 06-8542167; Fax: 06-8552631]), **Traffic and Quality of Urban Life.**

¶ After reviewing the limitations & value of qualitative/quantitative approaches found in the literature on the quality of urban life, investigated are social problems caused by traffic, particularly by the use of private means of transport. These issues are usually dealt with from a structural viewpoint: choice between private/public means of transport, parking areas, lanes reserved to buses & taxis, traffic-excluded zones, etc. Here, a microsocial approach is adopted, referring to the specific aspect of Erving Goffman's interpretative paradigm dealing with interpersonal behaviors in public in the urban context. The research utilizes instruments already elaborated in an experimental phase & tested on a population sample from the urban metropolitan area. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29119 / ISA / 1994 / 9380

Noiriel, Gérard (Dept sciences sociales Ecole normale supérieure, F-75005 Paris Cedex France [Tel: 44-32-3164; Fax: 44-32-3026]), **The Concept of "National Habitus" in the Sociology of Norbert Elias.**

¶ By placing "the society of individuals" at the center of his preoccupations, Norbert Elias marked a break with the traditional presuppositions that had until then guided political analyses of the concept of nation. By defining the nation as a social group, he placed emphasis on the fundamental question of how the social process of group formation was to be explained, ie, the historical process by which a group of individuals ("I") becomes integrated into a given collectivity ("we"). Elias showed that the state had played a key role in the integration of individuals into the national group. With the rise of parliamentary democracy & the two world wars, the nation-state, by guaranteeing their security & the protection of their interests, became the main "social unit of survival" available

to citizens. The concept of "national habitus" allowed Elias to reject the old nationalist metaphysics of the "psychology of peoples" without denying, as did his Marxist counterparts, the reality of "national characters." Here, this perspective is measured against other major currents of contemporary thought, arguing that Elias's analysis offers a solution to certain contradictions inherent in the Weberian sociology of the state. The concept of habitus, applied exclusively in French sociology to the study of class determinations, is discussed, anticipating the late work of Michel Foucault on the *etatisation* (assumption by the state) of power relations. Empirical implications of Elias's theoretical approach for the study of questions related to the current political conjuncture, in particular, the issues of the integration of immigrants & the difficulties of European construction, are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29120 / ISA / 1994 / 9381

Noivo, Edite (Dept Sociology U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [Tel: 514-343-5722]), **Immigrant Families and Social Injuries: The Life-Worlds of Three Generations.**

¶ An examination of the multiple burdens & social injuries generated by class, gender, migration, & minority group membership explores the marital & parent-child relationships of three generations of Canadian immigrant families, including how the cultural prescriptions of gender & generational labor divisions translate into added hardships, mostly for women. Discussion covers intergenerational economic aid, emotional support, resource transfers, & these families' struggles to achieve upward social mobility. Data suggest that although Canadian immigrant family members find themselves at the crossroads of several social injuries, through familistic orientations & immigrant culture strategies they manage to preserve a strong family cohesion & ethnic group survival. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29121 / ISA / 1994 / 9382

Noivo, Edite (Dept Sociology U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [Tel: 514-343-5722]), **Ethnicity, Gender and Violence: Inter-Generational Relations in Immigrant Families.**

¶ Immigrant & minority group statuses, gender prescriptions & working class membership result in added burdens for women in immigrant families. Explored here is how socioeconomic & intergenerational family pressures prompt family violence in a Canadian ethnic group. Focus is on how cultural gendered norms, parental authority, & ethnic community control sustain high levels of violence against women. Empirical evidence suggests that ethnic minority family violence is extensive & its diverse cultural manifestations quite complex. Guardians of ethnic cultures & family group cohesion, these women experience several minority statuses, related to gender, class, & ethnicity, & constant physical & psychological violence from their marital partners, aged parents, & youth. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29122 / ISA / 1994 / 9383

Noll, Heinz-Herbert (ZUMA Center Survey Research & Methodology, D-68072 Mannheim Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 621-1246-241; Fax: 621-1246-100]), **Quality of Life and Welfare Disparities within the European Community.**

¶ Compares the objective living conditions & the subjective quality of life in the member countries of the European Community (EC) over time, using economic & social indicators. An attempt is made to use summary & synthetic measures in order to present an overall view of the present state of the quality of life & welfare disparities within the EC. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29123 / ISA / 1994 / 9384

Norris, Douglas A., Villeneuve, Ghislaine & Horlor, David (Statistics Canada, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6 [Tel: 613-951-2572; Fax: 613-951-0387]), **Applications of the 1992 Canadian Time Use Survey.**

¶ In 1992, Statistics Canada conducted a national time-use survey as part of the ongoing General Social Survey Program. A main objective of the survey was the improved measurement of unpaid work, including child care. Here, the survey methodology is described, & results are presented, particularly those related to the measurement of unpaid work. Studies that have been conducted or are ongoing using the time-use database are summarized. Focus is on uses of the episode file, taking into account technical & methodological issues. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29124 / ISA / 1994 / 9385

Nothnagel, Detlev (Limmerstr 49, Hannover D-30451 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-511-4583696]), **Informal Processes of Anticipation and Structures of Competition in Elementary Particle Physics.**

¶ High energy physics is a corporate culture based on a structure of segments linked by a framework of trade routes. Through these routes, ideas, calculations, tricks, or people are moved, linking a locally dispersed structure to an overall, nonlocal culture & giving rise to processes of "traduction." In this manner, abstract theoretical reasoning is transformed by specific mediating processes into experimentally meaningful variables, with different segments perceiving each other in terms of valuable products or potential users to enroll. Cross-cutting ties thus are an essential part of the sign-producing activity & in the creation of new orders. On the other hand—mainly within a segment—trade routes & the exchange of goods establish a spatiotemporal framework of common time, giving rise to competition & thus linear time. Times of competition are times of informal anticipation regarding what the significant others might do. Based on fieldwork in high energy physics, such exchange & anticipation patterns are outlined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29125 / ISA / 1994 / 9386

Novick, Susana (National Commission Scientific & Technology Research Buenos Aires State U, 1407 Argentina [Tel: 541-567-3423; Fax: 541-568-6150]), **Argentine's Population Policies: 1870-1989. A View from the State.**

¶ Reviews Argentina's population policies, 1870-1989, at the legal level, in an attempt to show the relation between development strategies, political process, & population policies. It is described how demographic aspects were inserted in national development planning, noting the specific laws addressing fertility, nuptiality, & international migration. While analysis reveals a positive relationship between population policies & the different demographic strategies adopted, the impact on long-term population trends cannot clearly be demonstrated. The current opportunity to design new policies in accordance with democratic principles is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29126 / ISA / 1994 / 9387

Nowak, Andrzej, Zienkowski, Leszek & Urbaniak, Jakub (Instytut Studiów Społecznych U Warszawski, PL-00183 Poland [Tel: 48-22-315153; Fax: 48-22-315153]), **Modelling Changes in Eastern and Central Europe.**

¶ Social & economic transitions often occur in an abrupt, rapid, & non-uniform manner, similar to phase transitions in physics—"bubbles of new" appear in the sea of "old." Computer simulations using cellular automata show that a bubble begins to form when a given element becomes more likely to change to a new position if it is surrounded by other elements that have themselves changed. The success of the transition depends on how effectively clusters of "new" grow & become interconnected. The theoretical model is supported by data concerning economic growth in Poland 1989-1992, revealing that new businesses were created in regions where there were existing businesses & that such clusters expanded to neighboring regions; in other regions, economic decline occurred despite the global growth of the national economy. Growing diversity in the societies of Central & Eastern Europe is due to a self-induced division into the "bubbles" of the "new" & "old." Growth of the "bubbles" of the "new" & the resistance of the "old" can be understood in terms of cluster growth & survival. In the society composed of clusters, global indicators might be very misleading, since they may average the thriving clusters of new & decaying clusters of old. Practical implications concerning how to facilitate economic transition are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29127 / ISA / 1994 / 9388

Noya, Javier (Dept Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28223 Spain), **"Humeur de soi." Humour, Reflexivity and Morality.**

¶ To laugh at oneself is becoming the hegemonic kind of humor in modern or postmodern societies. The two key social factors that bring about this change in humor are the individualization process & the democratic culture promoted by the mass media. G. Lipovetsky defends this hypothesis in *L'Ere du vide* (The Era of Emptiness). Drawing on empirical evidence, this argument is criticized & an alternative causal model of explanation of reflexive humor is offered. Examined are: (1) the reversibility & multidimensionality of the individualization process; (2) the importance of social classes, contradictory class positions, & distinction strategies; & (3) the role played by (moral) ambiguity & (status) inconsistency

in reflexivity phenomena. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29128 / ISA / 1994 / 9389

Noya-Miranda, Javier (Dept Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28223 Spain [Tel: 003415933911; Fax: 003413942850]), **Social Class, Evaluations of Inequality and Norms of Distributive Justice in Spain.**

¶ Addresses the internal organization of attitudes toward social inequality & distributive justice in Spain. The importance of the social class cleavage, comparing J. H. Goldthorpe's & Erik Olin Wright's schemes, is assessed, using data drawn from several survey projects. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29129 / ISA / 1994 / 9390

Nupponen, Terttu (Institt Sociology U Jyväskylä, SF-40351 Finland [Tel: 358-41-60-29-28; Fax: 358-41-60-29-21]), **Professional Control and National Reconstruction: Modern Urbanism, Planning Technologies and Professional Strategies of Finnish Architects in Wartime.**

¶ The emergence of the Kokemäki River Valley Regional Plan in WWII-era Finland was primarily determined by direct professional interests of the architects & those of the wood-processing industry. It also manifested a gradual rationalization of the industrial order of the society, & exemplifies the technologies of modern urbanism. The core of the new regional planning technology—governmentality—was a voluntary planning organization. Rural municipalities became new parties in land use planning. The new planning technology changed old relations of practitioners & clients in architecture. The action of Alvar Aalto & other Finnish architects in the 1940s can be understood as striving for professional domination. However, this planning innovation is important also as a result of the work that the nationalist elites did in modernizing peripheral society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29130 / ISA / 1994 / 9391

Nwa-chil, Chudi C. (Dept Sociology/Anthropology Nnamdi Azikiwe U, Awka Anambra State Nigeria), **Science and Technology: The Path to Nigeria's Development.**

¶ At independence, Nigeria had considerable reserves of minerals, human & natural resources, a sizable land area, & a variety of food & cash crops, with suitable climate to grow in. Nigeria, however, has remained poor due to a lack of technology, which has hindered self-reliance in the production of goods & exploitation of the environment. Efforts to develop technologically are commendable, but inadequate. Obstacles to technology development are discussed, & a sociological blueprint for development is provided. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29131 / ISA / 1994 / 9392

O Riagáin, Pádraig (Linguistic Instit Ireland, Dublin 2 [Tel: 011-353-1-676-5489; Fax: 011-353-1-661-0004]), **The Production and Reproduction of a National Language: Irish Language Policy, 1922-1993.**

¶ In Ireland, the cultural (linguistic) division of labor in the early twentieth century was both hierarchical & segmental: Irish speakers were primarily found both among the poorest farming classes &, within that class, in the most remote regions. Yet despite its low social status & the well-established dynamic of decline, the newly independent state in 1922 launched a broad three-pronged strategy to establish Irish as a national language that in essence remains the framework of language policy to the present. Since then, while the original marginal group of Irish speakers has declined in both absolute & relative terms, there has been an increase in the proportions of Irish speakers in certain, mainly middle class groups. In some ways, the earlier pattern of shift appears to have been stabilized, but the objective to make Irish the national language has clearly failed. The Irish situation can be compared to others in which a state sought to impose as a national language one that was originally spoken only by a minority. The limited impact of the policy arises from: (1) structural weaknesses in the original linguistic market; (2) the limited capacity of the state to intervene in the market; (3) a rather poor understanding of the process of language change; & (4) an unwillingness in recent decades to maintain its influence in the market. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29132 / ISA / 1994 / 9393

O'Connor, Julia S. (Dept Sociology McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4MG [Tel: 905-525-9140; e-mail: oconnor@mcmail.cis.mcmaster.ca]), **Globalization, Regionalization**



# and Welfare State Regimes: A Comparative Analysis of the Structuring and Restructuring of Welfare States on the European Periphery.

¶ An analysis of the welfare state in Ireland relative to other small open economies on the European periphery since Ireland became a member of the European Union (EU) in 1973. Focus is on welfare state activity as reflected in programs & policies relating to employment & emigration, taxation, & social expenditure. As an open economy on the periphery of Europe & a member of the EU, Ireland facilitates an examination of the influences on public policy development of processes such as restructuring of the labor market associated with the globalization of production on the one hand, & on the other, of processes such as the harmonization of legislation within the EU, especially legislation relating to the labor market & equality issues, & the framing of programs to conform to the requirements of EU structural funds. Also analyzed is whether the Irish welfare state has converged toward one or another of the European welfare state regimes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29133 / ISA / 1994 / 9394

O'Hara, Sabine U. (Dept Economics Rensselaer Polytechnic Instit, Troy NY 12180 [Tel: 518-276-8096]), **Economic Aggression—Ecological Destruction.**

¶ Examines the links between economics & ecology according to the framework of economic theory, its basic assumptions, performance indicators, & valuation criteria, raising the question of how the mind set of economic valuation, & its claims to universality & objectivity, impact the pervasive ecological destruction now being experienced. The economic system's inability to consider ecologically relevant criteria is examined along with aggression. The continuing narrowing of socioeconomic models & diversity & valuation criteria are examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29134 / ISA / 1994 / 9395

O'Neill, Maggie (Dept Applied Social Sciences Crime Reduction Research Unit, Nottingham NG1 4BU England [Tel: 0602-418418; Fax: 0602-486813]), **Prostitution, Feminism and Critical Praxis: Methodological Considerations on the Theory/Practice Relationship.**

¶ Reports on participatory action research with female & male prostitutes. This work is contextualized within the Framework of a theoretical perspective influenced by Western Marxism, anthropology, social theory, & feminist theory. Focus is on the interrelationship between critical feminist theory, lived experience, & policy-oriented practice; critical praxis is a key outcome. The rise of the prostitutes' rights movement is an important index for examining the relationships between prostitution & feminism & for exploring the central issue of human rights & civil liberties for women working as prostitutes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29135 / ISA / 1994 / 9396

Odebiyi, A. I. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Obafemi Awolowo U, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **A Comparative Study of the Post-Hospital Adjustments of Patients from Traditional and Western Orthodox Psychiatric Treatment Centers.**

¶ A retrospective study of the treatment outcomes of patients who received treatment at two well-established traditional psychiatric treatment centers in Nigeria, as compared with the treatment outcomes of patients, matched in terms of symptoms, who received treatment at a Western orthodox psychiatric hospital. A culture-related structure of care was discovered at the traditional center that differed significantly from the custodial approach at the Western orthodox center. Even though a significantly greater % of patients who received treatment at the traditional center were admitted for longer periods on first admission than those of the Western center, this did not negatively affect their functional performance after discharge: a majority of patients from both groups assumed their financial & domestic responsibility after discharge. Further, even though more of the traditional group suffered readmissions after discharge, this traditional group remained in society for a longer period of time prior to readmission than the hospital group. Relationships between healers & patients are discussed. It is concluded that traditional psychiatrists contribute significantly to mental health care in Nigeria, & formal recognition is recommended. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29136 / ISA / 1994 / 9397

Okada, Takeshi (Faculty Education Kagoshima U, 890 Japan [Tel: 0992-85-7760; Fax: 0992-85-7735]), **Ascription Relationships in Stu-**

**dent Sport Team of Japanese University.**

¶ In Japan, many university students traditionally join various sport teams in which vertical relationships predominate, particularly, according to grade seniority. Here, it is explored why lower graders accept the authority & direction of advanced graders, based on questionnaires completed by 358 members of sport teams at 2 universities. Findings indicate that advanced graders are attributed humanity, friendship, & coerciveness power resources by those in lower grades. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29137 / ISA / 1994 / 9398

Olaru, Costel & Sion, Sorin (Youth Studies & Research Centre, 4-6 Dem. I. Dobrescu Str R-70119 Bucharest Romania [Tel: 401-6386045; Fax: 401-3124199]), **Young People Searching for Their Identity. The "Fan" Phenomenon in Romania.**

¶ An analysis of "Cenaclul Flacara," a kind of fan phenomenon in Romania that started in 1974. Data are from content analysis of newspapers & interviews with ex-fans. Three youth subcultures are studied within the postmodernism framework. The youth identity construction in these subcultures is analyzed from the viewpoint of social identification/differences, taking into consideration the relationships between groups & their ritualization, the importance of territorial problems in intergroup relationships, & affiliation/difference signs & their significance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29138 / ISA / 1994 / 9399

Oldenquist, Andrew G. (Mershon Center Ohio State U, Columbus 43201 [Fax: 614-292-2407]), **Alienation in American Urban Slums.**

¶ There is a deep lack of community within US urban slums that frustrates attempts to improve them from within. Research should investigate empirical correlations between features of the slum & absence of concern or hostility toward it. Secondary causes of slum pathologies may operate independently of, & reinforce, broader sociopolitical causes, eg, racism & lack of adequate jobs, of alienation among slum dwellers. Features of the slum that suppress concern & sense of community include: graffiti; lack of physical security; untended, uncaring, dirty appearance; lack of unique features as possible objects of pride, eg, art, architecture, & sports teams; & lack of sense of being needed or accepted by other members of the community. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29139 / ISA / 1994 / 9400

Olin, Kalevi A. W. (Dept Social Sciences Sport U Jyväskylä, SF-40351 Finland [Tel: 358-41-602040; 358-41-602031]), **On Study of Sport Leadership, Power and Structure of Society.**

¶ Explores the relationships between sport, power, & society from a leadership perspective. The purpose is to relate study of sport leaders to a broader frame of reference of the study of power elite in society. Particular interest is focused on the sport elite & its possible relationships to the power elite of such social institutions as culture, business, & politics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29140 / ISA / 1994 / 9401

Oliva-Augusto, M. Helena (Dept Sociologia U São Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil [Tel: 55-11-280-8612; Fax: 55-11-211-2096]), **The Individual, Contemporary Life and Health Technology.**

¶ Investigates the impact of changes in health-related technology on individuals & public health policies in Brazil, based on analysis of: federal legislation; the actions of agencies specialized in formulation & implementation of government policies that affect the production, importation, adaptation, & use of medical & hospital equipment; & data obtained via questionnaires administered to public health services users. The greatly expanded use of modern medical technology has significantly changed health professionals' activities, as well as the expectations of those affected by these practices. Professionals seem to have distanced themselves from knowledge gathered through direct contact with the patient, & they rely increasingly on technology. Further, the emphasis placed on the individual, rather than collective, dimension of care, does not necessarily mean individualized treatment. On the other hand, the expectations of those needing medical care have changed: many see a professional as competent if he relies on laboratory examinations & the use of sophisticated technology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29141 / ISA / 1994 / 9402

**Oliva-Augusto, M. Helena** (Dept Sociologia U São Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil [Tel: 55-11-280-8612; Fax: 55-11-211-2096]), **Individual, Time and Death in Contemporary Society.**

¶ The relations that bind members of a society together & allow them to formulate shared ideas about the world, eg, the ways in which the nature of time is perceived, also permit them to attribute specific meanings to the various dimensions of their existence. Here, the meaning of death & life for members of contemporary society is discussed. Focus is on the emergence of the individual, the idea of freedom, & changes in the notion of time in the late eighteenth & early nineteenth centuries. The historical form of sociability that emerged in the modern world & made possible the idea of a free individual, as well as its empirical existence, also carried with it a new idea of time in which death came to be dramatically perceived as a definite limit to everyone's life. The recognition of such a limit opposes the idea of eternity, the acknowledgement of finitude, & by the same token, points to the impossibility for the moment to be repeated, thus stressing time's irreversibility, vs cyclicity. These features are identified in the contemporary world, noting changes in the meaning of life & death. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29142 / ISA / 1994 / 9403

**Oliveria, Orlandina de & García, Brígida** (Colegio México, 10740 Mexico DF [Tel: 645-5955; Fax: 645-0464]), **Labor Market Changes in Urban Areas: Mexico 1986-1992.**

¶ Traces the evolution of manufacturing employment in 16 metropolitan areas of Mexico during the 1980s, a period of economic crisis & restructuring of productive activities. Data from the Urban National Employment Household Survey are used to examine where the reduction of industrial employment has been concentrated, & whether there has been a spatial relocation of industrial employment. Both aspects are related to the new export-oriented manufacturing model adopted in Mexico during the 1980s. The consequences of the economic crisis & restructuring for the deterioration of wages & labor conditions in manufacturing activities are also examined, noting gender differences in employment, wages, & labor conditions in different urban areas. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29143 / ISA / 1994 / 9404

**Olupona, Jacob K.** (African-American & African Studies U California, Davis 95616 [Tel: 916-752-8354; Fax: 916-752-9704]), **Religious Solidarities, Civil Society and National Integration in Contemporary Nigeria.**

¶ Examines the critical role of religious groups & solidarities in the emergence & development of the nation-state in postindependence Nigeria. In the post-civil-war period, religious groups provided support for the Nigerian civil religion inspired by the ruling elite. In the 1970s & 1980s, Muslim-Christian conflicts over the new constitution & the violence unleashed by fundamentalist groups posed serious threats to national integration. However, in the 1990s, religious associations support & strengthen the development of civil society, & play an important role in the democratization process by speaking out against military dictatorship & the corrupt state system. The future role of religion in the nation's political life is also considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29144 / ISA / 1994 / 9405

**Olzak, Susan & Olivier, Johan** (Dept Sociology Stanford U, CA 94305 [Tel: 415-723-3830; e-mail: olzak@leland.stanford.edu]), **The Dynamics of Racial and Ethnic Mobilization in South Africa and the United States: A Comparative Study.**

¶ Compares sources of contemporary racial & ethnic mobilization, using data on ethnic/racial collective action events in the US, 1954-1993, & South Africa, 1969-1986 (N = 2,824 & 3,147 events, respectively). Focus is on: (1) Does the time path of racial desegregation affect the rate of racial unrest? (2) Once competition processes have begun, do they continue to affect the rate of racial unrest? (3) How do actions by the state, in particular repressive measures, affect the rate of racial unrest? Event-history analysis tests whether processes of race/ethnic competition activate efforts of competitive exclusion & conflict. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29145 / ISA / 1994 / 9406

**Oner, Ilknur** (Inst Planning Studies U Nottingham, NG7 2RD England [Tel: 0602-515151; Fax: 0602-515232]), **The Integration of Female Migrants into an Urban Labour Force: A Case Study of the Ke-**

**ban Dam Migrants in Elazig.**

¶ Explores the experiences of females in a displaced Keban Dam migrant group in Elazig, eastern Turkey, using observational & interview data obtained from 80 mothers & 80 daughters. Focus is on the integration of Keban Dam female migrants into the urban labor force. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29146 / ISA / 1994 / 9407

**Öresjö, Eva** (Dept Building Functions Analysis U Lund, S-22100 Sweden [Tel: 46-46-10-73-34; Fax: 46-46-10-73-29]), **Transition Step by Step and Residents' Involvement: Housing Renewal Experiences in Sweden.**

¶ The orientation of Swedish housing policy has shifted from large-scale production of new houses in great estates to renewal & restoration of the existing housing stock. This change calls for new strategies in community planning. Here, distinctions are identified between expressed ideals & realized projects, suggesting a confrontation between planners & ordinary people. From his/her professional position, the planner is concerned with how the renewal will turn out, while community residents are concerned with the impact of the renewal process on the individual. Case studies in Swedish community planning are presented, with attention to strategies for increasing residents' involvement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29147 / ISA / 1994 / 9408

**Örkény, Antal** (Inst Sociology, Budapest H-1088 Hungary [Tel: 361-266-3860; Fax: 361-266-3860]), **Everyday Perception of Social Justice as a Cognitive Wall between East and West.**

¶ The collapse of state socialism & the emerging new liberal democracies are examined at the political level, with attention to issues of social justice. Analysis of belief structures & value orientations suggests that a new kind of wall—a cognitive one—is emerging that may divide Eastern & Western societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29148 / ISA / 1994 / 9409

**Orkin, F. Mark** (CASE, PO Box 32882 Braamfontein 2017 South Africa [Tel: 27-11-403-4204; Fax: 27-11-403-1005]), **Ideology and Political Alienation in Civil Society: Church and Labour in South Africa.**

¶ The contemporary literature on the relationship between governance & civil society tends to neglect that the institutions of the latter may differ in important respects: in the way their origins shape their posture toward the state, & in the constitutive ideologies that motivate & inform their members' practices. Such differences affect members' subjective political alienation or efficacy. These effects are modulated by background factors (eg, class, education, & gender), & the way they carry through intervening variables like participation. Here, these variations are explored by a loglinear meta-analysis of 2 probability sample surveys of 800 respondents in each of 2 large & influential mass-based civil-society organizations in South Africa: the black (Afrika) section of the *Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk*, originating in the missionary activity of the mother church of apartheid's Afrikaner ruling elite; & *COSATU*, the predominantly black & politically radical trade union federation that led the opposition to apartheid before the unbanning of the African National Congress. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29149 / ISA / 1994 / 9410

**Orlova, Irene B.** (Inst Socio-Political Research Russian Academy Sciences, 32-A Leninsky Prospekt 117334 Moscow [Tel: 095-938-61-31; Fax: 095-938-00-79]), **Migratory Processes in the Ex-USSR under Conditions of Social Cataclysms.**

¶ Serious social cataclysms in the former USSR stimulated dramatic migratory processes: migration not only grew, but took on unprecedented forms regarding: ethnic motives (including migration of Russian-speakers from former Soviet republics as a consequence of the derussification policy), appearance of refugees, & repatriation of deported people. Highlighted here are the social, ethnic, sociopsychological, & other conflicts provoked by this migration, based on sociological research, statistical data, & other sources. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29150 / ISA / 1994 / 9411

**Ormel, J. & Kempen, G. I. J. M.** (Dept Health Sciences U Groningen, NL-9700 RB Netherlands [Tel: 31-50-633065; Fax: 31-50-632406]), **Excess Morbidity and Disability in the Older Lower**

# SES Strata: Can Socioeconomic Gradients in Health Behaviors, Psychosocial Stress, Mastery, and Social Support Explain This Excess?

¶ Health behaviors, psychosocial stress, self-efficacy, mastery/control, social isolation & support, & chemophysical hazards may account for the concentration of preventable morbidity & disability in middle & early old age in the lower socioeconomic strata. Here, a sample from the Dutch population age 57+ (N = 5,300) is used to demonstrate the socioeconomic gradient in morbidity & disability in middle & early old age in the Dutch population, & to examine the extent to which this gradient can be explained by a similar gradient in risk factors. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29151 / ISA / 1994 / 9412

Ormel, J., Lindenberg, S., Steverink, N., Van Eyk, L. & Neiboer, A. P. (Dept Health Sciences U Groningen, NL-9700 RB Netherlands (Tel: 31-50-633065; Fax: 31-50-632406)), **Quality of Life and the Theory of Social Production Functions: A Unifying Framework for Understanding Quality of Life.**

¶ In medical & psychiatric practice, research, & policy, quality of life (QoL) is increasingly recognized as a major outcome, in addition to morbidity & survival. Here, a theoretical framework—the social production function theory—is described to help guide the construction of a nomological network & conceptualization/operationalization of QoL that can be used to develop hypotheses on the determinants of QoL in medical & psychiatric patients. This framework assumes that: people act rationally & are goal-directed, behavior is subject to restrictions, & people in general strive toward physical & social well-being. Since health problems can be defined in terms of restrictions to production capacity, QoL may be reconceptualized as: (1) realized physical & social well-being; (2) current production capacity; & (3) anticipated or future well-being & production capacity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29152 / ISA / 1994 / 9413

Ortega, Antonio C. (Centro Ciencias Humanas & Artes U Federal Uberlandia, Brazil (Tel: 55-034-2352888; Fax: 55-034-2352028)), **Articulación sectorial e interprofesional de intereses en la agricultura Brasileña** (The Sectorial and Interprofessional Articulation of Interests in Brazilian Agriculture). (SPA)

¶ Examines changes in the system of representation of agrarian interests during the period of modernization & industrialization of Brazilian agriculture. The emergence of a system of sectorial representation in place of the traditional horizontal system based on professional organizations of a general character is analyzed. The old unitary organizations have lost their appeal to agriculturists, & are being replaced by different types of organizations more focused on the specificities of different agricultural branches. It is argued that interprofessional organizations are the axis on which the modern articulation between the productive & industrial sectors in the Brazilian agroalimentary system rests. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29153 / ISA / 1994 / 9414

Ortman, Andreas & Squire, Richard C. (Bowdoin Coll, Brunswick ME 04011 (Tel: 207-725-3592; Fax: 207-725-3123)), **The Organization of the Liberal Arts College: A Game-Theoretic Approach.**

¶ Models the liberal arts college as a cascade of principal-agent games with the student/alumni body serving as the ultimate principal, the professor serving as the ultimate agent, & the overseer & administrator serving as either a principal or an agent, depending on whether they are studied in relation to the player above or below them. By studying the goals of the major classes of individuals & the conflicts that result, game-theoretic analysis can appraise the success of various organizational forms widely used in such colleges. The utility of this approach is illustrated by a case study of Bowdoin Coll (Brunswick, ME). As a consequence of the college's lack of commitment to an effective monitoring technology, a dramatic failure of incentive alignment is observed in both academic & administrative areas. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29154 / ISA / 1994 / 9415

Orzack, Louis H. (PO Box 457 New Town Branch, Boston MA 02258 (e-mail: lhorzak@andromeda.rutgers.edu)), **Trans-National Professions and Multi-National Public Authority: Global Confrontations during the Twenty-First Century.**

¶ Intergovernmental compacts along with expanding domains of sov-

eignty of regional & supranational public arrangements increasingly challenge understanding of professions based in national domains. Global exchanges of resources induce national governments to negotiate internationally for new mechanisms to monitor & control the flows of professional services. Growing international competition & mobility of services & practitioners reduce insularity of national markets, thus impinging on domains of professions. Further, regional structures, eg, the European Union, proposals of advisory bodies such as OECD & UNESCO, agreements reached through GATT negotiations, & trade compacts impinge on parochial understanding of professions. Expansion of negotiations regarding the work of professions to multidimensional matrices will present new challenges to professional bodies. Communication & negotiations among professional groups of different nations, liaison committees of professional bodies, national governments, intergovernmental compacts, multinational public authorities, & pressures from consumer organizations comprise the changing institutional matrices where fates of professionals & their services will be displayed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29155 / ISA / 1994 / 9416

Ostrom, Brian J., **Surveying the Litigation Landscape in America: News from the Network.**

¶ When private disputes over negligence, fraud, & property rights pass the thresholds of gripes & grievances, state courts are where 95% of the complaints are filed & resolved in the US. The prevalence & processing of disputes & litigation has profound implications for the US economy & are key factors for assessing court performance. However, only now is a systematic sense of the civil litigation process being developed. A comparative analysis of litigation is offered here of 1 year's outcomes in all civil cases in 45 large urban trial courts. Discussion includes: what cases come to the courts, the types of parties involved, how cases are disposed, & who wins & loses. Significant variation is demonstrated in terms of verdict patterns & the average size of awards around the country, suggesting that no single, uniform pattern applies across all states & courts. Instead, the state context shapes the basic parameters of plaintiff & defendant success. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29156 / ISA / 1994 / 9417

Ostroot, Nathalie M. & Snyder, Wayne W. (Grand Valley State U, Allendale MI 49401 (Tel: 616-895-6611; Fax: 616-895-3286)), **Changing Politics and the Quality of Life: France 1695-1990.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Presents four socioeconomic "photographs" of France for the years 1695, 1812, 1911, & 1990 based primarily on socioprofessional data drawn from census records, supplemented by historical information about changing lifestyles & indicators comprising the Physical Quality of Life Index. Well-being in 1695 was determined by satisfaction with the basic needs of life: food, shelter, & above all the assurance that life eternal would be realized. The revolution negatively affected the clergy & the noblesse, but its effect on other French subjects is less clear. The first half of the nineteenth century brought turbulent political changes, but their impact on the quality of life was short-lived. Later in the century, the secularization of education greatly increased its accessibility, & improved sanitation reduced major health hazards so that by 1911 the quality of life was much improved compared to the earlier period. Aside from the harsh consequences of the two world wars, the quality of life in the twentieth century for several domains—housing, health, education, income, & income distribution—increased more rapidly than during any previous comparable period. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29157 / ISA / 1994 / 9418

Oswald, Frank (Instit Gerontologie U Heidelberg, D-69121 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 6221-568193; Fax: 49-6221-565961)), **The Individual Image of "Being Old" Held by Old People.**

¶ Hypothesizing that self-discrimination in the elderly's image of "being old" could be a result of assimilating ageist stereotypes in US society, 30 persons ages 63-96 were asked during interviews to describe their experiences of being old. Identified aspects (N = 279) of being old were put into 13 categories. Results yield no generally negative image of being old. All participants did not assess themselves as "old," regardless of their age. The most frequently cited aspects of being old were physical & mental activity, achievement-relation, & autonomy, but not disease or decrease

of power. As far as they are concerned, aspects of "having time & calmness" are more often mentioned than aspects of being religious or thinking about dying & death. Participants living with their partners or family members more often talked about themselves than singles did when they explained a given aspect of being old. Those without health problems more often talked about diseases than did ill participants & women more frequently explained their self-evaluation of health problems than did men. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29158 / ISA / 1994 / 9419

Otake, Midori & Sanik, Margaret M. (3-6-33 Azuma-cho Akishima-shi, Tokyo 196 Japan [Tel: 0425-43-3001; Fax: 0425-43-3002]), **Time Allocation of Japanese and American Married Women.**

¶ Using comparable data from time-use diaries, the daily time allocations of Japanese & US married women were investigated. Using multivariate regression analysis to control for the age of the woman, her employment status, & stage of family life cycle, time allocations for (1) household work, (2) family care, (3) sleep, & (4) nonwork/nonsleep time were compared for a weekday, a Saturday, & a Sunday. It was hypothesized that Japanese women worked longer hours in household work & slept less than US women in comparable situations. Results indicated variations in time allocations by the day of the week & the employment status of the wife. Household work time was more likely to be higher on Sundays for Japanese women than for US women. However, full-time employed women in the US spent more time on household work on Saturdays than Japanese full-time employed women. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29159 / ISA / 1994 / 9420

Otto, Hans-Uwe (Fakultät Pädagogik U Bielefeld, D-33615 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0521-1063308; Fax: 0521-1065844]), **The 9th Report on German Youth: Coping with the Turmoils of Socio-Political Transition in Eastern Germany.**

¶ During each legislative period, the government of the Federal Republic of Germany is legally obliged to present to parliament a report on the situation of young persons & the efforts of youth welfare. This report is compiled by an independent commission of experts. The Ninth Report on Youth focuses on evaluations, analyses, & recommendations regarding the situation arising from the social upheaval facing institutions in the new eastern German states, & the values, norms, & biography of the everyday routines of east German children, adolescents, & young adults. The commission takes the explosive situation in the eastern states into account in an approach to child & youth welfare policy that discusses the connections between individual & collective life conditions & the dimensions of the institutional provision of resources within the framework of the welfare state profile of the Federal Republic of Germany. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29160 / ISA / 1994 / 9421

Outhwaite, Richard William (U Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QN England [Tel: 44-273-67-8621; Fax: 44-273-623246]), **Theoretical Concepts and Real Definition.**

¶ The status of the theoretical concepts of sociology & the other social sciences is hotly contested. Attempts to specify such concepts by directly observational means have long been acknowledged to be unconvincing, yet conventionalist models of science, in which definitional statements are a matter of arbitrary decision & contingent agreement, are hardly more satisfactory. It is argued here that a realist conception of science & the related conception of real definition, in which definitional statements are seen not as recording or stipulating a particular use of words but as making truth-functional statements about reality, provide the basis for rational discussion of the dilemmas involved in the choice & specification of social scientific concepts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29161 / ISA / 1994 / 9422

Overbeek, Greet M. M. (Agricultural Economics Research Instit, NL-2502 LS Hague Netherlands [Tel: 31-70-3300100; Fax: 31-70-3615624]), **Hired Labour in Dutch Agriculture: From Casualization to Normalization?**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Agricultural employers in the Netherlands have difficulty finding enough hired labor. This labor market problem is explored here from the perspective of normalization of agricultural labor, defined as the develop-

ment from tertiary or secondary to primary labor. Literature about agricultural employment shows that the important bottlenecks are length of employment contracts & working conditions. Only 33% of the hired labor has a fixed employment contract. In interviews with relevant actors, they have stressed the lack of attention to the quality of work & the difficulties of integrating the agricultural labor market into the whole labor market. Important causes for these problems are: the dominance of small firms with less than five hired workers; & the family culture, emphasizing working on the farm without individual rights. This does not fit with the changing recruitment methods of agricultural workers moving from rural to urban areas. Although there is a slight tendency to more professionalization & normalization of agricultural work, casual employment still remains important. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29162 / ISA / 1994 / 9423

Oxhorn, Philip (Dept Political Science McGill U, Montreal H3A 2T7 Quebec [Tel: 514-398-8970; e-mail: oxhorn@heps.lan.mcgill.ca]), **Surviving the Return to "Normalcy": Social Movements, Democratic Consolidation and Economic Restructuring.**

¶ Analyzes the role played by popular social movements in processes of democratic consolidation & economic restructuring. It is argued that social movements can help alleviate many destabilizing pressures associated with political & economic change by offering alternative channels for participation & building consensus. Through self-help initiatives & consensus building at the local level, they can contribute to a decrease in the pressures placed on the state. Discussion includes the dramatic demobilization of popular movements in Latin America after democratic transitions. The dominance of political parties &/or populist leaders, the retreat of the Catholic church from more politically conspicuous activities, & the difficulties of translating political experiences under an authoritarian regime to the practice of democratic politics have contributed to this trend. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29163 / ISA / 1994 / 9424

Pääkkönen, Hannu (Statistics Finland, SF-00022 [Tel: 358-0-1734-3229; Fax: 358-0-1734-3264]), **Time Use of the Unemployed in Finland.**

¶ Data derived from a nationwide time-use survey conducted by Statistics Finland, covering the period Apr 1987-Mar 1988, in which respondents completed questionnaires & kept time diaries for 2 consecutive days, are used to compare the time use of the unemployed & the employed (N = 332 & 9,230 days, respectively). The results support the stereotypic view that the unemployed spend more time on certain passive activities, eg, sleeping & TV viewing, than do the employed. Further, the life of the unemployed is more home-centered than that of the employed. Both male & female unemployed use more time for domestic work & sports activities than do the employed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29164 / ISA / 1994 / 9425

Pages, Max (83 route Sartrouville, F-78230 Le Pecq France [Tel: 139-769769]), **Towards Interdisciplinary Integration: From Synthesis to Articulation.**

¶ Previous work has led to a conception of scientific work called "dialectical analysis," which: constructs the scientific objects of human & social sciences as complex objects; focuses on the analysis of interprocessual clusters, relating processes of various orders, eg, individual-group-organizational-societal, psycho-/sociobiological, etc; & calls for demanding interdisciplinary work, requiring abandonment of hegemonic thinking & a reassessment of relevant disciplines in the direction of process theory. Focus here is on developing the concept of complex practices in the fields of psychotherapy & psychosocial consulting as well as elaborating dialectical analysis as an epistemology for researchers & practitioners in the human sciences. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29165 / ISA / 1994 / 9426

Pages, Max (83 route Sartrouville, F-78230 Le Pecq France [Tel: 139-769769]), **The Work of Max Pages.**

¶ Discusses theoretical grief & its implications for clinical sociology, & examines the basic concept of the sociomental system & the dialectical orientation in psychotherapy & psychosocial consulting. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S29166 / ISA / 1994 / 9427

**Pages, Max** (83 route Sartrouville, F-78230 Le Pecq France [Tel: 139-769769]), **Psychotherapy and Complexity.**

¶ A clinical analysis of cases using a complex approach to psychotherapy which considers human & social realities as integrated wholes, each made up of interacting sets of phenomena: biological, psychological, micro- & macrosocial. This calls for the integration of relevant disciplines, rather than the study of separate segments of reality. An attempt is made to integrate three major currents—psychoanalytical, corporal-emotional, & sociological—to describe the benefits of interdisciplinary work in family psychotherapy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29167 / ISA / 1994 / 9428

**Pagliari, Marcella Pompili** (Dipt Conta Bilita Nazionale & Analisi Processi Sociali U Sapienza, I-00100 Rome Italy [Tel: 06-4453828; Fax: 06-43310720]), **Les Femmes créatrices d'entreprises en Italie** (Women as Entrepreneurs in Italy). (FRE)

¶ A research report on enterprises created or directed by women in Italy, focusing primarily on differences in the social & cultural innovation of female entrepreneurs. Data obtained via interviews with some of these women reveal two types: those who have created their own business, & those who head or codirect a family firm. In Italy, this situation is characterized by a weakness in public policy that hinders the chances of women vs men entrepreneurs at both the local & regional levels, due to a vicious circle of arrogance that gives men greater political power, which they use to their benefit in business. Women are excluded from this power base except in cases where they represent their fathers & brothers in family enterprises. AA Tr & Modified by S. Stanton. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29168 / ISA / 1994 / 9429

**Paita, Luis M. C. & Love, Denise E.** (Office Health Data Analysis Utah Dept Health, Salt Lake City 84116 [Tel: 801-538-6386; Fax: 801-538-6387]), **Rural Health Care Infrastructure and Access to Primary Care: Analysis of Geographic Variations in Hospitalization Rates for Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions in Utah.**

¶ Small-area analysis is used to examine the variance across UT's rural counties in hospitalization rates & overall measures of patient severity for ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions, ie, diagnoses where timely & effective outpatient management of the condition may help avoid the need for hospitalization. Included in this group are bronchitis/asthma, congestive heart failure, cellulitis, diabetes, limb amputations, & other potentially preventable diseases. Significant residual variance in ACS hospitalization rate & severity of illness, after adjusting for individual & community factors, can be attributed to cross-county variations in access to primary care. Patient-level data come from the 1992 Utah Hospital Discharge Data Base, an all-payer database containing demographic & clinical information on 211,347 inpatient discharges from 52 UT hospitals. County-level data include socioeconomic indicators & measures of health care infrastructure. Implications for design, implementation, & monitoring health care reform are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29169 / ISA / 1994 / 9430

**Pakulski, Jan & Waters, Malcolm** (Dept Sociology U Tasmania, Hobart 7001 Australia [Fax: 202279; e-mail: jan.pakulski@sociol.utas.edu.au]), **Death of Class.**

¶ Argues against both the persistence of class in advanced society & the centrality of class as a sociological concept by analyzing economic, political, domestic, & ideological dimensions. The pattern is reflected in market fragmentation, the proliferation of property ownership, political party dealignment, the spread of consumption orientations, the disintegration of ideological metanarratives, cultural diversification, & the waning of industrial conflict. These are long-term changes, but they have undergone a sudden amplification under recent postmodern transformations, the sudden collapse of state socialism, & the rapid globalization of economy & culture. Taken together, these tendencies amount to a "death of class." Elements of an alternative account of the processes that structure inequality, identity, & conflict in advanced societies are offered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29170 / ISA / 1994 / 9431

**Palat, Ravi Arvind** (Dept Sociology U Auckland, New Zealand [Tel: 64-09-373-7599; Fax: 64-09-373-7439]), **Antidisciplinarity as Praxis: Moving beyond Eurocentric Categories of Analysis.**

¶ Contends that contemporary social science analytical categories are unable to conceptualize the distinctiveness of the processes of industrialization in low- & middle-income states. The downgrading of manufacturing operations in the global divisioning of labor, the fragmentation of production into part processes, & the increasing feminization of the workforce has transformed the family into a highly disciplined, low-wage labor force working to order for multinational capital. This operates against the tendency toward empowerment of workers in advanced sectors of capital & neutralizes the politicoeconomic consequences that social theorists associate with the generalized increase in capital intensity of production. It is argued that a contextualization of the patterns of structural transformation in contemporary Asia within wider global processes entails a reconceptualization of central categories of analysis, eg, development, industrialization, proletarianization, & class formation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29171 / ISA / 1994 / 9432

**Palatty, Antony P. & Kumari, Anita** (Dept Sociology Bangalore U, 574199 India [Tel: 0824-742-374]), **Changes in the Generation and Flow of Care for Elders among the "Bunts" and "Shivaly Brahmins" of Dakshina Kannada, India.**

¶ Care for elders is a social process, generated by family, economy, religion, literature, & lore, & changes in these structures affect its flow. Here, data obtained during interviews with 5 adults & 5 elders from 2 castes in India are drawn on to discuss: care for the childless; patterns of filial care; role of family interaction, principles, & convictions; role of rituals, customs, property, income, pension, folklore, & mass media; bereavement; parent-child tension; retirement; social sanction; & role of the state in elder care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29172 / ISA / 1994 / 9433

**Palermo, George B.** (Medical Coll Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53203 [Tel: 414-271-2382; Fax: 414-271-2382]), **Death and Personal Omnipotence: The Case of Dr. Jack Kevorkian.**

¶ Discusses medical, psychological, & sociological factors related to the issue of assisted suicide. Intolerable pain & suffering, feelings of omnipotence masking despair, & a utilitarian society that contradicts itself by stressing the quality of life while disregarding the importance of nurturing, spirituality, & higher meanings, are considered. Both the patient & the doctor (MD) assisting a suicide are viewed as essentially victims of a technological age, fearful of losing control over their mortality, their perception of pain, & a mood of hopelessness. The practice is an expression of individualism & a rejection of a cold, distant society. The MD is envisioned as a human & humane being who cares for the ill & accompanies the patient toward his/her demise with compassion, support, & alleviation of pain. However, the possibility that Dr. Jack Kevorkian, in assisting suicide, not only disregards his professional oath but also expresses his inability to deal with his professional impotence, should be entertained. It is questioned whether the apparently merciful act, besides being a devaluation of life, may open a Pandora's box leading to the eventual legalization of the elimination of the sick, the elderly, & the noncontributors to society. Further investigation of the dynamics of this taboo-shattering technique is urged. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29173 / ISA / 1994 / 9434

**Palgi, Michal** (Kibbutz Nir-David, IL-19150 Israel [Tel: 972-6-488710; Fax: 972-4-240409]), **Work in the Kibbutz between Alienation and De-Alienation—the Gender Issue.**

¶ Examines whether change decisions in kibbutz communities, which are seemingly gender neutral, affect alienation & dealienation processes of each gender differently, using data from a random sample of 790 kibbutz members representing 250 secular kibbutz communities. Findings show that females' (Fs) attitudes toward changes in the work sphere & in decision-making processes are quite similar to males' (Ms'), though fewer Fs feel that the kibbutz way of life is suitable for them. It is concluded: (1) that the dealienating features of the kibbutz are partially lost through the changes, particularly for Fs; (2) while the combination of high technology, good economic situation, & communal ideology might reduce alienation in the work place, the sudden change in the economic situation unravels & enhances it, especially among Fs; & (3) the expression of the strengthening alienation process among Fs is by overconformity & cultural estrangement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29174 / ISA / 1994 / 9435

**Palmund, Ingar** (Dept International Health Care Research Karolinska Instit, S-17177 Stockholm Sweden [Tel: 46-8-7286400; Fax: 46-8-311590]), **Physician, Patients, and Pharmaceuticals: The Transmission of Knowledge and Norms in the Promotion of Drugs for Women's Health Problems.**

Prescribing drugs is a common transaction between physicians (MDs) & patients, with functions in their relationships apart from purely medical intervention. The flow of information about existing & new pharmaceuticals & their benefits & risks is therefore an important element in the continuing education of MDs, intended as such by the pharmaceutical companies. Analysis of promotional material provides rich insights, both in how medical knowledge is produced & reproduced through the promotion of pharmaceuticals, & in norms & perceptions of the MD-patient relationship. Advertising of pharmaceuticals targeting women's health problems is used as basis for discussing the transmission of such knowledge & norms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29175 / ISA / 1994 / 9436

**Panaia, Marta** (CONICET, Uriburu 950 6 to piso 1114 Capital Federal Argentina [Fax: 54-1-961-2531]), **Algunas reflexiones para el estudio del sector informal en los países latinoamericanos** (Some Reflections for the Study of the Informal Sector in Latin American Countries). (SPA)

Based on identification of certain recent trends in the labor sectors of Latin American countries, the theoretical pertinence of the concept of informal sector is discussed. Three factors have been determinant in the changes facing the labor market: stagnation of industrial production, regressive distribution of income, & crisis of the state. As a result of these factors, underemployment & the informalization of markets of products & labor have increased. This has particularly affected women's position, whose economic participation has increased, though in the less desirable positions. The importance of incorporating employment mobility, the structure & dynamics of the labor market, & the institutional structure-market, firms, professions, & households-in the analysis is stressed. Finally, the new proposal for measurement of the informal sector set out in the 1993 International Conference of Labor Statisticians is discussed, focusing on the concepts of labor trajectory & microfirm. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29176 / ISA / 1994 / 9437

**Pandey, Divya Narendutt** (Research Centre Women's Studies SNDT Women's U, Santacruz West Bombay 400049 India [Tel: 612-84-62]), **Social Organization of Reproduction.**

Examines the process of social organization of reproduction in India using in-depth interview data from 25 women drawn from different caste, religious, economic, & linguistic groups. The women spoke about pregnancy & childbirth; taboos, rituals, beliefs, & superstitions; childrearing & family support; medical management of childbirth; doctor's attitude toward fertility & sterility; son preference & the status of women in the family; & the necessity of a woman's control over her body. The personal meaning of motherhood is impacted by the fact that reproduction is not entirely a personal affair, but influenced by family, kin, neighbors, & social groups. The coping mechanism of the respondents were influenced by their religious faith & family customs & practices. Diet, movement, place of delivery, & feeding their children were matters in which they could not make decisions on their own. The experience of being pregnant thus involves complex processes of control, often guised as religion or familial love. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29177 / ISA / 1994 / 9438

**Pandharipande, Rajeshwari V.** (Dept Linguistics U Illinois, Urbana 61801 [Tel: 217-333-0946]), **Is Genetic Connection Relevant in Code-Mixing? Evidence from South Asian Languages.**

Examines code-mixing among genetically connected (Indo-Aryan) & genetically unrelated (Indo-Aryan & English) South Asian languages to ascertain the role of genetic connection (GC) in determining the structure & function of code-mixing. The major claims are: (1) GC is relevant in the process of nativization (or assimilation) of the "guest code" in the "host code"; & (2) GC is not relevant for determining the number or type(s) of linguistic categories from the guest code that are mixed with the host code(s). The degree & type of the linguistic categories from the host code are determined purely by the (social) function of English

(which symbolizes modernity) & Sanskrit (which symbolizes cultural/religious identity). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29178 / ISA / 1994 / 9439

**Panizon, Fernanda & Marina, Venturi** (ISTAT, via Cesare Balbo 16 I-00100 Rome Italy [Tel: 06-46732317; Fax: 06-46732537]), **Missing Values and Low Quality Diaries in the Italian Time Use Survey.**

Discusses the Time Use Survey carried out by the National Statistics Office of Italy from June 1988 to May 1989, using a sample of approximately 36,000 households with 80,000 members. Missing values in the collected diaries have resulted in inconsistency. Here, an attempt is made to determine the correlation between missing values & structural characteristics of respondents, eg, age, sex, education, household size, the timing of the interview (eg, day, month), & the "proxy" effect. The influence of interviewer on the distribution of missing values is also assessed, & implications for improving the quality of data collection are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29179 / ISA / 1994 / 9440

**Paoletti, Isabella** (Centro sperimentale educazione sanitaria U Perugia, I-06100 Italy [Tel: 075-5941001; Fax: 075-5730874]), **Being a Foreigner in Primary School.**

Explores processes of identity production in relation to ethnicity, based on audio & video data collected during a 2-year action research project on the integration of foreigner students in four primary school classrooms. A detailed discourse analysis shows instances of the social production of child identity as a "foreigner" in & through interaction with other students & teachers, as well as in relation to school knowledge, classroom discourses, & practices. Being a foreigner is shown to be socially produced & to have various meanings & implications at a personal & institutional level. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29180 / ISA / 1994 / 9441

**Paoletti, Isabella** (Centro sperimentale educazione sanitaria U Perugia, I-06100 Italy [Tel: 075-5941001; Fax: 075-5730874]), **The Social Production of Elderly Women's Identities and Institutional Settings.**

Describes the methods that older women use in producing their own identities & the context of their activities, in particular in relation to the Older Women's European Action Project. Through a detailed discourse analysis of transcripts of video recordings of various committee meetings in Perugia, Italy, explored is the problem of the relation between specific members' social identities & the production of peculiar aspects of institutional settings. Addressed are: how being an older woman shapes the institutional setting of the project, & how the committee meetings occasion the production of specific elder women's identities, which may be different from their ordinary ones. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29181 / ISA / 1994 / 9442

**Papadakis, Elim** (Dept Sociology U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia [Tel: 067-73-2300; Fax: 067-73-3748]), **Support for Environmentalism during a Major Recession.**

Data from several Australian election surveys are used to explore several hypotheses: the environment played a less prominent role in the 1993 election campaign than in other recent elections; the environment was demoted as a political issue; the environment is likely to remain a salient issue; & there is a tendency toward seeing the environment & development as complementary rather than opposed. The principal finding is that economic recession & arguments about taxation contributed to a reduction in emphasis on the environment during the 1993 election campaign. Paradoxically, the environment remains an issue of great concern to most people. An underlying reason for the reduced emphasis on the environment may be due to a new perception of the relationship between environment & development as complementary rather than fundamentally opposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29182 / ISA / 1994 / 9443

**Papadakis, Elim** (Dept Sociology U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia [Tel: 067-73-2300; Fax: 067-73-3748]), **Ecological Movements and the State in Australia.**

Examines how ecological movements in Australia have modified established institutions & how business & government have responded to green demands. The main hypotheses are that: social forces are shaped

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& ordered by political institutions; social forces reshape & influence the rules & procedures of institutions; political institutions are both open & closed systems; & existing institutions leave much to be desired in addressing issues raised by environmentalism. Data used to test these hypotheses include trends in public opinion on environmental issues, support for social movements, changes in policies & institutional arrangements, party platforms, & media coverage. The main conclusions are that: business & government have been highly flexible in responding to demands for policy changes; political institutions have promoted certain changes, while holding others up; & much more is needed to move beyond traditional modes of operation in existing institutions & develop more appropriate responses to pressing issues. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29183 / ISA / 1994 / 9444

**Parcel, Toby L.** (Dept Sociology Ohio State U, Columbus 43210-1353 [Tel: 614-292-8235; Fax: 614-292-9530]), **Occupational Labor Market Effects on Individual Earnings: Results from the NLSY.**

¶ Prior research has demonstrated that occupational labor market characteristics affect earnings levels when the occupation is used as the unit of analysis. Here, it is considered whether similar effects can be demonstrated when the individual is used as the unit of analysis & contextual variables are constructed to tap variations in occupational labor market conditions. The model controls for the nature of occupational activities that incumbents in these markets undertake. Use of the individual as the unit of analysis allows introduction of controls for labor supply at the individual level, where such factors are most directly operative causally. In addition, the role of occupational labor market social organization in influencing individual wage rates is considered. Data are derived from the 1986 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth on respondents who reported earnings for that year, with controls for labor supply, including years of schooling, years of work experience, AFQT (measured mental ability), locus of control, self-esteem, family background, marital status, & family size. Data tapping occupational labor market conditions & job activities are derived from the 1980 census & the Fourth Edition of the DOT, respectively. Ordinary least squares estimation by sex allows evaluation of the central hypotheses, as well as gender differences in these processes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29184 / ISA / 1994 / 9445

**Pardal, Luís António** (U Aveiro, P-3800 Portugal [Tel: 34-25085; Fax: 34-28600]), **The Educational Reform in Portugal. Teachers and Pupils in the Curriculum Construction.**

¶ Centralism in the educational context left little autonomy to schools to participate in their own curriculum construction. Democratization in Portugal brought some changes, but the present educational reform has brought more. Based on a case study recently realized in one school, the potentialities of the so-called "Área Escola" (school area) in what concerns curriculum construction are identified, illustrating the development of school autonomy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29185 / ISA / 1994 / 9446

**Parisi, Domenico** (Institt Psychology National Research Council, Marx 00137 Rome Italy [Tel: 39-6-8684596; Fax: 39-6-824737]), **Artificial Life and Sociology.**

¶ Artificial life (AL), a new field of research aimed at understanding all types of biological phenomena through their reproduction in artificial systems, includes neural network models, genetic algorithms, & models of complex dynamic systems. Social phenomena that occur in populations of organisms are among the phenomena studied by AL. This creates a possible meeting ground between AL & sociology, but also a possible tension between the two disciplines. AL & sociology have very different orientations: (1) sociology is concerned with human societies while AL is interested in social phenomena occurring among all kinds of biological entities; & (2) sociology is mostly concerned with modern societies whereas AL is interested in all societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29186 / ISA / 1994 / 9447

**Park, Hyun Dk** ([Tel: 510-540-1035]), **Industrialization and the Environmental Movement in South Korea: The Relocation Protest of the Onsan Community.**

¶ Since the South Korean state had been committed from 1962 to massive industrialization, chemical industrial complexes were built in the fishing & agricultural centers, leading to wide damage of farms & fish-

eries & adverse effects on human health. In 1980, residents in the Onsan Non-Ferrous Industrial Complex began to suffer from pain in the lower back, arms, & legs, as well as paralysis & neuralgia. They protested the pollution of the fisheries & farms & the onset of "pollution disease" without success. Then suddenly in 1985, the issue caught the public's attention, triggering debates on pollution, & the government was successfully pressed to relocate the residents to less polluted areas. The origins & developments of this protest by the Onsan residents are examined, based on interviews, newspaper accounts, & participant observation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29187 / ISA / 1994 / 9448

**Parlin, Bradley W. & Dash, J. N.** (Dept Sociology Utah State U, Logan 84322), **Social Factors Affecting the Resettlement Process: An Assessment of the Upper Indravati Hydroelectric Project.**

¶ Donors & lenders in the international development community are increasingly concerned with minimizing undesirable social effects in rural development programs, eg, human degradation from involuntary displacement & resettlement. This case study of the upper Indravati hydroelectric project (UIHP), located in Orissa, India, analyzes factors that facilitate or hinder the adjustment of displaced populations. Construction on the UIHP began in 1978 & as of 1993, it has displaced 30,000 predominately tribal inhabitants. The project is 85% complete & is in the transition stage, with rehabilitation replacing resettlement as the primary human displacement mitigation activity. Factors that enhance or compromise project success are analyzed. The issues of site specificity & appropriate intervention strategies are examined in the context of minimizing unintended project outcomes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29188 / ISA / 1994 / 9449

**Passas, Nikos** (Dept Criminal Justice Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122 [Tel: 215-204-8605; Fax: 215-204-3872]), **Social Control of International Crime: The Role of State Actors in the BCCI Affair.**

¶ The Bank of Credit & Commerce International (BCCI) was forced to close in July 1991 amid a growing number of investigations into its worldwide operations. As a result, an unprecedented volume of reliable evidence & information became publicly available relative to BCCI, its employees, & customers who engaged in illegal transactions. Here, explored is the role of state agencies in the control of crimes across national borders on the basis of documentary evidence, sworn testimonies, interviews, & official reports. It is argued that, while some state bodies sought & achieved some crime control, the actions of others effectively facilitated the commission or prevented the detection & sanctioning of gross misconduct & crimes, or created the demand for illegal services provided by BCCI. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29189 / ISA / 1994 / 9450

**Patel, Haribhai G.** (Dept Sociology Saurashtra U, Rajkot 360005 India), **The Patidar Community of Gujarat in Western India: An Analysis of Change, Challenges and Strategies.**

¶ The "Patidar" have been known by a derogatory term "Kanbi," indicating rural people of very low status. Patidars with a new respectable surname "Patels" are now found in most cities of India & around the world. Their transformation from illiterate peasants to literate urban professionals is gradual but phenomenal. An attempt is made to analyze the nature of change taking place in the Indian Patidar community & its subsections, to identify challenges that the community faces, & to describe the strategies developed to meet these challenges. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29190 / ISA / 1994 / 9451

**Pathy, Suguna** (Dept Sociology South Gujarat U, Surat 395007 India [Tel: 91-0261-667141]), **The Changing Global Scenario and Women: Some Sociological Reflections.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ All cultures contain an inherent potential of dynamism according to their respective social laws, customs, & objective conditions. By & large, this process of fusion & fission is a near universal phenomena depending on economy, polity, & historical specificities; cultures are in a constant state of flux. People make & remake history (albeit, within objectively determined conditions), for social laws do not operate like natural laws. Here, these approaches are examined within the historical & empirical

contexts of the Third World, arguing that social production cannot be understood only from within, but also in relation to imperialism, & the subsequent emergence of the new international economic world order. In this context, women's issues are precisely articulated in the wider political economy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29191 / ISA / 1994 / 9452

**Patricio, Teresa M. & Veloso, Teresa** (ISCTE, Ave Forças Armadas P-1600 Lisbon Portugal (Tel: 0351-7935000; Fax: 351-1-7964710)). **The Organization and Institutional Arrangements of Two Portuguese Laboratories.**

¶ Examines forms of management & the social & cognitive division of labor in two Portuguese laboratories in two different institutional settings. Analysis focuses on: the social organization of research, including questions of authority, hierarchy, & communication (both within & outside the laboratory); & cognitive organization (patterns of intellectual division of labor) in a genetics laboratory in a state university & an industrial microbiology/biotechnology laboratory in a state-funded national laboratory. The methodology included long-term observation of both laboratories & extensive interviews with scientists, researchers, & technicians. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29192 / ISA / 1994 / 9453

**Pauglianitti, Norma & Sirvent, Maria Teresa** (Dept Sciences Education/Faculty Philosophy U Buenos Aires, Argentina (Tel: 0541-496858; Fax: 0541-432-2292)). **Economic Policies, Role of State and Education: Theories and Consequences for Social Participation and Popular Education.**

¶ In presenting some of the main characteristics of neoconservative theories relative to their economic, political, & social assumptions, focus is on the consequences of such neoconservative "principles" in Latin-American societies. These policies tend to increase the problem of an unequal distribution of knowledge & cultural goods. Questions & challenges for educational policies, popular education, & social participation processes are analyzed, drawing on both qualitative & quantitative data. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29193 / ISA / 1994 / 9454

**Paulino, Sonia Regina, Pelaez, Victor Alvarez & Iyidogan, Saadet** (Institut national recherche agronomique, 2 place Pierre Viala F-34060 Montpellier Cedex 1 France (Tel: 33-67612216; Fax: 33-67545805)). **Differentiations in the R & D Organizations of the Agrochemical Complex.**

¶ Analyzes the organization of research & development (R&D) in the innovation process of three chemical industry subsectors: agrochemicals, synthetic sweeteners, & plastics packaging for food. Different forms of R&D organization exist at each subsector. With reference to these differences, the response capacity of the agrochemical complex to the market conditions stemming from changes in food consumption patterns & environmental constraints is analyzed. Adjustment capacity of the R&D supply is allocated to the flexible technical systems as well as to related scientific systems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29194 / ISA / 1994 / 9455

**Pautassi, Laura Cecilia** (Institut Analisis Político U Católica Córdoba, 5000 Argentina (Tel: 0054-1-940427; Fax: 0054-51-241302)). **Implementing Decentralization of Health Services: New Relations between State and Community. A Case-Study from Córdoba, Argentina.**

¶ A case description of the municipalization of social politics in special health & social securities in four administrative units in Córdoba province, Argentina. The main strategies for developing decentralization are: consolidation of the municipal health sector, administrative modernization, intersectorial coordination, & community participation. Analysis focuses on the relations & interactions between the formal (public) institutions of the contemporary welfare state & nongovernmental (private) institutions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29195 / ISA / 1994 / 9456

**Pavlich, George** (Dept Sociology U Auckland, New Zealand (Tel: 64-9-373-7999; Fax: 64-9-373-7439)). **Justice under Postmodern Conditions: Muses, Art and Fragmented Judgment.**

¶ As postmodern conditions continue to transform many features of

modern social landscapes, some key concepts are problematized in specific ways: eg, in modern discourses the question of justice tends to be examined within frameworks that appeal to one of various overarching metanarratives. By contrast, as Jean-François Lyotard observes, postmodernity entails a certain incredulity toward such metanarratives, thereby rendering the question for universal & absolute foundations of justice problematic in at least two related ways. On the one hand, the quest for one absolute criterion of the just is suspended; consequently, theories increasingly offer pluralized conceptions of justice as meaning different things in different spheres of society. On the other, practicing justice becomes less a matter of applying formal rules of law (or criteria) than an attempt to include the voices of the marginal, the "other," when making contextual judgments. Here, an attempt is made to show the convergence of both the above effects, & to reflect on the ensuing consequences for justice under postmodern conditions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29196 / ISA / 1994 / 9457

**Pawar, S. N.** (Dept Sociology Shivaji U, Kolhapur 416004 India (Tel: 0231-20571-5)). **Education and Modernisation in Third World Countries: Some Aspects of Educational Modernisation in Rural India.**

¶ Assesses the influence of educational modernization on integrated rural development in Maharashtra, India, villages as a result of the Kolhapur Community Development Project launched in 1952. Data are drawn from 208 households from 2 more developed & 2 relatively less developed village communities. Households are characterized as static, low transitional, high transitional, & modern, depending on the education level of its members. Modernization of education is analyzed in relation to caste groups, income, landholdings, cropping pattern, irrigation, & agricultural development. Households from the upper caste & higher income groups with larger landholdings producing cash crops with perennial facilities of irrigation from the more developed villages appear relatively more educated; in the less developed villages, education appears to be associated with lower caste & lower income groups, smaller landholdings, & non-cash crop producers with seasonal source of irrigation. It is argued that affluence is responsible for educational modernization in the more developed villages, creating an opportunity for development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29197 / ISA / 1994 / 9458

**Peacock, Adrian** (SLMUP South Bank U, London SE1 0AA England). **Property Investment, Alienation and the Leisure Sector.**

¶ A reassertion of the importance of Karl Marx's theory of alienation for explaining the processes of property investment & urbanization in the twentieth century argues that by neglecting its importance, Marxist geographers have seriously misinterpreted the theories of Marx & Henri Lefebvre by overemphasising the role of space. Lefebvre's urban revolution thesis is based on Marx's theory; the role of the leisure sector is therefore as important to Lefebvre's theory as that of the property industry & production of space. Marx's theory operates as a test for defining capitalist society, showing how the twin processes of property investment & leisure development are part of the socialist mode of production, which is itself only a transitional stage before the end of alienation altogether with the arrival of truly communist society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29198 / ISA / 1994 / 9459

**Peake, Linda & Wekerle, Gerda R.** (York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [c/o Wekerle-Tel: 416-736-5252; Fax: 416-736-5679]). **Women's Organizations and the City: The Politics of Grassroots Change.**

¶ In the 1990s, several themes have dominated the literature on women & the city: the increasing incorporation of feminist organizations into state apparatus; the extent to which women's organizations are interacting with the local state or are concerned with provincial- & national-level campaigns; increasing concerns with violence & crime; & the postmodern focus on new forms of citizenship & the cultural construction of social identities. Here, the contextual nature of these themes is illustrated through an analysis of immigrant & Canadian women's groups in Toronto, Ontario. The preponderance of women's organizations in Toronto concerned with urban issues is discussed, suggesting that developments in these groups may not continue into the 1990s, given change both in economic & political climates & in the issues taken up. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S29199 / ISA / 1994 / 9460

**Pearson, Veronica J. & Freddolino, Paul P.** (Dept Social Work & Social Administration U Hong Kong, Hong Kong [Tel: 852-8592288]; Fax: 852-8587604), **The Roles of Families in the Care of People with Schizophrenia: Experiences in Hong Kong and the United States.**

¶ Analysis of interviews with relatives of people with schizophrenia in Hong Kong & the US reveals marked similarities in the self-reported experiences of carers. The burden of caring is heavy, falling largely on the mother. Some family members tend to be negative in their views of the patient, construing the patient's behavior as lazy & willful. The overall view is that family relationships & quality of life have deteriorated as a direct consequence of having a schizophrenic in the family. Although patients more frequently live with their natal families in the US, families in both countries remain intimately involved in the community support of the patient. However, while experiences are similar, the responses of families in these two different cultures to their common situation are quite dissimilar. Major differences relate to the degree of control available to service users & subjective attitudes toward being proactive; also of significance are differences in cultural expectations of relationships between professional helpers & carers, & in educational levels. It is concluded that these factors have impeded the development of an empowerment & advocacy movement in Hong Kong comparable with the extensive & influential family movement in the US. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29200 / ISA / 1994 / 9461

**Pellegrini, Stefania** (via Riccoboni 16, I-40127 Bologna Italy [Tel: 051-6331822; Fax: 051-6331822]), **Litigation in Italy.**

¶ Examines trends of civil litigation in Italy, with attention to the interaction of four variables: two exogenous-demographic indexes & the economic development; & two endogenous-procedural, referring to normative changes, & structural, referring to the internal organization of the justice system. Quantitative & qualitative analyses reveal a qualitative change in civil litigation processes in Italy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29201 / ISA / 1994 / 9462

**Pels, Dick** (Amsterdam School Social Science Research U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands [Tel: 020-5252262; Fax: 020-5252446]), **Mixing Metaphors: Politics or Economics of Knowledge?**

¶ In his seminal lecture "Competition as a Cultural Phenomenon" (1928), Karl Mannheim freely mixed economic & political metaphors to depict the logic of rivalry & synthesis that dominates sociological, historical, & political thinking. In this respect, Mannheim was the originator of the agonistic model of science in both its currently popular quasi-political (eg, Bruno Latour) & quasi-economic (eg, Pierre Bourdieu) formulations. Since the early 1970s & the rise of constructivist science studies, however, a gap has developed between the two vocabularies, which to some extent can be explained in terms of a Mannheimian logic of intellectual rivalry. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29202 / ISA / 1994 / 9463

**Penninx, Rinus & Van Amersfoort, Hans** (Insti Migration & Ethnic Studies U Amsterdam, NL-1012 KX Netherlands [Tel: 31-20-5253627; Fax: 31-20-5253628]), **Regulation of Immigration in West European Welfare States: The Case of the Netherlands 1960-1992.**

¶ Like other West European countries, the Netherlands has become an immigration country against its will. Since 1960 three migration flows in particular have contributed to the migration surplus: labor migration from the Mediterranean area, migration from former Dutch colonies, & migration of international refugees. Measures taken by the Dutch government to regulate migration have not been successful. Analyzed here is why it is so difficult, if not impossible, to effectively implement migration regulations, focusing on: immigration policies & their ambiguities, conditions that evoke migration pressure, interactions between policy measures & actions of potential immigrants, & interference of policies relating to settled immigrant populations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29203 / ISA / 1994 / 9464

**Penttilä, Matti & Kalevi, Olin** (Dept Social Sciences Sport U Jyväskylä, SF-40100 Finland [Tel: 358-41-601211; Fax: 358-41-602031]), **Globalization, Ethnoscapes and Social Integration.**

¶ Based on the theoretical consideration of social integration, an attempt

is made to describe how foreign professional athletes have been socialized into sport & the society to which they moved. Data collected during 1988/89 in Finland by mail questionnaires from 75 athletes were supplemented by secondary research. Finnish athletes who have returned to their home country are compared to their counterparts under contract in Finland in terms of adjustment to their new environment, leisure activities, & willingness to return home. Findings are linked to a broader concept of globalization & the dimensions of social change that have occurred in connection with global cultural flows. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29204 / ISA / 1994 / 9465

**Penz, Otto** (Wiednerquertel 58/35, A-1040 Vienna Austria [Tel: 1-6550724]), **Body Fashion: A Cultural Historical Account.**

¶ The rise of beauty techniques (eg, bodybuilding & dieting), the growth of the beauty industry, & the growing importance of the beauty profession account for today's consciousness regarding the surface of the body. Cosmetic surgery offers a wide range of possibilities in the production of the desirable appearance. At the same time, a variety of equally legitimate styles indicates a rapid individualization of body tastes. Of overwhelming importance seems to be the degree of self-confidence that a unique silhouette promises. Hence, we arrive at a thoroughly psychological or narcissistic state of beauty based on the body's surface—a condition in which androgynous figures & transvestites increasingly contest the last boundaries, ie, gender boundaries, in the staging of the self. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29205 / ISA / 1994 / 9466

**Peräkylä, Anssi, Raevaara, Liisa, Sorjonen, Marja-Leena & Votonen, Timo** (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology Tampere U, SF-33101 Finland [Tel: 358-31-2156567; e-mail: ssanpe@uta.fi]), **Moral and Medical Constitution of the Patients' Life Style in Finnish Primary Health Care.**

¶ Drawing on video recordings, Finnish doctor-patient interactions related to issues of the patient's lifestyle, eg, drinking, smoking, & eating, are examined. In & through their turns the participants display their understanding of a lifestyle-related behavior, & particularly (1) its role in the patient's life, (2) its connection to the medical problem at hand, & (3) the possible moral evaluation of such behavior. The sequential placement of questions & the impact of this placement on the way in which the question can be heard are discussed. Patient answers are analyzed as to their formulation of the question & their alignment/misalignment with it. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29206 / ISA / 1994 / 9467

**Peralva, Angelina T.** (60 rue Velpeau, F-92160 Antony France [Tel: 033-1-46-66-23-03; Fax: 033-1-42-84-05-91]), **Economic Exclusion and Norm Dereliction: Youth and Urban Violence in France and Brazil.**

¶ In the metropolitan areas of Paris, France, & Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, a considerable part of urban violence involves young people concerned not only about economic exclusion, but also about extraordinarily strong cultural integration. The comparison is justified by the hypothesis that, in both countries, even if the forms of economic exclusion differ (youth in France concerned by unemployment, in Brazil by underemployment), the forms of cultural participation are similar: they suppose strong trends to norm dereliction, as well as to affirmative individualizing conducts, through the capacity of acquiring not only material goods, but also symbolic ones. Youth violence is related to this contradictory combination of participation forms that are positive in the cultural field, & negative in the economic & social fields. Some of these forms are examined here, through qualitative data. The conclusion is that cultural participation is a key to understanding many forms of urban violence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29207 / ISA / 1994 / 9468

**Peralva, Angelina T.** (60 rue Velpeau, F-92160 Antony France [Tel: 033-1-46-66-23-03; Fax: 033-1-42-84-05-91]), **Ethnicité, violence et participation culturelle: un regard sur la jeunesse de Rio de Janeiro** (Ethnicity, Violence and Cultural Participation: A Look at the Youth of Rio de Janeiro). (FRE)

¶ An inquiry into the many ways urban violence impacts the major proportion of youth in metropolitan Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The need for cultural participation is strongly expressed by numerous forms of violence. However, violence is not an ethnic issue. It is noted that attempts by black movements to mobilize poor black youth on the basis of identity have not succeeded. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29208 / ISA / 1994 / 9469

**Peres, Yochanan** (Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel (Fax: 972-3-6415033)), **New Developments in the Israeli Family.**

¶ Israel combines many attributes of a modern society with a strong Jewish tradition that asserts itself in law & culture. Examining familism in Israel, focus is on marriage & divorce rates, total fertility, & births to unwed mothers, compared with 15 other countries, & between different sectors of Israeli society over time. Until the mid-1980s, Israel had a highly familistic lifestyle: high birthrates, low divorce rates, & few births out of wedlock. The main explanations include: the ethnic composition of the population; the centrality of religion; the Arab-Israeli conflict; & the efficient mechanism of informal social control. As two of these characteristics change (the large wave of immigration from the USSR, & the beginning of the peace process), Israel's family style is becoming more similar to Western patterns. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29209 / ISA / 1994 / 9470

**Perez Rubio, Jose Antonio** (Escuela Universitaria Estudios Empresariales U Extremadura, E-10004 Caceres Spain (Tel: 927-21-56-27; Fax: 927-21-52-01)), **Converging Business Outlooks in an Underdeveloped Region: The Case of Extremadura (Spain).**

¶ Offers a developmental strategy for Extremadura, one of Spain's poorest regions, that joins efforts in a set of programs & activities that assist in establishing favorable conditions to nurture its progress, by attempting to coordinate & mobilize available resources from European Economic Community organizations that encourage private initiative. One of the aspects lies in the human factor, & more specifically in the commercial network as one of the prime elements causing interference & consequently hindering regional development. The objective is twofold: (1) to examine the kind of commercial outlook predominating in the region's business atmosphere, for which a questionnaire was distributed among 400 businesses classified as innovative; & (2) to gather information on the commercial outlook of the future business world, for which a questionnaire was distributed among university undergraduates whose studies are directly related to commercial activity. An effort is made to find out if the present & the future business world coincide with respect to the pre-established model of the "entrepreneur," with special reference to the traditional business type where nominations constitute the predominant form of appointment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29210 / ISA / 1994 / 9471

**Pérez, Andrés** (Dept Political Science U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2 (Tel: 519-661-3266; Fax: 519-661-3904)), **Globalization and Exclusion: The Future of Social Conflict in Central America.**

¶ Reviews the political & economic evolution of Central America after WWII to show how globalization is reducing the capacity of Central American states to filter transnational pressures & to formulate & implement policies vis-à-vis domestic needs & demands. Globalization & the consequent withering away of state power challenge traditional institutions & strategies of participation-electoral & revolutionary—that assume the existence of state power within national territories. Globalization is eliminating the *raison d'être* of political participation as traditionally conceived. To win an election or a revolutionary war means to win the role of intermediary between increasingly powerful transnational economic & political systems & an active, but increasingly ineffective, process of political participation & competition. The elimination of the state as the object of political conflict & competition is creating conditions for a war of all against all, & eliminates the possibility of using the state as an effective instrument for the promotion of political participation & social justice. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29211 / ISA / 1994 / 9472

**Perez, Pedro Solis & Ayotte, Gaétan** (c/o Ayotte-Ecole hautes études commerciales, Montreal Quebec H3T 1V6 (Tel: 514-340-6356; Fax: 514-340-5635)), **Conceptions of Organizational Environment: Linking Competing Perspectives.**

¶ Since the emergence & increasing prominence of open systems, different perspectives to study the effects of environments on organizations have been developed. Here, main perspectives & theoretical models—institutional theory, population ecology, resource-dependence, & transaction-cost—are analyzed & compared. Alternate models of coordination at the sectoral level—markets, hierarchy & network—are presented. It is suggested that these competing perspectives be integrated into a

more encompassing framework. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29212 / ISA / 1994 / 9473

**Perkins, H. Wesley** (Hobart & William Smith Colls, Geneva NY 14456 (Tel: 315-781-3437; Fax: 315-781-3422)), **Moral Agendas and Religious Interest among British and American Students: Shifting Values in Recent Decades.**

¶ Examines the interplay between students' interest in religious guidance & their support for nationalism, tolerance of diversity, aversion to violence, & environmental concern, using survey data collected in 1978/79 (N = 1,197) & in 1988-1991 (N = 1,194) from students at 5 sociodemographically diverse colleges & universities in England & the US. Thus, a cross-national investigation is provided covering student religiosity & other moral issues spanning the last two decades. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29213 / ISA / 1994 / 9474

**Perrin, Eliane** (Ecole éducation physique & sport U Genève, CH-1205 Switzerland), **The Body, Sport and Pain.**

¶ In developed Western societies, a considerable proportion of the population has adopted a materialistic vision of the body, dominated by a scientific & medical conception, which has been named body culture. Sports, & their practice, have become central to the lay rituals of these new ideologies of body & health. All research into the motivations of those who practice sports invariably yields the same results: health, pleasure, & being in good form. Examined is the physical suffering that a number of those practicing sport freely & regularly impose of themselves. The example of amateur joggers participating in marathons is explored, using interview data from 10 joggers & content analysis of a French running magazine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29214 / ISA / 1994 / 9475

**Perulli, Paolo** (Dept Economic & Social Analysis Territory, S. Croce 1957 I-30125 Venice Italy (Tel: 041-796204; Fax: 041-5240403)), **The State and New Forms of Organization: Global Firms, Regions and Networks.**

¶ Raises the following theoretical problems: Which new institutional forms will supplement or integrate the classic nation-state forms in regulating the evolving economic organization? How will the gap between already existing new economic organization forms & still lasting nationally centralized political forms of regulation be treated & possibly reduced? It is suggested that the state will not only increasingly share its prerogatives with both supra- & subnational competitors, but will leave a substantial scope to network forms of organization. Hence, a new duality between state-like forms (at regional, state, & suprastate levels) & networks-like forms will emerge. Regional economies & global firms as complementary dimensions vis-à-vis nation-state regulatory activity are discussed. Rational choice & network theories of the state & of the region are evaluated. Historical account of intercity network systems as prototype of current network organization is proposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29215 / ISA / 1994 / 9476

**Pesche, Denis** (Réseau GAO, 16 rue Claude Bernard F-75231 Paris Cedex 05 France (Tel: 1-44-08-1636; Fax: 1-44-08-1855)), **Les Associations spécialisées en France. Unité paysanne et intérêts sectoriels** (Specialized Associations in France. Farmer Unity and Sectoral Interests). (FRE)

¶ The fragmentation of the agricultural profession, due to the crisis of the productivist model & the contraction of the financially viable agricultural market, is structured by predominant labor union agendas. Market deregulation & standardization of agricultural policy making have forced specialized associations to emerge, mobilizing both extraagricultural social movements & profession-specific alliances. Their pragmatic, simple approaches to influence policy making & establish a public identity include legislative lobbying. Based on a sociological & historical analysis of specialized French agricultural organizations (AGPB, promoting the wheat industry, & FNPL for the dairy industry), it is noted that farm workers' unions aim for the territorialization & sectorialization of agricultural policy. Structural transformations of agriculture have problematized traditional sources of organizational legitimacy. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S29216 / ISA / 1994 / 9477

**Peters, Hans Peter** (Forschungszentrum Jülich MUT, D-52425 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-2461-613562; Fax: 49-2461-612950)), **How Mass Media Present Experts to the Public.**

¶ A review of secondary empirical research from Europe & US on the use of scientific information in mass media coverage of environmental problems. It is argued that to understand the mass media's selection & use of experts as sources, at least three types of communication contexts must be distinguished: popularization, public education, & technological controversies. The model of the expert-layperson relationship & the form of interaction between expert sources & journalists vary according to communication context. Experts are offered different roles according to story frames, affecting their degree of control over the communication process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29217 / ISA / 1994 / 9478

**Peterson, Abby** (Dept Sociology U Göteborg, S-41122 Sweden (Tel: 031-7734793; Fax: 031-7734764)), **Racist and Antiracist Movements in Post-Modern Societies: Between Universalism and Particularism.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ The collective identities of racist & antiracist movements are the result of cognitive processes of social spacing, ie, the erection of borders. Through processes of globalization, the world is compressing & institutional borders for the construction of identities are disintegrating, together with the breakdown of the grand narratives of modernity & universal values. While the project of modernity has always entailed the tension between globalization & differentialization—universalism & particularism—the tension is all the more explosive now with the demise of the nation-state. Discussed is how racist & antiracist movements are relating to these intensified tensions in postmodern societies. Four moral modes available to these movements are discussed, which relate in different ways to the tension between particularism & universalism & how these problems are in turn related in different ways to an increasingly globalized project of modernity or postmodernity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29218 / ISA / 1994 / 9479

**Peterson, Tomas** (Dept Sociology U Lund, S-22100 Sweden), **Split Visions: The Introduction of the Svengish Model in Swedish Football.**

¶ Examines the post-WWII professionalization of Swedish football, particularly since 1967, when the rules for amateurism were abolished. In the mid 1970s, the football movement split in two groups, as a result of long discussions about the future of the game practiced both at the club & national level. The discussions can be seen as a division between a system introduced by two English coaches, Bob Houghton & Roy Hodgson, & the Swedish model, which developed within the framework of the football association. The sociological relevance of this can be found in the connections between the changes in existing social conditions in the game itself & those changes in the manner of how football is played. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29219 / ISA / 1994 / 9480

**Petit, Benoît** (U Toulouse II, F-31058 Cedex France (Tel: 61-50-4505; Fax: 61-50-4963)), **Division of Labour in the Large Agricultural Cooperatives in East Germany during the 1980-1994 Period.**

¶ With unification, West German agricultural policy, which praises the traditional family farm model, was extended to the former East Germany. At the end of the 1970s, the absolute division of vegetable & animal productions led to specialization & fragmentary activities. Wage earners in the socialist cooperative farms did not share the same work conditions with respect to mechanization & technique. But the cooperative worker was almost a factory worker, belonging to a team, & benefitted from many social advantages & training that enabled social advancement. Unification has led to widespread layoffs. The resulting change in farming structures & social links has changed the status of the farm staff: either heads & workers with specialized activities, or farmers in small family type units of private or cooperative status. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29220 / ISA / 1994 / 9481

**Petkova, Kristina Georgieva, Boyadjieva, Pepka & Tchalakov, Ivan Hristov** (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, Sofia BG-1000 (Tel: 3592-87-57-96; Fax: 3592-88-10-60)), **Social Change**

**through the Eyes of the Scientists.**

¶ A representative survey showed that the average Bulgarian is far more optimistic than scientists regarding Bulgaria's sociopolitical situation. Here, the dimensions of the scientists' skepticism & the dynamics of their discontent are evaluated based on structured interview data obtained in 2 representative sociological surveys conducted in Sept 1989 (N = 1,033), just before the collapse of the communist system, & in May 1993 (N = 711), 3 years after the first free elections in 45 years. No significant difference was revealed in scientists' attitudes toward the political situation & opportunities for professional realization. However, Ss viewed opportunities for economic prosperity as better in 1993 compared to 1989, & life abroad was no longer evaluated solely in positive terms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29221 / ISA / 1994 / 9482

**Petracci, Monica** (Grupo Cinco Comunicacion & Cultura, 1425 Buenos Aires Argentina (Tel: 962-0702)), **Public Opinion about AIDS: Beliefs, Knowledges and Behaviors.**

¶ Since acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) was identified in 1981, the debate about prevention has occupied an important place in the public agenda. Here, results of a survey in Buenos Aires, Argentina, are compared to data on public opinion about AIDS in Spain & the US. Discussion includes: awareness of the disease, beliefs & knowledge about methods of transmission, & reported changes in behavior to avoid exposure. Findings indicate that people have minimal indispensable knowledge, especially at the extremes, with some confusion about intermediate modes. On the other hand, few report changing their behavior as a result of AIDS. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29222 / ISA / 1994 / 9483

**Petropoulos, Nicholas P.** (Pedagogic Instit, 396 Mesogion Agia Paraskevi Athens Greece (Tel: 301-6016-376; Fax: 301-823-7342)), **Emergency Planning and Social Research in Greece: The Case of Earthquake Predictions.**

¶ Explores reactions to an unofficial earthquake (EQ) prediction announcement in Greece, based on a random questionnaire survey of 188 Pyrgos residents following a series of EQ tremors in northwestern Peloponnesos during early 1993. The analysis reveals that: 85% of the respondents were aware of the EQ prediction announcement; 56% believed that the prediction materialized; & of those who were aware of the EQ prediction, 57% attributed varying degrees of validity to it. Among those who believed the EQ prediction, 52% took no special action & 48% engaged in some kind of preparatory action or "flight" behavior. Also, 63% were in favor of the official announcement of EQ predictions. An explanatory analysis of related beliefs, perceptions, & attitudes revealed significant associations between socioeconomic (eg, income, education) & psychological (eg, level of anxiety, EQ fear, rumor belief, belief in horoscopes) variables. Convergencies & divergencies from the international literature are noted, & results are interpreted within the framework of communication & social-psychological theories. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29223 / ISA / 1994 / 9484

**Petrutina, Lubov** (Russian Instit Cultural Research, 117049 Moscow Lavrushinskiy per 10 State Tretyakov Gallery (Fax: 233-10-51)), **New Russian Arts Institutions.**

¶ Discusses the decomposition of professional unities in contemporary Russian arts institutions. Various art markets are described: private art galleries, fine art auctions, art fairs, & new forms of private collections, eg, banks). Contemporary art institutions focus on the Western art market. There is no public agreement about the values of fine art. Many galleries appear & disappear within the course of a single year, & the majority of Russian painters have no confidence in Russian managers, gallerists, or dealers. On a larger scale, society loses the criterions of professionalism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29224 / ISA / 1994 / 9485

**Pettersen, Per Arnt & Rose, Lawrence E.** (Instit Sociology & Political Science U Trondheim, N-7055 Dragvoll Norway (Tel: 73-592012; Fax: 73-591564)), **Some Do, Some Don't, Some Will, Some Won't. Participation in Local Politics in Norway.**

¶ Analyzes who participates in different kinds of local politics, & the perceptions & attitudes that stimulate participation, based on standard OLS regression of data obtained in 1990 & 1993 representative surveys

of the Norwegian population. Life cycle theory appears to provide the best explanation of voting behavior in Norway: as people become older, they become regular voters. However, the younger generation, especially those living in urban areas, evidence specific modes of participation: they are most involved in politics through discussion, which transforms into such behavior as public opinion formation, signing petitions, & using demonstrations to express their views. For the older generation, especially those living in smaller municipalities, social involvement through organization memberships are more pronounced, & they are more likely to try to influence decision making directly, eg, by making contacts with representatives. Findings also support standard socioeconomic theory, in that all modes of political behavior increase with education. Two distinct attitudes also seem to promote participation: one relates to the interest in local party competition & the other to individual ability to influence local politics, ie, political efficacy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29225 / ISA / 1994 / 9486

**Pfister, Gertrud** (Sportwissenschaft Freie U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-838-27-37]), **A Life without Sports Is Like a Fish without a Bicycle? Sport in Women's Lives.**

¶ In a reconstruction of sporting biographies, 30 women ages 20-30 who practice sport (tennis, football, or gymnastics) in their leisure time were asked about their first sporting activities, interruptions or continuity in their practice of sport from early childhood, reasons for their commitment to or abstinence from sport, the influence of people around them, changes from one type of sport to another, & the nature & extent of their commitment. Theoretical considerations included the "standard female biography," drawing on socioecological approaches to socialization & concepts both of women's work & of a duality of gender conveyed through symbols. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29226 / ISA / 1994 / 9487

**Phillips, John C.** (Dept Sociology U Pacific, Stockton CA 95211 [Tel: 209-946-2930; Fax: 209-946-2318]), **Racial Discrimination in Baseball: A Thirty Year Perspective.**

¶ Explores two indicators that have provided unambiguous evidence of racial discrimination in a variety of sport settings throughout the past three decades. Marginality refers to the degree to which the minority group outperforms the majority group, or the degree to which minority group players are excluded in favor of majority group players. Centrality refers to the degree to which minority members are excluded from positions that require leadership & decision making. Recent literature has indicated changes in indicators of marginality & centrality & a decrease in the level of discrimination. Here, the degree to which racial discrimination has changed in major league baseball is assessed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29227 / ISA / 1994 / 9488

**Phillips, William R. F.** (Widener U, Chester PA 19013 [Tel: 215-499-4378; Fax: 610-499-4603]), **Urban Sociology and City Planning at the Turn-of-the-Century: Reevaluating Significant Links in Britain, Germany, and the United States.**

¶ A reevaluation of the links between the classical urban sociological theory of Ferdinand Tönnies, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Georg Simmel, & Louis Wirth, & the ideologies & practices of the turn-of-the-century founders of modern city planning. Classical urban sociological ideas & city planning theories & practices are seen as related parts of a common core of responses to the "evils" caused by industrialization & urbanization. Parallels are drawn between the ambivalence felt by sociologists over the increasing rationalization of society & the conflict among city planners over the goals of planning. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29228 / ISA / 1994 / 9489

**Phillipson, Christopher** (Dept Applied Social Studies U Keele, Staffordshire ST5 5BG England), **Postmodernity and the Sociology of Aging: Reformulating Critical Gerontology.**

¶ Examines the relevance of perspectives on modernity & postmodernity for understanding the lives of older people. It is argued that concepts developed within the area of critical gerontology are important in assessing the impact of the public domains of work & welfare on the lives of older people. However, these frameworks no longer offer a sufficient explanation of the crises & contradictions that now beset older people: the changing allocation of work & leisure throughout the life course & the

development of welfare pluralism-& its challenge to identities formed around the traditional welfare state. Key elements of a new theoretical synthesis that can explain the range of influences bearing on the social construction of the older citizen are assessed, with attention to: the nature of consumption in old age, the reconstruction of the family, & the moralization of aging. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29229 / ISA / 1994 / 9490

**Phizacklea, Annie & Wrench, John** (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [Tel: 0203-523-608; Fax: 0203-523-497]), **Racism and Occupational Health and Safety: Migrant and Minority Women and "Poor Work".**

¶ Migrant & minority women are concentrated globally in expanding forms of "poor work," all difficult to unionize. Health & safety problems increase when workers are insecure, un-unionized, transient, undertrained, & employed by small subcontractors or working at home. Migrant & ethnic minority women are less able to resist unsafe forms of working because of their disadvantaged position in the labor market through discrimination & racism, & are particularly vulnerable if they face barriers of language. These factors are contextualized within a gendered theoretical perspective on international migration; two cases in the UK are examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29230 / ISA / 1994 / 9491

**Picard, Michel** (LASEMA CNRS, F-75009 Paris France [Tel: 1-45261512; Fax: 1-44530406]), **Tourism, Ethnic Identity, and Nation Building in Indonesia: A Case Study of "Unity in Diversity" in the Province of Bali.**

¶ Indonesia, a multiethnic country of vast proportions, deliberately promotes an image of cultural & ethnic pluralism to attract foreign tourists. At the same time, domestic tourism is being encouraged to advance the state's policy of national integration. The island of Bali is the primary tourist destination of Indonesia, for both domestic & foreign visitors. Explored here is how the position of the Balinese as one of the ethnic groups composing the Indonesian nation is affected by the promotion of Balinese culture as a tourist attraction, drawing on participant observation over two decades, various journals published in Bali since the 1920s, & public debates raised by recent events in the Balinese daily press. It appears that while tourism prompts the Balinese to assert their ethnic identity by displaying their culture, it does so by integrating their society further within the Indonesian nation-state. Hence, by the very way it stresses ethnic boundaries, tourism ends up displacing them. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29231 / ISA / 1994 / 9492

**Pick, James B., Butler, Edgar W. & Tint, Sandra** (Dept Management & Business U Redlands, CA 92373-0999 [Tel: 909-335-4068; Fax: 909-335-3400]), **Socioeconomic Influences on Principal Causes of Death in Mexico, 1990.**

¶ An examination of causes of death in Mexico in 1990 concentrates on the major causes of death, shifts in rates & geographical patterns of death since 1980, & socioeconomic factors influencing major causes of death. Regression analysis reveals many significant socioeconomic effects on causes of death, eg, positive influences of urbanization & economic prosperity on cancer & cardiovascular mortality. Discussion compares the findings to relevant theories & literature, including mortality aspects of recent demographic transition theory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29232 / ISA / 1994 / 9493

**Pick, Thomas M.** (People's Academy Minorities, Budapest Hungary H-1066 [Tel: 36-1-165-7128]), **Eastern European Chauvinistic Nationalism: Causes and Possible Measures to Counteract It.**

¶ It is hypothesized that beyond generic causes, nationalism has causes specific to the historical time & region. Two hypotheses are offered: Due to the fact that nationalism was virtually outlawed under communism, it went underground, & in the former satellite nations, emerged from something like a deep-freeze constituted in its 1940s form. As communist ideology was paranoid & cast we-vs-them-processes in win-lose terms, the stage was set for chauvinistic nationalism. The hypotheses are supported by some examples, & psychoeducational models designed to counteract prejudice, & thereby, extreme nationalism, are presented, along with some economic models to foster cross-national cooperation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## P

94S29233 / ISA / 1994 / 9494

**Pickvance, Christopher G.** (Urban & Regional Studies Unit U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NZ England [Tel: 227-764000; Fax: 227-475483]), **Conceptualizing the Transition from State Socialism.**

† Argues that studies of Eastern Europe & the former USSR since 1989 face the problem of conceptualizing change. Terms like systems change, the collapse of state socialism, & path dependent development all contain ready-made analyses of the balance of novelty & continuity present in these societies. A critical analysis of these terms is made based on an examination of the indices of continuity & change used in recent empirical research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29234 / ISA / 1994 / 9495

**Pickvance, Katy** (Urban & Regional Studies Unit U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NZ England [Tel: 227-764000; Fax: 227-475483]), **Collective Action in Hungary: Difficulties of Coping with "New" Politics.**

† Based on a recent project studying social movements in Hungary, an attempt is made to address the question of civil society, collective action, social movements, & pressure groups & their specificity in Eastern Europe, with special attention to the political context. Social movements are examined in terms of their functions & aims, methods, chances of success, & relation to the different kinds of authorities. The difference between social movements operating on a national level & collective actions operating on the local level are also analyzed. Comparisons are offered between social movements within the Eastern European region & between East & West. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29235 / ISA / 1994 / 9496

**Pickvance, Katy & Pickvance, Christopher G.** (Urban & Regional Studies Unit U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NZ England [Tel: 227-764000; Fax: 227-475483]), **Environmental and Housing Movements in Two Eastern European Societies: The Case of Russia and Hungary.**

† Interviews with movement activists & central authority officials, coupled with public opinion surveys, are drawn on to study environmental & housing movements in Hungary & Russia, focusing on the extent to which (1) social movements & the authorities' responses to them, & (2) individual "coping" methods & other types of "nonparticipation," follow Western models. Emphasis is on the contrast between the "transition" in the two countries & its impact on housing & environmental policies, the relation between political parties & social movements, & the development of conflictual or cooperative relations between social movements & authorities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29236 / ISA / 1994 / 9497

**Pieijte, Marcel** (Dept Environmental Policy Sciences U Nijmegen, NL-6500 HK Netherlands [Tel: 31-80-613016; Fax: 31-80-611841]), **Neocorporatism and Environmental Policy as a Policy Model for Small Countries in Europe.**

† Three kinds of problems relevant to environmental neocorporatism in the Netherlands are distinguished: (1) political problems that are inherent to neocorporatism, (2) governable problems with different forms & measures of neocorporatism, & (3) problems with the transfer/transformation from the social-economic policy arena to the environmental policy arena. In spite of these problems, Dutch environmental policy is increasingly characterized as neocorporatist. Here, it is explored whether neocorporatism leads to effectiveness, efficiency, & legitimacy in Dutch environmental policy, with attention to implications for other European nations, as well as the European Union in general. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29237 / ISA / 1994 / 9498

**Pieper, Norbert H.** (Am Pingelstrang 28, D-49134 Wallenhorst Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-5407-30874]), **Trade Unions and Labour Market Policy in Re-Unified Germany—The Decrease in Membership of the DGB Trade Unions and the New Labour Market Policy of the German Government.**

† In 1992, the DGB (German Federation of Trade Unions) in reunified Germany lost 6.7% of its members, 18.4% in the eastern part of the country. At the same time, the western region fell into a deep economic recession. Problems of the new market economy in the eastern part of Germany are evident: the tendency to deindustrialization & the slow reconstruction of the economy account for the enormous job reduction in the last three years. Trade unions are in an ambivalent situation: many un-

employed members are leaving, & unemployment is growing. The new labor market policy of the government seems unable to reduce the unemployment rate. It is suggested that this process must be a strategy against the trade unions, with the goal of permanently weakening unions & the realization of a lower social standard. The future of German workers seems to be longer working time & less income. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29238 / ISA / 1994 / 9499

**Pierret, Janine** (CERMES-CNRS/INSERM/EHESS, 201 rue de Vaugirard F-75015 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-44-49-64-90; Fax: 33-1-44-49-64-99]), **HIV Infected Men: Daily Life and Time Management.**

† In-depth interviews were conducted 1990/91 with 53 men in Paris, France, infected with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) through either sexual relations or medical products. All had been asymptomatic carriers for at least 2 years & were under medical supervision. Study objectives include: (1) to compare the different ways the HIV-positive manage the uncertain situation that results when they learn of their status, & (2) to test a hypothesis about the formation of an HIV-positive identity. Although the hypothesis was not verified, the interviews shed light on how those infected cope with the uncertainty resulting from infection, in particular, how they transform a biological category into a temporal resource to construct the hope necessary to go on living. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29239 / ISA / 1994 / 9500

**Pigeassou, Charles & Lyons, Walter** (UFRSTAPS U Montpellier I, F-34090 France [Tel: 33-67-54-62-22; Fax: 33-67-04-22-17]), **A Study of the Curricula of European and North American Universities that Offer Specific Sport Management Graduate Programs.**

† A survey of university faculties of North America & Europe offering specific sport management graduate programs to: (1) characterize the areas of knowledge included in such programs; (2) evaluate the placing & function of the courses in light of various indicators; & (3) assess the impact & diversity of the areas of expertise of course conductors. Major hypotheses concern apparent homogeneousness of areas of knowledge vs observed heterogeneousness of course content, & the lack of differentiation in tuition in terms of study year & area of knowledge. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29240 / ISA / 1994 / 9501

**Pigeassou, Charles & Lyons, Walter** (UFRSTAPS U Montpellier I, F-34090 France [Tel: 33-67-54-62-22; Fax: 33-67-04-22-17]), **Government Sport Policy and the Governance of Sport: A Comparative Analysis of the Canadian and French Sport Systems.**

† The political actions of government in the area of sport influence the way the sport movement organizes itself. These actions are in turn influenced by changes in the environment & by the evolution of the social representations of sport. A study of the Canadian & French sport systems highlights the types of influences, enabling a comparison of: (1) the structural, organizational, & social effects on sport of government political strategies; & (2) the capacity for adaptation & innovation of sport agents & organizations in their relations with government. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29241 / ISA / 1994 / 9502

**Pilkiene, Margarita** (Research Center Repressions Lithuania, O20 30-48 Vilnius 2010 [Tel: 370-2-466-215; Fax: 370-2-261-487]), **Quality of Life of Deported Lithuanian Women (1941-1953).**

† Examines the deportation of Lithuanian people in June 1941 by the communist regime, focusing on the living conditions of women. Documents made available only since the collapse of the Soviet state show essential similarities in the legal status of deported women, but differences in climate conditions, forced labor requirements, & life's dependence on family conditions. A high % of escapes, especially among teenagers, is noted. The data indicate that genocide was carried out. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29242 / ISA / 1994 / 9503

**Pillai, Mohanan** (Center Development Studies, Prasanth Nagar Rd Ulloor Thiruvananthapuram 695011 Kerala India [Tel: 438542; Fax: 447137]), **Scope and Limits of Small Firms in New Technology Manufacturing—Some Evidence from India.**

† The small industries sector in India is allegedly incapable of internalizing new technologies by developing a suitable organizational form to as-

sure the viability of innovative networks. Here, however, some isolated instances of efficient internalizing of new technologies by small firms are presented. Policy tools & institutional interventions necessary for promoting the ability to create an efficient system of horizontal exchange that may lead to an innovative network of small firms in new technology manufacture are recommended. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29243 / ISA / 1994 / 9504

**Pine, Patricia P.** (Ulster County Office Aging, Kingston NY 12401-0800), **Receptivity and Resistance to Proposed Long Term Care Policy Changes.**

¶ An assessment of reactions by directors of aging service agencies in NY to public policy changes in long-term health care proposed by President Bill Clinton. Results indicate more resistance than receptivity among these directors, suggesting an unwillingness to respond to policies likely to be implemented by the current administration. This resistance may be ameliorated by time as familiarity encourages acceptance & inducements (eg, funding, power, authority) stimulate receptivity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29244 / ISA / 1994 / 9505

**Pinell, Patrice** (INSERM U 158 Hôpital Enfants Malades, F-75015 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-45-67-08-11; Fax: 33-1-40-56-98-95]), **The Cyclization of Parenteral Nutrition.**

¶ The cyclization of parenteral nutrition is a technical innovation that allows the setting up of a new program that permits children suffering from severe digestive diseases to return home & be taken care of by their parents. Social conditions propitious to the involvement of physicians (MDs) & parents in such a program are examined. Sociological analysis enables the study of their relationships as social agents involved in a professional-layperson collaboration: (1) the power of ideological consensus with regard to the values pertaining to any project of hospital care at home; (2) the requisite of MD-parent collaboration is the total adherence of parents to the MD's objectives; (3) the need of parents & MDs to ignore their objective relationship within the organization of medical work; (4) the creation of a fictitious social position; & (5) the status of medical auxiliary parents. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29245 / ISA / 1994 / 9506

**Pisati, Maurizio** (Via Castelfidardo 8, I-21052 Busto Arsizio VA Italy), **Men's and Women's Patterns of Intergenerational Mobility: A Comparative Analysis of Italy and the United States.**

¶ Compares men's & women's intergenerational mobility chances in Italy & the US, based on data from a 1985 national survey conducted in Italy, & the US General Social Surveys, 1983-1987. Results show that: (1) the model is able to give a plausible account of the observed societal-level intergenerational mobility chances; (2) men & women of both countries exhibit very similar patterns of relative mobility, although the degree of social fluidity is higher in the US; & (3) structural forces play a major role in the shaping of absolute mobility chances in both countries, especially for women. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29246 / ISA / 1994 / 9507

**Piscitelli, Adriana & Kofes, Suely** (UNICAMP Cidade U Barão, São Paulo CEP 13081 Brazil [Tel: 0-192-38-7873; Fax: 0-192-39-4309]), **Biography and Life Stories as Narratives: What about Gender?**

¶ Explores the possibilities & limits of biographical approaches for gender studies. Specifically, it is discussed how the social experiences of singular subjects related in biographical & life stories allow comprehension of gender categories. This analysis is based on case studies of the lives of Brazilian upper strata women, including: (1) stories narrated by men & women of two successive generations regarding a woman who was a member of a family of large estate owners who lived in the period 1900-1960; & (2) the life stories of two successive generations of female members of families of wealthy entrepreneurs in São Paulo. The constructed gender conceptualizations evident in these narratives are examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29247 / ISA / 1994 / 9508

**Pithod, Abelardo** (Gutiérrez 434, 5500 Mendoza Argentina [Tel: 54-61-23-19-93; Fax: 54-61-24-77-50]), **Epistemology and Ethics of Sociology Require a Social Ontology.**

¶ Argues that to develop an epistemology & an ethics of sociology, it is necessary to first create the basis of a social ontology. The initial structure of what is social & the possibility of knowing it are also essential to distinguishing subjective & objective aspects in sociology. It is generally accepted in sociological theory that social action consists in relations. Therefore, inquiry should concern (1) the structure or initial status of the relation, & (2) which kind of relation is given in social interaction. It is necessary to understand clearly the concepts about *relatio socialis* in sociological theory. An attempt is made to show that an ontological foundation can help improve the dialectic between subjective & objective aspects & between comprehension & demonstration in sociology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29248 / ISA / 1994 / 9509

**Pizzuti, Domenico** (Istituti di ricerche sociali, Via Petrarca 115 I-80122 Naples Italy [Tel: 81-575-20-60]), **Associative, Political and Religious Participation. A Research on the Youth of Naples.**

¶ Reports research on the religious & sociocultural transformation of youth in Naples, Italy, conducted by the Istituti di Studi e Ricerche Sociali in 1992/93. Focus is on the condition, way of life, & orientations of young Neapolitans, especially in the domains of social, political, & religious participation. The aim is to ascertain the impact of social & religious participation on the construction of juvenile identity, & in the promotion of collective action. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29249 / ISA / 1994 / 9510

**Platt, Jennifer A.** (School Social Sciences U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QN England [Tel: 0273-606755; Fax: 0273-678466]), **Scientific Theory and Scientific Practice.**

¶ Science is generally seen as a key theme in postwar US sociology, & it is common for historical interpretations to associate general writing of the period about scientific method with the dominant practices in empirical research. Here, the nature of the connections between writing about science & research practice is explored, particularly in the work of George A. Lundberg & Stuart C. Dodd in the sociology of science, drawing on archival & published sources. They belonged to a clique that shared a commitment to the ideal of applying natural-scientific method to the social sciences, but had less than total consensus on what that should mean. It is argued that Lundberg & Dodd held an extreme position that cannot be regarded as causally relevant to mainstream practice, & indeed was questionably reflected even in their own practice. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29250 / ISA / 1994 / 9511

**Platt, Jennifer A.** (School Social Sciences U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QN England [Tel: 0273-606755; Fax: 0273-678466]), **The US Reception of Durkheim's *The Rules of Sociological Method*.**

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¶ A characterization of the US sociological community's reception of Emile Durkheim's *The Rules of Sociological Method*, based on a review of the literature citing this work. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29251 / ISA / 1994 / 9512

**Ploszajski, Piotr** (Polish Academy Sciences, PL-00330 Warsaw [Tel: 204920; Fax: 207651]), **Polish Reforms: The Fine Art of Learning and Forgetting.**

¶ Argues that world problems are becoming increasingly complex because the world itself has become a global village. There are no truly local issues any more, nor are there problems with significance for global processes only, facts that may be overlooked by local policymakers. Polish reforms over the last four years serve as an instructive example that the fields of academic analysis, policy making, & "street reasoning," are still dominated by simple dichotomies that fail to offer either pragmatic strategies of change or in-depth scientific analyses. The result is the abundance of skin-deep slogan-loaded development programs at the political level, & the entangled (theory mixed with ideology) concepts in academia. This pattern is examined through a three-level model of post-socialist learning from simple to matrix choice. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## P

94S29252 / ISA / 1994 / 9513

**Plotnikov, Sergey N.** (Moscow State U, 125319 Russia [Tel: 095-152-90-02; Fax: 095-253-93-90]), **Reading Culture and Media Ecology.**

¶ The twentieth century has radically changed information culture (IC), generating new scientific & practical problems in cultural policy. One such problem is creation of conceptual apparatus capable of describing new IC phenomena. Decline of public interest in reading, & growth of TV viewing testify to one-sided development of modern IC. A new conception of cultural policy is needed based on the idea of media ecology, including the principle of stable development of world culture. Described here is the development of the idea of media ecology by the Russian Rubakin Reading Foundation in Moscow. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29253 / ISA / 1994 / 9514

**Pocar, Valerio** (Dept Sociology Milan State U, I-20122 Italy [Tel: 39-2-76074376; Fax: 39-2-76015104]), **Ecology, Human Rights, Animal Rights.**

¶ Even if the protection of environment may represent directly or indirectly the substance of some human rights, a conflict may arise between protection of general interests & human rights, which are individual. For example, conflicts arise between individual & general interests of animals & the protection of general human interests justified by ecological reasons. The anthropocentric origins of human interests support the traditional theory of struggle of human beings against nature. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29254 / ISA / 1994 / 9515

**Poche, Bernard F.** (National Center Scientific Research CERAT, F-38402 Saint Martin Heres Cedex France [Tel: 0033-76-82-60-00; Fax: 0033-76-82-60-70]), **The Leagues in Northern Italy and Their Recent Evolution.**

¶ The Leagues in northern Italy have recently become more involved in the reorganization of national political life; further, the use of federalist language & themes has declined, & of agreement between political parties increased. These changes are attributed to: the increase in economic insecurity, which has weakened the symbolic ideology & practical autonomy of medium-range capitalist companies; participation in the Leagues by social groups from larger cities, who are less interested in territorial identity; & difficulty for the Leagues to elaborate a specific analytic discourse on social, political, & cultural matters due to the monopoly of the Italian intelligentsia. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29255 / ISA / 1994 / 9516

**Poche, Bernard F.** (National Center Scientific Research CERAT, F-38402 Saint Martin Heres Cedex France [Tel: 0033-76-82-60-00; Fax: 0033-76-82-60-70]), **New Territorial Solidarities and New Boundaries: Separatism and Federalisms in Europe in the Nineties.**

¶ The social impact of recent economic phenomena, as well as political integration in Europe, have weakened the view of the state as an absolute. The so-called globalization process shows an important lack of solidarities, & has led to societal reorganization on the basis of, eg, history, language, culture, & manners, resulting in the so-called separatist crisis. Here, however, several cases are examined—Belgian Flanders, northern Italy, & Slovenia—that suggest more a desire for self-regulation than withdrawal into local communities or an upsurge of intolerance & nationalism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29256 / ISA / 1994 / 9517

**Pogosian, Gevork & Marootian, Edward, Jr.** (Sociological Research Center, Aram St 44 375010 Yerevan Armenia [Tel: 8852-531-096; Fax: 8852-521-423]), **The Location and Signification of Seismic Safety Areas: A Theoretical Examination.**

¶ The historical record of catastrophic events has shown that human behavior at the moment of an earthquake is based on emotional response & panic. For this reason, many countries already have training systems for earthquake preparedness. Here, a sign to direct people to zones of seismic safety is proposed that may be internationally recognized. These signs may be placed by seismic engineers in areas where the public may find refuge in case of seismic activity. Utilization of this sign would greatly reduce the number of victims of seismic disasters. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29257 / ISA / 1994 / 9518

**Pokrovsky, Nikita E.** (Dept Sociology Moscow State U, 119899 Russia [Tel: 095-242-6881; Fax: 095-200-2276]), **The Interaction between Irrationality and Rationality in the Process of Globalization.**

¶ Classical theories of convergence maintain optimistically that the context of modern societies create the conditions for the mutually beneficial integration of Western capitalism & communism. In the meantime, historical reality demonstrates that the convergence developing before our eyes regenerates not rational, but irrational, tendencies. Among the characteristics of the irrational aspects of globalization are: (1) the growth of irrational tidal waves that block the principles of logic, continuity of human experience, accumulation of social knowledge & methods of its application, logical succession & consistency, controllability, & predictability of social processes; (2) the universal dominance of open & hidden panic, the spread & implantation of anxiety, mass neuroses, disorientation of social values, anomie; (3) the approach of Western & postcommunist structures to the threshold of easily achieved & uncontrolled ecological destruction of global civilization; & (4) the gambling with an idea of radical social change, which is nothing but another word for the interruption of the continuity of human experience. The catastrophism of the contemporary state of civilization, approaching its global stage, is manifested in the fact that humankind is entering a new era of conflict, the roles of which are outlined. Social control is maintained by unconscious social fear. Being largely informational, conflict dictates the means of resistance, which must also be primarily informational & rational. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29258 / ISA / 1994 / 9519

**Pokrovsky, Nikita E.** (Dept Sociology Moscow State U, 119899 Russia [Tel: 095-242-6881; Fax: 095-200-2276]), **Pitirim Sorokin's Place in Sociological Theory: A Russian Perspective.**

¶ Each generation interprets the work of Pitirim Sorokin differently. Today, there is a selective emphasis on & corrections of certain traits of Sorokin's theory of social crisis & revolution. The major changes in Sorokin's theory of revolution are discussed. In works published or written in the 1920s & dedicated to the Russian revolution of 1917 & in later years, Sorokin elaborated general parameters of a total social crisis. During the second stage of his personal evolution, for the most part rejected in his monumental treatise "Social & Cultural Dynamics" (written 1937-1941), Sorokin argued that social crises parallel the transition from one social & cultural "super-system" to another: from an idealational to an idealistic & then to a sensate system. In fact, Sorokin became a prophet of social crisis as well as its explorer, critic, & victim. It is argued that many of the attributes of revolutionary crisis outlined by Sorokin are evident in contemporary Russian reality. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29259 / ISA / 1994 / 9520

**Polk, Kenneth** (Criminology Dept Melbourne U, Parkville Victoria Australia 3052 [Fax: 3-344-6802]), **Work Death, Negligence and Corporate Crime.**

¶ Examines the broad patterns of death at work in Victoria, Australia, 1987-1990, showing that many deaths, eg, fatalities involving self-employed workers, including farmers, are clearly not the result of employer negligence. Where deaths occur as part of company activity, however, negligence is common, although there are no instances as of yet of successful prosecution of these as criminal homicide. While such prosecutions are legally possible, specific factors may deflect cases to a lower order of regulatory action. The appropriate & severe sanction of grossly negligent behavior of employers is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29260 / ISA / 1994 / 9521

**Pollack, Detlef** (Theologische Fakultät U Leipzig, D-04105 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0341-70366; Fax: 0341-209325]), **Religious Change in Eastern Germany.**

¶ In the course of the history of East Germany, the population % of church members decreased from 90% in 1949 to 30% or less in 1990. Now only 25% of East Germans believe in God. Various questions are posed regarding change: Are there significant differences between the Catholic & the Lutheran confessions? Are noninstitutional forms of religion replacing institutional forms? The general sociological question of social conditions in the continuance of religion can be studied through the example of religious change in Eastern Germany. Data are drawn from ALLBUS & a 1992 poll by the Evangelical Church in Germany, as well as from the archives of East German churches. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29261 / ISA / 1994 / 9522

**Pollis, Adamantia** (Dept Political Science New School Social Research, New York NY 10003 (Tel: 212-229-5722; Fax: 212-229-5315)), **Individual and Ethnic Rights in the Balkans.**

¶ Argues that states whose legitimacy rests on an exclusive ethnicity invariably violate individual rights. Ethno-nationalism involves a complex of features—common origin, & shared historical legacy, language, culture, & religion. Any difference is seen as threatening the nation's cohesion, as is individual freedom of expression. Here, extensive evidence on the restriction of religious, ethnic, & individual rights in Greece is presented. Constitutional provisions, legal statutes, court decisions, & administrative actions that restrict rights are examined. Data that indicate a similar pattern in the other Balkan states are also presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29262 / ISA / 1994 / 9523

**Pondman, Lisette M., Dijkstra, Wil & Van der Zouwen, Johannes** (Faculty Social Cultural Studies Dept Social Research Methodology, Koningslaan 22-24, NL-1075 AD Amsterdam Netherlands (Tel: 31-20-664-7131; Fax: 31-20-676-9491)), **Analyzing Refusal Behaviour in Telephone Survey Interviews. Reasons to Refuse and Reactions to Those Refusals.**

¶ To get a better understanding of both respondents' (Rs') reasons for refusing to respond in telephone survey interviews, & interviewers' reactions to those refusals, 305 telephone interviews with Dutch citizens ages 55+ were tape-recorded as they were asked if they were willing to cooperate in a face-to-face interview on "healthy aging." The speech acts of both the interviewer & the Rs were coded with respect to each of 8 variables, & analyzed using the computer program SEQUENCE. Hypotheses derived from existing literature on nonresponse, & from a model based on psychological theories of persuasion & compliance, were tested. Variables such as gender, age, & marital status are related to reasons for refusal & to interviewer's reactions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29263 / ISA / 1994 / 9524

**Ponomarenko, Lily A.** (International Organization Unification Terminological Neologisms, PO Box 23 Zhitomir 23 262023 Ukraine (Tel: 041-2-5-1-2-7-8)), **About the Correction of a Set and Proportion of Studied Languages.**

¶ It is necessary to correct the curricula of studied languages, redistributing the ratio of already studied languages, as well as inclusion of new ones. The selection criteria of languages for study must be: (1) quantity of people using the language as the official one in their countries; (2) role of a language in the world community at present; (3) weight of cultural heritage in a given language; (4) breadth of contacts of state citizens with inhabitants of countries using a given language; & (5) role of a foreign language for a concrete speciality, or a concrete social stratum. An educator must not be limited to one criterion, but guided by a complex of them. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29264 / ISA / 1994 / 9525

**Pons, Ignasi** (Dept Sociologia & Metodologia Ciències Socials U Barcelona, E-08039 Spain), **Evaluation of the Processes of Transformation and of the New Forms of Assistance Organization in M.H.**

¶ The assistance transformations in mental health (MH) being carried out or accomplished in several countries in the south of the European Community require revision of the traditional procedures of evaluation so as to take cultural characteristics into account. It is necessary to include tasks & style of work that have appeared in the new forms of MH assistance organization. A model is presented from an investigation of MH services in the north of Italy & Catalonia (Spain), drawing on documentary analysis, participant observation, & group & personal interviews with MH professionals. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29265 / ISA / 1994 / 9526

**Poonacha, Veena Ravi** (Research Centre Women's Studies SNDT Women's U, Juha Rd Bombay 49 India (Tel: 400049-6128462)), **Discrete Categories: Reflections on the Sati Debate in Modern India.**

¶ The immolation of Roop Kanwar—an eighteen-year old widow who purportedly committed sati on the funeral pyre of her husband in the Deorala village of Rajasthan, India, on 4 Sept 1987—shocked the conscience of the nation, & polarized public opinion on the sanctity of life, the rights of the individual vis-à-vis the community, & gender relations. Here, based on a critical analysis of newspaper reports, journal articles, & other

documents, an attempt is made to delineate the vacillating state policies on gender issues. Also noted are the discrete ideological categories within the discourse that indicate the growing divide between theoretical explorations & activism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29266 / ISA / 1994 / 9527

**Pope, Clyde R., Freeborn, Donald K. & Schmoldt, Ralph S.** (Center Health Research Kaiser Permanente NW Region, 3800 North Kaiser Center Dr Portland OR 97227-1098 (Tel: 503-335-2400; Fax: 503-335-2424)), **Socioeconomic Status, Health Status, and Use of Health Services in Managed Care.**

¶ An important policy question regarding the performance of managed health care systems is the extent to which they respond to the needs of the people they serve rather than to nonmedical factors, eg, ethnicity or social class. Health maintenance organizations (HMOs) are based on the promise that services will be related solely to medical need. Here, this assumption is examined by analyzing the relationship of socioeconomic factors vs health status in accounting for differences in use of health services among members of a large HMO in the northwestern US. Data obtained via a telephone survey & medical charts for a 5% sample of the membership (total N = 375,000+) reveal that, when financial barriers are removed & comprehensive services are available, patterns of use strongly reflect need for care & not socioeconomic characteristics. Implications of these findings for health policy & planning are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29267 / ISA / 1994 / 9528

**Poppen, Rita S. & Groenewegen, Peter** (Faculty Management & Organization Groningen U, NL-9700 AV Netherlands (Tel: 3150637194; Fax: 3150633850)), **Variability of Social Networks in the Development of Technology: The Case of Solar Cells.**

¶ Results of a qualitative preliminary study on research & development (R&D) of solar cells & a review of the literature on sociology of innovation, identify the following stages of technology development: internalizing, debating, agenda, development, implementation, application, & obsolescence. Although R&D is not a strict linear process, this framework allows dominant actors in each stage to be identified. Actors make both functional & instrumental use of their social network. As the R&D progresses, the crucial ties between the actors alter. The variability of these ties at different stages of development is explored here. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29268 / ISA / 1994 / 9529

**Porfiriev, Boris N.** (Foundation "Russkaia Nauka," Leninski Prospekt 32A Moscow Russia (Tel: 938-1801)), **Valuing and Pricing Human Life: Methodological Issues of Assessing Disaster's Socio-Economic Impact in Russia.**

¶ The growing frequency of large disasters in the postwar USSR & Russia has been accompanied by a pronounced trend of increased gravity of their aftermath, primarily dead bodies & material losses, demonstrating the need for development of methods & instruments for assessing the socioeconomic consequences of disaster. However, these are still lacking in Russia. Criteria for & a definition of the category "disaster victim" are developed, discussing the critical ethical & pragmatic issues as well as methodological & practical approaches (insurance, etc) to valuing lost human lives & estimating compensation for relatives of the victims. The analysis discloses the critical, primarily ethical, differences between valuing & pricing the lives of victims & reviews the experience of their direct & indirect assessments, as well as perception modes related to these assessments. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29269 / ISA / 1994 / 9530

**Porro, Nicola** (Facoltà sociologia U Roma La Sapienza, I-00198 Italy (Tel: 01039-68415748; Fax: 01039-68552631)), **Sport System as a Political Arena: National Identification, International Integration and Local Challenges in Post-War Italy.**

¶ Analyzes the Italian sport system after WWII & the fall of fascism as a political arena in which competing elites fought in order to obtain institutional legitimacy & concrete organizational resources. The Italian Olympic Committee was one of the main institutional means used to establish national identification & integration in the international context. International integration in the 1970s & 1980s is traced, & the new paradigm emerging in the 1980s & 1990s is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## P

94S29270 / ISA / 1994 / 9531

**Portes, Alejandro** (Dept Sociology Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218-2685 [Tel: 410-516-7630; Fax: 410-516-7590]), **The Economic Sociology of International Migration.**

¶ The concepts of socially directed economic action, embeddedness, social networks, & social capital, employed extensively by the new economic sociology, are discussed. These concepts are then related to key notions & hypotheses in the field of immigration, in particular those of structural penetration in the core-periphery system, modes of incorporation, ethnic enclaves, middleman minorities, & segmented assimilation. Parallels between these intellectual traditions are identified, noting that they are mutually reinforcing. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29271 / ISA / 1994 / 9532

**Poston, Dudley L. & Xuan, Donald Mingdong** (Dept Sociology Texas A&M U, College Station 77843 [Tel: 409-845-4030; Fax: 409-862-4057]), **The Floating Population of China.**

¶ Migration in the People's Republic of China may be distinguished by whether the move involves a change in both residence & household registration: a legal migrant is one who changes residence & household registration, while a member of the floating population changes residences but does not change household registration. According to data from the 1/100 sample of records from the 1990 Census of China, almost 4% of the population were living in a different place in 1990 than in 1985, but fewer than 2% had changed household registration, indicating that, in absolute terms, the floating population comprises 21.2 million persons. The characteristics of the floating population are compared with those of the legal movers & the stayers. The legal movers & the floating population are further distinguished according to their different migration streams. Analysis of fertility patterns reveals considerable variability among & within the legal movers, floating population, & stayers. The implications of the floating population for Chinese population policy are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29272 / ISA / 1994 / 9533

**Postone, Moishe** (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 [Tel: 312-702-8560; Fax: 312-702-9673]), **Capitalism and Postmodernity.**

¶ Addresses the question of how postmodernism can be historically contextualized. Examination of David Harvey's & Fredric Jameson's attempts to analyze postmodernism with reference to capitalism shows them to be sufficiently powerful to render such an approach generally plausible. Nevertheless, neither of them adequately considers the emancipatory aspects of postmodernism due to their specific theories of capitalism. A different theory of capitalism is outlined that could contextualize postmodernism while delineating its emancipatory aspects. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29273 / ISA / 1994 / 9534

**Potapova, Marina V.** (State Russian Museum Ingennernaya str 4, 191011 Saint Petersburg [Tel: 812-2104772; Fax: 812-3144153]), **The Role Played by Museums in Creating Their Public.**

¶ Sociological surveys carried out at the Russian Museum in Saint Petersburg are used to explore the dynamics of changes in the museum's public, caused by the evolution of cultural policy since the late 1980s. Then, for the first time, visitors to the museum had the opportunity to see, in temporary exhibitions, works by Russian avant-garde artists of the 1920s & 1930s as well as by modern Russian & emigre artists. As a result, the public visiting the museum altered. Before 1988, visitors to the museum were mostly people attracted by traditional art, who had rather rigid ideas toward art. Since the changes in cultural policy, the museum has been more frequently visited by people more able to understand originality, more open to new ideas, & less inclined to have stereotyped opinions. Further, since the late 1980s, the number of people professionally involved with art has grown considerably, as has the number of students & those involved in creative work. The survey results also identify factors (eg, age & profession) that influence the tastes & interests of the public with respect to art. The way in which the museum responds to the demands & mood of the public will largely determine its cultural significance in the present historical context. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29274 / ISA / 1994 / 9535

**Pötter, Ulrich** (Max-Planck-Institut Bildungsforschung, D-14195 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-30-82995-265; e-mail: poetter@mpib.berlin.mpc.d400.de]), **Learning from Bad Data and**

**False Models in Longitudinal Surveys.**

¶ It is sometimes argued that statistical analysis of survey data in sociology is hampered by bad data quality on the one hand & missing foundations of proposed stochastic models in sociological theory on the other. Both problems become increasingly pressing when looking at longitudinal data. Small observational errors at different points in time strongly affect any measures of change over time. But a closer look at these problems for regression-type models from a statistical point of view reveals a striking stability of inference for certain kinds of statistics. Bad data quality tends to smooth the data, & some features of crude models (eg, relative magnitude of regression coefficients) are robust against departures from assumptions that were invoked to justify their use. A theoretical framework for the analysis of this stability is developed, & an example of the duration of unemployment in the Federal Republic of Germany is presented that confirms the relevance of the phenomenon for empirical research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29275 / ISA / 1994 / 9536

**Poulot, Dominique** (30 rue Brochant, F-75017 Paris France [Tel: 42-63-5241]), **Towards a Comparative Approach of the History of Museums.**

¶ The numerous representations of museum in history are linked to different uses or experiences to different publics. The evaluation of the museum's effectiveness depends on the purpose & the image of the institution. The two decisive criteria seem to have been the distinction between public & private space, & between the *in situ* place, or original setting of the work, & the displaced one inside the museum. Three patterns of discourses relative to museums are enumerated. (1) The orthodoxy or official presentation of the positive effects of museums invokes a progressive democratization of high culture in these institutions. (2) Some sociologists, eg, Pierre Bourdieu, argue that this "open" establishment is in fact closed to those who do not possess the code of the exhibition, criticizing the confiscation of cultural enjoyment by the privileged classes who alone really understand the museum. (3) Radical opponents condemn the museum as a philistine project, & its exhibited culture as a false one. It is concluded that a comparative European approach is needed that examines the foundation of museums, describes their political context & demand of civil society, & explains the rationale of the various representations of the institution. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29276 / ISA / 1994 / 9537

**Pozzo di Borgo, Catherine & Thébaud-Mony, Annie** (INSERM U, F-94275 Le Kremlin-Bicetre Cedex France [Tel: 45-21-23-39; Fax: 45-21-20-75]), **Precariousness and Occupational Diseases-The Case of Salsigne.**

¶ The identification of occupational diseases, proper compensation for them, & the implementation of preventive measures are being severely hindered in the current climate of industrial precariousness & work insecurity. Here, a report is presented of a 1988-1991 investigation carried out among the working population of a mining complex in France where an excess of lung cancers had been observed. The research led to the making of a documentary film "The Blue Cows of Salsigne." The Salsigne story unfolded in three stages: (1) the fight against occupational cancers as it was waged both inside the workplace (by trade unionists) & outside of it (by researchers & associates); (2) the crisis generated by threats of temporary lay-offs & plant closing; & (3) the closing of the plant & subsequently, the restructuring of the company & the suspension of all action related to occupational diseases. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29277 / ISA / 1994 / 9538

**Prades, José A.** (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [Tel: 514-987-4427; e-mail: r25451@er.uqam.ca]), **Durkheim's Concept of Religion Revisited.**

¶ According to Emile Durkheim, "religion is an essential & permanent aspect of humanity," & a system of beliefs & practices related to sacred things, which may be anything. The sacred & the profane, both conceived by the human mind, represent two worlds with nothing in common. The theory on which this thesis rests is examined, & the hypothesis is explored that one of the principal forms the sacred dimension takes today is the search for & concretization of a sacred ethic that focuses both on environmental protection & the social & economic development of society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29278 / ISA / 1994 / 9539

**Prades, José A.** (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3PB [Tel: 514-987-4427; e-mail: r25451@cr.uqam.ca]), **Sacred and the Environment: Actuality of Durkheim's Hypotheses.**

¶ It is often believed that ancient, usually pre-Christian, religious traditions were more respectful of nature than modern societies. The decline of the religious factor in modern societies is deemed responsible for this change, inaugurated by the Judeo-Christian tradition's desacralization of nature. Though there is certainly some truth in such historical readings of the relationship between religion & the environment, this relationship can be viewed differently. According to Emile Durkheim, religion is "an essential & permanent aspect of human life," implying not divinity & deified natural forces, but an entire system of things sacred to any given group. Today, such sacred things are far more relative to the human condition than to a traditional "hereafter." This involves the protection of the environment, because harm to the environment implies harm to the human condition. Durkheim's theory allows us to go beyond this simple understanding of modern sensibility toward the environment in that it proposes an explanation for the universal fact of the sacred. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29279 / ISA / 1994 / 9540

**Prather, Jane E.** (California State U, Northridge 91330 [Tel: 818-981-0476; Fax: 818-885-2059]), **A Content Analysis of What a Popular Teen-Magazine Conveys to Girls about Education.**

¶ The emphasis placed on education decreased in a leading publication targeted toward adolescent girls during the time educational opportunities for women increased. Analysis of qualitative & quantitative data about themes presented in feature articles, fiction, & advertising of 36 issues, 1944-1994 reveals 4 trends: (1) the most positive messages about higher education appeared in the 1970s, but in the late 1980s, school achievement was trivialized; (2) consumerism became more pronounced with each decade; (3) the magazine space devoted to make-up, hair styles, & fashion increased with each decade; & (4) information about employment & career opportunities diminished by the 1990s, as did bridal & wedding advice. Adolescent magazines both reflect & reinforce stereotyped feminine roles in an era when women's roles are undergoing changes. Increasingly, these periodicals advocate a beautiful appearance, not educational achievement, as the key to success. Implications for the socialization of young readers regarding realistic adult roles are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29280 / ISA / 1994 / 9541

**Prein, Gerald** (U Bremen, D-28334 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0-421-218-4169; e-mail: gprein@sfb186.uni.bremen.de]), **Problems of Small Samples in Longitudinal Data Analysis.**

¶ The problem of small samples often arises in longitudinal data analysis, eg, in panel designs where low response rates usually have a cumulating effect over time & can lead to high panel attrition. Examples from several panel data sets & simulation studies are presented that demonstrate the sometimes devastating impact of this fact on statistical conclusion validity, specifically: (1) the violation of certain mathematical assumptions concerning the asymptotic properties of test statistics can result in highly biased parameter estimations; & (2) low test power enhances a strategy of significance testing that is extremely conservative. In multivariate modeling with longitudinal data sets, these effects can lead to the oversimplification of causal models. It is argued that these problems of statistical conclusion validity can only be solved through a more flexible testing strategy, & an alternative way of significance testing for small samples & sparse cell frequencies is proposed that is based on the estimation of type-II-error through Monte Carlo simulations. The implications of this strategy for multivariate modeling are discussed & its application to event-history analysis is described. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Prescod, Margaret & Schellenberg, Phoebe Jones** (Wages for Housework Campaign, Box 86681 Los Angeles CA 90086-0681 [Tel: 213-292-7405; Fax: 213-227-9353]), **Campaigning for Time Use Legislation-US Congress and European Parliament.**

¶ Describes campaigning & lobbying efforts in spearheading the work of a grass-roots women's network in metropolitan & Third World countries in: winning the 1985 UN decision that governments should count into their gross national product women's unremunerated work in the home, on the land, & in the community; winning proposed time-use legislation

in Europe & the US that would implement the UN decision; & gaining support from the voluntary sector, policymakers, academics, & statisticians for the passage of that legislation & the prioritizing by all governments of the UN decision. Issues that arose during campaigning are discussed, including: the invisibility of this effort to place the counting of unwaged work on economic & political agendas; the impact on women with the fewest resources of valuing the time, effort, & skills invested in unwaged work; & the interconnectedness of the waged with the unwaged workplace. It is concluded that: a counting of unwaged work will be incomplete, inaccurate, & in fact discriminatory if unwaged workers from all sectors of the population do not define the work to be counted; quantifying & valuing unwaged work has paid off in large comparable worth settlements; & legislation & policy efforts have come about in response to this movement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29282 / ISA / 1994 / 9543

**Presdee, Michael** (Dept Social & International Studies U Sunderland, England [Tel: 091-515-2211; Fax: 091-515-2229]), **Despair and Dissent amongst British Youth.**

¶ During the last decade the social situation facing British youth has continued to change rapidly. Their response has often been violent & nihilistic. At the present time there is an unprecedented moral panic coupled with a law & order campaign aimed directly at controlling young people. These varying responses, which reflect the struggles of a postmodern society, are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29283 / ISA / 1994 / 9544

**Preteceille, Edmond** (CSU IRESO CNRS, 59 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France [Tel: 33-1-42289544; e-mail: edpr@csu.iresco.msh.paris.fr]), **The Social Crisis of Large Metropolitan Regions, from the First to the Third World: Globalizing Paradigms, Local Histories, Local Politics.**

¶ Discusses crises in the large metropolitan areas of both developed & Third World countries. In particular, the experience of violence, homelessness, exclusion, & poverty in urban areas, nothing the influence of internationalization & globalization processes. Implications for comparative research are also considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29284 / ISA / 1994 / 9545

**Preusche, Evelyn** (Institut Wirtschafts- & Sozialforschung Chemnitz e.V., Annaberg Str 117 D-09120 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0371-54-881; Fax: 0371-50-298]), **Work's Councils in East Germany between Cooperation and Conflict.**

¶ A qualitative empirical investigation of the (former) East German metal industry, highlighting social conflicts & changes in labor relations that occurred following unification. Usually work's councils fulfill a mediatorial role between labor & capital, but after reunification, developed capital-labor relation did not exist. The contrast between capital & labor interests in (former) East German enterprises is overlapped by the common interest of the staff, the work's council, & the management to ensure the survival of the company & to transform it successfully into a unit of market economy. It is supposed that this situation will result in reconstruction partnerships between the main actors, & that the work's councils will act in a spirit of co-management. The protective functions in relation to the staff's interests & the function of designing work conditions will be subordinate to this common responsibility of work's councils & management. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29285 / ISA / 1994 / 9546

**Preuss, Ulrich K.** (Centre European Law & Policy U Bremen, D-28359 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0421-218-3213; Fax: 0421-218-3403]), **Is There the Integrative Force of Constitutions? The Case of German Unification.**

¶ Discusses whether constitutions play a major role in the integration of modern societies, & their connection to other integrative forces, eg, nationhood, ethnicity, religion, a secular ethos, an inclusive (or exclusive) social policy, or economic performance. It is concluded that constitutions depend on the existence of preconstitutional conditions in order to fulfill their role of rationalizing the realm of politics & integrating modern societies. Focus is on the German case of unification, which was effected on behalf of the principle of a common German nationhood rather than on the basis of the constituent power of the people who wanted to live together in one single polity. Difficulties that arose in unified Germany from this lack of trust in the integrative role of constitutionalism are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S29286 / ISA / 1994 / 9547

**Prigent, Alain** (LIRESS CNRS/Ecole normale supérieure, 61 ave President Wilson F-94235 C A C H A N Cedex France [Tel: 1-47-40-24-74; Fax: 1-47-40-24-69]), **Amérique Centrale: Intégration économique ou progrès social?** (Central America: Economic Integration or Social Progress?). (FRE)

¶ The globalization of the economy leads to the creation of large-scale integration of regional markets: the European Economic Community, the North American Free Trade Zone, the Assoc of Southeast Asian Nations, & the Andean Common Market. Central American countries—represented by the presidents of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, & El Salvador—held a three-day conference in Panama in Dec 1992 to introduce the Central American Economic Arrangement Plan (CAEAP). Meanwhile, the North American Free Trade Assoc (NAFTA) persuaded Mexico to join with the US & Canada. To consolidate commercial exchanges in Central America, Article 14 of the Panama Declaration provides for negotiations between Mexico & CAEAP. Mexico became the crucial link between NAFTA & CAEAP with the signing of the Complementary Economic Accord between Mexico & Central America. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Prins, Ad A. M.** (Dept Science & Technology Dynamics U Amsterdam, NL-1018 WV Netherlands [Tel: 0-20-5256599; e-mail: A498@hasarall/bitnet]), **Alzheimer's Disease and the Rise of the Neurosciences.**

¶ The change of the medical meaning of the term Alzheimer's disease to signify the major problem of dementia is explored. It is suggested that in the change process, the criteria for the proper definition of a health problem of the elderly have been changed in favor of the neurosciences. Evolving vocabularies, professions, & health care arrangements related to Alzheimer's in the US, the UK, & the Netherlands, 1930-1990, are described. The rise of the term Alzheimer's is seen as the result of a struggle to vest a specific professional vocabulary over other vocabularies, & to defend & extend professional work domains. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29288 / ISA / 1994 / 9549

**Probyn, Elspeth** (Dept sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [Tel: 514-343-6423; Fax: 514-343-5722]), **Love in a Cold Climate: Images of Eros and Nation in Québécois Popular Culture.**

¶ Explores how the discursive figures of sexuality & nationality operate in Québécois popular imagery. Examples are presented from Québécois political discourse & popular culture. It is argued that these images of a sexualized nationhood can be used to destabilize implicitly masculine notions of nation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29289 / ISA / 1994 / 9550

**Probyn, Elspeth** (Dept sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [Tel: 514-343-6423; Fax: 514-343-5722]), **Sexing the Nation: Singularities of Belonging.**

¶ Questions of nationhood & difference in Quebec & Canada are explored through analysis of the representation of sexual choice in prime-time Québécois TV & other popular representations. Focus is on how images of sexuality & "nation-ness" circulate in & across popular representations. The repertoire of images identified presents a very sexualized face of the historical nation in the Québécois social imaginary. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29290 / ISA / 1994 / 9551

**Prokofieva, Lidia M. & Turakulova, Lola B.** (Instit Socio-Economic Studies Population Russian Academy Sciences, 17 Krasikova St Moscow [Tel: 095-332-42-28]), **Women's Labour Career in the Families of Different Socio-Demographic Types.**

¶ Data drawn from questionnaire surveys conducted in European Russia are used to examine the relationship between women's social mobility & professional activity & demographic characteristics of their families. Findings confirm hypotheses related to the interrelationships of women's orientations in the sphere of labor activity & sociodemographic parameters of the family. The number of children & marital status are particularly influential. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29291 / ISA / 1994 / 9552

**Pronovost, Gilles** (Dépt sciences loisir U Québec, Trois-Rivières G9A 5H7 [Tel: 819-376-5011]), **Médias: la formation des usages sociaux** (Mass Media: The Formation of Social Usages). (FRE)

¶ An examination of various social processes that actors use to structure relationships with the mass media in time & space. Based on an analysis of preliminary interviews, the formation of media-related social usages involves historical, temporal-spatial & organizational factors. Actors use both normative & ideal systems of social significance for articulating cultural practices (innovations & deviations) with the media. The impact of the actor's deployment of time management strategies & participation in simple or multiple sociability networks is also considered. These various processes are integrated with powerful sociodemographic determinants & cross-generational phenomena. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29292 / ISA / 1994 / 9553

**Pruthi, S. & Jain, Ashok** (NISTADS, New Delhi 110012 India [Tel: 5729151; Fax: 91-11-575-4640]), **Image of Scientists and Scientific Community.**

¶ It is widely held that Indian science has neither been able to contribute effectively to the socioeconomic growth of the country nor attained a status comparable to that in advanced countries. In the context of such scepticism, the perception of the scientific community about the image of science in India is explored. The notion of "image" is tapped through a questionnaire relating it to various professional, social, & socioeconomic factors. Implications for the effective management of science, are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29293 / ISA / 1994 / 9554

**Przeclawski, Krzysztof** (U Warsaw, PL-00679 Poland [Tel: 48-26-28-64-24; Fax: 48-22-44-12-63]), **Tourism as a Means of Oecumenical Dialogue.**

¶ Describes two important phenomena at the end of the twentieth century: the development of tourism & the "renaissance" of religions. The dialogue between religions is still growing. The average tourist meets people belonging to various religions & encounters various religious symbols, the meaning of which may not be completely understood. In the interest of better understanding, some kind of dialogue between a tourist's values & those of the local population may arise. The final effect of such dialogue depends—inter alia—on the educational background of both partners. More "open mind" education means more tolerance, more adjustment to the existence of "stranger," & more communication. This is especially important for youth. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29294 / ISA / 1994 / 9555

**Pucciarelli, Alfredo R.** (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Buenos Aires, 4425 Argentina [Tel: 54-1-803-3561]), **Estancias sin Estancieros: New Organizational Ways for Agrarian Enterprises in the Argentine Pampas.**

¶ After a lengthy period of stability, Pampean agriculture in Argentina has changed its production strategies & entered a new period of growth & prosperity. Most of the biggest farms (*estancias*) have introduced cultivation for export, though still practicing traditional cattle production, & have developed a new kind of highly technified "extensive agriculture." This process, based on the coordination of labor contracted to thirds, has permitted increases in productivity without major investments. As a consequence, changes in the structure of the former *estancias* are apparent. The new technologies have induced stoppages in the mean size of enterprises. The subdivision of hereditary lands has tended to eliminate old family properties, replacing them with modernized farm organization. The growing complexity of work organization demands new forms of administration: the older pairing of "employer-majordomo" is being replaced by the new "manager-administrator." The development of new strategies of farming & animal husbandry promotes horizontal integration among several kinds of specialized units into new entrepreneurial complexes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29295 / ISA / 1994 / 9556

**Puig, Núria & Morell, Sussí** (Instit Nacional Educació Física Catalunya, E-08038 Barcelona Spain [Tel: 3-4255445; Fax: 3-426-3617]), **Passion in Top-Level Sport.**

¶ Passion is defined as an emotional state consisting of an insatiable need

for an object of desire, generating both painful & pleasurable experiences. Here, passion is related to sport via analysis of a nonrandom sample of novels famous for their passionate accounts, & in-depth interviews with top-level sportspeople. Results describe sport passion as a journey between pain & pleasure. As the subject advances along the passionate itinerary, he or she perceives the ideal of the "sports-person-self," which becomes the object of passion. Results illuminate the adhesion to sport observable in many sportspeople, which cannot be explained solely in terms of economic recompense. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29296 / ISA / 1994 / 9557

**Pullum, Thomas W. & Merino-Escobar, José Manuel** (Dept Sociology U Texas, Austin 78712 [Tel: 512-471-1122; Fax: 512-471-1748]), **Multi-Level Methods to Estimate the Impact of Community Services on Fertility, Contraceptive Use and Child Health.**

¶ The Demographic & Health Surveys project, which conducts large surveys on fertility, contraceptive use, & child health in developing countries, also routinely conducts auxiliary surveys on community characteristics & the local availability & quality of health & family planning services. Here, these auxiliary surveys are used to evaluate the impact of macro-level characteristics on micro-level outcomes in the main survey. This kind of multilevel analysis involves several conceptual & statistical issues related to the sampling frames of the two surveys, data quality, causal modeling, & linkages between individuals & the service environment. Alternative ways of confronting these issues are discussed, using 1986 surveys from rural Colombia & Guatemala to estimate the impact of services on demographic outcomes, particularly the use of contraception, net of the local level of development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29297 / ISA / 1994 / 9558

**Pundir, Jagdish Kumar** (Dept Sociology Meerut U, 250005 India [Tel: 0132-75021]), **Solidarity through Religion in a Fluctuating Boundaries Fluid Social Situation: The Case of Religion in Indian Society.**

¶ Examines whether religion brings solidarity in a fluctuating fluid social situation in a complex sociocultural milieu, focusing on India & a neighboring society. Anthropological evidence suggests that religion & its practices among the masses bring solidarity at large. Contrasting religious affiliation creates some conflict, but more so because of other sociopolitical processes. When the essence of religion is emphasized in some simpler communication, the conflict is lessened. Larger social institutional processes, eg, kinship ties, are critical mechanisms of religious, regional, & international solidarity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29298 / ISA / 1994 / 9559

**Puuronen, Vesa** (Dept Sociology U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland [Tel: 358-73-151-2330; Fax: 358-73-151-2714]), **Does Youth "Really" Exist? The Construction of Youth in Finnish Youth Research.**

¶ A description of the development of the image of youth in Finnish youth sociology since the 1950s, highlighting the main phases of theoretical development in four traditions: (1) biological reductionism, (2) functionalism, (3) subcultural studies, & (4) feminist youth research. Quantitative research methods treat youth as objective phenomena, & allow a more direct communication between the researcher & young people. According to the constructivist viewpoint, on the other hand, youth as an objective phenomenon does not exist, but is an agreed upon social construction. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29299 / ISA / 1994 / 9560

**Quah, Stella R.** (Dept Sociology National U Singapore, 0511 Singapore [Tel: 65-772-6111; Fax: 65-777-9579]), **Global Cities and Local Communities: A Comparative Analysis of Singapore and Hong Kong.**

¶ Hong Kong & Singapore are compared with respect to: (1) the features that characterize these city-states as global cities; & (2) their respective & unique approaches to the nurturing of local communities. Hong Kong & Singapore share some fundamental similarities in size, strategic location, cultural influences, & position in the world economy. However, these two cities differ significantly in other relevant aspects, eg, their political structure & culture, & the ethnic & religious composition of their populations. The analysis underscores important differences in the dynamics of urban life hidden by the generic label "global cities." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29300 / ISA / 1994 / 9561

**Quarantelli, E. L.** (Disaster Research Center U Delaware, Newark 19716 [Tel: 302-831-6618; e-mail: e.quarantelli@mvs.udel.edu]), **A Disaster Research Agenda for the Future: Theoretical, Empirical and Methodological Issues.**

¶ Systematic & extensive social science disaster research has been underway for about four decades. However, present-day studies differ little from those undertaken forty years ago. There is a great need for radically different & imaginative new research questions to be addressed. Issues are suggested that could raise the field out of its current intellectual rut. Examples are given of theoretical, empirical, & methodological issues that should be researched. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29301 / ISA / 1994 / 9562

**Quenter, Sven** (Institut Politikwissenschaft Philipps U Marburg, D-35032 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 06421-284940; e-mail: quenternws.@fb03.uni.marburg.de]), **Constrasting and Matching of Cases for Small N Analysis.**

¶ Describes a simple application of spreadsheet programs in the selection of cases for comparisons in a most similar or most different systems design as suggested by Adam Przeworski & Henry Teune in *The Logic of Comparative Social Inquiry* (1970). After dichotomizing the variables derived from the theoretical framework, a subset of cases can be selected out of a larger initial set. Each step of the selection process (deriving the variables from the theoretical framework, definition of thresholds, etc) will be transparent. The example utilizes data from a research project on the conditions of democracy in interwar Europe that covers 18 West & East European countries. By contrasting cases with similar historical, socioeconomic, political-cultural, & institutional conditions but different outcomes, eg, survival vs breakdown of the democratic regime—key variables can be identified, thus avoiding some shortcomings of statistical macro-quantitative comparisons. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29302 / ISA / 1994 / 9563

**Quinti, Gabriele** (CERFE, via Savoia 88 I-00198 Rome Italy [Tel: 39-6-3200853; Fax: 39-6-3221218]), **First Notes on the Definition of a Sociology for Measuring Development-Related Social Phenomena.**

¶ In the brief history of the measurement of development, three generations of indices can be identified: economic, social & qualitative, & subjective. In this last generation, while indices such as the poverty index, the human development index, or the social exclusion general index are useful, they still represent weak answers to measurement of development. These are problematic because of the gap between their theoretical background & the features actually measured. Hypotheses to resolve these problems are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29303 / ISA / 1994 / 9564

**Rabrenovic, Gordana** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Northeastern U, Boston MA 02115 [Tel: 617-373-4998; Fax: 617-373-2688]), **City for All: Strategies for Improving Low-Income Neighborhoods.**

¶ Strategies that healthy service-sector cities use to address problems of low-income neighborhoods are discussed, citing the example of Albany, NY, to show the strengths & limitations of public-private partnerships, community development, & neighborhood mobilization. Albany offers a large number of well-paid professional jobs, has a sound fiscal policy, is seen as a good place for business, & has active neighborhood & community organizations. However, poor people in Albany still lack job skills & affordable housing & live in deteriorated & crime-ridden neighborhoods. The role of real-estate developers, nonprofit housing corporations, local community groups, & local government in providing affordable housing & making low-income neighborhoods safe places to live is examined, & it is contended that it is practical & useful to rebuild inner-city neighborhoods. Resource-rich cities such as Albany are in a position to do that, but lack the political will. Neighborhood & community mobilization can change the political climate & make the goal of "city for all" possible. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29304 / ISA / 1994 / 9565

**Radoykov, Boyan** (UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis F-75015 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-45-68-37-27; Fax: 33-1-45-67-14-99]), **International Exchange of Information on Youth: What? Who? How? When? Where? Why?.**

¶ Describes a UNESCO project concerning the creation of an interna-

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tional service for information & data exchange on issues related to young people, linked with cooperative, interactive networks of information exchange to which relevant research centers on youth & other institutional partners would be affiliated. Focus is on efforts to ensure the efficiency of this information exchange. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29305 / ISA / 1994 / 9566

**Radtue, Frank Olaf** (Zentrum Lehrerbildung U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 521-1064236; Fax: 521-1065844)), **Defensive Nationalism in the West.**

¶ The revival of ethnonational conflicts in West European countries is not a quasi-natural & unavoidable reaction of an indigenous population against too many foreigners, but can be understood as a state-induced mobilization of ethnic identification patterns. This mobilization has occurred as a defensive response on the part of administrations in the fall of decreases in prosperity levels, increased questioning of the social welfare system, & impending political & economic integration into the European Community. The policy of nationalistic integration leads modern pluralist societies into a dilemma of self-legitimation: in the course of the globalization of labor markets & world policy, civil, political, & social rights are increasingly recognized as human rights. However, the extension of civil rights from political to social equality can only be realized as a result of redistribution processes within the economic boundaries of the nation-state. Thus, ethnic or nationalistic exclusion of immigrants, refugees, & asylum seekers to conflicts with the democratic & republican principle of equality. Discrimination against ethnic minorities undermines democratic self-commitment, creates "we-" & "they-" groups, & turns social into ethnic or even national conflicts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29306 / ISA / 1994 / 9567

**Radtue, Frank Olaf** (Zentrum Lehrerbildung U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 521-1064236; Fax: 521-1065844)), **Institutionalized Discrimination in School.**

¶ The state-run educational system in the Federal Republic of Germany has formally integrated all minority children & language groups into the national school. However, educational ghettos are evident within the three tracked school systems. Data are presented on the impact of demographic change, change of educational policies, & background ideologies on the school success or failure of migrant children. Focus is on how schools utilize ethnicity as a resource to reproduce & stabilize the organization; eg, minority children may be integrated into or rejected from classrooms, depending on the advantage/disadvantage their presence accrues to the school. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29307 / ISA / 1994 / 9568

**Rahkonen, Ossi J., Arber, Sara & Lahelma, Eero** (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (Tel: 358-0-191-7026; Fax: 358-0-191-7019)), **The Emergence of Health Differentials in Britain and Finland—A Comparison of Young Men and Women.**

¶ A comparative study of two different welfare states—GB & Finland—examining for both countries: (1) whether the relationship between social class (SC) & health is similar among young men & women of different age groups; (2) the age at which SC differences in self-reported health & illness among young adults emerge; (3) whether SC of origin, or of achievement, has greater explanatory power in studies of health among young adults; & (4) the association between marital status & health among young men & women. The British data are from the 1988/89 General Household Survey, & the Finnish data from the 1986 Level of Living Survey (N = 17,312 & 5,950 respondents, respectively, ages 15-39). Despite some differences, the pattern of SC inequalities in health in early adulthood in GB & Finland was remarkably similar. Education is an important discriminator of ill health among young adults & should be included in future studies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29308 / ISA / 1994 / 9569

**Raijman, Rebecca** (National Opinion Research Center U Chicago, IL 60637 (e-mail: rivka@cicero.spc.uchicago.edu)), **Modes of Labor Market Incorporation and the Occupational Cost among New Immigrants to Israel.**

¶ Contributes to the literature on international migration by examining social, demographic, & contextual factors that influence modes of labor market incorporation & occupational cost among new immigrants dur-

ing their first years after migration. Data from the 1983 Israeli census regarding men who immigrated to Israel 1979-1983 show that, although most immigrants are able to join the economically active labor force shortly after arrival, they do so by adopting different strategies & at a substantial occupational cost. The likelihood of finding employment, the mode of labor market incorporation, & the size of the occupational cost are significantly affected by geocultural origin, occupation in the country of origin, & individual-level demographic & human capital resources. The meaning of the differential effects are discussed. Findings point toward two central aspects that should be examined in the study of labor market incorporation of new immigrants: employment status & occupational cost. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29309 / ISA / 1994 / 9570

**Rail, Geneviève, Harvey, Jean & Thibault, Lucie** (School Human Kinetics U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 (Tel: 613-564-9122; Fax: 613-564-7689)), **The Insertion of Canada in the Global Sport Economy and Its Impact on National Sport Policy: Sketching a Theoretical Framework.**

¶ Outlines a theoretical framework for the analysis of the insertion of Canada into the global sport economy, as well as the impact of this insertion on Canadian sport policy. Theoretical indicators of the phenomenon of globalization are considered, based on a review of the literature, & examples of globalization within the Canadian sport industry are presented. The extent & type of economic & political relations existing between Canada & nongovernmental international sport organizations are discussed, along with interrelationships among the organizational partners involved in the delivery of Canadian amateur sport activities. Links between the state, the sport industry, & amateur sport organizations are also explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29310 / ISA / 1994 / 9571

**Rainbird, Helen** (Nene Coll, Moulton Park Northampton NN2 7AL England (Tel: 0604-735500; Fax: 0604-791114)), **British Trade Unions and Training: A New Bargaining Agenda?**

¶ Examines union strategies in terms of campaigning & representational activities & service to members in GB, based on data drawn from fieldwork, using semistructured interview techniques, conducted since 1985 on British union policies toward training, including a recent comparative project on policies toward the training of unskilled workers & case studies of competence-based assessment & multisite training. It is concluded that although union officers are giving greater consideration to training as a bargaining issue, & some unions are developing their strategic capacity in this area, demands to extend union powers into new areas are unlikely to be met under the Conservative government. However, where the reorganization of work processes requires the upgrading of skills, unions may be able to intervene successfully in the bargaining process, despite an institutional system weighted against them. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29311 / ISA / 1994 / 9572

**Rakfeldt, Jaak, Sledge, William H. & Tebes, Jacob Kraemer** (Dept Psychiatry Yale U, New Haven CT 06519 (Tel: 203-789-7275; Fax: 203-789-7206)), **A Community-Based Crisis Alternative to Inpatient Mental Hospitalization.**

¶ Describes a National Instit for Mental Health Community Support Program research demonstration project titled "Respite vs Inpatient Care: An Experimental Study," involving the random assignment of 220 persons requiring hospitalization to either crisis respite care or standard inpatient treatment at Connecticut Mental Health Center. Participants were assessed at admission & discharge, as well as at 2, 5, & 9 months postdischarge. Outcome measures included symptoms, quality of life, social adjustment, & utilization of services. The goal was to determine the efficacy & the relative benefit/cost ratio of this crisis alternative using a rigorous research design. Findings suggest that this alternative is as efficacious as, but less costly than, conventional hospitalization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29312 / ISA / 1994 / 9573

**Rakner, Lise** (Programme Human Rights & Democracy Chr Michelsen Instit, N-5066 Fantoft Norway (Tel: 095-55-5743707; Fax: 095-55-574166)), **Democracy and Civil Society in Africa. The Role of the Trade Union Movement in Zambia's Transition to Democracy.**

¶ Assesses the role of the labor union in the recent transition to multipar-

ty rule in Zambia. Focus is on the extent to which labor, through its policy-making organ, the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, effected policy changes at the national level in a democratic direction. The Zambian transition from one-party rule to multiparty democracy took place in a context of serious economic decay. The challenges facing a nation attempting to pursue radical economic reforms in new & fragile pluralist settings are discussed, with comparisons made to other Third World countries undergoing the transition to democracy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29313 / ISA / 1994 / 9574

**Ralston, Helen** (Dept Sociology Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3 [Tel: 902-420-5878; Fax: 902-420-5121]), **Community Organization among South Asian Immigrant Women in Canada.**

¶ Explores from a feminist theoretical perspective the realities of everyday life that unite South Asian immigrant women in various service- & advocacy-oriented organizational activities in geographically specific regions of settlement, based on qualitative interview & observation data drawn from investigation of a sample of 126 women in Atlantic Canada & preliminary findings from women in British Columbia & Alberta, as well as secondary data from other areas of Canada. Focus is on issue-based activities & organizations, eg, language & employment training, ethno-religious & cultural socialization of the second generation, awareness of & strategies against violence, & reproductive technology. The conclusion is that community organization has important theoretical & practical policy implications for: the construction of identity & the production & reproduction of ethnocultural group membership in an alien context; & women's struggles for gender & racial equality & against discrimination & oppression in household, workforce, social, & political contexts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29314 / ISA / 1994 / 9575

**Ram, Bali, Shin, Y. Edward & Pouliot, Michel** (Demography Division Statistics Canada, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6 [Tel: 613-951-2347; Fax: 613-951-2307]), **Internal Migration Patterns of Immigrants in Canada.**

¶ The internal migration of immigrants in Canada is examined, utilizing special tabulations from the Canadian censuses. Focus is on: (1) How many differences in migratory behavior between the native-born & immigrant populations are attributable to differential selection & causation? (2) Why does internal migration occur less frequently among certain nationalities than others, even after adjusting for pertinent variables? (3) Why do immigrants initially tend to concentrate in a few large metropolitan areas, but, with the increase in the duration of their stay in Canada, migrate to smaller areas? The analysis compares rates of inter-provincial, intraprovincial, & internal migration between the Canadian- & foreign-born populations, taking into account such variables as age, sex, education, place of birth, & period of immigration. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29315 / ISA / 1994 / 9576

**Ram, Kalpana** (Research School Pacific Studies Australian National U, Canberra ACT 0200 [Tel: 61-6-249-3150]), **The Universal Citizen-Subject of the Modern Indian State, and Minority Identities of Caste, Gender, and Religion.**

¶ Contemporary politics in India is witnessing a major discursive challenge to the capacity of disadvantaged groups, eg, lower castes, women, & religious minorities, to successfully articulate & legitimize their perspectives in the arena of public politics & social policy. Two key challenges have been thrown up, both of which exploit the weaknesses in Western political theories of citizenship, secularism, & equality, which form the founding premises of the Indian nation state & constitution. Political parties claiming to represent the Hindu majority, as well as widespread agitations opposed to policies of affirmative action for lower castes (reservations in education & government jobs), have each in turn successfully exploited instabilities that are bound to arise in applying notions of citizenship that exclude the citizen's caste, gender, & religion as a matter of private affiliation. Both the antireservation movement & the Hindu parties claim that the modern state has betrayed these premises by favoring minorities in its social policies. Each mobilization in fact draws different political conclusions in relation to the secular democratic & egalitarian ideals of political modernity, but nevertheless continue to have recourse to one aspect of that ideal or the other. It is considered whether this continued efficacy of the discourse of political modernity holds any promise for the so-called minority identities. In the past, they

have been able to draw on other dimensions of the concept of equality, which in fact require the state to intervene in redressing existing inequalities, but at the cost of designating themselves as minorities in need of protection; today, even these possibilities are at grave risk. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29316 / ISA / 1994 / 9577

**Ram, Nandu** (School Social Sciences Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India [Tel: 011-667676]), **Deprivations, Marginality and Protest Movements-The Case of Dalits in India.**

¶ Spells out different forms of deprivations & marginality of the Dalits in India in the past as well as in the present. Analyzed are the contributions of a number of special constitutional provisions & administrative measures, implemented since 1950, within the theoretical framework of relative deprivation. Most of these provisions & measures have not succeeded in eliminating the Dalits' deprivations & marginality & installing them on a par with others. Referring to the issues & strategies adopted by protest movements organized by the Dalits mainly in north India, an attempt is made to measure the extent to which these have contributed to bring the Dalits out of their deprivations & marginality. Also explored are possible linkages between the constitutional provisions vis-à-vis measures & protest movements, along with their combined effects on providing a better social status & identity to the Dalits. Qualitative data extracted from secondary sources such as relevant government documents & reports, books, articles, etc, suggest that the Dalits still suffer from multiple forms of socioreligious & economic deprivations that have constrained their equal access to existing resources, including power & prestige. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29317 / ISA / 1994 / 9578

**Ramasubban, Radhika** (14 Bandstand Apts B. J. Rd, Bandra Bombay 400050 India [Tel: 91-22-642-9281; Fax: 91-22-646-2084]), **Issues in Women's Reproductive Health Research.**

¶ Analyzes technological change in the field of gynecological practice, drawing evidence from South Asia. Focus is on the failure of existing contraceptive technologies, the absence of accurate diagnostic tools for identifying reproductive tract infections, contradictions in the health care system, epidemiological dimensions, demographic concerns, & the perspective of the women's movement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29318 / ISA / 1994 / 9579

**Ramesh, Vannala** (Dept Sociology Osmania U, Hyderabad 500007 Andhra Pradesh India), **Mass Media-Its Role in Environmental Education.**

¶ Explores the environmental education of two types of mass media: (1) modern media, eg, TV, radio, cinema, computers, & newspapers; (2) traditional media, eg, music, dance, art, literature, & architecture. The discussion draws on content analysis of such coverage, supplemented by a field survey investigating the impact of environment-related programs on audiences. The role played by the mass media in increasing awareness of environmental issues is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29319 / ISA / 1994 / 9580

**Rangasami, Amrita I.** (Centre Study Administration Relief, N-19/A Jungpura Extension New Delhi 110014 India [Tel: 91-11-4628753; Fax: 91-11-4622805]), **Contested Boundaries and Shifting Solidarities: Implications for Food Security.**

¶ Considers the problem of food security in a changing world. Such changes include the problem of shifting boundaries & the breaking up & remaking of states. For large classes, such periods of transition mark the obsolescence of rights of citizenship as well as the absence of refugee status. Accompanying this transition are fluctuations in agricultural production & distribution. The implications of such political & economic conditions for provision of basic services, or even the ability of the society to assure relief need to be considered. Data come from anthropological studies of communities in decline. Although undertaken in politically disparate contexts, these studies appear to provide useful lessons for the study of the conditions under which food insecurity can develop into famine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29320 / ISA / 1994 / 9581

**Rantamaa, Paula H.** (Dept Sociology U Jyväskylä, SF-40351 Finland [Tel: 941-602-934; Fax: 35841-602-921]), **Cultural Determinants of Old Age in Finland.**

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¶ Explores the connection between aging & physical activity in Finland based on interviews with 60 people age 65+ in Jyväskylä, supplemented by content analysis of articles from a magazine for old people. Interview respondents cited fear of dependence, explanation of behavior by research knowledge, generational differences, & self-determination. In magazine articles, the irrelevance of chronological age, the need of life-long activity, & the possibility of self-actualization after retirement were emphasized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29321 / ISA / 1994 / 9582

**Rao, Janardhan B. & Chakrapani, G.** (Tel: 08712-7101-10), **Land, Legality and "Tribe": A Study of the Uprooting Process of the Indian Tribes.**

¶ Third World societies are undergoing a social transition in which the dichotomy between the preferences of regimes & the needs of the underprivileged is manifested. The latter is reflected & justified as the evolutionary process of globalization, a necessary condition for adaptation of scientific inventions & thought. Meanwhile the underprivileged face the treat of insecurity to life. The changing context of the economic & political interventions by the national & international power structures are adding to the insecurity regarding basic needs such as food, shelter, & even life. This process is illustrated by the Scheduled Tribes of India in relation to their diminishing access to land, forests, & water. The administrative & legal process of uprooting the tribes from their habitat is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29322 / ISA / 1994 / 9583

**Raskoff, Sally & Sundeen, Richard** (School Public Administration U Southern California, Los Angeles 90089-0041 (Tel: 818-348-8402; e-mail: raskoff@girtab.usc.edu)), **The Ties that Bond: Teenage Volunteers in the U.S..**

¶ Investigates teenagers & their community relationships, using data from a national sample of 1,404 Ss ages 12-17 in the US. Regression analyses are used to identify relevant characteristics leading to patterns of community relationships. Findings indicate that many teenagers are active in their communities through volunteering, & that their community relationships differ markedly from nonvolunteers. Teenage volunteers are more likely than nonvolunteers to have parents who volunteer & to depend on other community volunteers rather than agencies when in need of assistance. There are no significant differences between females (Fs) & males (Ms), yet there are different patterns within each gender group. F teenage volunteers are more likely than nonvolunteers to live in smaller cities, & count on neighbors & friends, but not on agencies. M volunteers are more likely than M nonvolunteers to depend on other community volunteers. The relational patterns of teenagers are relevant for those interested in building communities or working with community volunteers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29323 / ISA / 1994 / 9584

**Rasmussen, Palle** (Dept Social Studies & Organization Aalborg U, DK-9200 Denmark (Tel: 4598158522; Fax: 4598157575)), **The University in Society: The Perspective of Critical Theory.**

¶ Critical theory, as developed by the Frankfurt school, was a profound criticism of modern Western society. Sociological analyses of education have drawn mainly on the general theoretical statements of critical theory. This is understandable, as none of the main figures of critical theory specialized in the study of education. Nevertheless, the work of sociologists such as Theodor W. Adorno, Max Horkheimer, Herbert Marcuse, & Jürgen Habermas contains more specific treatments of education, not least, the university & its role in society. Drawing on Horkheimer's writings from the early 1950s on questions of university & study, & Habermas's writings from the 1960s & 1970s on university reform & the student movement, critical theory's understanding of higher education is seen as reflecting the German "idea of the university," which emphasized institutional autonomy & close connections between research & teaching. Critical theory is briefly compared with other contributions to a sociology of universities, especially that of Talcott Parsons. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29324 / ISA / 1994 / 9585

**Räthzel, Nora** (Institut Migrations & Rassismusforschung, Rutschbahn 38 D-20146 Hamburg Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-40-452162)), **National Identity and Racism in Germany-European**

## Perspectives.

¶ The right to be different is the key concept of the so-called new Right in France. The multicultural society is meant to serve the same purpose in united Germany. Nonetheless, theoretical & political concepts of antiracism/nationalism remain within the dichotomy of homogeneity & difference. Several questions are addressed in this light, eg, whether the shift to a differentialist racism will lead to new concepts of the nation & how European integration can be articulated within those new discourses of the nation. Focus is on discussions of the "new German identity," racism, & the new Right in the national press & other publications, covering the political spectrum from Right to Left. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29325 / ISA / 1994 / 9586

**Raus, Diego Martin** (Instit Investigaciones U Buenos Aires, 1046 Argentina (Tel: 0541-953-4326; Fax: 0541-951-3416)), **Social Order and Governability in Latin America. The Latin America Paradox: No Neo-conservative Governments with Neoconservative Perspectives of the Social Order.**

¶ Defines the present political problems in Latin America by understanding the emerging political model, the social logic of its policy design about the social order, & the challenges it faces. It is contended that it is impossible to understand the present Latin American political systems by equating them to the neoconservative tendencies of the US in the 1980s. The ideological framework of the Latin American *neoconservadismo* must consider the ideology of the social order as the specific trait of this model. It is also argued that, while Latin American governments cannot be defined as *neoconservadores*, they paradoxically adopt neoconservative policies concerning the political institutionalization of the social order; they design their agendas in order to avoid interaction with social groups. It is also contended that, because of the characteristics of these processes, social order is a necessary condition of governability. This constraint forces the Latin American states to adopt neoconservative policies for social control. This tends to generate isolated processes of discontent & social upheaval that can erode government legitimacy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29326 / ISA / 1994 / 9587

**Ray, Larry** (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, LA1 4YW England), **From Planned to Exchange Economies in Post-Socialist Societies? Cultural Limitations to the Privatization Process.**

¶ The frequently made contrast between planned & market or exchange societies is oversimplified when applied to the transformation of former communist societies, as is shown by evidence from Russia & Poland. The patterns of privatization & marketization differ in each case, but some general tendencies can be discerned, eg, the acquisition of productive property by the former *nomenklatura*. The cultural dynamics of privatization reveal limits to the institutionalization of market behavior, since for various reasons social exchanges are closely tied to reciprocal, clientelistic networks that originated in the former system. These include dealings among enterprises & between managers & workers. It is true that among this group of *nomenklatura* capitalists, one can detect a gradual displacement of patronage by commercial ethics. However, it is too soon to speak of a transition to market societies in postsocialism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29327 / ISA / 1994 / 9588

**Razak, Mohammed Abdul** (Dept Urban Planning School Planning & Architecture, New Delhi 110002 India (Tel: 3318054; Fax: 0331-9435)), **Socio-Spatial Dimensions of Informal Settlements in Delhi, India.**

¶ In 1991, 75% of the total population of Delhi, India live in substandard areas (informal settlement communities (ISCs)) with 1.4 million in unauthorized colonies, 1 million in resettlement colonies, 0.3 million in urban villages, 0.5 million in rural areas, & 1.8 million in slums. The welfare measures undertaken in the ISCs addressed physical, socioeconomic, & environmental aspects. Here, it is explored how sociocultural & ethnicity factors influence the spatial organization of the ISCs & whether these factors are taken into account in welfare & developmental planning. Macrolevel analyses, using secondary data, as well as microlevel (via case studies) analyses are conducted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29328 / ISA / 1994 / 9589

**Razin, Alexander** (Faculty Philosophy Moscow State U, Russia

# 119899). **Decreased Social Care as a Cause of Double Alienation in Russia.**

¶ In the past in Russia, there was an excess of care, & the human personality had less real freedom; eg, the educational program contained mostly compulsory courses, & students had very little choice. People expected the main problems of their lives to be solved by the state. This loss of real freedom & initiative was a kind of alienation. In the theory of socialization in former years, approaches predominated in which the development of personality was viewed as connected with some practical exertion in concrete fields, usually shared with a small group of children. It was supposed that a child submits in different periods of life to different priorities of activity (playing, education, work), but why he/she should submit was not theoretically explained. The position that society dictated priorities simplified the genuine socialization process. In reality, personality does not move from one form of activity to another without resistance, moral exhortation, thinking about the future, etc. It is argued that to think of socialization as taking place mostly in communication with a small group is wrong. This is a position in theory that concerns the loss of real freedom in educational practice. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29329 / ISA / 1994 / 9590

**Reale, Maria Cristina** (Instit filosofia & sociologia diritto U degli studi Milano, I-20122 Italy (Tel: 0039-2-58352621; Fax: 0039-2-58312599)), **The Court of First Instance of the EEC in Sociological Perspective—A Pilot Study.**

¶ Reports on a pilot study concerned with the role of the Court of First Instance of the European Economic Community, established in 1989. The basic hypothesis is that this court, which was set up as a sort of "residual" body & designed to reduce the burden of the European Court of Justice, is likely to enrich its tasks in the future. The study involved a content analysis of decisions emanated by the court 1989-1992, & consequent data gathering. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29330 / ISA / 1994 / 9591

**Redclift, Michael** (Wye Coll U London, Kent TN25 5AH England (Tel: 44-233-812-401; Fax: 44-233-813-187)), **Values and the Global Environment.**

¶ Discusses the opportunity presented to sociology to provide a more imaginative contribution to the discussion of global environmental change, & argues that to realize this opportunity, the social sciences in general, & sociology in particular, must rethink their own inherited assumptions. Examining the intellectual challenges associated with the global environment—the conceptualization of space, time, & nature—it is argued that the enlargement of sociology's role will help re-equip the discipline. Sociology can return, with fresh vigor, to its central concerns. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29331 / ISA / 1994 / 9592

**Redclift, Michael** (Wye Coll U London, Kent TN25 5AH England (Tel: 44-233-812-401; Fax: 44-233-813-187)), **The Other Side of Consumption.**

¶ Most social science has addressed issues of global environmental change through examining resources & the pressure placed on them by human activities. Increasingly, however, underlying social commitments need attention: the "getting & spending" of everyday life. Since global changes carry vital externalities that might ultimately threaten human survival (climate, biodiversity, nuclear risks), more attention must be given to "sinks." This can begin by examining the social processes—embodiment & distanciation—that remove our responsibility for sinks from everyday experience. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29332 / ISA / 1994 / 9593

**Reddy, P. Vijayalakshmi** (Dept Sociology Osmania U, Hyderabad 7 India (Tel: 0091-040-231429)), **Social Transformation and Its Effect on the Aged in India.**

¶ Education, occupation, & migration have brought about a visible change in India's social institutions & kinship organization. There is a tremendous influx of population from rural to urban areas. The so-called forward castes, eg, the Brahmins, Reddys, & Velamas, have migrated for better jobs or for the education of their children. The backward classes & depressed castes have migrated mostly for employment in unskilled jobs & education. Most of the families have been transformed in structure & organization from joint to nuclear. The elder members find no

place in the urban nuclear families. They face problems of identity, health, & social displacement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29333 / ISA / 1994 / 9594

**Regalia, Ida** (IRES Lombardia U Turin, I-20124 Milan Italy (Tel: 39-2-667-149-73; Fax: 39-2-669-808-34)), **Direct Participation in Workplaces: A Controversial Case in New Modes of Social Regulation.**

¶ For distinct but convergent reasons, renewed attention is being paid to the beneficial effects of cooperation between, & participation of, actors involved in the regulation of complex social systems. Drawing on recent comparative research in Europe, based on qualitative country studies, explored are the significance & relevance attributed by organized actors in industrial relations (trade unions & employer associations) to new programs of employee participation in work regulation at the plant level. The evidence discloses the puzzling & controversial status of a mode of regulation that, in principle, is appreciated by most parties, but in practice, is not easily implemented. The prerequisites & general conditions for successful worker direct participation are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29334 / ISA / 1994 / 9595

**Regalia, Ida** (IRES Lombardia U Turin, I-20124 Milan Italy (Tel: 39-2-667-149-73; Fax: 39-2-669-808-34)), **Italian Trade Unions' Responses to Management Initiatives: Benefits and Costs of Low Social Visibility.**

¶ According to widespread opinion, during the 1980s & early 1990s, Italian trade unions experienced a dramatic decline in their influence, largely proportional to managements' increasing initiative in the field of labor regulation. This view is contrasted here with existing evidence on workplace industrial relations, which discloses a different, much more variegated scenario. From the first perspective, emphasis is given to new, largely informal, trends in negotiation & industrial relations practices, through which the trade unions often come to accept the challenge of managerial requests, sometimes turning them into unexpected opportunities. Attention is also paid to the persisting ability of union workplace representatives to meet with worker demands in periods of organizational change. Finally recent major changes in the overall union strategy, leading to an open claim for participation & assumption of responsibility in the management of firms, is pointed out. From the second perspective, the social costs & limits of a system that remains substantially informal in character, whose working is poorly formalized & predictable & whose outcome is likely to be scarcely visible & therefore underestimated, are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29335 / ISA / 1994 / 9596

**Regini, Marino** (U Trento, I-38100 Italy (Tel: 2-66982441; Fax: 2-66980834)), **Demand and Social Production of Skills in European Companies.**

¶ Contrary to what is maintained by most literature, in post-Fordist production regimes, the development of adequate skills depends more on what is done at the company level than on the efficiency of public training institutions. The ability of company supervisors to teach, & of the organization of the firm itself to function as a learning system, the existence of internal & external social relations that enhance workers' identification with their company, & the presence of trade unions & of industrial relations that favor the revision of rules for this purpose while preventing changes that devalue human resources are as crucial as an efficient basic training system. To test this hypothesis, & to understand the institutional factors of national & regional variations in the demand & social production of skills, in-depth case studies were conducted of companies in different industries & regions of Europe. Findings support the hypothesis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29336 / ISA / 1994 / 9597

**Reichmann, Sébastien, Escolier, Jean-Claude & Cialdella, Philippe** (LASMAS-CNRS IRESO, 59-61 rue Pouchet F-75849 Paris Cedex France (Tel: 33-1-40-25-10-03; Fax: 33-1-40-25-12-47)), **Structural Characteristics of Patient's Social Network as Indicators of Quality of Life inside and outside the Hospital.**

¶ Preliminary results of a study on psychosocial factors involved with re-hospitalization &/or relapse of schizophrenic patients show that having at least one cluster of patients in their social networks is a protective re-

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source, & also mediates the patient's perception of improved family relationships as an important feature of the improvement of the whole social network. The majority of patients studied, who do not have clusters of patients in their networks, negatively evaluate the evolution of their social life, notwithstanding a self-reported improvement of their relationships with key family members. Moreover, the patient's evaluation of his/her most recent hospitalization experience seems also related to this specific structural characteristic of social networks. An attempt is made to demonstrate, contrary to the common psychiatric knowledge, that patients who negatively evaluate their hospitalization experience are the most willing to initiate & maintain relationships with other patients after discharge. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29337 / ISA / 1994 / 9598

**Reis, Elisa P.** (Instit Universitario Pesquisas Rio de Janeiro, Rua Matriz 82 Botafogo 22260-100 Brazil [Tel: 55-21-286-0996; Fax: 55-21-286-7146]), **Banfield's Amoral Familism Revisited: Implications of High Inequality Structures for Social Solidarity.**

¶ Banfield's notion of "amoral familism" is used to reflect on problems of solidarity & integration in contexts of accentuated social inequality. It is argued that some sort of shrinkage of the public sphere seems to be taking place today in large Brazilian & other Third World cities that bears a resemblance to the phenomenon described by Banfield for a small rural village in southern Italy. Contemporary forms of social exclusion within Third World societies & their consequences for social identity building are discussed. Possible implications of ongoing trends in social solidarity are explored, & the theoretical & practical implications of Banfield's concept noted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29338 / ISA / 1994 / 9599

**Rejali, Darius M.** (Dept Political Science Reed Coll, Portland OR 97202 [Tel: 503-771-1112; Fax: 503-777-7769]), **Rape as a Political Weapon in War: The Case of the Bosnian Women.**

¶ Addresses the difficult, tangled relationship of ethnicity & gender to systematic extralegal violence, using as the primary example the rape of Bosnian women. After outlining assumptions about ethnic identity that undergird popular accounts of violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina, this ultimately unrealistic view of ethnic identity is contrasted with a more compelling version drawn from the work of Mikhail Bakhtin. The model casts new light on the relationship between identity & violence. In this context, the debate about Bosnian sexual violence in the work of US feminist thinker Catherine Mackinnon is explained, & its assumptions are contrasted with a very different account that can be constructed from the work of Cynthia Enloe. It is argued that these competing research agendas are driven by two radically different methodological commitments. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29339 / ISA / 1994 / 9600

**Renard, Maria Christine** (23 Allée Charles de Fitte, F-31300 Toulouse France [Tel: 61-590593; e-mail: renard@ensat.fr]), **Sistemas agroindustriales globales y actores locales: reflexiones metodológicas** (Global Agroindustrial Systems and Local Actors: Methodological Reflections). (SPA)

¶ The reorganization of markets beyond national frontiers has affected agriculture & food production, both of which have been integrated into agroalimentary complexes of a planetary dimension. The specific shape of this process is a function of the interplay of different interests according to countries & regions. Some methodological suggestions are offered to analyze the social interactions through which globalization is achieved & the strategies of different actors in response to it, from the level of the transnational corporation to that of local groups, the final link in the agroindustrial chain. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29340 / ISA / 1994 / 9601

**Renaud, Jean** (Dept Sociology U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [Fax: 1-514-343-5722; e-mail: renaud@ere.umontreal.ca]), **New Immigrants and the Choice of a Neighborhood.**

¶ The residential settlement of a new immigrant is a function of both personal & household characteristics & those of the diverse neighborhoods of the area. In the Montreal, Quebec, area, new immigrants tend to be highly scattered. Examined here is the role of the ethnic group, family status, socioeconomic characteristics, & immigration status in the matching process of individuals & neighborhoods, drawing on data from

a longitudinal study of a cohort of 1,000 new immigrants settling in the Montreal metropolitan area in 1989 & from the Canadian census. Event history analysis is used to study the impact of immigrants' characteristics on access to certain types of neighborhood. Regression analysis with some immigrants in a census tract at a point in time as dependent variable is used to study the appeal of census tract characteristics for new immigrants. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29341 / ISA / 1994 / 9602

**Rendall, Michael S. & Speare, Alden, Jr.** (Dept Consumer Economics & Housing Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853-4401 [Tel: 607-255-7010; e-mail: mr2x@cornell.edu]), **Support to Disabled U.S. Elderly through Extended-Family Households.**

¶ Data from the 1984 Panel of the Survey of Income & Program Participation are used to investigate the provision of economic & physical support to disabled elderly in the US within extended-family households. Indirect evidence for physical support is obtained from the disability levels of unmarried elderly living with adult family members. Alternative assumptions about economic relationships are made to assess the economic contribution of family members to disabled elderly. Data on wealth & income of elderly members separate from the wealth & income of other household members demonstrate substantial economic support to the elderly through household extending. As many as half a million nonpoor, significantly disabled elderly would be poor without household extending. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29342 / ISA / 1994 / 9603

**Renson, Roland, De Vroede, Erik & De Cramer, Eddy** (Faculty Physical Education & Physiotherapy Catholic U Leuven, B-3001 Belgium), **Local Heroes: Beyond the Stereotype of the Practitioners of Traditional Games.**

¶ Compared to modern sport, ie, the highly standardized Olympic disciplines, traditional sports & games tend to be confined to a limited geographical area & are often referred to as national or local. They are often regarded as symbols of ethnic or regional identity & are therefore called folk games. Although these traditional sports & games are at the origin of almost all modern sports, they are too often treated as the "Cinderellas" of modern sports. Their practitioners may be local heroes, but the cultural stereotype of these people is that of an elderly rustic male, who can be met in the rural pub, sipping a local beer in a halo of tobacco smoke. To test this popular belief, a social profile was developed of the practitioners of 30 different traditional games in Flanders, based on data from the Flemish Folk Games File, analyzed according to age, sex, socio-professional status, & degree of urbanization of the dwelling area. Results show the profiles varying strongly from one traditional game to another, & do not support the cultural stereotype. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29343 / ISA / 1994 / 9604

**Rerrich, Maria S.** (Fachhochschule München, FB11 Am Stadtpark 20 D-80243 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 089-16-72-81; Fax: 089-272321-60]), **New Patterns of Cooperation between Women in Europe and the Modernization of Patriarchal Family Structures in Germany: The Case of "Mother's Little Helpers".**

¶ Drawing on qualitative empirical research on the social construction of everyday life carried out in Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany, new patterns in the division of labor between women of different generations, class backgrounds, & ethnic & national origins are explored. As more & more young, better qualified wives & mothers seek paid employment, a second pattern emerges: that of other women—older, foreign, or with less marketable skills—working in their homes, either as part of an informal support network or employed as cleaning women, child minders, etc. Thus, women's increasing labor market participation in Germany has led to a process that can be interpreted as a modernization of patriarchal family structures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29344 / ISA / 1994 / 9605

**Reubsat, Henny** (Javaplein 16, NL-1094 HW Amsterdam Netherlands [Tel: 020-6927202]), **Reproductive Decision-Making among Afro-Caribbeans in the Netherlands.**

¶ Possible explanations for the high incidence of unplanned pregnancy among Afro-Caribbeans in the Netherlands range from unfavorable socioeconomic circumstances to their cultural backgrounds. To explore the socioeconomic & sociocultural background of reproductive behavior of

Afro-Caribbeans in the Netherlands, 60 in-depth interviews were conducted with black Surinamese women ages 15-44. Qualitative analysis shows that cultural rather than socioeconomic factors influence the reproductive life of Caribbeans, the influence of these factors varying with education, social class, reproductive phase, & kind of relationship. The Caribbean lifestyle (visiting relationship, one-parent household), socialization process (no sex education, segregation of male & female roles), & emphasis on a healthy, fertile, "natural" body all may hinder effective use of contraceptives. Socioeconomic circumstances—after relationship problems &/or future prospects—are important in the decision to terminate a pregnancy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29345 / ISA / 1994 / 9606

**Reumaux, Françoise** (U Paris V, F-75230 Cedex 05 France [Tel: 40-46-29-76] [Fax: 40-46-29-63]), **Propositions pour une théorie de la réception des rumeurs** (Proposals toward a Theory of Rumor Reception). (FRE)

¶ Rumors involve the paradoxical superposition of a participating subject with an agent & a spectator. The incongruence of these roles explains the diversity of explanatory hypotheses on the subject, some of which invoke the operation of memory, emotion, networks of affinities, desire, & humor. Though the narrative element inherent in rumor-mongering subjects the process to a strong degree of linguistic determination, it also obeys the particular logic of each situation. Variations in receptive behavior, appeals to secrecy & memory, & rhetorical & logical competences allow us to classify acts of rumor-mongering according to five models, illustrated by examples from field research. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29346 / ISA / 1994 / 9607

**Rhéaume, Jacques** (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [Tel: 514-987-3777; Fax: 514-987-4650]), **Santé mentale et travail. L'individu aux frontières de l'organisation** (Mental Health and Work. The Individual on the Edges of the Organization). (FRE)

¶ Presents the results of two empirical studies of different employee assistance programs in Quebec companies. One is a formal program defined as a human resources strategy. The other represents an alternative, community-based strategy supported by workers' unions. These programs introduce a new perspective to the relationship between the individual & the organization, to be examined in the broader context of organizational changes in North America (total quality control, excellency, etc). Research methodology is discussed from a clinical sociology perspective. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29347 / ISA / 1994 / 9608

**Rhode, Barbara** (CEC DGXII SDME, 200 rue Loi B-1049 Brussels Belgium [Tel: 32-2-29-59888; Fax: 32-2-29-58865]), **Patterns of International Regulations on the Environment**.

¶ International policies on the environment follow cycles, & the mobilization promoted by the conference held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992 seems to have vanished. Economic issues have taken precedence over ecological ones. Nevertheless, there are new tendencies to take environmental issues seriously. Questions asked today reflect a change of the growth model in the industrialized world away from the constant underuse of human resources. The question of how to achieve this transformation is still blurred however. What kind of instrumentation can be invented: economic incentives or legal regulations, harmonization of standards between countries, or international conventions, education, or control? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29348 / ISA / 1994 / 9609

**Rial, Carmen S.** (U Federal Santa Catarina, Florianopolis Brazil [Tel: 55-482-32-04-69; Fax: 482-344-069]), **Fast-Foods: The Taste of Images**.

¶ Through an ethnographic study of fast-food restaurants (fast-food myths of origin, consumers' image of them, work organization, employees, menu, & publicity), diverse dimensions of the globalization process that characterizes the modern world are considered. Fast-food restaurants are a strong symbol of a presumed victory of US culture throughout the world, presaging a global process of homogenization. They can be found in more than seventy countries including Brazil & France, which are studied here in a comparative perspective. Seen as false restaurants by certain social groups, & as targets of protest by nationalist & ecological movements (England, Italy), they are considered in Brazil, on the

contrary, as symbols of an idealized modernity. The analysis of fast-food publicity shows that it is full of intentional & symbolic elements, capable of illuminating the specific imagery of the consumers of different countries. Menus are analyzed in relation to different cultures of nutrition. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29349 / ISA / 1994 / 9610

**Richerson, Peter J. & Boyd, Robert** (Division Environmental Studies U California, Davis 95616 [Tel: 916-752-2781; e-mail: pjrigherson@ucdavis.edu]), **The Darwinian Theory of Human Culture: Concepts and Methods from Evolutionary Biology**.

¶ Since Charles Darwin, few scholars have seriously questioned that the human species is part of the natural world. However, how humans fit into the post-Darwinian scheme is much more controversial. The problem is how to address major unique features of the human species, eg, the importance of culture & the existence of complex social organization. One approach has been to apply Darwinian methods to the study of cultural evolution. Culture is a system of information transmission with many analogies, but also many disanalogies, to genes. One makes plausible assumptions about the special properties of culture, modifies the basic conceptual, mathematical, & empirical tools developed by evolutionary biologists, & uses the resulting models to understand the elementary properties of cultural evolutionary processes. The new cultural evolution theory gives important insights into fundamental general questions, eg, the origin of complex societies & middle-range problems, eg, demographic transition, & has a number of testable implications for microscale investigations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29350 / ISA / 1994 / 9611

**Richman, Judith A., Zeisz, Jennifer M., Rospenda, Kathleen M. & Kelley, Michele A.** (Dept Psychiatry U Illinois, Chicago 60612 [Tel: 312-944-1681; Fax: 312-413-1228]), **Gender Roles and Alcohol Consumption across the Transition to Parenthood**.

¶ The transition to parenthood now occurs within the context of major gender-role changes involving the greatly increased labor force participation of women with young children. A substantial literature has depicted stress-related costs of both traditional & nontraditional gender-role choices of husbands & wives with young children, one being heavy drinking for stress-reduction purposes. Self-report questionnaire data were obtained from 51 married couples expecting their first child during the second trimester of pregnancy, & again 6 months following childbirth. Results are used to examine both wives' & husbands' changes in problem-related drinking, & to contrast problem- with nonproblem drinkers following parenthood with regard to role overload (competing demands from work & family roles), role deprivation (loss of the work role following parenthood), & role deterioration (decreased support from social relationships). Empirical results fail to support either the role overload or role deprivation thesis for either men or women, but are congruent with a role deterioration model. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29351 / ISA / 1994 / 9612

**Richmond, Anthony H.** (York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [Tel: 905-731-7483]), **Refugees, Racism and the New World Order**.

● **Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.**

¶ Based on a comparative analysis of demographic & social policy data, structuration theory is drawn on to provide a critique of contemporary developments in international migration & ethnic relations. Since the collapse of the USSR & the end of the Cold war, there has been a proliferation of economic crises, civil wars, & violent conflicts in Europe, Africa, Latin America, & Asia, giving rise to mass movements of population. State politics with regard to immigration, refugee asylum, & ethnic relations vary greatly. The implications of these various policies are examined, & future scenarios considered, in the context of a postmodern global system of ethnic relations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29352 / ISA / 1994 / 9613

**Richter, Karl-Otto & Kraetsch, Denise** (UCEF Centre Empirical Research Social Sciences/Politics/Communication, D-18055 Rostock Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 03-81-4-59-07-48; Fax: 03-81-4-59-07-48]), **Urban Changes and Old-Aged People in the Process of German Unification. Empirical Evidence on Rostock City**.

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¶ Social changes, particularly urban changes, during German unification gave rise to a social movement of aged pensioners in Rostock. To help define the interests of these people, almost 400 interviews were conducted to study the changes of urban living conditions, housing conditions, expectations toward housing in the future, social relationships, & health care. Attention was paid to attitudes toward German unification resulting from particular experiences (devaluation of the life of old people & of colonialization), as well as to the dynamics of political attitudes & behavior. Results demonstrate remarkable differentiations between certain groups of aged people. Also discussed are efforts to implement the results into the local political process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29353 / ISA / 1994 / 9614

**Ridel, Luc** (Laboratoire psychologie clinique U Paris VII, F-75005 France [Tel: 4734-04-72; Fax: 4320-97-72]), **Clinique des collectifs et crise de la représentativité** (Clinical Theory and Practices in Collectivities and Crisis in Representativity). (FRE)

¶ A crisis in representativity is presently affecting organizations (crisis in internal social ties, institutional psychopathologies): local collectivities & open-air environments (insufficient mediation in suburbs), & trade unions & politics (crisis in unionism & voters' abstention). An analysis of the processes at work points to another crisis due to an inflation of constructed & offered representations, while representations that would bring more meaning & support collective action are lacking. This challenges the way in which the complex relations & interactions among individuals, collectivities, & their environment are understood. It also questions clinical theory & practice concerning collectivities, & incites consideration of the crisis in representativity as an effect of deep maladjustment between force & meaning. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29354 / ISA / 1994 / 9615

**Rieusset-Lemarié, Isabelle** (6/12 rue Fonds-Verts, F-75012 Paris France [Tel: 1-43-43-84-41]), **Médias interactifs et chaînes de solidarité à distance** (Interactive Media and Long-Distance Solidarity Links). (FRE)

¶ The nature of relations of solidarity between individuals whose contact is not direct, but rather is mediated by a technological channel, is explored. Solidarity of this kind is sustainable to the extent that individual participants consider themselves more than the devices on which they rely for communication, mechanical parts: human solidarity is organic. When direct contact is impossible, solidarity requires a common communicative space, which confirms the interdependence of participants & permits their interaction. Paradoxically, international solidarity appears strongest where interaction is most limited, at great mass-media events, in which the nature of the medium is obscured by the spectacle. The emergence of human-machine solidarity through the hypostasis of the media of communication is noted & discussed. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29355 / ISA / 1994 / 9616

**Rigas, Anastasia Valentine** (Dept Psychology U Crete, 49 Lemessou str GR-10446 Athens Greece [Tel: 01-3616731; Fax: 01-3616731]), **The Biographical Method in Social Psychological Investigation (A Case Study)**.

¶ Explores the biographical approach to research & its effect on the analysis of psychosocial self & life satisfaction with, eg, gender, work, religion, migration, marriage, family, genealogy, & social relations. A case study demonstrates the approach, analyzing a Greek woman's migration, gender & social class relations, religion, marriage & relations with her husband & children, & her family's relationships & conflicts with her mother. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29356 / ISA / 1994 / 9617

**Rigas, Anastasia Valentine** (Dept Psychology U Crete, 49 Lemessou str GR-10446 Athens Greece [Tel: 01-3616731; Fax: 01-3616731]), **The Unmarried Woman in Later Life: Critical Analysis of Their Quality of Life (A Greek Case Study)**.

¶ Based on results of research on Greek elderly age 65+, the quality of life of unmarried elderly women living in Athens is examined. Attitudes toward single life seem to have modified, with women seeing fewer advantages of marriage relative to singleness. Factors associated with elderly women's life satisfaction include subjective assessment of economic

situation & health problems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29357 / ISA / 1994 / 9618

**Rigas, Anastasia Valentine, Brouhazka, E. & Babli, A.** (Dept Psychology U Crete, 49 Lemessou str GR-10446 Athens Greece [Tel: 01-3616731; Fax: 01-3616731]), **The Foreign Wife's Psychosocial Position in the Country of Destination. A Biographical Approach**.

¶ Uses a biographical method to examine the influence of "marriage migration" on foreign wives' psychosocial position on the island of Crete. Results suggest that how their social status changes depends on several factors; family & marital obligations, husband's marital & leadership role, cultural arrangements & customs of the community of origin & destination, living in rural vs urban areas, unequal relationships between husband & wife, how the assessment of woman's social position is framed in the community of destination, & the contrasts between a foreign wife's status & that of native women. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29358 / ISA / 1994 / 9619

**Rigas, Anastasia Valentine, Brouhazka, E. & Babli, A.** (Dept Psychology U Crete, 49 Lemessou str GR-10446 Athens Greece [Tel: 01-3616731; Fax: 01-3616731]), **The Greek Cross-Cultural Marriage: The Case of the Foreign Wife (Biographical Approach)**.

¶ Uses a biographical method to examine the identity perspectives of foreign wives in Greek society, exploring differences between them & Greek-born wives. Findings indicate that the foreign wife never changes her self-identity or interpersonal style. She recognizes the sociopsychological problems she has with her husband's family, & language communication conflicts, all of which these illuminate her social representations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29359 / ISA / 1994 / 9620

**Rigas, Anastasia Valentine & Hatzara, Mary** (Dept Psychology U Crete, 49 Lemessou str GR-10446 Athens Greece [Tel: 01-3616731; Fax: 01-3616731]), **Clinical Sociology and Life Histories: The Psychosocial Structure of Gypsies' Family by the Biographical Approach (A Case Study Research of the Greek Gypsies' Family)**.

¶ Gypsies work in Greece as merchants or as laborers in the fields, facing prejudice & rejection. The structure of gypsies' families & communities, the differences between gypsies who tend to move vs those who settle in one place, whether they are accepted depending on their permanent or seasonal residence, & whether they want to be accepted, or remain alienated as a way to maintain their customs are questions addressed here, based on family biographies obtained via semidirected interviews & field research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29360 / ISA / 1994 / 9621

**Rigas, Anastasia Valentine & Markantonis, J.** (Dept Psychology U Crete, 49 Lemessou str GR-10446 Athens Greece [Tel: 01-3616731; Fax: 01-3616731]), **The Identity of the Greek Foster Family**.

¶ The concept of foster care in Greece is fairly new, though it has been legally possible since 1932. Foster care is the most beneficial alternative to adoption & institutionalization. The state has shown an interest in determining the prerequisites (legal, financial, moral) for scientifically controlled & state-sponsored care of children & adolescents with substantial special needs, under an increasingly growing professionalization of fostering. Social welfare centers entrust a child to families who meet the specified qualifications & guarantee protection for the child. Focus here is on the identity of the Greek foster family in terms of education, socioeconomic status, & motivation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29361 / ISA / 1994 / 9622

**Rigas, Anastasia Valentine, Pantou, V., Dafna, A. & Kouimitzi** (Dept Psychology U Crete, 49 Lemessou str GR-10446 Athens Greece [Tel: 01-3616731; Fax: 01-3616731]), **The Unmarried after Seventy: A Socio-Psychological Approach. The Greek Case**.

¶ Analyzes the social representations of elderly single people in Greece, living in "pensions for the elderly," based on biographical data. Ss' memories, voice of the past, & attitudes toward single life seem to have modified somewhat with the occurrence of a general reevaluation of living in a pension as members of a close society. They seem to be less negative about being "marginal members" of the society, & generally express satisfaction with institutional life & their economic domain, health care, work activities, physical activities, & sociopsychological support, provided by the Greek institutions' group social care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29362 / ISA / 1994 / 9623

Rigas, Anastasia Valentine, Plexoussakis, S., Papista, P., Giourga, G. & Brouhazka, E. (Dept Psychology U Crete, 49 Lemessou str GR-10446 Athens Greece [Tel: 01-3616731; Fax: 01-3616731]), **The Social Representations of Mental Illness (The Greek Case).**

¶ Analyzes specialists' social representations of mental illness, in particular, how they structure abnormal behavior. Questionnaire are drawn on to explore the conflict between the individual & society & how it finds expression in abnormal behavior. A case study set in Greece indicates that mental illness is now defined in terms of situation & social behavior, as well as in terms of biological reality. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29363 / ISA / 1994 / 9624

Rigas, Anastasia Valentine, Zagora, Ch. & Hatzara, Mary (Dept Psychology U Crete, 49 Lemessou str GR-10446 Athens Greece [Tel: 01-3616731; Fax: 01-3616731]), **Interviewing with Aged People: A Clinical-Social Intervention.**

¶ The biological degeneration of elderly people is generally accompanied by psychological problems due to loss of social role. Results of semidirected interviews with 100 Greek elderly are used to examine their psychic health, especially whether their move from their own home & neighborhood to an institution where they live with other elderly people leads to an operative confrontation of psychosocial problems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29364 / ISA / 1994 / 9625

Rigbers, Anke (Instit Regional Science U Karlsruhe, D-76128 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0049-721-6082002; Fax: 0049-721-6084290]), **Category Formation in Empirical Research—The Link between Human Experience and Its Investigation.**

¶ Explores the formation of categories in time-use research. Categories pivotal for the registration of traces of everyday life, as well their classification, likewise structure the cognition & the behavior of people in everyday life. Focus is on the rules of category formation with regard to the classification of activities. A classification scheme based on two rules is roughly illustrated. These principles are the basic level, ie, the activities, & their vertical & horizontal order. The departure from principles of human category formation may help bridge the discrepancy between the emic & etic perception of behavior. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29365 / ISA / 1994 / 9626

Riggs, Fred W. (Dept Political Science U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822 [Tel: 808-956-8123; Fax: 808-956-6877]), **Integrated Social Science Information Systems (ISSIS).**

¶ Scholars engaged in research or advanced study need several kinds of information normally available only through separate channels. Global computer facilities & information systems can be tapped to produce basic modules of information in any given subject field that can, in principle, be loaded into anyone's personal computer & updated. The most fundamental module for such a program is one that provides information about the fundamental works of a field in which its important theories, concepts, & terms are presented in a systematic way. An INTERCOCTA nomenclator in hypertext can be prepared & revised to take into account revisions & additions. A pilot project in research on ethnic problems demonstrates the feasibility of this approach. Existing abstracting services for sociology, political science, psychology, economics, & other disciplines are tapped to provide modules relevant to any specific subject field. Additional data on the interests & addresses of individual scholars who do research in a particular field & who would, therefore, be the primary users of an integrated social science information systems (ISSIS) project, could easily be added to the INTERCOCTA basic nomenclator. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29366 / ISA / 1994 / 9627

Riggs, Fred W. (Dept Political Science U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822 [Tel: 808-956-8123; Fax: 808-956-6877]), **Mandarins, Retainers, Transients and Functionaries.**

¶ In many countries, military officers, supported by civil servants, have seized power through coups. In these bureaucratic polities, appointed officer holders are, in fact, the ruling groups. Even in countries where elected politicians or hereditary rulers dominate a polity, public officials often exercise a great deal of power. Both mandarins & retainers existed in premodern times, but since the mid-nineteenth century, mandarin bureaucracies have increased in the Western world, normally replacing

retainer bureaucracies. The potential of both retainers & mandarins for exercising great political power is explored here, focusing on Third World parliamentary regimes & new world presidentialist regimes. It is shown that, in the latter, retainers still hold most public offices—the major exception being the US, where functionaries & transients largely replaced them during the nineteenth century. Bureaucratic structures help explain the exceptional stability of the US presidential regime in contrast to all others that have adopted this constitutional design. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29367 / ISA / 1994 / 9628

Riggs, Fred W. (Dept Political Science U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822 [Tel: 808-956-8123; Fax: 808-956-6877]), **A Presidentialist Perspective on the United States.**

¶ Most European observers who have commented on the peculiar features of the US system of government have employed a parliamentary perspective. Latin Americans who have emulated the US example by adopting a constitution rooted in the separation of powers have, no doubt, pointed with envy to the comparative success of their North American neighbor or with anger as its capacity to intervene in their own economies & politics. Missing from this scene has been any sense that the system of government borrowed from the US has itself been responsible for many of the difficulties they have confronted. Like US scholars who have been oblivious to the difficulties inherent in the presidentialist design, Latin Americans have assumed that their constitutional problems arose from geographical, international, cultural, religious, or economic forces beyond their control. If, instead, they had recognized the inherent difficulties involved in running a successful democratic government on the basis of the separation of powers principle, they might have looked quite differently at some of the peculiar & even undemocratic features of the US system, considering various constitutional alternatives in a more favorable light. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29368 / ISA / 1994 / 9629

Rijken, Susanne (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [e-mail: rijken@fsw.ruu.nl]), **Educational Expansion and Educational Mobility of Women and Men in Comparative Perspective.**

¶ In the past decades women have caught up with men with respect to educational attainment in a large number of countries. While the average educational attainment for men has expanded gradually & universally, educational expansion for women has on average been faster & shows a more irregular pattern, both over time & between countries. Here, this pattern of educational expansion is documented in about 30 countries, using data from the International Stratification & Mobility File. Focus is on: (1) the relationship of different patterns of educational expansion & the economic & political context; & (2) differences in social origins of women & men at similar levels of educational attainment at different stages of educational expansion. It is hypothesized that both economic development & socialism have boosted educational expansion of women; however, while economic development boosts primarily the educational attainment of women from high status backgrounds, socialism's effects are across the board. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29369 / ISA / 1994 / 9630

Rimashevskaya, Natalia M. (Instit Socio-Economic Problems Population Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 117218 [Tel: 007-095-1290400; Fax: 007-095-1290801]), **Socio-Economic Transformation in Russia: Gender Aspects.**

¶ Analyzes some recent social transformations in Russia, highlighting their impact on the position of women through increasing gender asymmetry. Discussion is based on: (1) macrolevel estimation using state statistics; (2) a case study on the position of women in the city of Naberezhnie Chelny, which is characterized by monoproduction; & (3) research on women's reaction to the situation in Russia based on oral histories. It is concluded that despite democratization, the patriarchal mode has enjoyed a renaissance, thus increasing discrimination against women & creating social strain. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29370 / ISA / 1994 / 9631

Rindler, Schjerve Rosita (Instit Romanistik, Hanuschgasse 3 A-1010 Vienna Austria [Tel: 0222-512-27-64-24; Fax: 0222-512-27-55]), **Code-Switching as Indicator for Language Shift? Evidence from the Sardinian-Italian Bilingualism.**

# R

¶ Discusses the role of codeswitching (CSW) in situations where the socially nondominant language starts to contract. It is generally assumed that CSW goes hand in hand with language change & mixing, usually viewed as language decay. Recent approaches to CSW & language death research, however, suggest a different view of contact-induced structural changes. Focus here is on the following questions: (1) What are the functions of CSW in asymmetric language contact situations? (2) Is language shift characterized by excessive CSW in the directions noted? (3) What implications does CSW have for the structure & function of the contact languages? (4) Are certain levels of linguistic structure more affected by CSW than others? (5) Is CSW the locus of borrowing from the socially dominant into the nondominant language? These questions are discussed using extensive data from a longstanding project on CSW involving Italian bilingualism in Sardinia, involving spontaneous dialogues recorded in a sociolinguistically stratified population. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29371 / ISA / 1994 / 9632

**Ringdal, Kristen** (Dept Sociology U Trondheim, NL-7055 Dragvoll Norway). **A Comparison of Intergenerational Mobility Patterns of Norway and Sweden in the 1970s and the 1980s.**

¶ Compares Norway & Sweden in terms of relative social mobility in the 1970s & 1980s, using both loglinear (uniform) association models & topological approaches. Differences in the various parameters of social mobility are investigated, including parameters of class-specific immobility & social distance barriers as estimated by parameters of scaled association & hierarchy. It is expected that the relative social mobility of the two nations will be similar, taking the form of Scandinavian mobility regimes, as described in Erikson's & Goldthorpe's "The Constant Flux." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29372 / ISA / 1994 / 9633

**Rinkevicius, Leonardas** (Instit Environmental Engineering Kaunas U Technology, LT-3000 Lithuania [Tel: 370-7-209372; Fax: 370-7-209372]). **Industrial Environmental Policy Choices in Lithuania: From "Command and Control" to "Regulate and Educate".**

¶ Current disputes on environmental policymaking in Lithuania generally focus on building new & upgrading old municipal waste water treatment plants, & introducing or enhancing fines for environmental pollution. At the same time, many other policy dimensions are overlooked. It has been shown in various Western studies that industrialists initiate efforts toward environmental improvement only after exposed to strong pressure. However, it is disputable whether environmental levies will be fruitful in promoting environmentally sound restructuring of industries in transitional countries, eg, Lithuania, due to the acute economic & social problems already existing in the period of transformation. An exaggerated application of polluter taxes will add significantly to the socioeconomic crisis. Rather, more flexible & soft combinations of policy instruments are needed, along with increased education & informative efforts, & training & retraining activities, in promoting environmental management & cleaner production in Lithuanian companies. Recommendations for educational activities are presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29373 / ISA / 1994 / 9634

**Rinschede, Gisbert** (Instit Geographie U Regensburg, D-93040 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0049-941-943-4396; Fax: 0049-941-943-4949]). **Forms of Religious Tourism.**

¶ By systematic synopsis, the various forms of religious tourism are differentiated by the criteria of length of stay: (1) short-term religious tourism is distinguished by regional travel of short distances, eg, to pilgrimage centers or religious conferences; (2) long-term religious tourism visits last for several days to weeks, with such destinations as national & international pilgrimage sites, religious centers, & conferences. Touristic organizational forms are also distinguished by definitive characteristics, eg, number of participants, choice of transport, seasonal travel, & social structure. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29374 / ISA / 1994 / 9635

**Riseborough, Moyra & White, Judy** (School Public Policy U Birmingham, England [Fax: 44-21-414-3279]). **Women's Safety: New Wine in Old Bottles or Not?**

¶ The phrase "women's safety" has been employed recently in GB to denote a range of state-sponsored initiatives to combat crime & fear of crime among women. Crime prevention & reduction schemes have been

diverse, but have specifically aimed at promoting safer neighborhoods & cities for women, focusing on the built environment & external aspects of design. It is argued here that women's safety is a multifaceted subject that cannot be understood without reference to previous work on violence against women & women in society. Here, research conducted 1992/93 in Birmingham, England, is drawn on to discuss women's views & experiences on being safe in relation to their everyday lives in their homes, at work, at play, in their neighborhoods, & cities. The experiences of another group of women involved in efforts to make their neighborhood safer are also proffered. Relationships & gaps between the experiences of these women & the contribution of state-sponsored crime reduction initiatives toward improving women's safety are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29375 / ISA / 1994 / 9636

**Riska, Elianne K.** (Dept Sociology Åbo Akademi U, SF-20500 Finland [Tel: 358-21-654326; Fax: 358-21-654808]). **Women Physicians and Women Clients: Does Private or Public Sector Practice Make a Difference?**

¶ An exploration of the implications of women physicians' practice & women's use of health services in the public & private sectors of health care delivery, using national statistics. It is shown how changes in public funding for health care since the mid-1970s have influenced the work of women physicians but have not yet dramatically changed the provision of health services for women. The implications for women of the pressures for further changes in health care delivery in Finland in the 1990s are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29376 / ISA / 1994 / 9637

**Ritzer, George & Richards, Michael** (Dept Sociology U Maryland, College Park 20742 [Tel: 301-598-2127]). **The Hermeneutics of Metatheorizing in Sociology.**

¶ Explores the hermeneutics of metatheorizing within a communicative epistemological paradigm in sociology. The challenges of the philosophy of science, feminism, & postmodernism to traditional sociology are described, & ways that metatheorizing conceived within a communicative epistemological paradigm could face many of these challenges while preserving sociological knowledge are suggested. The role of the individual metatheorist within a larger community of metatheorists is considered. This discussion begins by relating metatheorizing to the historical development of similar countermovements in other fields. Ways that the individual metatheorist may plausibly shrug off the assumptions of positivism & produce usable knowledge within the hermeneutical enterprise of metatheorizing are explored in light of the metatheorist's role as agent within a dialogic community set up in opposition to positivistic assumptions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29377 / ISA / 1994 / 9638

**Robert, Peter** (TARKI Social Research Informatics Center, Victor Hugo u. 18-22 H-1132 Budapest Hungary [e-mail: robert@tarki.hu]). **Recent Changes in Educational Attainment: First Results from the Transition Period in Hungary.**

¶ Analyzes educational progression in Hungary, based on the data from the 1986-1992 Tarki Mobility Surveys on a merged sample of 14,999 respondents. The larger sample size permits analysis of educational transitions in a more detailed cohort perspective. Focus is on gender-specific differences taking into account father's education & occupation, & mother's education. For the 1992 subsample (N = 3,000), further measurements for material background are also included as additional predictor variables of educational progression. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29378 / ISA / 1994 / 9639

**Robert, Peter & Sagi, Matild** (Instit Sociology Eötvös Loránd U, H-1088 Budapest Hungary [e-mail: robert@tarki.hu]). **Social Background of Middle Class Formation in Hungary.**

¶ Explores middle class formation in postsocialist Hungary, using from the 1992 Tarki Mobility Survey (N = 3,000 respondents). Middle class membership is operationalized by objective indicators (position in work & control, education, income, & wealth), as well as subjective class identification. After describing the size & main features of the (different subgroups of) Hungarian middle class, logistic regression is used to model the causal relationship between middle class membership & social origin & different forms of capital (social, cultural, & financial). Two hypotheses are supported: (1) middle class formation is rooted in the socialist

decades of Hungarian society; & (2) cultural capital plays a significant role in maintaining former advantageous positions, as well as in increasing the chances of belonging to the middle class. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29379 / ISA / 1994 / 9640

**Roberts, Brian** (School Human & Health Sciences U Huddersfield, Queensgate HD1 3DH England [Tel: 0484-422-288; Fax: 0484-472749]), **The Researcher's Biography and Biographical Study.**

¶ An exploration of the relationship between the life history of the researcher & the "constructions" of the biographies of respondents & their social context made in research. It is argued that the use of the researcher's self should be seen more positively than is traditionally the case in sociology. An example of research in a former coal mining valley in Wales addresses two themes: (1) how people in the valley understand the social changes in their community according to past, present, & future; & (2) how a "reconstruction" of communal & Welsh identities is taking place in response to deep social & economic changes. The use of the researcher's own biography is explored as a dynamic part of the research process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29380 / ISA / 1994 / 9641

**Roberts, Bryan R.** (Dept Sociology U Texas, Austin 78712 [Tel: 512-471-8391; Fax: 512-471-4886]), **The Long March Northwards: The Social and Economic Integration of Mexico with the United States.**

¶ Mexican migration to the US is one of the oldest continuous migrations, responding in terms of volume & of migrant characteristics to global economic changes & to specific regional changes in the US & Mexican economies. The arrival of new cohorts, usually intending to stay temporarily, has been of mixed consequences for the Mexican-origin community in the US, at times undermining its solidarity & helping explain the low levels of immigrant entrepreneurship among Mexicans. A contrast is made between the gradual process of cross-border migration that has populated southern TX & the long-distance migration from the interior to Mexico to interior cities of the US. The link between recent changes in Mexico's rural economy & transnational communities is examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29381 / ISA / 1994 / 9642

**Robinet, Phillip D.** (Southern California Coll, Orange 92669-1725 [Tel: 714-997-2195; Fax: 714-966-6316]), **Narrowing the Generation Gap between Parents and Adolescents.**

¶ Examines the generation gaps between youth & adults that resulted in major political & social change in the 1960s from a clinical sociology perspective. The diagnosis & treatment of intergenerational conflict on the microlevel of socioanalysis are addressed, based on a survey of relevant literature of actual intervention strategies used in sociological practice. The goal of gap reduction is mutual understanding, respect, conflict resolution, & the orderly transfer of autonomy from one generation to the next. The sociotherapist acts as a relational change agent to provide opportunity for adolescents & adults to cooperatively coalesce toward emergent emancipation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29382 / ISA / 1994 / 9643

**Robinson, Thomas D.** (Emory U, Atlanta GA 30322 [Tel: 404-297-8446; e-mail: socbx522@emumv1]), **The Implementation of Electronic Interactive Communication Systems and Social Change: An Analysis of Presumed and Possible Structural Consequences.**

¶ The rapid pace of innovation in electronic interactive communication technology & automated production processes has the potential to radically change the structural organization of social institutions in advanced industrial countries. In a qualitative analysis, two interrelated issues are examined: (1) the tensions arising from attempts to utilize the new technology within the current logic of advanced industrial societies; & (2) the implications for social change stemming from the implementation of new technologies in the economy, the state, the legal system, & leisure activity. It is suggested that movement toward a direct democracy & a technologically limited command economy & mass leisure society could be unintended results of social change stemming from the new communications & production technologies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29383 / ISA / 1994 / 9644

**Robson, Peter W. G.** (Law School, Cathedral St Glasgow G4 0RQ Scotland [Tel: 041-552-4400; Fax: 041-553-1546]), **Legal Remedies and Alternative Solutions in the Pathway to Equality.**

¶ Expands earlier work on the housing of abused women in Scotland in the 1970s & 1980s. It is suggested that the legislative response was arguably less important than the solutions engineered by women through the refuge movement. This distinction between autonomous solutions & official responses is discussed in the context of developments concerning child support. In the case of abused women & their housing solutions, the law, police, & courts have played a minor enabling role; this role is contrasted with the autonomous work of women themselves. Official solutions have operated in conjunction with self-help efforts. The picture in the financial field, however, is quite distinct: private arrangements & a level of discretion in the courts have been supplanted by a fixed form of state regulation. Changes in child support policy & practice in the first year of operation of the new legislation are examined, & reasons behind this shift in policy are explored, showing how they have challenged women's autonomy & financial independence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29384 / ISA / 1994 / 9645

**Roche, Maurice** (Dept Sociological Studies U Sheffield, S10 2TN England [Tel: 742-73-98-26; Fax: 742-82-62-89]), **Mega-Events and Popular Mobilisation: Urban Events, "Media Events" and Citizenship.**

¶ Contemporary elite-inspired popular mobilizations are distinguished from citizen-based social movements. Focus is on a particularly important form of popular mobilization, ie, the "mega-event phenomenon" (ie, great sporting, cultural, or commercial events & festivals, eg, the Olympics & World's Fairs), in terms of its character as an urban policy process & also as a mass media phenomenon. Different traditions of sociological research addressed at the dimensions of event production & consumption are analyzed, & the implications of popular mobilizations & their analysis for the theory & practice of social movements is considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29385 / ISA / 1994 / 9646

**Rodrigues, Maria de Lurdes** (Instt superior ciências trabalho & empresa, P-1600 Lisbon Portugal [Tel: 01-7935000; Fax: 01-7964710]), **Les Ingenieurs au Portugal** (Engineers in Portugal). (FRE)

¶ Analyzes the results of 1971 & 1990 surveys of the socioeconomic situation of engineers in Portugal. Focus is on where engineers work & what they do, their role in their firms, their level in the hierarchy, & conflict between professional & organizational values. The evolution of this professional group is traced, discussing the thesis of deskilling. In the case of Portugal, the data corroborate the complexity & heterogeneity of the occupational group of engineers, as evident in the diversity of training institutions & work situations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29386 / ISA / 1994 / 9647

**Rodriguez Gonnalez, J. J.** (Dipt Sociologia U Pais Vasco, E-48015 Bilbao Spain [Tel: 34-4-4647700; Fax: 34-4-4648299]), **The Limits of Self-Understanding in Contemporary Sociology: The Case of Leopold von Wiese.**

¶ Leopold von Wiese has been forgotten by contemporary sociology, being chiefly remembered in the context of the history of German sociology & for his efforts toward achieving the discipline's institutional acceptance. Reasons why his theoretical & methodological proposals for research have been largely ignored, especially when his mentor, Georg Simmel, has received such acceptance, are explored. Here, it is argued that the fundamental categories of his *System der Allgemeinen Soziologie* are highly relevant, at least as a description of the complexity of modern society. His complex classification of social institutions & organizations affords a clear delimitation of certain social phenomena, & suggests a possible theoretical framework for reference. The current return to the aporia of liberal thought offers the opportunity for a detailed examination of Wiese's political sociology, which surprisingly prefigured, eg, ideas on European unity. Also considered are his contributions to a sociologically-though not institutionally-founded ethics. On the basis of a systematic study of von Wiese's life & work, as well as the work of his critics (König, Gurvitch, etc), from a perspective combining the approaches of both the history of sociology & the sociology of knowledge, the limits of the self-organization of sociology are delineated, along with the cognitive potential handed down by its own spiritual legacy. A new framework of communicative action is proposed by endogenously applying the theoretical proposals put forward by Jürgen Habermas. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S29387 / ISA / 1994 / 9648

**Rodriguez, Arantxa** (Facultad Ciencias Economicas U Pais Vasco, E-48015 Bilbao Spain [Tel: 34-4-447-2800; Fax: 34-4-441-5154]), **Industrial Restructuring and Urban Revitalization: Bridging the Gap between Sectoral and Urban Policy in Metropolitan Bilbao.**

¶ An analysis of specific modalities of state intervention as a component of urban change in metropolitan Bilbao, Spain. The intersection between industrial & urban planning policies in the context of major productive & territorial reorganization processes is addressed by analyzing industrial restructuring policies implemented during the 1980s. It is argued that urban planning has remained firmly anchored in traditional practice, despite growing evidence of its inadequacy to respond to the exigencies of structural change, industrial decline, & social, economic, & environmental degradation in old industrial cities. Negative consequences of this juxtaposition between sectorally & territorially defined policies are shown; a viable strategy for urban recovery must take into account these two contrasting & partial means of policy instrumentation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29388 / ISA / 1994 / 9649

**Rodriguez, Orlando** (Hispanic Research Center Thebaud Hall Fordham U, Bronx NY 10458 [Tel: 718-817-4090; Fax: 718-365-1591]), **What Are the Components of Sociocultural Matching in Therapy.**

¶ US literature on Hispanics raises the question of whether ethnic matching between client & therapist implies shared cultural cognitions. It is proposed that the concept of sociocultural matching distinguishes between language match & cultural cognitive match. It is also proposed that approaches to cultural sensitivity consider the therapy process in both organizational & interpersonal terms. It is suggested that the issue of sociocultural match cannot be considered without incorporating questions of treatment process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29389 / ISA / 1994 / 9650

**Rodriguez-Ibanez, Jose E.** (Dept Teoria Sociologia U Madrid Somosaguas, E-28223 Spain [Tel: 34-1-394-2848; Fax: 34-1-394-2850]), **Modern Identity, between Post-Conventionalism and Neo-Traditionalism.**

¶ Tries to elucidate the kind of collective identity that modern, Western societies may be constructing in a postcommunist & postwelfare era. Initial focus is on Jürgen Habermas's concept of postconventional identity as a valid framework for the citizenship engaged in ongoing supranational integration processes, eg, the European Community. Postconventional identity refers to a consciousness of global citizenship in a "fictive world society" & within a "universal ethics of speech." Also explored are the nationalist & traditionalist movements in Europe & Northern Africa, which could be interpreted as a perverse effect of the rationalizing aspects of globalization & supranationalism. It is suggested that an optimistic, yet plausible, forecast for the coming years would be a Western world where neopostconventionalism—ie, a pervading identity combining world society with a multicultural standpoint—could act as a reasonable, symbolic, & integrative substitute for obsolete grand ideologies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29390 / ISA / 1994 / 9651

**Roeleveld, Jaap & Dronkers, Jaap** (SCO-Kohnstamm Instit U Amsterdam, Grote Bickersstr 72 NL-1013 KS Netherlands [Tel: 31-20-5550300; Fax: 31-20-6242805]), **Differences in Effectiveness of Public and Religious Schools as a Result of the Degree of Competition for Pupils.**

¶ Of nine mechanisms thought to explain the persistent existence of religious schools in Dutch society, that of deliberate educational choice by parents & teachers is examined here. Consequences of this deliberate choice explanation are explored, & the effectiveness (measured by educational success) of general secondary schools in the public, Protestant, & Catholic sectors is tested using recent national data on educational attainment. Analysis shows significant negative effects on the small minority or strong majority position of school sectors within school districts on school effectiveness; schools of sectors with 40% of all pupils within a school district have the highest school effectiveness. This indicates that competition between schools & a deliberate educational choice can explain sector differences. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29391 / ISA / 1994 / 9652

**Rofman, Alejandro** (Center Urban & Regional Studies National

Council Scientific & Technical Research, Ave Corrientes 2835 Entrance B 7 Fl 1193 Buenos Aires Argentina [Tel: 54-1-963-8786; Fax: 54-1-963-8786]), **Integration Process Impact on the Medium and Small-Sized Argentine Industry. Strategies to Implement the Productive Reconversion.**

¶ A discussion of current difficulties most medium & small-sized industrial firms are facing because of economic openness due to MERCOSUR Treaty regulations, which obliges them to accept external competition. Main factors affecting those enterprises are examined in three Argentine regions through surveys & personal interviews. It is emphasized that it is impossible to cope with all the social & economic problems caused by the reconversion process in those regions if the economic policy does not include effective popular participation in the design & implementation of appropriate policies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29392 / ISA / 1994 / 9653

**Rohlinger, Harald** (Zentralarchiv Empirische Sozialforschung U Cologne, D-50931 Germany [Tel: 49-221-4769445; Fax: 49-221-4769444]), **Comparing Nations (Revisited): Different Approaches to Visualising Similarity Judgements.**

¶ Recent global political change has altered perceptions of similarities among nations. With the fall of the communist planned economy, particularly in the former USSR, the distinction among nations according to a dimension of political alignment is less salient, & other dimensions such as economic development & ethnic/racial differences may prove more significant. Here, change in the perception of international differences is evaluated by comparing similarity judgments from 1968 with those collected in 1993. The drawbacks & benefits of different techniques used to visualize individual perceptions are discussed, comparing an INDSCAL approach (individual difference scaling) with a particular application of simple correspondence analysis, focusing on the simultaneous display of aggregated & individual similarity structures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29393 / ISA / 1994 / 9654

**Rojas, Juan José** (U Chapingo, Mexico), **Corporativismo y asociacionismo agrario en México** (Agrarian Corporativism and Associationism in Mexico). (SPA)

¶ Examines changes in the representation of agrarian interests in Mexico brought about by the neoliberal policy of President Salinas. The creation of the Peasants National Union (CNC) in the 1930s represented the implementation of agrarian corporativism, a system of political control of the peasantry & eventually a mechanism for the promotion of rural development. Salinas's policy of modernization has reduced the size of the CNC & has given more emphasis to the organization of producers by branches, breeding the new peasant movement. However, deregulatory policy in the countryside, & accelerated processes of both opening up to international trade & privatization of the land have deepened the crisis of the peasant economy & produced mobilization at the national level. In this context, the National Solidarity Program has been used to placate mounting discontent, replacing the CNC in that role. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29394 / ISA / 1994 / 9655

**Rollet, Catherine** (U Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, F-78280 Guyancourt France [Tel: 33-39-25-53-75; Fax: 33-39-25-53-55]), **From Children at Risk to All Children: A Comparison of Politics in European Countries in History.**

¶ On the basis of several European examples, it is shown how developed countries have gradually directed their social & health policies toward infancy & childhood during the nineteenth & twentieth centuries. In the mid-nineteenth century, specific groups of children were the object of special provisions, especially children at work, street children, & neglected/abandoned children. Subsequently, other categories of children were added, eg, maltreated ones, & during the twentieth century, the aim became to protect all children. This process to enlarge the population protected by public agencies, which has been the common experience of developed countries, is discussed in the specific national contexts of demographic transition & political & social goals. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29395 / ISA / 1994 / 9656

**Roma, Giuseppe & Dominici, Gianni** (Fondazione Censis, Piazza Novella 2 I-00199 Rome Italy [Tel: 0039-6-860911; Fax:

0039-6-86091292)). **Environmental Quality and Management of Italian Towns: An Analysis of Current Change.**

¶ Research on 105 Italian towns led to a classification of 6 groups, based on 35 variables regarding economic activities, public welfare, services, life standards, & size. Results confirmed expectations that 25 medium-sized towns, mainly in northern Italy, hold the leading position within Italian urban system. Their quality of life is definitely higher in terms of individual income & services provided. Moreover, these towns are part of local systems that could be either completely dependent on a large city, or more independent, as in the case of Padania. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29396 / ISA / 1994 / 9657

**Roniger, Luis** (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel [Tel: 972-2-881058; Fax: 972-2-322545]), **Civil Society, Patronage and Democracy.**

¶ Explores the relationship of contemporary analyses of civil society anchored in democratization to research dealing with the transformational capacity of clientelism & patronage, which are also at work in democracies. An attempt is made to offer a theoretical approach to civil society that is based on an understanding of both the formal characteristics, as well as the more pragmatic realities, of the state-society relationships. Within this theoretical approach, patronage appears as an integral part of many modern democratic regimes & must be treated as such in order to publicize the private domain & thus avoid the privatization of the public domain. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29397 / ISA / 1994 / 9658

**Roos, J. P.** (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, SF-00100 Finland [Tel: 358-0-1917001; Fax: 358-0-1917019]), **The Misery of Men: Comparing Men's Life Stories in Europe.**

¶ Investigates problems in men's personal lives, drawing on life stories collected in Finland. Results show that men present their lives as very bleak, miserable, full of defeats & unused possibilities. The positive aspects were rare (a good life was merely one without negative aspects). It is not quite clear why this is so, & whether Finnish men are unique in this respect. Suggestions are offered for future comparative research in different countries & cultural situations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29398 / ISA / 1994 / 9659

**Rootes, Christopher A.** (Centre Study Social & Political Movements Eliot Coll U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NS England [Tel: 44-227-452912; Fax: 44-227-475471]), **Parties and Movements as Alternative Modes of Collective Mobilization.**

¶ Explores the relationship between political party involvement & social movement activism, considering: (1) conditions that encourage movement activists to form or join parties; (2) whether the organizational forms of the party are incompatible with the objectives of the movement; & (3) how tensions are managed. A broad cross-national comparison is offered of environment & ecology movements & Green parties, focusing on the German Greens; reference is also made to movements & parties of the new Left & extreme Right. Evidence on the reasons environmentalists & ecologists give for their own choice of membership & activism in movements & parties is presented from local level investigations in southeastern England. It is considered whether new forms of interest aggregation & collective mobilization might be devised to transcend the movement-party contradiction, & whether these will depend on reform of the institutional matrix that constitutes the political opportunity structure for collective political action. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29399 / ISA / 1994 / 9660

**Rosa, Eugene A., Jaeger, Carlo, Renn, Ortwin & Webler, Thomas** (Dept Sociology Washington State U, Pullman 99164-4020 [Tel: 509-335-4621; Fax: 509-335-6419]), **Perceiving Risks: Rational Actor or Social Actor?**

¶ Two perspectives dominate the field of risk perception—the rational actor perspective of economics & engineering, & the subjective estimate perspective of psychometrics. Despite differences in approaches to empirical evidence, both perspectives share a reductionistic foundation that subsumes or ignores the larger social context in which risks are perceived & responded to. Both emphasize a world of isolated individuals who, devoid of social relations & social influence, have no need to take collective actions. It is argued here that by neglecting the constitutive social con-

text of human perception, both perspectives ignore key contingencies of perception & action. The theoretical shortcomings of this neglect are delineated, & the salient features of social context necessary to advance understanding of the perception of risks are identified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29400 / ISA / 1994 / 9661

**Rose, Hilary** (Inst Education U London, WC1E 7HU England [Tel: 44-71-387-4639; Fax: 44-71-612-6400]), **Epistemology in Action? Contesting Fortress Masculinism in the Sociology of Scientific Knowledge.**

¶ Feminist theorists share with postmodernists the desire to decenter canonical knowledge, but where the latter all too often reduce everything to stories & nihilist joke-making, the former have sought to build feminist concepts of: a responsible rationality, embodied & situated knowledges, standpoint theory, & a defensible limited concept of objectivity. It is shown how this theorizing, however intense the debates have been over the past decade, has consistently worked to build political solidarities that sustain a less violent culture & relationship to nature. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29401 / ISA / 1994 / 9662

**Rose, Hilary** (U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England [Tel: 44-71-387-4639; Fax: 44-71-612-6400]), **Feminist Theory and Women's Activism: Some Problems with Academic Success?**

¶ An exploration of the forms of knowledge produced by second wave feminism, as the feminist knowledge production process has moved from outside the academic system to a recognized place within it. Has the greater theoretical sensitivity of the contemporary work led to a better articulation between academic & community feminists? Has women's studies settled down merely as another discipline, creating job opportunities for a minority of highly educated women? Is the increasingly rarefied discourse of academic feminism a reflection of that disciplining process? How do we understand the phenomenon of intellectual feminists where there is little or no social movement of women? Asking such questions about what is happening to "us" & "our knowledges" is easier than answering them. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29402 / ISA / 1994 / 9663

**Rosenberg, Florence R.** (Dept Psychiatry USUHS, Bethesda MD 20817 [Tel: 301-427-5210; Fax: 301-427-5086]), **Mental Health among Army Spouses: A Study of the Relationship between Institutional Factors and Well Being.**

¶ A large-scale questionnaire survey of US Army spouses worldwide (N = approximately 5,000 respondents (Rs), 97% female, including spouses of both officers & enlisted soldiers) provided data relating to mental health. Analysis indicates that Rs' well-being is strongly related to their perception of Army attitudes toward spouses & families (whether or not this perception is accurate). If the Army is perceived as caring, supportive, & concerned about the military family, the R is more likely to manifest positive mental health as well as general satisfaction with military life. Specific problems & dissatisfaction with certain aspects of military life are less significant than the perception of institutional attitudes. Theoretically, this analysis illuminates the importance of social psychological factors (eg, perception of others' attitudes) in individual feelings of well being & life satisfaction. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29403 / ISA / 1994 / 9664

**Roseneil, Sasha** (Dept Social Policy & Sociology U Leeds, LS2 9JT England [Tel: 0532-334409; Fax: 0532-334415]), **Contradictory Tendencies: Universalism, Particularism and the Women's Peace Movement.**

¶ Issues of collective identity, consciousness, & political practice within the women's peace movement are discussed, & the argument is developed that feminist antimilitarists have been largely successful in avoiding the extremes of both positions, indicating the possibility of a regionally & ethnically sensitive global feminism. Western feminist movements have a long tradition of internationalism, manifest in both theory & action that stress the similarity of women's experience of oppression across national boundaries & cultures. In recent years, however, countervailing tendencies have appeared within feminist politics. Black, minority ethnic, & Third World women have challenged the universalism of modernist feminism, instantiating a plurality of "identity" feminisms, rooted in ethnic & regional particularisms & eschewing the ideal of global sisterhood.

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These postmodern feminisms highlight the regional & ethnic insensitivity & racism inherent in the feminist tradition. These contradictory tendencies are examined within contemporary feminist politics, focusing on the case of the women's peace movement. Issues of collective identity, consciousness, & political practice within the women's peace movement are discussed, & the argument is developed that feminist antimilitarists have been largely successful in avoiding the extremes of both positions, indicating the possibility of a regionally & ethnically sensitive global feminism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29404 / ISA / 1994 / 9665

**Rosenfeld, Rachel & Spenner, Kenneth I.** (Dept Sociology U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599 (e-mail: urfeld@unc.oit.unc.edu)), **First Jobs, Later Jobs: Life Cycle and Careers.**

¶ In stratification research on intergenerational mobility & mobility across the work life, jobs are usually undistinguished from each other in terms of when in the work life they occur; especially important is the first job. Data from the Career Development Study, which surveyed 1965/66 high school students in WA & reinterviewed them in 1979 when the respondents were about 30, descriptive statistics, & event history analysis are used to see how conclusions about shifting from first as compared with later jobs depends on how the first job is defined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29405 / ISA / 1994 / 9666

**Rosenthal, Gabriele** (Sonnenallee 77, D-12045 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-6234483; Fax: 030-6234483]), **One Event but Different Stories in the Family.**

¶ Research on three generations of Jewish & non-Jewish German & Israeli families is drawn on to discuss the meaning of different family members' stories referring to the same event in their family histories. Usually researchers try to determine which story is the true one, on who is the most reliable interviewee. It is argued that what is important is to reconstruct the function of these stories for each family member & for the family system, thereby gaining insight into strategies of dealing with the past. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29406 / ISA / 1994 / 9667

**Rosenthal, Gabriele & Völter, Bettina** (Sonnenallee 77, D-12045 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-6234483; Fax: 030-6234483]), **Change in Society—Change in Family Stories? Questioning the Family Past in Three Generations in "Soviet Union" and East Germany.**

¶ Based on an empirical study of the impact of family history during the time of National Socialism & WWII on the life stories & life constructions of subsequent generations, examined is how children & grandchildren live with difficult parts of their family history, eg, if their predecessors were persecuted, or were victimizers. Data came from narrative interviews with at least one family member of the generation of grandparents, parents, & children in the former East Germany & USSR. Discussion focuses on the impact of global changes in former socialist countries & on family dynamics. A case study is presented of a family of the former USSR; a grandmother of this family was sentenced to banishment to Siberia because of collaboration with the Nazis. The grandchild tortures herself because she was not allowed to talk about the grandmother as either victim or victimizer. This family is contrasted with a family of the former East Germany; the grandfather was in the German Wehrmacht & a prisoner of war in the USSR. His descendants must choose to emphasize either the grandfather's suffering or his active part in the Nazi past. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29407 / ISA / 1994 / 9668

**Rossi, Ino** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Saint John's U, Jamaica NY 11439 [Tel: 718-990-6296; Fax: 718-380-3803]), **Agency, Structure and Post-Disaster Reconstruction: A Dialectic Reformulation of the Continuity "Principle".**

¶ The dialectic theory of "structure & agency" (Rossi, 1993) is expanded & applied for the purpose of refining the "continuity principle" used in disaster studies. Selective references to disaster studies provide preliminary support for various elements of the theory: (1) the fundamental importance of the horizontal & vertical ordering of social relationships before & after disasters; (2) the role of cultural resources in the reconstruction of the social system; & (3) a partial redefinition of cultural principles

in cases of severe disruptions at the two lower levels of information (sociopolitical & economic). Predictive propositions on factors, speed, & modalities of postdisaster recovery are formulated on the basis of the structuro-dialectic reformation of the continuity principle. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29408 / ISA / 1994 / 9669

**Rothgang, Heinz** (Centre Social Policy Research U Bremen, Parkallee 39 D-28209 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0421-218-4401; Fax: 0421-218-4052]), **Employment Patterns in English and German Hospitals: The Influence of Financing Systems and the Effects on the Supply of Nurses.**

¶ The analysis of official statistics shows English hospitals employing twice as many nurses but about the same amount of doctors per occupied bed as German ones; however, their bed capacity per capita is just about 66% of German hospitals. An attempt is made to trace these striking differences to distinct financing systems & institutional arrangements. In Germany, the number of hospital beds is determined by the Länder, with sickness funds concentrating all their pressure to control costs on the amount of input factors per hospital day. The British government has the power to control the costs of the hospital sector directly, with spending left to the health establishment. Influences on nurses' recruitment, retention, & return to work are noted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29409 / ISA / 1994 / 9670

**Roudometof, Victor** (Dept Sociology U Pittsburgh, PA 15260 [Tel: 412-648-7580; e-mail: unr92@vius.as.pitt.edu]), **Civilizing Process and Globalization Analysis.**

¶ Critics charge civilization analysis for operating with concepts that constitute extensions of the Western "gaze." To defuse this criticism, it is imperative to establish the common properties of the emergent global system as transcending cultural boundaries & providing for common points of reference for all social formations. Toward this goal, globalization analysis serves as a means for focusing on the cultural & institutional level of the modern world system, & incorporates different dimensions of empirical reality in a multidimensional fashion. In this spirit, the modern world system is seen as based on four institutional cornerstones (self, international system of states, nation-state, & humanity) whose shape & form is determined not only by their Western historical roots, but also by intercivilizational interactions. Analytically speaking, it is important to establish the difference between the Western conceptualization of these terms & their articulation as global categories. To do so, it is necessary to differentiate between the form of these properties & their content. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29410 / ISA / 1994 / 9671

**Rouse, Shahnaz** (Sarah Lawrence Coll, New York NY 10032 [Tel: 212-491-9496; Fax: 212-222-1975]), **Sovereignty and Citizenship: The Outsider(s) Within.**

¶ Sovereignty has usually been understood through the prism of security studies, severely curtailing a broader understanding of issues confronting particular segments of specific Third World populations. Here, using a feminist approach, the shifting social production & reproduction of the twin dynamics of sovereignty & citizenship in contemporary Pakistan is examined in an attempt to explicate how & where resulting categories & related practices position women. Issues of both public & private life are addressed, demonstrating their interrelationship. Nationalism & identity formation are examined, including their relation to family life, social organization, & gender relations. Issues of state power, modernity, religious ideology, ethnicity, class, & individual agency are also investigated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29411 / ISA / 1994 / 9672

**Roussillon, Alain** (CEDEJ, BP 494 Dorri Cairo Egypt [Tel: 202-361-3147; Fax: 202-349-3518]), **Durkheimisme et réformisme: Islam et fondation identitaire de la sociologie en Egypte** (Durkheimism and Reformism: Islam and the Autochthonous Foundation of Sociology in Egypt). (FRE)

¶ Durkheimian thought furnished the subjects of the first contact between the renaissance Egyptian society & sociology. The way in which this thought has contributed to both the emergence & structuration of the modern intellectual are analyzed. Focus is on the impact of the Durkheimian school & how this thought was incorporated into the constitutive patterns of representation of Egyptian reformism & how the Durkheimian approach to religion has served as a background for the

formulation of the social-historical project of reformism constructed on the basis of preserving the Islamic religious identity of the Egyptian society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29412 / ISA / 1994 / 9673**

**Rozhdestvensky, Sergey** (Centre Socio-Economic Research Youth Instit, 5/1 Yunosty St 111442 Moscow Russia [Tel: 7-095-374-69-59; Fax: 7-095-374-78-78]), **Data-Processing of Social Genealogies.**

¶ Describes data-processing methods used in research on individuals, age cohorts, & family life histories. These data collected allow investigation of the dynamics of social & historical processes. The life histories of respondents are structured according to such basic segments as: work, education, marriage & cohabitation, children, migration, etc. The data set comprises two types of event histories: objective, biographical, & social-demographic data, which can be used for statistical analysis; & qualitative data (original text of interviews) on the causal & evaluative analysis of historical events & associated attitudes. The mobile structure of the data set enables modification of coding lists of the quantitative data sets according to specific research aims. Standard computing packages can be used for the statistical analysis of the quantitative (SPSS, LISREL, GLIM) & qualitative (MAX, TAKT, ETNOGRAPH) data sets. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29413 / ISA / 1994 / 9674**

**Rudy, Alan P.** (U California, Santa Cruz 95064 [Tel: 508-448-0054; e-mail: aprudy@cats.ucsc.edu]), **Internationalization, the State, and Levels of Analysis: Imperial Valley and the Global Political Economy of Agriculture.**

¶ The development of the new international division of labor in agricultural production, processing, distribution, & consumption has engendered new forms of political relations & political struggle. Further, this division of labor & the larger international economy have also engendered ecological & community-level problems. Here, focus is on concerns that analysis of emerging international institutions & conflicts always be approached as historical products that are inextricably the cause & consequence of local, regional, & national trajectories. The history of Imperial Valley, CA, is examined to develop this point. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29414 / ISA / 1994 / 9675**

**Rudy, Alan P.** (U California, Santa Cruz 95064 [Tel: 508-448-0054; e-mail: aprudy@cats.ucsc.edu]), **Contractual Productive Relations and the Division of Labor in Agriculture: Imperial Valley, California.**

¶ Growers of all sizes in the Imperial Valley, CA, have long depended on abundant, cheap, & reliable labor, often supplied through government agencies & treaties. Increasingly, since 1945, relations between landowners, growers, processors, & shippers & their (often seasonal, usually Mexican) laborers have become extensively & intensively mediated by myriad forms of specialized contractors who hire their own labor forces & organize production to contractual specifications. While this evolving system has perpetuated a massive differentiation within production, or the technical division of labor, the locus of control remains concentrated in the hands of large grower-shippers & financial institutions. Units active within the realm of the production of agricultural commodities appear to be getting smaller, after long-term trends toward concentration of land, capital goods, & distribution. Here, it is explored whether this "democratization" of production, or "expansion of entrepreneurialism," is anything other than the externalization of risk by large grower-shippers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29415 / ISA / 1994 / 9676**

**Ruffier, Jean** (GLYSI INIDET MRASH, F-69363 Lyon Cedex 7 France [Tel: 33-72726413; 33-72800008]), **Technical Efficiency Measurement: A Way to Assess Technological Change.**

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¶. Questions the very definition of the success of technological change, i.e., efficiency in the use of complex production technologies, arguing that there is no satisfactory way of measuring the success of technology transfers. Local political authorities often make great efforts to exert control over purchases of foreign technology to maximize its utility. For their part, each actor in development aid has a definite policy on investments to be assisted. Very often, this policy is based on a form of classification of the production techniques, according to the suitability of their intro-

duction into the countries assisted. Such classifications are rejected here, since it seems that the possibility of success or failure depends more on organizational factors than on a supposed inadequacy of certain countries with regard to certain technologies. Wherever a complex technical system is located, its success depends on a quality of a relational network between different specialists from different institutions. Case studies in Argentina, China, France, Mexico, & Uruguay are offered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29416 / ISA / 1994 / 9677**

**Ruivo, Beatriz** (National Board Scientific & Technological Research (JNICT), Ave D. Carlos I 126 P-1200 Lisbon Portugal [Tel: 351-1-8482131; Fax: 351-1-8497660]), **The New Relations between State and Science: From Supporting to Capitalizing on Science.**

¶ Attention is focused on recent changes in the organization of research & the expansion of institutions for profiting from knowledge. Some concepts & models of scientific development that seem useful for understanding this institutional development are analyzed, including symbolic capital, credit, & economic value. Two case studies are compared: one on 8 universities in the US, & the other on 12 in Portugal. The role of science policies is analyzed. Science policies have been shifting their emphasis from supporting to capitalizing on science. The importance of concepts & models taking into account the sources of funding is emphasized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29417 / ISA / 1994 / 9678**

**Rukavishnikov, Vladimir** (Instit Sociopolitical Research Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 117334 [Tel: 095-343-4718; Fax: 095-938-0079]), **Methodological Problems of Measurement and Comparison of Ecological Attitudes.**

¶ Explores the belief that concern for deterioration of the natural environment is widespread in both industrialized & developing countries. While some evidence exists confirming this thesis, it is not widespread, & many questions remain unanswered, despite comparative & cross-national studies carried out recently. The problem is that comparative sociological studies pose a number of methodological problems, eg, the comparability of questionnaires, sample designs, & methods of collecting & processing data. Other problems concern the analysis & interpretation of results, & the limits of generalizations drawn from the comparison. Focus here is on the problems of measurement of attitudes, interpretation, & generalization in cross-national comparisons. The examples & arguments presented are based on secondary analysis of a Gallup Instit world survey, a European Value Systems Study Group survey, & surveys carried out in France & Russia. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29418 / ISA / 1994 / 9679**

**Rukavishnikov, Vladimir, Rukavishnikova, Tatjana & Dmitriev, Anatoli** (Instit Sociopolitical Research Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 117334 [Tel: 095-343-4718; Fax: 095-938-0079]), **The Dynamics of Civil and Political Society in Russia.**

¶ Key elements in the evolution of Russia are the transitions to democracy & market-type economy, the success of which depends in a large measure on political stability & the degree of development of civil & political society. Contemporary Russia simultaneously is faced with sharp economic crisis, permanent political conflict, a high level of social tension, & value-attitude system changes. After describing the general characteristics of the evolution of civil & political society, data from public opinion surveys conducted 1988-1993 are used to analyze the dynamics of political alienation, social & value changes, & the problem of efficiency & legitimacy of the new democratic regime. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29419 / ISA / 1994 / 9680**

**Runciman, W. G.** (Trinity Coll, Cambridge CB2 1TQ England [Tel: 0223-338515]), **The 'Triumph' of Capitalism as a Topic in the Theory of Social Selection.**

¶ Capitalism is defined as an economic system in which formally free wage workers are recruited by continuing enterprises competing in the market for profit. It is argued that evolution of such systems has always been not only improbable, but reversible. Here, their evolution is discussed within a theoretical framework which assumes that social selection is analogous but not reducible to natural selection, & that the units of social selection are the practices that define the roles constitutive of a society's economic, ideological, & political institutions. A number of historical examples are considered. It is concluded that it should not be presumed that capitalistic institutions are the norm toward which human societies tend to evolve. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S29420 / ISA / 1994 / 9681

**Rundell, John** (Ashworth Centre Social Theory U Melbourne, Parkville Victoria 3052 Australia [Tel: 61-3-344-7287; Fax: 61-3-344-7959]), **Love and the Civilizing Process.**

¶ Norbert Elias's concentration on the dimension of human violence has been at the expense of other forms of human sociation. Here, figurational sociology is explored from the topic of love rather than violence through the following thesis: animals bond, human beings love. This exploration can be done not only from the vantage point of themes of power, but also themes of culture. Cultures of love have developed that stylize their own versions & utopias of time & space. Here, self-constraint will not refer to any array of sexual practices as such, but rather to the emotional cultures in which these practices are enveloped, defined, & codified. Love is thus also viewed as a human creation & as a human universal. Noted are affinities between the figurational sociology of Elias & the work of Cornelius Castoriadis, who emphasizes the uniqueness of human imagination. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29421 / ISA / 1994 / 9682

**Rüpke, Jörg** (Philologisches Seminar Fakultät Kulturwissenschaften, Wilhelmstr 36 D-72074 Tübingen Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0049-7121-40775; e-mail: apsc04@mailserv.zdv.uni-tuebingen.de]), **Religions as Subjects and Objects of Calendrical Regulations.**

¶ Argues that calendars are neither religious products (or relics) that shape the temporal organization of society, nor complicated chronological instruments produced by astronomical specialists. Instead, a society's calendar is seen as the outcome of a process of political, religious, & practical demands, shifting between compromise & domination by one of the societal systems—the concept of secularization is not applicable. The resulting temporal structure of society is important for the mechanical solidarity of the society & for the organizational options of religion. It might be a determining factor in the relative position of competing religions. Examples are taken from the history of the Julio-Gregorian calendar, its Roman precursor, & its rivals up to the calendar of the French revolution & Joseph Stalin's continuous working week. Problems of time management in highly differentiated societies are highlighted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29422 / ISA / 1994 / 9683

**Rupp, J. C. C.** (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 WX Netherlands), **Cultural Capital, Social Class and Lifestyle.**

¶ Discusses whether lower class habitus & lifestyles are homogeneous. The habitus of a social class is defined as the interiorization of the amount, composition, & way of acquiring cultural & economic capital. Lower class life would be a life only of necessity with no time or energy left for participation in any culture. Lower class culture would be a homogeneous culture. It is argued that both high art & low art have symbolic value & that in each social class fractions can be distinguished that are culturally or economically oriented. Results of an empirical investigation indicate a differentiation between culturally & economically oriented fractions within the lower classes to be as strong as that within the upper classes. For this reason, some conceptual modifications in cultural capital theory are proposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29423 / ISA / 1994 / 9684

**Rus, Veljko** (Instit Social Sciences U Ljubljana, Slovenia [Tel: 386-61-345-169; Fax: 1-683-421]), **Privatization and Organizational Democracy.**

¶ It is hypothesized that the greater the effects of privatization on equilibrium between labor & capital, the greater the contribution of privatization to organizational democracy. Social integration between capital & labor could be realized through domination of internal active owners in organization, & system integration might be realized through equal or joint control of workers & shareholders over management. Results of a recent public opinion survey of a representative sample of Slovenians suggest system integration as a more feasible solution. There are no significant associations between attitudes of population toward work & ownership. However, very low commitment of the population to socialism & capitalism suggests the "third way" as the only stable solution for the future. Equilibrium between capital & labor might be a necessary—if not sufficient—condition. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29424 / ISA / 1994 / 9685

**Russell, Raymond** (Dept Sociology U California, Riverside 92521 [Tel: 909-787-5843; Fax: 909-787-3330]), **Worker Cooperatives in Israel.**

¶ Israel's urban worker cooperatives have a long & rich history, with 1,000+ established since the beginning of this century. The processes that led to the birth & growth of cooperatives are analyzed & the use of nonmember labor is examined. Conclusions suggest that Israel is a much more individualistic & capitalistic society today than in the past, & that collectively owned organizations face an uncertain future in any society whose values & institutions do not support them, & instead put their very legitimacy in doubt. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29425 / ISA / 1994 / 9686

**Russell, Raymond** (Dept Sociology U California, Riverside 92521 [Tel: 909-787-5843; Fax: 909-787-3330]), **Employee Shareholding in Russia: An American View.**

¶ Examines the purposes & impact of an often overlooked aspect of the Russian privatization program: the unprecedented role it assigns to employee shareholding. Both in the US & in Russia, employee shareholding has been alleged to build a constituency for capitalism. This contention is tested here, drawing on interviews conducted June/July 1994 with leading architects & advocates of Russia's employee ownership program, employee-owners in recently privatized firms, & citizens at large. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29426 / ISA / 1994 / 9687

**Růžicka, Richard** (Faculty Education Charles U, 11639 Prague 1 Czech Republic [Tel: 42-2-7989195; Fax: 42-2-290225]), **The Transition to Market Economy: The Society's New Needs in the Field of Social Psychology and Social Pedagogy.**

¶ Analyzes the present Czech transformation of socioeconomic relations, especially at the level of coming into being, becoming extinct, & clashes of value systems, figures of action, & styles of living. The change from the specific structure of owners-nonowners to the natural ownership structure is bringing about entirely new systemic phenomena, which are very often obscure. New inequalities are joined with new lacks of understanding. It is very dangerous for the society to pass through the transformation period without essential innovations from a social (& sociological) content & flexibility in educational strategies & systems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29427 / ISA / 1994 / 9688

**Růžicka, Richard** (Faculty Education Charles U, 11639 Prague 1 Czech Republic [Tel: 42-2-7989195; Fax: 42-2-290225]), **Society in Transition: A Transformation of Social Justice Values, Participation and Life Independence? The Case of Czech Republic.**

¶ The Czech Republic's transition to a market economy is not only a direct change of global law & economic relations, but also a very complicated & indirect metamorphosis of value structures & forms of action. For instance, egalitarianism has been the starting point of the change—even if attitudes have been verbally manifested in the opposite way. The problems are studied & documented both theoretically & empirically via: analysis of global statistical data, conclusions of sociological research, & programmed participation observation in the field of small- & medium-sized private entrepreneurship. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29428 / ISA / 1994 / 9689

**Ryan, Barbara** (Social Science Division Widener U, Chester PA 19013 [Tel: 215-499-4374; e-mail: ofbryan@cyber.widener.edu]), **The Quest for Community in Identity Politics: The Case of Women Activists in the United States.**

¶ As communism disappears in Eastern Europe & trade unionism declines throughout the US, Marxist theorists wonder whether social movements organized on alternative group characteristics will be the new agents of social change & social transformation. Built into this question is an assumption of unity within these groups—women, people of color, & gays & lesbians. But these social movements are not without divisions themselves, as multiple identities intersect & compete in the search for a community of interests in activist goals. Here, research on the contemporary US women's movement is used as an example of social movement divisions to examine the effects of identity politics on the movement & the activists within it. Focus is on divisions based on lifestyle & social group characteristics. Thus, sexual orientation & sexual practices, &

race/class/ethnic diversity constitute the intersection between social movements & the means of identity selection. The consequences of increasing specification & exclusionary practices is examined by looking at both the meaning of these practices for participants & the mobilization effects on the movement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29429 / ISA / 1994 / 9690

**Ryan, Rose** (Industrial Relation Centre Victoria U Wellington, New Zealand (Tel: 644-471-5358; e-mail: ryan@matai.vuw.ac.nz)), **A Tale of Two Markets: Labour Reform in New Zealand.**

¶ Radical legislative reform in New Zealand in 1991 overturned the traditional centralized industrial relations system in favor of one that regulates the employment relationship according to contractually based principles. The decentralization of industrial relations responsibilities to the level of the workplace had meant that some organizations are, for the first time, having to develop their own employment practices. As workplace-based contracts have been established, two types of employer strategy have become evident: while some have used their new-found flexibility to cut labor costs, other have adopted strategies based on improving quality, upgrading skill formation, & reforming work organization. Recent explanations of industrial relations changes suggest that these result from a rational strategy established in response to prevailing industry & market conditions. But this fails to explain why industrial relations outcomes vary in firms facing similar objective conditions. It is argued here that the importance of ideology in constructing managerial strategy, & the nature of worker & union responses, must also be taken into account. Illustrative examples are presented to demonstrate how the culture of workplace relations is created through this dynamic interplay of factors, & how managerial strategies may be coopted by employees for their own ends. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29430 / ISA / 1994 / 9691

**Saad, Eddin Ibrahim** (Ibn Khaldoun Center Development Studies, 17 St 12 Mokkatam PO Box 13 Cairo Egypt (Tel: 0020-2-5061617; Fax: 0020-2-5061030)), **Arab Modernity and the Challenge of Islam.**

¶ Most Arab sociologists, whether of functionalist or Marxist schools, neglected the study of Islam as a social institution & an ideological source of social movements. They were taken by surprise with Islamic revivalist movements in Egypt, Iran, Lebanon, & elsewhere. A paradigm shift both at the level of theory & research methodologies are now under way. References to actual Arab sociological work in the last decade are cited. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29431 / ISA / 1994 / 9692

**Saam, Nicole J.** (Institut Soziologie U Munich, D-80801 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 089-2180-6215; e-mail: uf34201@sunmail.lrz-muenchen.de)), **Coups Just Don't Happen—The Theory of the Individual in Coup Models and Simulation.**

¶ Offers an idiographic system model on the sequence of military interventions & democratization in Thai politics, 1932-1992. The dynamics of military intervention must be seen as a self-organizing phenomenon of a multilevel system. Members of the military & civil elite interact in response to political, social, & economic macrodynamics & influence macrodynamics through political action. The theoretical model connects hypotheses of conventional macroscopic coup theory with new conflict theoretic approaches of democratization & Lindenberg's framing theory. The theoretical model was transformed into a semiquantitative multilevel model—individuals interact by master equations in a system dynamics environment—& implemented in the simulation software MIMOSE. Empirical data on political, social, & economic dynamics were included for exogenous variables, & alternative micro & macro hypotheses were tested to reproduce Thai military intervention dynamics & evaluate the model. Model experiments were held to find new hypotheses on the democratization process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Saar, Ellu** (Institut Philosophy/Sociology/Law, Estonia blvd 7 EE0105 Tallinn Estonia (Tel: 3722-454-429; e-mail: saar@socio.fsoi.ee)), **Educational Tracking in the Various Regions of the Former Soviet Union.**

¶ Explores regional inequalities in access to different types of secondary education in the former USSR. The state has had a total control over the distribution of educational & social opportunity & the criteria of educational selection. Soviet schools & curricula were differentiated from the earliest grades. Data are drawn from the first stage of a comparative longitudinal study carried out in 16 regions, 1983-1986, involving about 60,000 secondary school graduates. The main hypothesis was that there has been real equalization of educational opportunity, but that sharp differences in education remain in most regions. Gender, social inheritance, & indicators of educational path are used as independent variables. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29433 / ISA / 1994 / 9694

**Saayman, Melville** (Dept Recreation & Tourism U Potchefstroom, 2520 South Africa (Fax: 0148-992799)), **The Diversity of and the Role of Ethnicity as a Tourism Attraction for the Republic of South Africa.**

¶ Among the factors motivating tourism are recreation/pleasure, culture/education, & ethnic interest. The important role that ethnicity can play in the tourism industry is stressed here. South Africa is a very diverse country with more than nine different ethnic groups, which play a vital role in the growing tourism industry. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29434 / ISA / 1994 / 9695

**Sabbarwal, Sherry** (H No 620 Sector 16D, Chandigarh 160016 India (Tel: 0172-41732)), **Women Entrepreneurs: The Indian Experience.**

¶ Traditional developing societies such as India have recently witnessed the emergence of women entrepreneurs, although in small numbers. Case studies of 40 women entrepreneurs from the northern regions of India show that although women are stepping into this field, their participation is still negligible. Efforts must be made to overcome the sociocultural barriers through structural transformation of the society. Existing programs providing technical, financial, & organizational assistance to women are not proving effective & need to be streamlined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29435 / ISA / 1994 / 9696

**Sabour, M'hammed** (Dept Sociology U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland), **The Brain Drain and Migration of the Highly Skilled to Nordic European Countries: A Sociological Approach.**

¶ Assesses, theoretically & empirically, from a sociological perspective, the push-pull factors in the process of migration of the highly skilled from the Third World to Sweden, Denmark, Norway, & Finland. The aspirations & expectations that have influenced these highly skilled to migrate to & remain in these countries are analyzed. As case studies, expatriated academics from Morocco are interviewed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29436 / ISA / 1994 / 9697

**Sackmann, Reinhold** (Sonderforschungsbereich U Bremen, D-28334 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 421-2184148; Fax: 421-2184153)), **Competing Generations in the Labour Market.**

¶ Inequality between generations in the labor market is the result of labor market structures. Market-related generational relationships are the (unintended) result of individual decisions, market mechanisms, life course institutions, & cultural frames, causing different patterns of inequality between generations. The concept is tested with OECD data on the unemployment distribution of males ages 15-24 & 55-64 in Sweden, the US, Germany, Spain, & Japan, 1968-1992. Analysis reveals 2 time-constant patterns of age-specific concentration of unemployment: (1) countries with a youth unemployment rate 3 times higher than the old-age unemployment rate (the US, Spain, Sweden); (2) countries with a tendency toward old-age unemployment higher or equal to youth unemployment (Germany, Japan). It is argued from a life course perspective that the institutional structuring of the transition from school to work & from work to retirement is the cause of frictions in the form of age-specific unemployment. The dual system of apprenticeship in Germany & the partial retirement system in Sweden could be models for innovative transition structures that lower age-specific concentration of unemployment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29437 / ISA / 1994 / 9698

**Saeki, Mika** (Faculty Medicine U Tokyo, Japan (Tel: 81-3-3812-2111; Fax: 81-3-5684-6083)), **Assessment Conflicts of Physicians Who Treat Terminal Cancer Patients.**

¶ It is often believed that cancer treatment should be based solely on the patient's needs. Therapy & treatment decision-making processes of Japanese physicians working with terminal cancer patients were analyzed through structured interviews. Analysis followed Jiro Kawakita's qualitative methods of response categorization & context comparison. Results

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show that approximately 43% of Ss assess & evaluate the patient's condition & the effects of treatment through the family's & other staff's opinions; 98% of respondents showed anxiety about their patients' dying & would not discuss death & dying directly with them or with their families. Findings highlight the contradiction between the reality & the ideal in this form of assessment, evaluation, & treatment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29438 / ISA / 1994 / 9699

**Saeki, Toshio** (Inst Health & Sport Sciences U Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305 Japan [Tel: 81-298-53-6371; Fax: 81-298-53-6507]), **Contradiction of International Sport Policy in Japan: A Case Analysis of the Setback of PingPong Diplomacy in the 9th Asian Table Tennis Championship Meeting.**

¶ In international relations, sport has become increasingly important, with the possibility of promoting international understanding or adhesion with chauvinism. Focus here is on the development & setback of ping-pong diplomacy anticipating the harmony of North & South Korea in the 9th Asian Table Tennis Championship Meeting. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29439 / ISA / 1994 / 9700

**Sağır, Meral** (Coll Letters Cumhuriyet U, TR-58140 Sivas Turkey), **Daughters' Renunciation of the Inheritance as a Type of Solidarity.**

¶ During the Ottoman Empire, the law of inheritance was based on Islamism, according to which sons could have two shares & daughters one share of inheritance. After the foundation of the Turkish Republic in 1923, the 1926 Turkish Civil Law, which was mainly based on the Civil Law of Switzerland, was put into force. According to this law, sons & daughters had equal rights of inheritance. However, the traditions of the society prevented the superstructure institutions from being internalized, particularly in small cities & towns. This sense of tradition is evident in the renunciation by many daughters living outside the urban centers of Turkey. This renunciation is viewed as a potential insurance against the risk of divorce or widowhood. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29440 / ISA / 1994 / 9701

**Saha, Lawrence J.** (Dept Sociology Australian National U, Canberra ACT 0200 [Tel: 61-6-249-2132; Fax: 61-6-249-0525]), **Durkheim's Sociology of Education: A Critical Assessment.**

¶ Examines Emile Durkheim's writings on education in the context of his general sociology, particularly the links between them. Specific attention is directed to Durkheim's writings on various aspects of education, moral behavior, & the state, taking into account his notions of social groups, conflict, & change. It is argued that Durkheim's sociology of education provides us with another side of Durkheim the sociologist that departs from the conventional interpretation held by many contemporary sociologists. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29441 / ISA / 1994 / 9702

**Saha, Lawrence J.** (Dept Sociology Australian National U, Canberra ACT 0200 [Tel: 61-6-249-2132; Fax: 61-6-249-0525]), **Student Activism and Education: An Overview.**

¶ Examines the theoretical arguments & empirical evidence regarding the direct & indirect effects of educational experiences in the development of student political activism (from signing petitions to acts of violence) at both the secondary & tertiary levels. It is argued that the pre-dispositions & mobilization of activism among students is learned, & there is a continuity in the learning process as students experience the educational system. An attempt is made to link adult political activism & political violence with prior educational experiences, including integration & /or alienation in schooling, academic performance or its absence, school truancy, & discipline. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29442 / ISA / 1994 / 9703

**Saharso, Sawitri** (40 Fregat, NL-111399 Diemen Netherlands [Tel: 020-6718543; Fax: 020-6756659]), **Migrant Women in the Netherlands: An Unauthorized Biography.**

¶ Explores different ways that migrant women in the Netherlands are constructed as subjects in the policy of the Dutch government & academic research. The discourse of the ethnic communities that women belong to also positions them in a certain way. Drawing on interviews with Moroccan women, explored is how these women construct their subjective

biographies vis-à-vis the discourses. The assumption is not one of false representations against a true & authentic life story, but instead, it is assumed that the women live in a layered reality, of which the discourses are a part. The analysis therefore concentrates on how these discourses are reworked in (or rejected through) the construction of the subjective biographies of the women. Special attention is paid to the notion of "care" in understanding the positioning of migrant women in Dutch society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29443 / ISA / 1994 / 9704

**Sahlin, Ingrid** (Dept Sociology Lund U, S-22100 Sweden [Tel: 46-46-104748; Fax: 46-46-104794]), **Discipline and Border Control: Strategies for Tenant Control and Housing Exclusion.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ In spite of the current surplus of rental flats, there are homeless people in Sweden, even in towns where municipality-run housing companies are burdened with vacancies & local social authorities sublet flats to homeless clients. These issues are addressed here through a discussion of control & exclusion strategies & their justification, drawing on data from repeated interviews & observations of a group of social workers engaged in housing supply & support. Two sets of methods in housing exclusion are identified: (1) the landlord's strategy of border control, including screening housing applicants & expelling "bad" tenants; & (2) the social worker's strategy of discipline, which consists of examining, supervising, supporting, & treating troublesome individuals while keeping them inside the domain of responsibility. While differing in purpose & justification, these strategies both rely on similar sources of information, criteria, & values. When local social authorities are landlords, they also apply both strategies to the client/tenant. This may lead to a mutual reinforcement of the two, & further justification of exclusion measures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Sahoo, Bhupati B.** (Indian Statistical Instit, 7 SJS Sansanwal Marg New Delhi 110016 India [Tel: 91-11-664594; e-mail: bbs@isid.ernet.in]), **Social Constraints on Agricultural Rural Labor in Feudal and Capitalist Agrarian Systems in India: A Comparative Analysis.**

¶ Agricultural labor constitutes the most marginalized class stratum in Indian society, despite its significant contributions to both national & rural economies. There are about 110 million people in the category of agricultural rural labor, accounting for 73% of the total labor force. Here, class & nonclass social constraints in feudal & capitalist agrarian systems are examined, based on results of a stratified survey. It is concluded that the social contribution of agricultural rural labor in advanced capitalist systems is more oppressive & exploitative than in feudal systems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Sahoo, Bhupati B.** (Indian Statistical Instit, 7 SJS Sansanwal Marg New Delhi 110016 India [Tel: 91-11-664594; e-mail: bbs@isid.ernet.in]), **Subjugation, Emancipation and Freedom: An Inquiry into the Dimension of Social Mobility of Rural Labour.**

¶ The existing social mobility framework, which is largely anchored in Western urban industrial experience, treats social mobility as the movement of individuals & collectivities from one occupational status to another. Due to this limitation, it cannot incorporate changes taking place in the social status of rural labor in India, who are predominantly engaged in agriculture & preponderantly belong to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, & Backward Castes. Thus, change in their social status cannot merely be measured only by criteria of occupation, income, & education but it is also conditioned by the institutionalized hierarchical discrimination system based on caste, race, religion, gender, etc. To comprehend the social mobility of these marginalized sections, changes in their social status occurring both in the system of class stratification & discrimination must be taken into account. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29446 / ISA / 1994 / 9707

**Sairinen, Rauno** (Centre Urban & Regional Studies Helsinki U Technology, SF-02150 Finland [Tel: 0-451-4095; Fax: 0-451-4071]), **Environmental Conflicts in the Finnish Cities.**

¶ Presents five case studies that illustrate environmental conflicts in Finland in the areas of energy & traffic planning, waste management, land-

use planning, & air pollution control. Interviews were conducted with interest groups & planning authorities to analyze problems of planning & decision-making organizations in solving environmental disputes at the local level. The basic issues are: how local planners & politicians deal with environmental conflicts, how they try to save their legitimacy, how public participation & communication are organized, & what the possibilities are for using experts & scientific information in municipal organizations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29447 / ISA / 1994 / 9708

**Saks, Alan M.** (Dept Management Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8 (Tel: 514-848-2909; Fax: 514-848-8645)), **The Role of Self-Efficacy in Newcomers' Anxiety and Stress Reactions.**

¶ An examination of the role of self-efficacy in relation to the anxiety & stress of organizational newcomers. Given the empirical evidence for the relationship between self-efficacy & stress reactions in many areas of psychological functioning, it was hypothesized that self-efficacy would be related to newcomers' anxiety & stress reactions during organizational entry. A longitudinal field investigation was conducted with a sample of newly hired entry level accountants. Results reveal that newcomers' self-efficacy was both a predictor & consequence of newcomers' anxiety during the first six months of entry. Self-efficacy was indirectly related to stress through its relationship with anxiety. The research & practical implications of a self-efficacy theory of newcomers' anxiety & stress are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Saldanha, Denzil** (Tata Instit Social Sciences, Deonar Bombay 400088 India (Tel: 0091-22-5563290; Fax: 0091-22-5562912)), **Literacy Campaigns in Maharashtra, India: Processes, Ruptures and Direction.**

¶ Literacy campaigns conducted in the cities & districts of India during the last five years have necessitated a concerted & coordinated effort from various sectors of society: government, educational institutions, & voluntarily organized/unorganized people. A fragile solidarity has emerged across class, ethnic, & political formations. At an ideological level, the very conception of the campaign as a people's movement approach has been drawn from popular efforts & struggles in the spheres of people's science & ecology. Ruptures have appeared between state & the institutions of civil society. The surface consensus has at times broken down on issues of basic economic & ethnic interest. Questions of program implications are discussed, drawing on field data from literacy campaigns in several rural districts & within the metropolis of Bombay in Maharashtra State. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Saldanha, Denzil** (Tata Instit Social Sciences, Deonar Bombay 400088 India (Tel: 0091-22-5563290; Fax: 0091-22-5562912)), **Alternative Hegemonic Processes—The Fragility and Strength of Micro Organizations.**

¶ Recent attempts at organizing formations of counterpower at the microlevel in the Indian context need to be conceptualized within a national & international context of socioeconomic & political relations. Micro organizational structures have largely come about as a result of the conditions of "precariousness" of reified households & individuals, especially in the informal sector. The atomization of individuals & households tends to be reproduced by the individualization processes in education & the commercialization of culture. Households, especially in urban areas, are forced to live in degrading conditions that are unhygienic & dehumanizing. Analysis is based on data from a voluntary organization working in Bombay, initially in the area of mass adult literacy. While work, health, & their reproduction in the educational & cultural spheres are subject to globalization processes of concentration of power, they also serve as spheres for the embryonic organization of counterhegemony. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29450 / ISA / 1994 / 9711

**Sales, Arnaud A., Simard, Gilles & Durand, Claire** (Dept sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (Tel: 514-343-7310; Fax: 514-343-5722)), **Professional Knowledge and Jobs: Differentiation of University Graduates through Training and Careers.**

¶ As part of a broader inquiry into the relation between types of professional knowledge, careers, & labor markets, focus here is on the profes-

sional & social differentiation of a sample of 700+ individuals who earned a degree in either engineering, chemistry, law, social work, or psychology from various Canadian universities 1975-1980. It is shown how these subgroups have followed separate career paths, leading to two complementary yet contradictory functions: professionals & managers. Discussion covers the current status of these individuals in terms of the market segment in which they are integrated, their positioning in the power structure of their organization, their strictly professional or management functions, weight of educational background, professional beginnings, & critical career moves in the process of differentiation. Examined is whether we should acknowledge the similarity of their traits or stress the differences that now characterize this group that was initially already diversified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29451 / ISA / 1994 / 9712

**Salinas, Dario** (Prolongado Paseo Reforma 880, Lomas Santa Fe 01210 Mexico DF (Tel: 292-21-49; Fax: 292-21-49)), **Security and Sovereignty as a Problem in Latin American Democracy.**

¶ From a critical & Latin American perspective, examined are security & sovereignty in the present democratic process, exploring these relations with reference to the perception of democracy as a complex game of interests in dispute that compromise the constitution of political power & the form of state. Following an analytical review of the most important conceptual changes produced by the traditional & current views of interdependence, sovereignty & the state national security is explored via an analysis of regional dynamics. Connections among democratization, security, & sovereignty are also considered, & changes & challenges in the new democracy are discussed, based on the experience of the 1980s in Latin America. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Salles-Filho, Sergio Luiz Monteiro & Bonacelli, Maria Beatriz** (Dept Política Científica Tecnológica U Estadual Campinas, 13083-970 São Paulo Brazil (Tel: 55-192-391097; Fax: 55-192-391772)), **Technological Changes in the Agro-Food Industry: Biotechnology and Food Additive Production in Brazil.**

¶ Industrial sectors producing equipment, additives, & other chemical & biological inputs have a central role in the technological opportunities for the agrofood industry, which is in a changing competitive environment, undertaking diversification strategies, & focusing on the adoption of technological & organizational innovations. The food industry is increasingly attentive to local & regional nutritional patterns. In this new environment, biotechnological products have an important role introducing new inputs in food processing. A case study is presented on the impact of the introduction of a genetic engineering product in the additives market in Brazil. Discussion includes challenges to existing firms that have created technological capabilities & market leadership of the older technology & the economic implications of having new competence in this field. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29453 / ISA / 1994 / 9714

**Sanchez, Ximena** (U Playa Ancha Ciencias Educacion, 850 Valparaíso Chile (Tel: 56-032-281758; Fax: 56-032-285041)), **Psychosocial Modernity in Chilean Urban Primary School Teachers.**

¶ Presents results of a survey conducted in urban Chile to establish the psychosocial modernity levels of 644 primary school teachers. Medium & medium-low modernity levels characterize 66% of Ss; low modernity levels are found among 14% of the subsample. Significant associations were found between variables such as sex, age, & experience & levels of modernity: men teachers are more modern than women, & young teachers with less experience are more modern than older teachers with more experience. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29454 / ISA / 1994 / 9715

**Sandberg, Åke** (Arbetslivscentrum, Box 5606 S-11486 Stockholm Sweden (Tel: 46-8-790-95-00; Fax: 46-8-10-68-51)), **"Volvoism" at the End of the Road?**

¶ Volvo's innovative car assembly plants in Uddevalla & Kalmar in Sweden have closed. Both were symbols for human-centered & efficient industrial production. Analysis of Uddevalla is based on interviews with managers, trade unionists, & employees in the plant. The technological & organizational characteristics of the plant are presented, & the background to the close-down decision is discussed. It is shown that Uddeval-

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la's performance is on the same level as or higher than Volvo's conventional Gothenburg factory. To justify the closing of Uddevalla, a cost calculation was presented by Volvo, but it is shown to have many weaknesses. The closing of Uddevalla can be understood as a strategic choice of production concepts. Organizational politics between traditionalists & innovators in both management & trade unions seem to make the decision comprehensible. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29455 / ISA / 1994 / 9716

**Sandberg, Audun** (Høgskolesenteret Nordland, N-8002 Bodø Norway [Tel: 47-75-51-73-10; Fax: 47-75-51-75-50]), **Resource-Users' Institutions—Under-Utilised Social Capital?**

¶ It has been shown that self-governed regimes in forestry, fisheries, irrigation, grazing, gathering, etc. are efficient ways of managing resources without depleting them. Examined here are preconditions for such self-governed resource utilization groups to function & to take over management tasks from the nation states. Three aspects of the relationship between the common property regime & the society at large are detailed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29456 / ISA / 1994 / 9717

**Sanders, Karin & Becker, Henk A.** (Dept Sociology U Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands [Tel: 0-30532101; Fax: 0-30534401]), **Child or Career.**

¶ For highly qualified women wanting a career, the alternative of giving birth at an earlier age seems a much better one than to postpone having children. The question of why women choose motherhood at an increasingly older age is analyzed using the generation & life-perspective theories. The question of which life perspective women have at different ages & in different generations, & the effect of the particular life-perspective in different periods is addressed. The goals & the alternatives to reach these goals for men are also modeled: the goals of the husbands are also a predictor of the age at which women give birth. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29457 / ISA / 1994 / 9718

**Sandhu, Ranvinder Singh** (Dept Sociology Guru Nanak Dev U, Amritsar 143005 India [Tel: 91-183-258874; Fax: 91-183-258820]), **Housing and Urban Poor in India.**

¶ Examines housing for the urban poor in India, in relation to affordability & access issues, drawing on secondary data. It is concluded that the majority of India's urban population is poor & cannot afford a reasonable house. For housing, the poor are mainly dependent on the public sector. However, the performance of the government in this regard has been dismal: the allocation of resources for housing has declined from 16% to 1.2% during the last four decades. Further, funds allocated for the poor do not reach them. The housing problem is worsening due to limited supply of land & housing, cumbersome procedures for obtaining housing assistance, lack of funds, misallocation, or resources, & lack of political will. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29458 / ISA / 1994 / 9719

**Sandoval Cavazos, Jorge** (STRM-UAM, Villalongin 50 06900 Mexico DF [Tel: 703-2100; Fax: 703-2583]), **Restructuring Hidden Skills: The Construction of Global Technological Skills.**

¶ An analysis of the multidimensional processes of technological skills creation describes the experience of a laboratory for professional training in the context of the Mexican telecommunications industry. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29459 / ISA / 1994 / 9720

**Santiago, Carlos A.** (Escuela Graduada Administración Pública U Puerto Rico, San Juan 00931 [Tel: 1-809-758-8232; Fax: 1-809-789-5914]), **Productive Restructuring and Trade Unions in Puerto Rico.**

¶ Technological change, economic restructuring, & the responses of organized labor in Puerto Rico are examined in the context of a colonial economy subordinated to its metropolis. Specific examples of technological innovation in different sectors of the economy—manufacturing, banking, public sector, & telecommunications—are discussed, as is the position assumed by the labor movement in the face of these new challenges. Unions should try to identify illegal transfers of capital & labor between sectors or from one region to another that undermine labor organizations. Other corporate initiatives that unions must confront are also discussed. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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## 94S29460 / ISA / 1994 / 9721

**Santos, Boaventura de Sousa** (Faculdade Economia U Coimbra, P-3000 Portugal [Tel: 351-39-26459; Fax: 351-39-29076]), **Building Transnational Coalitions.**

¶ Using as illustrations the struggles of indigenous peoples & transnational human rights advocacy in general, the conditions for the development of progressive transnational coalitions are analyzed. Among such conditions are a new historical epistemology of need & difference, the dispersal of sovereignty, multiple citizenship, cross-cultural reconstructions, cultural embeddedness, cosmopolitanism vs universalism, & the world system as a single human rights field. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29461 / ISA / 1994 / 9722

**Santos, Boaventura de Sousa** (Faculdade Economia U Coimbra, P-3000 Portugal [Tel: 351-39-26459; Fax: 351-39-29076]), **The Baroque as a Sociological Concept: Invention, Rhetoric and Utopia.**

¶ Whether as an artistic style, a historical epoch, or a form of subjectivity, the baroque is an eccentric form of modernity. Its eccentricity derives, to a great extent, from the fact that it occurs in countries & historical moments in which attempts are made to hide weakness in the center of power by dramatizing conformist sociability. The relative lack of central power endows the baroque with an open-ended & unfinished character that allows for the autonomy & creativity of the margins & peripheries. A sociological rendition of such baroque concepts as *sfumato*, *terribilità*, *extremosidad*, *mestizaje*, feast, disproportion, laughter, & subversion is offered to show the epistemological potential of the baroque in a period of paradigmatic transition such as ours. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29462 / ISA / 1994 / 9723

**Santos, Boaventura de Sousa** (Faculdade Economia U Coimbra, P-3000 Portugal [Tel: 351-39-26459; Fax: 351-39-29076]), **The World-System Politics: From Legal Diaspora to Legal Ecumene?**

¶ The emergence of new transnational legal fields invites a reexamination of both hegemonic & counterhegemonic politics (including conceptual politics) in the world system. World capital is promoting an impressive body of supranational legality (eg, the new *lex mercatoria*, transnational contracts drawn by US corporate mega-law firms, the European Community, & NAFTA [North American Free Trade Agreement]). Subordinate groups & classes & their allies are resorting to transnational struggles molded in legal terms (eg, collective rights of indigenous people, insurgent human rights conceptions, nongovernmental organizations' alternative treatises, & legal activism as part of transnational ecological advocacy). These highly diversified legal fields traverse the core, the periphery, & the semiperiphery of the world system, originating new contradictions, complicities, & interpenetrations. Consequences for concepts & comparisons are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29463 / ISA / 1994 / 9724

**Saporiti, Angelo** (Facoltà scienze & economiche sociali U studi Moli-se, I-86100 Campobasso Italy [Tel: 0874-310187; Fax: 0874-92895]), **Monitoring Children's Condition: An Integrated Approach.**

¶ The process of monitoring children's conditions requires at least four basic activities: (1) the development of a theoretical framework for the analysis of childhood, (2) the building of a monitoring agency specifically directed to the scope, (3) the development of a systematic set of childhood indicators, & (4) the evaluation of this monitoring process. It is argued that childhood is a neglected topic in social research & policy analysis, & that the monitoring process should be conducive to effective programs in favor of childhood. Special concern is devoted to the issue of the childhood indicators. Secondary analysis of mainly official data is used to illustrate a possible way to develop a system of indicators to monitor & evaluate the living conditions of children & the status of childhood in contemporary Western societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29464 / ISA / 1994 / 9725

**Saqour, Abdullah** (Institut Sociologie U Annaba, Algeria 23000 [Tel: 213-8-82-2351]), **The Ideological and Theoretical Aspects of Development in a Muslim Society: The Case of Algeria.**

¶ The impact of ideologies & theories of development on development in

Algeria is investigated, considering the effects of socialist ideology & Islamic & nationalistic factors, as well as Western theories of development. A hypothesis is tested using socioeconomic data that a structural-functional defect in the Algerian conceptualization of development is the basis of its problems; ie, Algerian sociocultural characteristics were not taken into full consideration when development processes were implemented. An open-end questionnaire is also used to partly test the hypothesis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29465 / ISA / 1994 / 9726**

**Sarikwal, R. C.** (Instit Advanced Study Meerut U, 250005 Uttar Pradesh India (Tel: 0575-721313)), **Training Workers for Workers' Participation in Management: The Case of India.**

¶ In 1958, the scheme of workers' participation in management was introduced in certain sectors of India, but did not make much headway. It was realized, however, that unless the level of literacy was not increased, national development would suffer. This also applies to the level of literacy among workers in the field of industrial democracy. Accordingly, the training program of workers & officers was started in Mar 1970. Explored here are the various facets of the training of officers & workers in Indian industry, & potential impacts on the success of participative management. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29466 / ISA / 1994 / 9727**

**Saroukhani, Bagher** (School Social Sciences Tehran U, Iran (Tel: 287551-284515)), **Attitudes towards Women Occupation in a Moslem Country: Iran.**

¶ Investigates attitudes toward female employment & barriers to women's participation in social & economic life in Iran, based on questionnaire interviews with 1,020 mothers in Tehran. While the majority of respondents have positive attitudes toward female employment, they note difficulties in negotiating the demands of housekeeping & work outside the home. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29467 / ISA / 1994 / 9728**

**Sarvaš, Štefan** (Vojenský ústav sociálních výzkumů, Pílate 217 16100 Prague 6 Czech Republic (Tel: 0042-2-330-47568; Fax: 0042-2-3116238)), **Czech Young Men and Tendencies toward Ethnocentrism.**

¶ Data obtained 1991-1993 from Czech men born 1973/74 are used to examine 3 types of ethnocentric orientations: (1) ethnocentrism, ie, expressing confidence only in the Czech nation; (2) economic ethnocentrism, ie, expressing confidence in both the Czech nation & Western nations; & (3) cosmopolitanism, ie, expressing confidence in the Czech nation & both Western & Eastern nations. Findings support the hypothesis that Czech young men have a twofold national orientation: one tendency is focused on gaining prosperity leading to idolization of Western countries, & a second tendency emphasizes separation from the rest of the postcommunist world. These tendencies are based on the belief in the greater efficiency of the Czech Republic, as compared to other postcommunist countries. Analyses reveal large differences in ethnocentric types relative to values, security, & economic orientation: eg, ethnocentric-oriented types show a greater inclination toward racism, express higher support for economic goals, & support security integration. No differences were observed regarding confidence in the military. Like cosmopolitans, economic ethnocentrists demonstrate higher regard for democracy than ethnocentrists. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29468 / ISA / 1994 / 9729**

**Satofuka, Fumihiko** (Sagami Women's U, Kanagawa 228 Japan (Tel: 814-27421411; Fax: 814-27492300)), **A Case Study of Pre-War Japan.**

¶ It is only recently that prewar technological development in Japan has caught the attention of scholars as a subject in need of socioeconomic analysis. An interesting work by Hiroshige, who has taken a social history approach in tracing the development infrastructure, argues that because of the national goal of rapid industrialization, the military controls (1930-1945) reinforced by the nationalist ideology were designated to promote & facilitate industrial research rather than basic research. By so doing, the Japanese government successfully integrated science & technology into the national system & achieved international competitiveness. Originating from the work of Hiroshige, the relationship between internationalism & nationalism is clarified by analyzing Japanese

science & technology policy during the 1920s & 1930s. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29469 / ISA / 1994 / 9730**

**Satoshi, Shimizu** (Instit Health & Sport Sciences U Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305 Japan (Tel: 81-298-53-6370; Fax: 81-298-53-6370)), **The Forgotten Martial Arts and Their View of the Body.**

¶ In Japan during the Meiji era (1868-1912), Western medicine, which uses pharmaceutical medical treatment & physical medicine, was seen to be legitimate, while the magic, sacred art, prayer, or "lower stomach" treatment method, which was widely dispersed within the public, was considered to be unreliable & was thus forced into the background of medical treatment. Here, through the analysis of martial arts, the total view of the body, which was supplanted by modernization processes, is reconstructed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29470 / ISA / 1994 / 9731**

**Satyanarayana, Gattu** (Dept Sociology Osmania U, Hyderabad 500007 Andhra Pradesh India), **Crisis of Higher Learning (A Study of Andhra Pradesh in South India).**

¶ It is generally believed that the pattern of education & management in India is incompatible with the needs of the society. Indian universities, despite their valuable contribution & distinct identity, are burdened with mismatched policies due to various influences. Examined here are the role & distinct character of Indian universities, their administrative structure & functions, admissions procedure, obligations & accountability, examination system & evaluation, recruitment & promotion, power distribution, research, & dissemination of knowledge. Data were collected via observation, discussion, interviews, news reports, reviews in journals, books, & reports in relation to the state of Andhra Pradesh in south India. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29471 / ISA / 1994 / 9732**

**Satyanarayana, Gattu** (Dept Sociology Osmania U, Hyderabad 500007 Andhra Pradesh India), **Socio-Cultural and Economic Position of Rural Women: A Comparative Study of Two South Indian Villages.**

¶ Investigates the status & sociocultural & economic position of women in 2 villages—one irrigated (Chelgal) & another nonirrigated (Cheppal)—in the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh in south India. Data were collected via observation, group discussion, interview schedule, census reports, mass media books, & village & revenue records. It is concluded that irrigation has helped women in terms of more opportunity for work, better wages, regular payment, fixed timings, better working conditions, less bondage, & more freedom to choose the type of work. It has increased production, raised the status, style, & living standards of women, & freed them from the bondage of work. Their value system has changed in favor of modernization, positive attitudes to work culture, & active participation in decision making at home & in trade unions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29472 / ISA / 1994 / 9733**

**Satzewich, Vic & Mahood, Linda** (Dept Sociology U Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4 (Tel: 403-329-2347; Fax: 403-329-2085)), **Racism, Citizenship and the State: Understanding the Role of Indian Agents in Canada.**

¶ Historically, people categorized as Status Indians in Canada have possessed a contradictory citizenship status: they have been denied many rights that other Canadians take for granted, but at the same time, they possess certain citizenship rights other Canadians do not. Since Confederation in 1867, the Canadian state has played a fundamental role in the definition & regulation of the citizenship rights of Indian people. Between 1870-1970, Indian agents were the main state employees charged with maintaining this historically unique system of citizenship. Here, archival data & data collected in 30 interviews with former Indian agents who worked in western Canada 1946-1970 are used to analyze the forces that led to the emergence & maintenance of the contradictory citizenship position of Status Indians. The contributions of racism, sexism, & the wider system of class relations are highlighted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29473 / ISA / 1994 / 9734**

**Saunders, Peter** (School Social Sciences U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9RH (Fax: 0273-678446; e-mail: scfb9@uk.ac.sussex.central)), **Is Britain Meritocratic?.**

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¶ Most research on social mobility in GB has found high absolute rates of upward & downward mobility, but has emphasized the apparently low relative rates as measured by disparity & odds ratios. The assumption has been made that disparity ratios as high as 4:1 & odds ratios as high as 36:1 cannot be reconciled with the existence of equality of opportunity & that the meritocratic hypothesis has therefore been disproved. However, this research has never collected data on differences of ability & effort that may exist between members of different social classes, so the meritocracy hypothesis has never properly been tested. Here, a model of perfect mobility is fitted to John Goldthorpe's data on class origins & destinations, & an extraordinarily close fit is obtained. It is clear that the meritocracy thesis is entirely consistent with the data reported in recent mobility studies & has not been disproved after all. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29474 / ISA / 1994 / 9735

**Sautu, Ruth & Bonaldi, Pablo** (Instit Ciencias Sociales, 2230 Buenos Aires Argentina [Tel: 54-1-962-9942; Fax: 54-1-962-2531]), **Occupational Inheritance, Education, and the Job Performance of Professionals.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Survey data are used to compare the class origin, economic roles, life-style, & class identification of university professionals (UPs) & other heads of households (total N = 817) in the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Conclusions indicate that: (1) UPs have a high rate of self-recruitment & occupational inheritance; such professions constitute routes for upward mobility of respondents of working class origin. (2) Respondent's own education explains most of the variability in occupational status, with a small contribution of father's education or occupation. (3) UPs have an average monthly income higher than that of any other occupation in the middle class, except managers & agents; among occupations based on the possession of different degrees of knowledge, additional years of schooling improve the return to education. (4) In their lifestyles—consumption, savings, accumulation—UPs are theater managers, agents, & traders more than they are engaged in occupations based on knowledge. & (5) UPs do not differ from others in their majority middle class identification or in their perception of social classes as an open system based mainly on economic achievements. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29475 / ISA / 1994 / 9736

**Savells, Jerry** (Wright State U, Dayton OH 45435 [Tel: 513-873-2667; Fax: 513-873-3301]), **Psychic Insularity, "McDonalidization," and the Desire for Traditional Values: Survival in the Cajun Subculture in the 1990's.**

¶ Selected forms of acculturation in 13 Cajun communities in southern LA are compared using data from unstructured interviews with 95 individuals, representing a cross-section of occupations, social classes, educational backgrounds, & age groups. A delicate balance exists between "low tech," emphasizing traditional values, & "high tech," emphasizing modernity & the "McDonalidization" of US culture. This contrast is especially evident in the Cajun population, whose members are quite ethnocentric, with values centering mainly on the family, the community, & the Roman Catholic church. The introduction of sophisticated technology & mass mobility into the work force has broken down the psychic insularity that has protected this subgroup & its culture for over two centuries. The contemporary Cajun family faces strong challenges in its struggle to maintain a balance between its traditions & economic survival. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29476 / ISA / 1994 / 9737

**Savio, Monica** (Via Stelvio 2, Santhia VC Italy [Tel: 0161-922112]), **Community Psychiatric Nursing in Britain and Italy: An Example of Functional Differentiation according to the Parsonian Model.**

¶ A multiple case study design was used to compare community psychiatric nursing (CPN) in GB & in Italy, investigating the development of CPN that occurred as a consequence of deinstitutionalization. Following observations & in-depth interviews, two sets of questionnaires were distributed. Findings indicate that the British & Italian CPNs differ in the organization of work, professional cultures & identities, & the ideologies of care. The relative degree of autonomy achieved as a consequence of the shift from the hospital to the community was roughly the same for both British & Italian nurses. In both countries, the focus of the profession changed from being task- to client-centered. Development of the

profession is functional to the need of the psychiatric establishment to both develop in the community & maintain control over the epistemological basis of psychiatric care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29477 / ISA / 1994 / 9738

**Savitch, Hank V. & Kantor, Paul** (Center Urban & Economic Research U Louisville, KY 40204 [Tel: 502-852-6626; Fax: 502-852-7386]), **City Business: An International Perspective on Marketplace Politics.**

¶ A theoretical framework capable of accounting for the strategic development choices pursued by city governments within the Western European & North American context is proposed. The approach is built around the notion of a liberal-democratic political economy in which city governments respond strategically to their popular control systems, market positions, & intergovernmental contexts. This perspective is illustrated by examining variations in support for a social progressive development strategy among 11 Western industrial cities. A typology of planning, mercantile dependent, & populist cities is suggested. Each type of city exhibits differences in strategy linked to their political & economic circumstances, which, in turn, affects their support for progressivism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29478 / ISA / 1994 / 9739

**Saxena, Prem C. & Dharendra, Kumar** (Dept Population Studies American U Beirut, Lebanon [Tel: 96-11-340740; Fax: 1-212-478-1995]), **Mortality Risk and Differentials among Pensioners after Superannuation in India.**

¶ The mandatory regulation of retirement at age 58 from government service in India is the crux of problems faced by retirees, as retirement undercuts financial & social supports. Here, examined are the postretirement mortality patterns & differentials of persons who retired from active service at the normal retirement age under a formal mandatory retirement system, ie, after superannuation. Although they may be getting pension, provident fund, gratuity, & other fringe benefits, they may yet have unmet socioeconomic needs. Information on the survival time of the pensioners who retired from Maharashtra state government service after superannuation was compiled from Pension Payment Orders (PPOs); life tables are presented for retirees of different occupational groups. The risk of mortality is found to be relatively higher during the first three years after retirement for those who retired from occupations that involved public dealing & administration. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29479 / ISA / 1994 / 9740

**Scaff, Lawrence A.** (Dept Political Science Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802 [Tel: 814-863-8978; Fax: 814-863-8979]), **The Critique of Parties in the United States: Representation, Participation and Accountability.**

¶ Observers of US politics have noted a decline of parties & the traditional two-party system: low voter turnout, low levels & intensity of identification with the major parties, a rise in the number of those declaring themselves independent, increasing interest in third party options, voter hostility toward incumbency, & the strong showing of a third party candidate in 1992 are evidence of the decline. Examined here are the reasons for the decline, & the responses to it in the contemporary literature of political sociology. Proposals for more responsible parties & party government are assessed in relation to the long-standing national problems of representation, participation, & accountability. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29480 / ISA / 1994 / 9741

**Schacht, Richard** (Dept Philosophy U Illinois, Urbana 61801 [Tel: 217-333-1939; Fax: 217-337-7551]), **The Future of Alienation.**

¶ A point made much of by G. W. F. Hegel, which would seem to ring true, is that once a certain rather modest level of self-consciousness has been attained, human beings come to have a profound need for some sort of identity that they can affirm. The attainment of any such identity involves a complex dialectic of both identification & differentiation. The material & means of attaining an identity can only be found outside of oneself, & must be internalized through relations of participation & appropriation; identity affirmation is bound up with relations with others by whom it is recognized & respected. A new dynamic appears to be at work today that is rendering traditional ways of thinking about these matters outmoded. It presents the apparent paradox of simultaneous tendencies toward both homogenization & pluralization in social, cultural,

political, & economic life. This dual dynamic is questioning old models of the individual-society relation, & has profound implications for the notions of human identity, autonomy, & community. The ideas of alienation & self-alienation have long been employed to mark out certain sorts of relations in which some sort of avoidable separation obtains. But one consequence of this new dynamic is to transform the conditions of the possibility of making sense of many such separations, & of the forms of unity with which they are to be contrasted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29481 / ISA / 1994 / 9742

Schade, Angelika & Steinert, Brigitte (Deutsches Institut Internationale Pädagogische Forschung, D-60486 Frankfurt Main Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 069-24708-0; Fax: 069-24708-444)), **Measuring Educational Development: An International Comparison.**

¶ New projects from UNESCO & OECD for monitoring educational development, their indicator models, & other current models are described. The characteristics & definitions of the indicators are treated. Problems of a systematic comparison are addressed. Classification of education systems by different levels is discussed. Existing indicators are evaluated, & a problem-oriented tableau of indicators for monitoring educational development is presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29482 / ISA / 1994 / 9743

Schadt, Maria (Dept Sociology Janus Pannonius U, Pécs Hungary), **Education System and Leisure Time Physical Activity in Hungary.**

¶ A study based on research among Hungarian students, ages 14-19, attending grammar school & technical college. Physical activity was evident only in the physical education subject—which itself played only a marginal role at the school. Reasons for differences in sport & leisure activity among pupils due to socioeconomic circumstances & cultural & economic differences of their families are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29483 / ISA / 1994 / 9744

Schäfer, Dieter & Schwarz, Norbert (Statistische Bundesamt, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 16 D-6200 Wiesbaden Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-611-752501; Fax: 49-611-710446)), **Time Use Data and Satellite System on Household Production: Experience in Germany and Methodological Aspects.**

¶ The Federal Statistical Office of the Federal Republic of Germany is presently carrying out a project to establish a satellite system on household production. This project attempts to make it possible to include household work in the system of national accounts, allowing comparisons with the national product. A time-use survey serves as the empirical basis for the project. This strategy permits comparison of market & household production in terms of volume, ie, time. The satellite system will be accomplished by integrating time-use data, wage-based valuations, & detailed data on private consumption from national accounts. Here, it is reported how time-use data were used to build the satellite system, & initial results are presented. Methodological issues are considered, & the utility of this approach to analyzing household production is assessed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29484 / ISA / 1994 / 9745

Schenk, Juraj (Dept Sociology Comenius U, 81806 Bratislava Slovak Republic), **Micro-Macro Relations in Self-Organizing Social Systems.**

¶ Presents the basic analytical dimensions of polarization in methodology: (1) scientism vs antiscientism; (2) methodological individualism vs holism; & (3) epistemological realism vs instrumentalism. The synergetic approach in sociology involves self-organization in open multicomponent systems far from equilibrium. The theoretic, cybernetic, & formalistic trends in the synergetic approach in sociology are also discussed. Some methodological questions raised involve: paradigm of complexity, autodynamics of social system, control potential, & complementarity principle. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29485 / ISA / 1994 / 9746

Schenk, Sabine (KSPW Neuwirk 11, Halle D-06108 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-0345-3880870; Fax: 49-0345-3880872)), **East-ern Women in the Unified Germany. Modernisation or De-Modernisation in Gender Stratification?**

¶ Explores gender stratification processes in unified Germany, based on official statistics & survey data obtained from a sample of 2,000 women & men in the former East Germany. Patterns of gender stratification &

the social position of women differed remarkably in the former two parts of Germany: women in the former East Germany had a higher proportion of completed vocational training, a higher ratio of labor force participation, & a greater extent of continual job careers, as compared to women in the former West Germany. Nevertheless, women & men in the former East Germany were socially unequal regarding career trajectories & circumstances of life. Due to unification, women in the eastern sector are especially affected by the extreme reduction in labor needs. Since 1990, the unemployment rate of women has increased to about 20% & has remained at a significantly higher level than that of men. Additionally, because of family policies in unified Germany, women may find it more difficult to cope with employment & care responsibilities. Also discussed are: (1) Will there be a convergence in patterns of gender inequality between the two parts of Germany? (2) Will eastern- & western-sector women respond to labor market conditions differently? (3) Will patterns of gender stratification be modernized or demodernized by unification? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29486 / ISA / 1994 / 9747

Schepel, Harm J. C. (European University Instit, I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole Florence Italy (Tel: 055-50921)), **The Concept of Legal Pluralism in the European Union.**

¶ Explores whether the concept of "legal pluralism" is useful in the study of post-Maastricht European law. The concept is traced from its anthropological roots to postmodern & even autopoietic branches. Further, the concept is related to recent theorizing in political science, sociology, & administration science as to the functional differentiation of society & the autonomization of discourses, the locus of political power in the governed, & interactionist governance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29487 / ISA / 1994 / 9748

Scherer-Warren, Ilse (U Federal Santa Catarina, Trindade Florianopolis CEP 88040-900 Brazil (Tel: 0482-319250; Fax: 34-4069)), **Non-Governmental Organizations in Latin America.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Describes & analyzes the trajectory & role of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in Latin America, based on primary documents & publications of NGOs, observation, & participation in their events. Focus is on the historical-functional meaning attributed to the category of NGOs in Latin America, constructed as a result of the interaction of these NGOs with the foreign grass-roots support organizations, on one hand, & as an expression of the practices of the so-called "popular promotional centers," on the other. The term "NGOs" is not, consequently, free of ambiguities, which leads to a contrast of the policies of the international support organizations with the ideological orientations of the Latin American NGOs. Presented in conclusion is an analysis of the project & the role of NGOs in building a society that is more democratic, equitable, & ecologically well balanced. This implies understanding the NGOs as a link in a network of social movements, searching for the political significance of coalition building. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29488 / ISA / 1994 / 9749

Scherrer, Christoph (Kennedy Institut Freie U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-30-838-2871; Fax: 49-30-838-2882)), **The Commitment to a Liberal World Market Order as a Hegemonic Practice: The Case of the USA.**

¶ The ability of a nation to exert hegemony in world markets rests on the hegemony of a group of internationalists within that nation. In the US, the hegemony of the internationalists was based on: their control of the most productive segments of the economy, the trade surpluses of the early postwar years, their ability to secure raw materials from abroad, the belief that the Great Depression had been deepened by protectionism, & anticommunism. Since 1971, trade deficits & the end of the cold war have undermined some of these hegemonic foundations, yet internationalists were able to contain protectionist challenges & achieve further liberalization (eg, the North American Free Trade Agreement). The internationalists maintain their hold on US foreign economic policies by strategic behavior supported by the fact that: their hegemony is inscribed in the structure of the US state, the process of internationalization increases the number of actors interested in liberal policies, Keynesian policies have been discredited, one of the main social forces against liberalization—trade unions—has been severely weakened, & the public supports US leadership in world affairs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## S

94S29489 / ISA / 1994 / 9750

Schierup, Carl-Ulrik & Karlsson, Lars-Göran (Dept Sociology U Umeå, S-90187 Sweden (Tel: 46-90-166309; Fax: 46-90-166694)), **A European Dilemma: Reflections on the Myrdal Legacy.**

¶ In the introduction to *The American Dilemma*, Gunnar Myrdal stated that "America has a Negro problem." Here, fifty years later, the problem of a second-order ethnically minoritized population in Europe is examined. European claims of a liberal universalism & ideals of social welfare are considered in light of an increasingly ethnicized social inequality. Focus is on problems of discrimination & segregation in different European countries, noting government policy & public discourse. The economic handicaps, marginalization, & racism faced by the new ethnic minorities in Europe are compared to that of minorities in the US, noting the difficulties imposed by European integration. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29490 / ISA / 1994 / 9751

Schiffer, Sueli Ramos & Silva, Ricardo Toledo (U São Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil (Tel: 055-11-8184571; Fax: 055-11-8132932)), **Globalization, Infrastructure and Competitive Advantages in the Prospect of Privatization.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Discusses the nature of competitive advantages in emerging industrialized countries, emphasizing the role of the public infrastructure as a basic requirement for the peculiar insertion of these countries in a global market. It is shown that globalization has had very bleak results in overcoming the main challenges of development & has boosted the inequalities between developed & underdeveloped countries. The nature of the competitive advantages offered by countries is assessed, with attention to the public infrastructure, since cheap labor & wide availability of natural resources are no longer sufficient to attract capital. It is concluded that privatization of the public infrastructure, in a scenario of weak regulation, will actually reduce national & regional competitive capabilities. Controlling the overall supply of infrastructure not only assures social coverage of relevant services, but also is a core component of national sovereignty. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29491 / ISA / 1994 / 9752

Schindler, Anamaria Cristina (U São Paulo, 05508 Brazil (Tel: 011-211-0011; Fax: 055-011-815-4272)), **Human Rights and Poverty in Brazil: Some Cases on Rural Reality.**

¶ Presents results of case study research on human rights violations against the poor in Brazilian rural areas. The findings identify victims & the aggressors, & report government actions with respect to the protection & defense of these victims. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29492 / ISA / 1994 / 9753

Schloz, Rüdiger (Studien- & Planungsgruppe Kirchenamt EKD, Herrenhäuser Str 12 D-30419 Hannover Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0511-27-96-259; Fax: 0511-27-96-888)), **Church-Membership in Germany-Eastern and Western Perspectives.**

¶ A 1992 survey conducted by the Evangelical Church in the Federal Republic of Germany compared religious attitudes, expectations, & behavior among Protestants in the western & eastern sectors (N = 1,585 & 370, respectively). Differences relating to the minority situation of Protestants in eastern Germany having lived under an atheistic ideology, & between young church members in east & west, are detailed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29493 / ISA / 1994 / 9754

Schmid, Alex (Rijks U Leiden, NL-2333 AK Netherlands (Tel: 0-71-273861; 0-71-273788)), **Cross National Comparison of Human Rights.**

¶ Provides a new methodology for attributing weights to the various indicators of human rights abuse that defines the extreme ends of the spectrum of human rights records by some widely acceptable standard, & then assesses the weights for the whole spectrum through discriminant analysis. Although this methodology cannot end all the controversies on giving each human right indicator its relative place, or ranking individual countries on a world scale, it will achieve a more objective measurement of human rights performance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29494 / ISA / 1994 / 9755

Schmidt, Peter (U Giessen, D-35394 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0049-641-7025205; Fax: 0049-641-7025212)), **Structural Equation Models with Panel Data for the Theory of Planned Behavior: Specification, Estimation and Interpretation Problems.**

¶ Uses the theory of planned behavior as a conceptual framework to analyze results of the first representative panel study of youth sexuality in reunified Germany, including intention to use condoms in new sexual contacts & behavior, which was carried out 1992/93. Mail questionnaires & qualitative interviews were used. The result of three structural equation models are presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29495 / ISA / 1994 / 9756

Schmidt, Susanne U. & Werle, Raymund (Max-Planck-Institut Gesellschaftsforschung, D-50677 Cologne Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-221-3360525; Fax: 49-221-3360555)), **The Coordination Dilemma of Network Technologies: Institutional and Cognitive Dimensions.**

¶ Network technologies like telecommunications require coordinated action for their development, production, operation, & use. To facilitate interoperation of components, complete systems compatibility is needed. Committee standardization comprises different types of autonomous actors' collaborative efforts (eg, negotiations, bargaining, & joint problem solving) toward reaching agreements. Diverging technological models & competing economic preferences constitute the typical standardization dilemma, which is further complicated because participation in the negotiation process & implementation of a standard are voluntary. On the basis of case studies of international standardization in telecommunications, this dilemma is clarified, & the role of standardization organizations to surmount it discussed. A combination of neoinstitutionalist & game theoretical concepts is used to relate the specific cases to more general theorizing on institutional & cognitive dimensions of the coordination of technology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29496 / ISA / 1994 / 9757

Schmidt, Wilson & Gözen, Ayse (Federal U Santa Catarina, Brazil (Tel: 33-67528271; Fax: 33-67545805)), **Maladjustments between Scientific Activity and Fordist Growth: The Cases of Brazil and Turkey.**

¶ Assesses the maladjustments that have appeared since 1940 between the dynamics of national scientific poles & development models adopted for agrifood activities. A comparative study of Brazil & Turkey, 1940-1990, reveals no direct relationship between the establishment of a scientific system & the dynamics of agricultural production. In spite of the knowledge accumulation corresponding to a notable scientific "critical mass," possibilities remain limited when knowledge is transformed into productive techniques. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29497 / ISA / 1994 / 9758

Schneider, Andreas (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Bloomington 47405 (Tel: 812-339-5526; e-mail: aschnei@ucs.indiana.edu)), **The Affective Basis of Sexual Role Identities in the U.S. and Germany: Emotional Correlates.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ The subjective aspect of sexuality in the US & Federal Republic of Germany is compared using Charles H. Osgood's (1962) 3 dimensions of affective response: evaluation (E), potency (P), & activity (A). Data were collected via semantic differential scale ratings of 423 role concepts made by undergraduates in the 2 nations. It is assumed that to the degree that EPA ratings are similar, connotations of the corresponding role identities are identical. Further, it is assumed that a 2-step process involving affective meaning & denotation establishes emotions. Using measurements of affective meaning, K-means cluster-analysis generated a list of role identities with sexual connotation. US undergraduates display sexual role identities to receive activation, even in the light of stigmatization. Sexual role identities were not stigmatized by German raters. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29498 / ISA / 1994 / 9759

Schneider, Andreas (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Bloomington 47405 (Fax: 812-855-2818; e-mail: aschnei@ucs.indiana.edu)), **Cross-Cultural Differences in Authoritative and Sexual Role Identities: Methods in Cross-Cultural Comparison.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/

**Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.**

¶ Using explorative cluster analysis, two large data sets—the basic evaluation, potency, & activity dimensions of affective response—of profiles on authoritative & sexual role identities in the Federal Republic of Germany & the US are analyzed to identify higher order properties of affective meaning. Findings demonstrate the existence of a higher order organization of affect in form of denotative clusters of affective meaning (DCAMs), which in fact occur cross-culturally. The use of nominal scaled DCAMs in rigorous cross-cultural comparisons is examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29499 / ISA / 1994 / 9760**

**Schneider, Karlheinz** (Kleist Str 11, D-65187 Wiesbaden Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 611-809470; Fax: 611-9495303]). **Kinds of Alienation among Newcomers and Oldtimers: The Case of Jewish Immigration to the US at the Turn of the Twentieth Century.**

¶ Alienation & immigration are far from being consecutive &/or congruent phenomena. This claim is demonstrated in the case of the encounter of two Jewish groups who immigrated to the US at the turn of the century. At the end of their initial integration & acculturation, the German-Jewish immigrants (1830-1870) were confronted by the mass immigration of East European Jews (1870-1920), who soon outnumbered the first wave of Jewish immigrants. The Americanized German Jews reacted as oldtimers to the newcomers from Eastern Europe, with rejection & sharp distance, fearing they would weaken their tenuous sociocultural & economic-political achievements. This complex & conflictual encounter represented a clashing of two patterns of Jewish self-emancipation & two ways of Americanization. Here, in the context of the Progressive era (1880-1920), the mutual process of immigration & alienation, of integration & acculturation, of the two groups is examined in the context of three types of alienation: powerlessness vs empowerment, meaninglessness vs cultural enrichment, & self-estrangement vs self-emancipation. Focus is on economic, educational, & social-justice integration. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29500 / ISA / 1994 / 9761**

**Schoon, Ingrid, Bijleveld, Catrien C. J. H. & Hentschel, Uwe** (SSRU City U London, EC1V 0HB England [Tel: 071-477-8497; Fax: 071-477-8583]). **Investigating Creative Development: Process Analysis of Categorical Data in Small Homogeneous Groups.**

¶ An investigation of the creative development of 19 postgraduate students in architectural design. Creative development was assessed at 4 times in each of 5 projects of increasing complexity, with focus on directedness, personalization, & number of ideas. Nonlinear canonical correlation analysis shows that students had consistent patterns of development in each project, ranging from the playful exploration of many ideas to goal-directed work on 1 idea. Students ranked as very creative could be distinguished from less creative students by their pattern of development throughout the design process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29501 / ISA / 1994 / 9762**

**Schrader, Heiko** (Sociology Development Research Centre U Bielefeld, D-4800 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0049-521-7064650; Fax: 0049-521-1062980]). **Professional Money Lenders and the Emergence of Capitalism in India and Indonesia.**

¶ A comparison of large-scale professional moneylenders of precolonial & colonial India & colonial Indonesia shows that, in India, particular non-Western bankers emerged, while in Indonesia, comparable financial agents seem to have existed only in limited numbers. This finding fails to support the hypothesis that professional moneylenders are a structural phenomenon of expanding merchant capitalism, which, once market integration has been achieved, are eventually displaced by banks. It is argued that, while the structure of expanding merchant capitalism provides a framework in which such non-Western bankers may emerge, the particular trade world market integration during the expansion period & colonial history, & their impact on economic opportunities for private enterprise, may lead to different financial landscapes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29502 / ISA / 1994 / 9763**

**Schreurs, Miranda Alice** (Dept Political Science U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109 [Tel: 617-524-4655; e-mail: miranda@ksqbbs.harvard.edu]). **Global Climate Change and Japan's Foreign Environmental Aid.**

¶ Explores how the preferences of powerful domestic political actors & their perceptions, & the political power balance of Japan's major political parties, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Environment Agency, & the Ministry of International Trade & Industry, have shaped Japan's environmental aid programs as they pertain to global climate change issues. Specific examples are provided by case studies of the formation & implementation of climate change programs in China. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29503 / ISA / 1994 / 9764**

**Schuerkens, Ulrike, Socio-Structural Transformations in the Ivory Coast and in Ghana: A Contribution to a Comparative and Historical Study.**

¶ Sociostructural transformations in French- & English-speaking African countries, in particular, the Ivory Coast & Ghana, are analyzed. Several factors are addressed: the situation of the rural population, the composition of the elites, the distribution of salaries, & social inequality. It is demonstrated that the transformation processes in black Africa result from its integration in a world-system. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29504 / ISA / 1994 / 9765**

**Schuerkens, Ulrike, Research on Social Transformation in Sociology and Anthropology.**

¶ An analysis of relationships between sociology & anthropology in research on societies in the southern hemisphere, & particularly in French West Africa. Analyses of recent problems in these countries have to integrate endogenous & exogenous factors & processes linked to the reconstruction of particular situations. It is argued that transformations introduced by European colonization require a redefinition of topics addressing problems of development. The discipline has to consider the influences resulting from interactions between social, political, & economic factors of Western countries & elements of autochthonous southern societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29505 / ISA / 1994 / 9766**

**Schultze, Günther** (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Godesberger Allee 149 D-53175 Bonn Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0228-883276; Fax: 0228-883625]). **Immigration Concept for Germany—Arguments and Proposals.**

¶ The present German migration & refugee policy seems to have failed utterly: Government goals could not be obtained, & social tensions have grown rather than diminished. Germany has to acknowledge that ethnic minorities are an integral part of its community. Openness toward minorities requires a national self-concept that defines nationality not only by descent & blood relationship, but by common fundamental convictions. It is necessary to pass a bill determining what groups of persons are allowed to immigrate, how the legal admission procedures should be organized, & how the integration of the new immigrants can be supported & encouraged. The design & enforcement of this new immigration policy necessitates new institutions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29506 / ISA / 1994 / 9767**

**Schulz, Brigitte H.** (Dept Political Science Trinity Coll, Hartford CT 06106 [Tel: 203-232-9737; e-mail: brigitte.schulz@mail.trincoll.edu]). **Germany's Prospects for Hegemony.**

¶ Using a world systems framework, examined is the role of Germany in post-cold war Europe as well as in the world, exploring the extent to which Germany, or a Germany-led Europe, has a chance to become the next hegemonic core power over the next decade. With the collapse of real existing socialism, Germany's commitment to (Western) European integration is clearly fading. It is hypothesized that, in place of the old EC-10, the future EU (European Union) made of France & the Benelux states, as well as new members (Austria, Sweden, perhaps even the Czech Republic), will seek to become the new hegemon under the leadership of Germany. The obvious competitors for hegemony are the US & Japan. The US is seeking to maintain its hegemonic position through the North American Free Trade Agreement & close cooperation with OPEC states. On the other hand, Japan's star is rising through its leading role in the third industrial revolution. Much of the struggle for hegemonic control will take place in the Southeast Asian growth region, Japan's traditional backyard. The German government has just declared that region to be the most important target of its foreign policy operations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## S

94S29507 / ISA / 1994 / 9768

Schulze, Hans-Joachim (Vrije U, NL-1081 HV Amsterdam Netherlands (Tel: 31-20-5486999; Fax: 31-20-6613588)), **Changing Relationships or Changing Observations? Some Remarks on Research on the Relations between Parents and Adolescents.**

¶ Research concerning youth & parents conducted during the 1960s & 1970s examined differences between youth & parents on the macrolevel. After 1980, research on youth & parents increasingly focused on family relations, ie, the microlevel. Here, retrospective research comparing the parent-youth relation in different biographical situations (ie, as an adolescent & as a parent) & macrolevel research are reviewed. It is concluded that parent-youth relations in Western societies on the microlevel have undergone a shift toward more cooperation, communication, & bargaining, which seems to be accompanied by macrolevel changes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29508 / ISA / 1994 / 9769

Schütze, Yvonne (Humboldt U, D-10099 Berlin Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 030-2093-2563; Fax: 030-2093-2801)), **Support-Exchange between Adult Children and Their Old and Very Old Parents.**

¶ In a discussion of intergenerational solidarity between adult children & their parents, it is assumed that: (1) due to sociocultural & demographic changes (eg, the increase of women's participation in the labor force, increasing divorce rates, & a decrease in birthrates), support from children for their elderly parents can no longer be expected, & in the future may even vanish; & (2) in past times, children felt obliged to take responsibility for their parents, whereas today support is based on voluntariness, mutual affection, & common interests. These assumptions are tested using data from a subsample of the Berlin (Germany) Aging Study, in which elderly parents & their adult children reported their respective feelings & support exchange. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29509 / ISA / 1994 / 9770

Schütze, Yvonne & Hollstein, Betina (Humboldt U, D-10099 Berlin Federal Republic Germany), **Exchanges in Supports between Adult Children and Their Old and Very Old Parents in Germany.**

¶ A discussion about intergenerational solidarity between adult children & their parents is based on two assumptions: that due to sociocultural & demographic changes, support from children for their elderly parents can no longer be expected; & that today support is based on voluntariness, mutual affection, & common interests. Data are presented from two studies conducted in Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29510 / ISA / 1994 / 9771

Schwager, K. Walter (U Canadienne France, F-06230 Villefranche-Sur-Mer (Tel: 33-93-01-98-83; Fax: 33-93-01-98-89)), **Criteria for the Acceptance of Concepts in Science.**

¶ Discusses the criteria that determine the admissibility & removal of concepts from social science. Operationism stressed the measurability of concepts while ignoring their theoretical relevance. In social science many current methodological schools also pay little attention to criteria of admissibility. Methodological approaches to the introduction of variables—eg, structural modeling, validation approaches, & representational theories of measurement—are compared in terms of their advantages & disadvantages. Alternative proposals put forward here consider issues of realism, the social construction of science (as shown also in medicine), & the probabilistic nature of social science. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29511 / ISA / 1994 / 9772

Schwartzman, Simon (U São Paulo, 05508 SP Brazil), **Catching Up in Science and Technology: Self-Reliance or Internationalization?**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ In the 1960s & 1970s, science & technology policy in Brazil was geared to self-reliance, & attempted to shield the nation from international competition. Here, it is argued that this policy failed for internal & external reasons. Internally, it depended on a growing flux of public resources which became scarce in the 1980s. Further, research groups & technological firms developed under protection from competition proved to be in most cases inefficient & overly expensive. Externally, changes in the international economy created a buyer's market for consumer-

oriented technologies, & scientific communication intensified the internationalization of science. Under these new conditions, self-reliance in science & technology seems clearly untenable. National policies are needed to spread education & technical competence throughout society, make national firms more competitive internationally, & build a scientific community competent enough to tap the international pool of knowledge. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29512 / ISA / 1994 / 9773

Schwarz, Norbert & Bless, Herbert (Inst Social Research U Michigan, Ann Arbor 49106 (Tel: 313-764-3616; e-mail: norbert.schwarz@um.cc.umich.edu)), **Context Effects in Attitude Measurement: A Mental Construal Model.**

¶ A theoretical model of the cognitive processes underlying context effects in attitude measurement is presented. Emphasizing the role of temporary & chronic information accessibility & the constructive nature of mental representations of attitude objects & evaluative standards, the model predicts: (1) the conditions under which context effects are likely to emerge; (2) their direction (ie, assimilation or contrast); (3) their size; (4) their generalization across related items; & (5) their dependency on the mode of data collection used. Moreover, the model provides a coherent framework for the conceptualization of questionnaire variables (eg, question content, question order, spacing, leading to related questions) as well as respondent variables (eg, expertise). Laboratory & split-ballot survey experiments bearing on the model's predictions are reported, & implications for questionnaire construction are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29513 / ISA / 1994 / 9774

Scribano, Adrian Oscar (U Nacional Catamarca, Argentina 4700 (Tel: 54-833-40176; Fax: 54-833-30225)), **The Meaning and Social Practice: The Place of Phenomenological Method in Social Theory Today.**

¶ Analyzes the meaning as a central problem in contemporary social theory, then describes its connection with social practice understanding. An attempt is made to show the important place of the phenomenological approach as a fundamental step toward epistemological social theory foundation & social research. The phenomenological method is shown to be the principal element in understanding the hermeneutic turn in the contemporary social sciences. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29514 / ISA / 1994 / 9775

Seferagić, Dušica (Inst Social Research, Amruševa 11 Zagreb Croatia (Tel: 41-231-370; Fax: 41-433-298)), **Spatial Transition through the War: Example of Croatia.**

¶ Participatory observations are used to explore the sociospatial changes in Croatia caused by the process of transition & the war at three levels of analysis: national state territory, interurban relations (settlement network), & intraurban changes. Focus is placed on: the new determination & struggle for the state's boundaries; the new division of labor & conflict among regions, communities, & towns; spatial forms of market laws; internal migration; changing city social structures & redistribution of social strata; & commodification of cities. The main hypothesis is that these transitional changes in the spatial dimension are accentuated & sometimes more important than economic, social, or cultural ones. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29515 / ISA / 1994 / 9776

Segal, Edwin S. (Dept Anthropology U Louisville, KY 40292 (Tel: 502-852-6864; Fax: 502-852-4560)), **Race and Ethnicity: Images of Difference in South Africa.**

¶ Examines models employed by South African governmental publications when talking about tribes, races, & ethnic groups. Changes in the rhetorical structure of these models over the course of the twentieth century mask the continuing underlying assumptions of innate behavioral characteristics & a social reality whose structural divisions are based on physical differences. The data, derived from two series of official yearbooks & contemporary newspaper articles, are public statements representing images the government wishes to create & popularize. Popular images & understandings of the cultures within a society are part of the rhetoric by which definitions of social reality are shaped & the current state of affairs is legitimated. As various elements within the state seek to accelerate or retard the transformational process, the images & paradigms informing their approaches to structural problems & solutions take on added salience. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29516 / ISA / 1994 / 9777

**Segal, Marcia Texler & Berheide, Catherine W.** (Office Academic Affairs Indiana U Southeast, New Albany 47150-6405 (Tel: 912-941-2210; Fax: 812-945-2741)), **Access Is a Beginning: Education and the Advancement of Women in Malawi.**

¶ Feminist theory is used to examine the current situation & future prospects of women & girls in Malawi, drawing on data from national statistics, agricultural household surveys, microstudies, & field observation. Particular attention is paid to the role of education, broadly defined to include programs providing literacy, technical, & leadership training for adults as well as formal primary, secondary, & postsecondary schooling. It is shown that educational progress in Malawi to date has widened the gap between females (Fs) & males (Ms). The discrepancy in average levels of educational achievement between the genders, & the higher proportions of enrollment of Ms than of Fs at all educational levels, means that Fs have fewer opportunities to provide for themselves & their children. It is concluded that the health & food security of families is endangered because a large % of Fs lack the literacy & numerical skills needed to employ modern methods of farming, obtain agricultural or small enterprise loans, conduct income-generating activities, or manage households in a cash-based economy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29517 / ISA / 1994 / 9778

**Seipel, Michael F., Gronski, Robert T. & Heffernan, William D.** (Dept Rural Sociology U Missouri, Columbia 65211 (Tel: 314-882-6357; Fax: 314-882-1473)), **Upstream Concentration in Agribusiness: Determining the Pool of Poultry Genetics.**

¶ The poultry industry has followed a strong line of vertical integration & concentration in which, today, a few producers manage the processing & distribution of chicken & turkey products, whole & value-added. Similarly, production concentration has become interdependent with the narrowing genetic lines from which breeding stocks originate. Currently, three genetic firms dominate the genetic breeding of broilers & turkeys throughout the world. Through extensive reviews of trade journals & interviews with industry figures, the current structure of the primary breeding firms that control the grandparent stock of commercially produced poultry is analyzed. Conclusions are drawn in regard to two major aspects of market-controlled genetic selection: (1) highly select commercial breeding benefits the power & control of vertically integrated agribusiness firms over food production, & (2) market control of genetic diversity raises concern about the suitability & reliability of the system of concentrated food production. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29518 / ISA / 1994 / 9779

**Sekelj, Laslo** (Instit European Studies, 11000 Belgrade Serbia (Tel: 381-11-334-497; Fax: 381-11-332-940)), **Participation and Alienation in Former Communist Countries.**

¶ The most important negative feature of the Bolshevik type of state socialism was the absence of participative democracy & self-produced structural limits to cope with the challenges of modernization. In former communist countries, participation was limited, but alienation was extensive. The gap between theory & practice caused a developmental crisis & very deep alienation from the political community. Thus, all former communist countries are now highly determined by the communist pattern of homogenization. There is only a change in the subject: class & party have been substituted with ethnicity, & class enemy with national enemy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29519 / ISA / 1994 / 9780

**Sekulic, Dusko** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology George Mason U, Fairfax VA 22030-4444 (Tel: 703-993-1440)), **Legacies of Self-Management in the Dissolution of Yugoslavia.**

¶ During the fifty years that self-management (SM) was the dominant ideology & operationalized in institutional practice in Yugoslavia, a debated issue was how deep the roots of SM were in the social consciousness of the working class & other social groups. Many were arguing that even if some surveys were showing relatively weak support for the ideology & practice of SM, an attempt to abolish it would cause people to rise to its defense. The main argument explaining weak social support for SM is found in the fact that it was much more ideology imposed on society from above than the result of any strong social movement, & that the SM institutional system was used more as a manipulative tool for the power holders than as an expression of real social interests. The comparative

case of Poland, where the social backing for SM is much stronger due to Solidarity & its support, shows that it has much deeper roots in Poland & is still playing an important role in societal transformations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29520 / ISA / 1994 / 9781

**Selänniemi, Tom** (Dept Ethnology U Jyväskylä, PL 35 SF-40351 Finland (Fax: 358-41-601231; e-mail: jylkts@cc.helsinki.fi)), **Heritage and the Tourist: From Quick Glimpses to Devotional Visits.**

¶ Based on fieldwork in Greece, the attractions of the Acropolis of Athens, the old town of Rhodes, & the fortress & mausoleum in Bodrum, are compared with focus on how tourists' motivations, actions, & perceptions of the sights differ at each destination. Findings suggest that tourists traveling to Athens have a good education & are interested in the history of ancient Greece. They travel to see & experience the Acropolis, the museums, & the town. Tourists traveling to Rhodes & Bodrum are concerned with relaxation, change, climate, & escape from everyday routines; the exceptional cultural heritage of Rhodes & Bodrum does not interest these tourists. The background, interests, & travel motives define how tourists look at sights & also how they see them; thus, the same sight is seen in different ways by different tourists. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29521 / ISA / 1994 / 9782

**Selwyn, Tom** (Dept Sociology Roehampton Instit Southlands Coll, London SW19 5NN England (Tel: 0-81-392-3605; Fax: 0-81-392-3518)), **Nationalism and Pluralism: Explorations in Boundary Construction in Mallorca.**

¶ Two versions of Mallorcan history & culture are explored, showing how these are linked to imagery & symbolism, & their implications for tourism. The first version assumes that Mallorca is essentially Catalanian, & that non-Catalonian influences on the island are basically foreign to it. A certain style of imagery (eg, relating to the restoration of old mountain tracks & traditional agricultural sites) is associated with this view. A second version stresses the fact that the island's history & culture are fundamentally plural, encompassing Arab, Jewish, Muslim, Christian, Catalan, & Spanish influences. Such a view is also supported by a distinctive style of imagery. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29522 / ISA / 1994 / 9783

**Semenova, Victoria V.** (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow Russia 117259 (Tel: 095-128-91-22; Fax: 095-128-91-61)), **Entering a New Strata of Entrepreneurs: Mobility Patterns through Life Stories.**

¶ Focus is on the emergence of a new social strata in Russia, comprised of individuals leaving state employment to become self-employed in the private sector. Here, examples of this transition are presented, as culled from life stories. Quantitative & qualitative analyses are used to explore the hypothesis that despite differences in social position (occupation, level of education, family origin), those who made this transition have similar sociocultural capital, characterized by individualism & independence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29523 / ISA / 1994 / 9784

**Sen, Rita** (Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, Mohakhali Dhaka), **BRAC Rural Development Strategies and Tactics: Essential for Generation of Gainful Employment.**

¶ Generation of rural employment is essential to alleviate rural poverty in Bangladesh, which is characterized by poverty & a high rate of rural population growth, & needs a development model that is more human resource-intensive, & less capital input-oriented. Because of the shortage of capital, rural economic development will require creation of gainful employment through both intensive & extensive use of labor. Such a strategy, which is being practiced by the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), is an effective method in developing economies. This empirical conditional & time-series analysis contributes to the building of a theoretical framework for a sustainable development model for the agrarian-dependency-based rural economy of Bangladesh. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29524 / ISA / 1994 / 9785

**Sen, Saral** (Ganashakti, 33 Alimuddin St Calcutta West Bengal India), **Two Poverty Allevation Models Compared: East European Centralised Model vs Democratic Communist Model of West Bengal in India.**

## S

¶ Poverty alleviation was the main motivation for the East European centralized model, a model from above, & the democratic communist model of West Bengal. Here, the strategies, tactics, problems, measures, & consequences of both approaches are examined, & an attempt is made to explain why the West Bengal, in contrast to East European, model did not fail. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29525 / ISA / 1994 / 9786

Serova, Helen E. & Karmazina, Tamara P. (Instit Sociology Byelarus Academy Sciences, Minsk 220072 [Tel: 0172-39-48-65; Fax: 0172-27-13-30]), **Graduates and Labour Market: Estimations of Perspectives.**

¶ Explores the new labor market realities for specialists, ie, graduates, & their intentions & orientations in the employment sphere, following the collapse of the USSR. In 1993, a survey of about 1,000 graduates in Minsk in the Centre of Employment revealed that 36.7% consider the state appointment on work to be necessary, although only 5.9% are sure they will receive an appointment according to their speciality. More than 50% intend to work in new economic structures (private & cooperative firms, joint ventures, self-employment); 66% are ready, in case of employment difficulties, to change their occupation. The situation in which graduates find themselves today does not make them too optimistic, but the understanding of future difficulties shared by a significant part of them is stimulating their energetic independent search for jobs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29526 / ISA / 1994 / 9787

Serrano Alvarez, Pablo (Instit Investigaciones Históricas U Nacional Autónoma México, Coyoacán 04510 DF [Tel: 52-5-6-65-00-70]), **El sinarquismo mexicano. Un movimiento entre la religión, la política y la sociedad. 1937-1955** (The Mexican Sinarquista Movement. A Movement between Religion, Politics and Society. 1937-1955). (SPA)

¶ The Sinarquista movement in Mexico became a sociopolitical force mobilizing the rural, worker, & media sectors in defense of the Catholic religion, & opposition of the postrevolutionary state, in the 1930s & 1940s. This social movement is described, noting its significance, objectives, evolution, organization, & ideology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29527 / ISA / 1994 / 9788

Sethi, Amarjit S. (Faculty Administration U Ottawa, Ontario K1L 8E4 [Tel: 613-564-7016; Fax: 613-831-8452]), **Developing Excellence through Imaginative Organizational Culture: A Strategic Systems Approach.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Using systems theory, it is shown how organizations in the twenty-first century can utilize culture to achieve their strategic objectives. Issues discussed include macro environmental impact analysis, organizational behavior, management of power, & human resource management. In order to implement cultural strategy, key leadership skills are required, ie, managerial & organizational knowledge, cultural insight, strategic vision, proaction, environmental sensitivity, & transformational leadership. The changing nature of internal & external environments is considered, arguing that organizational culture remains a powerful systemic tool. Further, strategic decisions affecting organizational excellence are a function of multiple & complex transactions between the structural factors in the environment & cultural beliefs held by the actors in that environment. The future development of organizational excellence & culture as a strategic tool will depend on conducting proactive research & maintaining appropriate strategy & structures for the competitive global environment of the 1990s & twenty-first century. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29528 / ISA / 1994 / 9789

Sethuraman, Balakrishnan (Advocate 55 RC St, Palanganatham PO Madurai 625003 India), **Child Labourers in Catering Establishments in Madurai—A Sociological Study.**

¶ A large number of children are employed in unorganized sectors, eg, as domestic servants, or workers in hotels, restaurants, & roadside shops. An analysis of catering establishments in Madurai (India) investigates the socioeconomic backgrounds of child laborers, the type of working conditions, the attitude of child laborers toward education, skill training, & economic development, & the possibilities of organizing such labor. Is-

suues of exploitation & appropriate legal measures are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29529 / ISA / 1994 / 9790

Seus, Lydia & Mariak, V. (U Bremen, D-2800 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Thank God, It's Friday: Deviance and Work in the Transition to Adulthood.**

¶ Addressed is the relationship between juveniles' placement within the system of vocational education, processes of formal & informal selection used by agencies of social control, & processes of integration or marginalization under the occurrence or desistance of deviance. Analysis is based on a longitudinal study of youths who finished school in 1989 with only low levels of general education. Data were obtained via interviews conducted in a 2-wave panel study (original N = 732), supplemented by interviews with a subsample of 60 juveniles & review of court files. Findings reveal a deviant type: some male apprentices, though embedded in a successful vocational career, are involved in crimes on weekends & evenings. Typologies illuminating the complicated connections between work & deviance are presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29530 / ISA / 1994 / 9791

Sève, Michel de (Faculté sciences sociales U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4 [Fax: 1-418-656-7390; e-mail: tl20@music.ulaval.ca]), **Social Positions and Income Inequalities—Comparing Goldthorpe and Wright in Canada.**

¶ Examines the empirical explanatory power of different measures of social position. Using data extracted from the last survey of the Social Change in Canada Project, four different well-known measures of social position—socioeconomic status (as defined by Blisshen & McRoberts), occupation (as classified by Pineo, Porter, & McRoberts), & the two definitions of classes by Wright & Erikson, Goldthorpe, & Portocarero (EGP)—are compared in two different settings: Quebec & the rest of Canada. The results show that, even if there are no great differences between the distribution of the active population in the different positions of the two societies, the impact of social position on income varies from one society to another in a systematic way. They also reveal that the Wright second definition & the EGP class scheme have about the same explanatory power. In addition, the explanatory power of the two class schemes is compared to an analytical decomposition of the effect of the components of these two typologies. It is concluded that this strategy leads to a better understanding of the differences between the two societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29531 / ISA / 1994 / 9792

Shahidullah, Shahid M. (Notre Dame Coll Saint John's U, Staten Island NY 10301 [Tel: 718-448-1123]), **Post-Modernization and the Problem of Development: Towards an Exploration for a Third Generation of Development Indicators.**

¶ Examines the evolution of development indicators (DIs) since the beginning of development in the Third World in the 1950s. The first generation of DIs were primarily economic, eg, the gross national product, rate of savings, & rate of investment of a country. The second generation of DIs, popular in the 1970s & 1980s, emphasized basic needs, self-reliance, indigenization, balanced growth, & sustainable development. It is argued here that the nature & meaning of development have recently changed because of two major transformations: (1) the recent conceptual change in the understanding of the meaning & nature of modernization; (2) the recent generation of a substantive amount of industrial & technological capacity by a group of Third World countries commonly referred to as "NICs" (newly industrializing countries). A new generation of DIs is needed to help examine development as a structural problem & as a process of capacity enhancement, & the growth of collective social learning abilities, economic competitiveness, & politicocultural cooperation within the global society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29532 / ISA / 1994 / 9793

Shamai, Shmuel & Ilatov, Zinaida (Golan Research Instit U Haifa, Qazrin IL-12900 Israel), **Cultural Encounters and Problems of Identity: A Case Study of Immigrant Children from Russia in Israeli Schools.**

¶ Examines the degree of acceptance of children from the former USSR by 433 Israeli secondary & high school students, drawing on questionnaire data collected 1991/92 in a Jewish town in the northeast. Results indicate that the adjustment of young newcomers into the Israeli educational system occurs in encounters with their Israeli counterparts. Israeli

students as representatives of the entire society share its main stereotypes about Russian immigrants. Responses focus mainly on one-way integration: the newcomers are advised to join their Israeli peers in various activities & to accept the Israeli culture. There is a gap between the official "melting pot" educational policy in respect to new immigrant students from the USSR & the real situation of assimilation. On the practical school level, cultural dominance is mediated by a system of interrelationships between immigrant & old-resident students, through which Israeli society imposes its cultural standards on newcomers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29533 / ISA / 1994 / 9794**

**Shankar, Daya K. M.** (Dept Communication & Journalism Osmania U, Hyderabad 500007 Andhra Pradesh India (Tel: 868422)), **Coverage of Environmental Issues in Dailies of Hyderabad.**

¶ Explores the role of newspapers in disseminating information & influencing public opinion on environmental issues in India. The discussion is based on the quantitative content analysis of two dailies of Hyderabad, one regional & one English, over a one-month period. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29534 / ISA / 1994 / 9795**

**Shanthi, Krishnaraj** (Dept Econometrics U Madras, 78 India (Fax: 91-44-566693)), **Female Mobility-Myths and Realities.**

¶ Explores the gender-specific aspects of family migration in India & whether migration has improved the status of women economically, socially, & culturally. A door-to-door survey in 4 areas of Madras, Tamil Nadu, revealed that there were around 370 migrant households, & data regarding migration behavior were collected from 300 households, combining observation methods with structured interviews. Results indicate that the share of employment-oriented migration in total female migration is increasing, which calls for changes in urban housing policy, employment policy, & labor law. Several results are discussed that help dispel some myths regarding female mobility. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29535 / ISA / 1994 / 9796**

**Shapovalov, E. A.** (Research Committee Sociology & Social Psychology Science Russian Sociological Assoc, Saint Petersburg (Fax: 7-812-218-41-72)), **Conversion as a Problem of the Philosophy and Sociology of Technology.**

¶ In the narrow sense, conversion represents a fragile opportunity for humanity to, for the first time, separate technology from militarization. In the wider sense, conversion represents the differentiation of technology not only from militarization, but from all forms of violence-against nature, people, & the human spirit. In the philosophical interpretation, conversion may be understood as a new, nonviolent mode of thought & action in which the engineer begins to act in harmony with nature & humankind. Conversion, then, is the creative turning-point of which Berdyaev & Martin Heidegger wrote in their works on the philosophy of technology. Most probably, conversion is only possible through a global process of transition from the industrial phase of civilization to the information society. The extremely low social status of engineers in the former USSR is conditioned by the ideological & political revolution that has taken place. Under the influence of conversion, the social drama of Soviet engineers during the Brezhnev period of stagnation has grown into a present-day tragedy of a social-professional group driven to despair. In this manner, research of the philosophical & social aspects of conversion is inevitably concerned with changes in the social status of Russian engineers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29536 / ISA / 1994 / 9797**

**Shatrugna, M.** (Osmania U, Hyderabad 500044 Andhra Pradesh India (Tel: 040-663090)), **The Small Voice of History: Literacy and Liberation.**

¶ The national literacy program begun in India in the late 1980s generated tremendous enthusiasm among the dalit unlettered, especially women. In Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh, dalit women attending night literacy classes read a narrative about a woman's failure to wean her husband from liquor consumption & subsequent suicide. Moved by the story, the women launched a movement for a ban on the sale of liquor in the villages. A panic-stricken government, which had been promoting literacy on a massive scale, withdrew the textbooks, less the neoliterates demand other reforms. Subsequently, the state government imposed a ban on the sale of *arrack* liquor throughout the state. The Nellore experience: (1) signifies the nexus between literacy & liberation, especially for dalit

women; (2) questions the wayward social policies of the state that affect women; & (3) indicates subaltern demand for a more egalitarian society based on equity & harmony. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29537 / ISA / 1994 / 9798**

**Shaver, Sheila** (Social Policy Research Center U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia (Tel: 61-2-697-3855; Fax: 61-2-313-8367)), **Universality and Selectivity in Income Support: A Comparative Study in Social Citizenship.**

¶ Explores social citizenship as the basis of rightful entitlement to the benefits of the welfare state, & differences in the way in which it is expressed in the income support provisions of various countries. In some countries, citizenship is viewed as inhering in entitlement to a social minimum, whether or not a means test applies, while in others it is attached to a degree of universalism in the distribution of benefits. Findings are reported from research comparing universalism & selectivity in the income support systems of Australia, the UK, the US, Germany, Norway, & Sweden, with respect to benefit levels, redistributive capacities, & political support for social expenditure. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29538 / ISA / 1994 / 9799**

**Shavit, Yossi & Stier, Haya** (Dept Sociology U Haifa, IL-31999 Israel (e-mail: shavit@datacomm.iue.it)), **Changing Marriage Markets in Israel: The Roles of Ethnicity and Religion.**

¶ Israel is an immigration society, & is strongly differentiated along ethnic lines. Ethnicity is an important axis of its stratification system & in its marriage market. Here, the hypothesis that during the 1970s & early 1980s the role of ethnicity as a determinant of mate selection declined in favor of achieved characteristics is tested, using data drawn from the 1972 & 1983 censuses on recently married couples. Results of loglinear analyses suggest that ethnic homogamy indeed declined for most ethnic groups. However, with regards to educational intermarriage, the findings are mixed: homogamy increased among the highly educated but decreased among those with lower levels of education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29539 / ISA / 1994 / 9800**

**Shelley, Louise I.** (Dept Justice/Law/Society American U, Washington DC 20016 (Tel: 202-885-2962; Fax: 202-885-2907)), **Post-Soviet Organized Crime: Crime and State Development in Comparative Perspective.**

¶ Organized crime (OC) is assuming an important role in the political, economic, & social evolution of post-Soviet states. The collapse of communism may not lead to democratization & the transition to a competitive capitalist economy. Instead, the pervasiveness of OC may lead to political clientelism & controlled markets. Domination by the Communist party may be replaced by the controls of OC. Though OC does not necessarily preclude economic development, it limits the development of certain legitimate forms of investment & of open markets that benefit a cross-section of the population. The economy becomes dependent on illegitimate rather than legitimate economic activity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29540 / ISA / 1994 / 9801**

**Shenhav-Keller, Shelly** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel (Tel: 972-2-883-050; Fax: 972-3-497-812)), **Between Past and Present: Representation and the Politics of Jewish Collective Memory.**

¶ The historical past of the Jewish diaspora was once denied & delegitimized by Israeli culture & society. However, as a result of cultural & political changes, a revised approach to this portion of Jewish history has evolved. Today the representation of the Jewish historical past in the diaspora has become the mission of a central cultural institution-the Diaspora Museum-which has become a tourist & educational attraction for Israelis & Jews living abroad. Described is how the museum represents & imparts the past as a Jewish collective memory. The analysis is based on current literature concerning the reconstruction & presentation of history in museum & historical-sites. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29541 / ISA / 1994 / 9802**

**Sherlock, Basil J.** (Dept Sociology California State U, Hayward 94542 (Tel: 510-881-3288; Fax: 510-886-0171)), **Sources of Personal Identity in an Industrial Megalopolis: Das Ruhrgebiet.**

## S

¶ Discusses the social processes, as described by Ferdinand Tönnies in *Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft*, that tend to anchor the inhabitants of enormous conurbations to a residential locale, using the example of North Rhineland/Ruhrgebiet. Originating in Roman occupation, it coalesced during several centuries as a trading route of Hanseatic cities, & then exploded into the world's first megalopolis during the early decades of the industrial revolution. Despite devastating air raids in WWII, & the virtual loss of its heavy industry base, with resulting declines in employment, it emerged in the postwar Federal Republic of Germany as a structurally transformed region with a notable absence of serious social pathology. Here, drawing on fieldwork conducted 1989/90, it is examined how inhabitants of the region maintained their emotional stability in these very demanding social structures. Several studies suggest that the political & economic organization of an urbanized region has far less significance to individuals than their identification with & their involvement in identifiable residential localities. Their most enduring commitments are to the kinship & associational solidarities of their communities & to longstanding cultural patterns organizing their daily life over the yearly cycle. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29542 / ISA / 1994 / 9803

**Sheth, Manju** (42 Wildcat Ave, Marlton NJ 08053 [Tel: 609-985-7225]), **Prejudice and Discrimination against Asian American Women in Academic Institutions.**

¶ Examines prejudice & discrimination against Asian & Pacific Islander Americans (APIA) in the academy. Currently, education & occupation, two avenues of survival & social mobility utilized to achieve equality, have been strategically used against APIAs. Interaction of several social forces at international & national level seem to work against APIA women in their workplace. The analysis is based on: a survey of literature; secondary data drawn from the US Bureau of Census; the Civil Rights Reports on Asian Americans; sociological & other social science research; Asian-American organizational publications; a case study of higher education catalogs & documents in one state; & interviews with a representative sample of APIA women working in colleges in that state. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29543 / ISA / 1994 / 9804

**Shevtsova, Maria** (U Sydney, New South Wales Australia 2006 [Tel: 33-1-44-41-46-73; Fax: 33-1-44-41-46-76]), **Across Cultures, across Genres.**

¶ Several examples are presented from the contemporary performing arts that represent hybrid genres, ie, those aiming for a synthesis between theatre, dance, & opera, & other traditional forms. The examples include the "opera" of Robert Wilson, & dance pieces by Maude Monnier, Karine Saporta, & Karole Armitage, all of whom choreograph in France. It is proposed that the cross-generic character of Wilson's work has to do with the latter's period of gestation in the US in the late 1960s, as well as with his subsequent career in Europe, when artistic freedom & prestige were guaranteed financially, especially through government support. The role of such institutions as the Ministry of Culture in the development & redefinition of contemporary dance in France is discussed. Questions are raised concerning the impact of one set of cultural practices on another & the audiences, foreign & local, for which the works cited are intended. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29544 / ISA / 1994 / 9805

**Shin, Kwang-Yeong & Cho, Donmoon** (Dept Sociology Hallym U, South Korea), **Class and Income Inequality in Korea.**

¶ Income inequality in South Korea is explored, applying Wright's class model to data on a sample of labor force participants drawn from the 1990 Class & Income Inequality Survey. Findings reveal that Wright's class model is superior to the competing economic models, eg, human capital models & sociological models, eg, Duncan's model of individual income: respondent's class position is a far more important variable than occupation & education in directly determining income in Korea. Further, the class effect in determining income is gender specific; ie, there are gender specific mechanisms through which class plays a different role in generating income inequality between men & women. For men, the effect of education almost disappears when class is introduced as an intervening variable between education & income; for women, human capital remains important in determining income due to the weak linkage between education & class. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29545 / ISA / 1994 / 9806

**Shinji, Shimizu** (National Instit Mental Health, 1-7-3 Khonodai Ichikawa-shi Chiba 272 Japan [Tel: 81-473-72-0141; Fax: 81-473-71-2900]), **Alcoholism and Gender Identity: Masculinity of Japan.**

¶ Data from a self-administered schedule completed by 182 alcoholic patients & 690 fathers of college students (as a control group) in Japan are used to explore 3 dimensions of gender: the internalization of masculinity norm, self-recognition of masculinity, & wish for masculinity. Results reveal: (1) there is no significant difference between the groups with result to the masculinity norm, but they are strikingly different on the latter 2 dimensions; (2) In the alcoholic group, only 14% of respondents (Rs) recognized themselves as masculine, while 39.5% of controls answered "masculine"; in contrast, 40% of alcoholics reported "not masculine," as compared to 13.8% of controls. (3) Alcoholic Rs nonetheless wished they could be more masculine more strongly than did their counterparts. Typological analysis indicates that the "complex" type for masculinity, indicating "he recognizes himself as not masculine & thus longs to be more masculine," was the mode of alcoholic Rs as compared to only 23.6% among alcoholic, but not control, Rs. It is concluded that the masculinity norm is shared widely among the Japanese male population, regardless of their status of problem drinking, while gender identity among alcoholic patients is significantly unstable, but not necessarily flexible. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29546 / ISA / 1994 / 9807

**Shiose, Yuki** (Faculté théologie U Sherbrooke, Quebec J1K 2R1 [Tel: 1-819-821-7600; Fax: 1-418-651-3548]), **The Anthropologist as a Cheshire Cat, the Classroom as a Looking Glass.**

¶ Analyzes the process of constructing cultural identities in an elementary classroom in Quebec, focusing on how the teacher & the children categorized themselves & each other according to their images of "us" & "them." The researcher, as an ethnographer of the classroom, describes the process of finding the best possible strategy to melt into the classroom environment. The teacher, as the director of the Goffmanian theater of identities in the classroom, tried to organize & reorganize the roles of the children in a way that confirmed official stereotypes. The children learned to play along assigned roles in the class, but also maintained their own world visions, in which existed a whole different set of divisions defining "us" & "them." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29547 / ISA / 1994 / 9808

**Shiose, Yuki** (Faculté théologie U Sherbrooke, Quebec J1K 2R1 [Tel: 1-819-821-7600; Fax: 1-418-651-3548]), **Möbius Strip: The Intricate Relation of Us and Them in a Contemporary Classroom.**

¶ Explores how the cultural policies of a contemporary government affect the formation of national identity in schools, using the case of the Quebec government & its cultural policies over the past thirty years to demonstrate the evolution of the political definition of different cultural categories. Official documents concerning schools & education are examined to explore how teachers are guided to educate students regarding nationhood & cultural differences. It is shown how this information was applied in the everyday life of a small urban school classroom. The teacher modified the government's version of cultural categories & applied them to categorize the children. The dichotomization of cultural "us" vs "them" perpetuated the putative frontier, in spite of the fuzziness of the contents of the differences. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29548 / ISA / 1994 / 9809

**Shlykova, Helen Victorovna** (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskiy St 24/35 117218 Moscow [Tel: 095-125-00-69; Fax: 095-128-91-61]), **Risk Situation Influence upon Social Behaviour of Chernobyl Disaster Damage Removal Participants ("Liquidators").**

¶ Data obtained via survey questionnaires are used to examine the daily lives of those involved in the disaster cleanup in Chernobyl, Russia. Findings show that all of the so-called liquidators were drawn into a risk situation without proper training & have faced physical & mental health problems in the postdisaster period. Here focus is on Ss' family, job, dwelling, income, & health characteristics, social & political orientations & attitudes, & risk perceptions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29549 / ISA / 1994 / 9810

**Shubane, Khehla** (Center Policy Studies, Doornfontein 208 Johannesburg South Africa [Tel: 27-11-402-4308; Fax: 27-11-402-7155]), **Civic Associations in South Africa.**

¶ The history of civic associations in South Africa is traced from the time they were formed in the late 1970s into the 1980s, when they existed in virtually all black townships. The role played by the state in radicalizing civics is also canvassed. An assessment is made of the claim by civics that they made a contribution toward achieving the emerging democratic order in the country. The future of civic associations is discussed. As South Africa is transformed into a democratic polity, will civic organizations that were crucial in contributing to the ending of apartheid be able to transform themselves away from resistance groups? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29550 / ISA / 1994 / 9811

**Shukla, Mahesh** (TRS Coll APS U, Rewa India [Tel: 91-7662-22622]), **Transforming Indian Population and Society in the Forthcoming Century.**

¶ India stands out significantly as the world's second most populous country; every year, a population equaling that of Australia is added to India. The only break in this trend was the decade of 1911-1921, when epidemics of plague & cholera reduced growth. This decade is known as the great divide. Ignorance, orthodoxy, & illiteracy are now seen as the leading factors in India's population problem. Challenges that India may face in the coming century are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29551 / ISA / 1994 / 9812

**Shukla, Mahesh** (TRS Coll APS U, Rewa India [Tel: 91-009-7662-22622]), **Dynamism of Rural Society of India.**

¶ Nearly 75% of the Indian population resides in villages; there has been a decline in urbanization owing to the presence of modern amenities in villages. While the rural population has always been the main factor for the increase in population, education has played a very important role in eradicating superstition. Government efforts for rural improvement are quite positive; 50% of the present five year plan is targeted for rural development. This shows that Indian villages are modernizing through production, as well as education, entertainment, & health programs. A breakthrough is evident in the traditional mores of the Indian rural populace. Focus here is on these changes, exploring the scientific aspects of the development of Indian villages, & offering an in-depth analysis of this traditional shift. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29552 / ISA / 1994 / 9813

**Shual, Judith T.** (Medical School Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91010 Israel [Tel: 972-2-758519; Fax: 972-2-784010]), **The Bear's Hug: Patterns of Co-Existence of Alternative and Bio-Medicine in Western Societies.**

¶ Coexistence of biomedicine (Western medical practice) & alternative or complementary medical practices is examined, based on systematic observations conducted in a variety of health care settings in Israel. The findings indicate an effort by the biomedical system to maintain its power & control by means of the following mechanisms: (1) overt delegitimation of alternatives, often accompanied by verbal or behavioral sanctions against patients who report consulting with them; (2) ignoring the fact that patients are simultaneously consulting with alternative practitioners; (3) acceptance of patients' consulting with alternative practitioners as long as the latter's procedures are not viewed as harmful; & (4) co-opting alternative practice in an attempt to bring it under the control of biomedicine. Means of coopting such practices are identified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29553 / ISA / 1994 / 9814

**Shual, Judith T. & Bernstein, Judith** (Medical School Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91010 Israel [Tel: 972-2-758519; Fax: 972-2-784010]), **Processes of Accommodation, Competition and Conflict: The Case of Immigrant Physicians in Israel.**

¶ Data drawn from a multistage, longitudinal study are used to examine the occupational integration of immigrant physicians (MDs) in Israel. Between 1989 & 1993, 12,000 MDs immigrated to Israel from the former USSR, virtually doubling the population of MDs in the country. Analysis of the employment potential of the health care system indicates that no more than 20% of these immigrants can be employed in their profession in Israel. This low % contrasts sharply with the 97% of immigrant

MDs employed in their profession during earlier periods of immigration. These statistics imply that 80% of these MDs will need to change their occupation. However, the high professional commitment that characterizes the medical profession makes this process stressful on both the macro & micro levels. Society is confronted with a large population of highly trained professionals whose skills need to be rechanneled to maximum advantage; also, occupational change may take a toll on MDs in terms of well-being, morale, & mental health. Policy implications of the dilemmas are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29554 / ISA / 1994 / 9815

**Si Moussi, Abderrahmane** (B.P. 68 Alger Didouche Mourad, Algeria [Tel: 213-02-54-1474]), **Le Transfert de technologies en sciences sociales: Entre le desir et la defense** (The Transfer of Social Science Technologies: Between Desire and Defense). (FRE)

¶ An examination of the dilemma for Algerian social scientists, who must use a set of theoretical & technological tools developed by & intended for other cultures. The difficulties of reconciling goals of global progress & principles of modern psychology with an unchanging cultural specificity are noted. A progressive alternative educational strategy sensitive to the student's values & beliefs is called for. Examples of these conflicts are described from the personal experiences of a psychologist engaged in counseling, research, & teaching at a university. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29555 / ISA / 1994 / 9816

**Siebel, Walter** (Carl von Ossietzky U, D-26111 Oldenburg Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0049-441-7982642; Fax: 0049-441-7982919]), **The International Building Exhibition Emscher-Park (IBA).**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ The Internationale Bauausstellung Emscher-Park (IBA) is a long-term effort for restructuring the largest of the industrialized regions of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Ruhr area. The comprehensive strategy of IBA deals with ecological, economic, social, cultural, & construction-related aspects of renewal. The tasks & organizational form of the IBA is outlined. The strategy of the IBA is characterized as organizing innovation in a noninnovative milieu. The shortcomings & contradictions of such a strategy of mobilizing endogenous potentials are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29556 / ISA / 1994 / 9817

**Siegrist, Hannes** (Free U, D-14195 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-30-838-47-71; Fax: 49-30-838-28-40]), **Lawyers as a Liberal Profession: Politics and Policy in the Globalization of Professional Patterns in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.**

¶ The globalization of the professional model of the lawyer in the past two centuries can, to a certain degree, be explained by political forces & developments. The premodern European pattern of the legal profession was changed by the modern state & liberal forces between 1700 & 1850. The Napoleonic model of liberal profession was spread through large parts of Western Europe around 1800, with long-lasting influence. An alternative model of a more narrowly state-controlled legal profession was diffused in the realms of the German Federation & the Habsburg Empire in middle & east-central Europe. In the course of the nineteenth & in the twentieth century, the new nation-states, as well as the US, homogenized their bar on the basis of the pattern of the liberal profession, while the colonial powers, eg, France & GB, diffused their pattern in their colonies & dominions. The occupation by Nazi & fascist powers in large parts of the world led to a short-term partial elimination of the Western model of liberal profession, which was revived after 1945 by the Western allies. Until 1989 the Western professional model rivaled the post-1917 Soviet pattern of a state-controlled bar, which was diffused in large parts of the East & is now being replaced by the Western model. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29557 / ISA / 1994 / 9818

**Signorelli, Adriana** (Dipt sociologia U degli studi Roma, I-00162 Italy [Tel: 06-8611363; Fax: 06-8552631]), **New Productive Models and Professionalism in the Firms.**

¶ It is hypothesized that development of professionalism in the firm depends on the productive model adopted. Here, the neo-artisanal & Japa-

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nese models are contrasted with respect to their emphasis on professionalism. A case study is presented of a Honda firm that produces motorcycles in central Italy (Atessa). Differences between the two models are delineated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29558 / ISA / 1994 / 9819

Silva, Ana Amelia (Catholic U São Paulo, 05417-030 Brazil [Tel: 55-11-8148755; Fax: 55-11-8205279]), **Social Movements and the Struggle for Citizenship—Urban Innovation, New Rights and Social Policies in Recent Brazil.**

¶ A reflection on experiences of urban innovations by democratic local governments in some cities of Brazil. These innovations involve alternative public policies negotiated with social movements. Documents are analyzed to examine public policies & discourses, new forms of doing politics, & new definitions. Discussion addresses the risks of fragmentation & corporativism, & the struggle for citizenship rights. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29559 / ISA / 1994 / 9820

Silver, Beverly J. (Dept Sociology Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218 [Tel: 410-516-7635; e-mail: bsilver@jhvm.hcf.jhu.edu]), **World Hegemonic Transitions and the Restructuring of National Identities.**

¶ Argues that periods of world-hegemonic crisis are characterized by widespread & escalating social conflict during which old forms of social cohesion break down & new ones are forged. The current resurgence of ethnic/national conflict & political disintegration is analyzed in a comparative-historical context with two earlier periods of world-hegemonic transition: the transition to British hegemony in the late & early centuries & the transition to US hegemony in the first half of the twentieth century. The analysis combines a conceptualization of world hegemony (derived from Antonio Gramsci) & a theory of world-economic & political cycles (derived from world-systems analysis). Periods of rapid global economic expansion are seen as resting on a specific social base (world-hegemonic bloc), which is itself undermined over time as a result of the very processes of expansion. A precondition for renewed global economic expansion is the renegotiation/reconstruction of a new world-hegemonic bloc—a process that has historically only come about through long periods of social conflict & chaos. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29560 / ISA / 1994 / 9821

Silverman, David (Dept Sociology Goldsmiths' Coll, London SE14 6NW England [Tel: 81-692-7171; Fax: 81-694-1062]), **Ethnography and Conversation Analysis in the Study of Doctor-Patient Interaction: A Question of "How" and "Why".**

¶ The relationship between ethnography (EN) & conversation analysis (CA) has been marked by mutual criticism. Here, it is argued that CA & EN should adopt a division of labor in analyzing doctor-patient interaction. Specifically, CA should be used to answer "how" questions, while EN can subsequently address explanatory issues (ie, "why" questions). Utilizing the example of advice-giving in HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome) counseling, & consonant with CA, analysis focuses on the interactional skills of the participants & the local functions of their talk, avoiding the temptation to rush to the explanation of merely stipulated phenomena. Conventional EN is then used to reveal the structural constraints on both counselors & their clients. In particular, it is shown how EN illuminates the functions of counselors' behavior, & thereby makes possible a constructive input into policy debates. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29561 / ISA / 1994 / 9822

Simpura, Jussi & Eremitcheva, Galina (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland [Tel: 358-0-1917012; Fax: 358-0-1917019]), **Dirt: Symbolic and Practical Dimensions of Social Problems in St. Petersburg, Russia.**

¶ In a study on changing living conditions & survival strategies in Russia, thematic interviews were conducted with over 40 families or households in St. Petersburg in 1993. In discussions regarding acute social problems, expected issues of crime & impoverishment were not dominant; in many interviews, mentions of dirt & public disorder were made both spontaneously & as responses to specific questions. Analysis shows important symbolic dimensions behind these mentions, related to the self-esteem & identity of the respondents, their city, & their people. Re-

sults are discussed against the perspective of constructionist approaches to the study of social problems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29562 / ISA / 1994 / 9823

Sing, Ming (Dept Public & Social Administration City Polytechnic Hong Kong, Kowloon [Tel: 788-8929; Fax: 788-8926]), **Democratization and Democracy Movement in Hong Kong: An Anomalous Case for Modernization Theory.**

¶ The period since 1974 has witnessed a democratic revival in many regions of the world. In Asia, both Taiwan & South Korea have seen liberalization & a mobilization for democracy. While modernization theory leads us to expect such developments in societies that are most economically developed, Hong Kong does not confirm that expectation. Two research problems are addressed: (1) absence of full democratization in Hong Kong & its slow pace even after 1984, & (2) the late emergence since 1986 of a prodemocracy movement. In both cases, emphasis is on the role of the special constraints faced by Hong Kong. To explain the choices of prodemocracy elites, a bargaining perspective is proposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29563 / ISA / 1994 / 9824

Singer, Brian C. J. (Glendon Coll York U, Toronto Ontario M4N 3M6 [Tel: 416-538-8335]), **Ideology and Critical Theory.**

¶ Considers the fate of the term "ideology" in critical theory. In the first generation, critical theory originally presented itself as ideology critique, but later abandoned the concept, claiming that before the total "untruth" of a one-dimension society, ideology was disappearing. There was, in effect, a Frankfurt version of "the end of ideology," which served as an ironic counterpoint to the arguments associated with the name of Daniel Bell. With the second generation—ie, with Jürgen Habermas—the one-dimensional thesis was rejected, & the concept of ideology made a brief comeback, notably in the critique of science & ideology. However, for reasons that were never fully explicated, the term would largely disappear with the turn toward intersubjectivity & away from the "philosophy of consciousness." Here, it is explored why the term was abandoned for a second time, & what was thereby gained or lost for critical social analysis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29564 / ISA / 1994 / 9825

Singer, Brian C. J. (Glendon Coll York U, Toronto Ontario M4N 3M6 [Tel: 416-538-8335]), **Rationality and Irrationality in National Identity.**

¶ National identity tends to be conceptualized in terms of a single opposition—a "rational" & "irrational" pole. Typically, France has been represented as originating & embodying the rational pole, the nation-as-contract, & Germany the irrational pole, the nation-as-ethnic community. This opposition, however, plays itself out within each of the poles, such that there is an irrational moment in the rational pole & a rational moment in the irrational pole. It is suggested here that the rationality of the rational pole is limited, & that the idea of a fully rational national identity involves serious difficulties of both a theoretical & institutional nature. The French revolution illustrates an unparallel, but ultimately unsuccessful attempt to constitute the nation in the purely contractualist sense. A short consideration of the possible implications of the seeming impossibility of forming a fully rational, civic nation is included. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29565 / ISA / 1994 / 9826

Singer, Hermann (U Regensburg, D-93040 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0941-943-2292; Fax: 0941-943-4936]), **Kalman Filtering and Maximum Likelihood Estimation of Dynamic Panel Models.**

¶ Panel data are modeled as dynamic structural equations in continuous time (stochastic differential equations). The continuously moving latent state vector is mapped to an observable time series (or panel) with the help of a measurement equation including errors of measurement (continuous-discrete state space model). Therefore the approach is able to handle data with irregularly observed waves & missing values. The latent state can be estimated optimally by using a Kalman filter algorithm, whereas maximum likelihood estimates of the unknown structural matrices are obtained with a quasi Newton algorithm utilizing an analytical score function. The methods are implemented in the SAS/IML program package LSDE (Linear Stochastic Differential Equations [see Singer, H., "Continuous-Time Dynamical Systems with Sampled Data, Errors of Measurement and Unobserved Components," *Journal of Time Series Analysis*, 1993, 14, 5]). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29566 / ISA / 1994 / 9827

Singh, Alka (Dept Sociology Banaras Hindu U, Varanasi 221005 India [Tel: 311-763]), **Political Patronage and Religious Revivalism in India: The Shah Bano Case.**

¶ The Shah Bano case, regarding a widow's maintenance, is a test case of India's secular commitment, Muslim orthodoxy, & the status of Muslim women. The case clearly unveils the process of religious revivalism substantiated by political patronage of the minority community. While India is a secular country, the last decade has been marked by a distinct reversal of the secular forces & a revival of fundamentalist tones. The Shah Bano case sparked a nationwide stir & widened the cleavage between Hindus & Muslims, while dividing the Muslim community. It subsequently made clear that the Muslim community in general & its leaders in particular are turning to traditional orthodoxy to fulfill their desire to preserve their community's identity, & also for self-aggrandizement. The controversy sparked by the Shah Bano case has ended in the exclusion of Muslim women from the purview of section 125, Criminal Procedure Code of secular India. The Government of India succumbed to the pressure of Muslim orthodoxy, at the cost of the welfare of Muslim women. The poor, illiterate Muslim woman benefits from neither the old nor the new laws, suffering in silence & sacrificing herself at the altar of religious orthodoxy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29567 / ISA / 1994 / 9828

Singh, Ghanshyam M. (Magadh U, Bodh Gaya Bihar India), **Unified Political Approach for the Global Poor.**

¶ After the collapse of the Soviet system & rapid change in the socialist political structure of European countries, the global poor of the Third World are left without ideological or political alternatives, & must now attempt to assimilate in a unipolar world. The swift change in the global political scenario is examined, exploring potentials of a unified political approach for the global poor. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29568 / ISA / 1994 / 9829

Singh, Harjinder (Guru Nanak Dev U, Amritsar 143005 India [Fax: 91-183-258820]), **Changes in Politico Economic Conditions, Public Policy and Investments in Housing.**

¶ Investigates the impact of changes in political & economic environment & public policy on the investment decisions of households regarding ownership housing, based on survey data from 400 residents of Ludhiana, India. Households make housing investment decisions in order to maximize lifetime returns subject to multiperiod budget constraints, eg, related to income, prices, investment rates, & wealth. Changes in transaction costs & mortgage credit further influence the market adjustment process. The government exerts an indirect influence on housing investment decisions through monetary & tax policies, & also directly effects such decisions through zoning regulations, subsidization of housing cost, & housing finance. Further, it is shown how public intervention has segmented the city housing markets & influenced the level of investments in housing in different housing markets. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29569 / ISA / 1994 / 9830

Singh, K. P. (Dept Sociology Panjab U, Chandigarh 150014 India [Tel: 541452]), **Family Decision Making Processes and Demographic Behaviour.**

¶ Decision making is the central activity of every family organization; every family has some pattern of internal differentiation based on power & authority. Decision making in the area of fertility & family planning is a complex psychological process involving cognitive, conative, & affective aspects of behavior. There are several paradigms to study fertility decision making. In India, due to increased women's education & employment, autocratic participation is gradually losing its hold & there appears to be a good deal of husband-wife concurrence in adoption of contraception. An attempt is made here to examine the role of decision making in the acceptance of small family norm & adoption of contraception. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29570 / ISA / 1994 / 9831

Singh, Kanti (Government Women's Coll, Gulzarbagh Patna Bihar India), **Women Power of the Global Poor.**

¶ Argues that the contribution of women to economic development has not been assessed in proper perspective in the Third World. Although women have been a strength & leading force in many socioeconomic pro-

grams of the global poor, this force has not been given proper consideration at the appraisal level of economic development programs. The role of women in Third World countries is assessed &, on the basis of macrolevel study, ways in which women's roles can be appraised are suggested. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29571 / ISA / 1994 / 9832

Singh, Raghu N. (Dept Sociology East Texas State U, Commerce 75429 [Tel: 903-886-5324; Fax: 903-886-5039]), **Poverty, Alcoholism, and Mental Health: A Study of Colonias at Texas-Mexico Border.**

¶ Analyzes quality of life in colonias (neighborhoods) of TX-Mexico border communities, using 400+ interviews of residents of a relatively large colonia conducted 1992/93 focusing on mental health, substance abuse, & quality of community services. Data indicate that quality of life was quite low in terms of various criteria. Use of alcohol & other types of substance abuses was common. Selected indicators of mental health were found to be strongly correlated to substance abuse, unemployment, & poverty. Policy implications are drawn. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29572 / ISA / 1994 / 9833

Singh, Raghu N. (Dept Sociology East Texas State U, Commerce 75429 [Tel: 903-886-5324; Fax: 903-886-5039]), **Low Quality of Life as a Major Part of the US-Mexico Borderland.**

¶ Empirical data were collected during 1992/93 to examine quality of life (QOL) in colonias (neighborhoods) located in the lower Rio Grande valley in TX. Quantitative & qualitative data were obtained regarding physical characteristics (water quality, sewage, streets, housing), availability of community services, economic conditions, demographic characteristics, & sociopsychological aspects of people's lives, & 317 residents were interviewed. Overall, results show that QOL in colonias is pathetically low. Implications are drawn for future research & policy formation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29573 / ISA / 1994 / 9834

Singh, Suresh K. (Anthropological Survey India, R. K. Puram New Delhi 110066 [Tel: 91-11-608229]), **Anthropology of Famine: The Indian Scenario.**

¶ Famine in India has been reported primarily as an economic crisis; its study as a social phenomenon—involving disruption of family, disintegration of community, large-scale migration, & breakdown of moral order—is of relatively recent origin. The turn-of-the-century Bengal famine was the first to be studied by social scientists, but their work was fragmentary. Not until the mid-1950s were drought-induced scarcities & famines studied holistically as social crises, with roots in the social structure. Famine is no longer studied as an episode, but as a process, & hunger is addressed through an appropriate mix of social & public policies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29574 / ISA / 1994 / 9835

Singharoy, Debal Kumar (School Social Sciences Indira Gandhi National Open U, New Delhi India [Tel: 657143]), **Agricultural Backwardness, Deprivation and Political Mobilisation: The Changing Facets of Dependency Relations in Rural India.**

¶ Examines political mobilization generated out of persisting agricultural backwardness & deprivation of the marginal section of population in rural India, focusing on West Bengal, which is economically backward & highly stratified, & has witnessed significant political transformations & persistent mass mobilizations. Based on empirical field investigation, it is argued that the economic security of the poor peasants, sharecroppers, agricultural laborers, & artisans has not been ensured. Significantly the communists, who have been ruling the state since 1977, have been unable to bring sustainable agricultural development in rural areas, or to create potential, alternative avenues of employment. Empirical evidence also shows that, without the expansion of potential avenues of employment, & with persisting agricultural backwardness, there has been a phenomenal increase in unemployment among both educated & uneducated youths & an increase in the number of households living in poverty. In recent years, politics has been the important channel for the elevation of economic status; in this process, a new form of dependency has emerged whereby the marginal section of rural society & the unemployed youth have been dependent on political leaders for transacting unlawful trade across the border & getting various economic benefits & social security. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S29575 / ISA / 1994 / 9836

**Singharoy, Debal Kumar** (School Social Sciences Indira Gandhi National Open U, New Delhi India (Tel: 657143)), **New Technology and Rural Women: From Immurement to Empowerment or Empowerment to Immurement?**

¶ Describes the broad social processes generated with the intervention of modern agricultural technology in the agrarian sector in India & locates the changing role & status of women within these processes. Data from four villages located in different agroclimatic zones of the states of Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra reveal that new technology has contributed enormously toward the growing regional disparity & class inequality, & that the changes in the organization of production have promoted gender segregation. Women's work burden has increased, but they still remain a deprived, powerless group, with unequal access to education, health care facilities, food, property, & participation in decision making processes. Where modern technology has fostered a green revolution & greater class & status differentiation leading to the withdrawal of women from manual work & their immurement in the household, the patriarchal norms of dominant caste groups have become stronger. However, where modern technology has not been widely accepted & inequality has not been sharpened, eg. in tribal villages, the traditional & less patriarchal norms of the tribal groups have remained less affected by the processes of change. The intervention of modern technology & the increase in rural-urban continuum have adverse effects on traditional tribal institutions, in many cases increasing poverty & the drudgery of tribal women's work. It is found that new agricultural technology, while aiming for the empowerment of rural folk with enhanced resources & employment opportunities, in reality has brought various new dimensions of segregation & immurement for many women. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29576 / ISA / 1994 / 9837

**Singharoy, Debal Kumar** (School Social Sciences Indira Gandhi National Open U, New Delhi India (Tel: 657143)), **Social Deprivation, Collective Mobilisation, and Empowerment of Women: Some Sociological Issues.**

¶ Examines the empowerment of women in rural India in the context of their social deprivation & collective mobilization using primary & secondary source data. The status of Indian women is located within the broad vision of the constitution & the socioeconomic realities of the society. Although the constitution of India has committed to the equal status of women & empowered the state to make special provisions for women, there exist enormous gaps & contradictions between the constitutional mandates & the inherited social realities pertaining to the status of women. It is argued that because India is a stratified society in which women have remained economically invisible & exploited, constitutional mandates & development strategies have been unable to address gender issues effectively. There have been growing imbalances between the sexes in terms of their access to education, employment & productive resources, health & legal facilities, & representation in the decision-making bodies. There have been mobilizations of rural women against such inequalities in some parts of the country. However, these mobilizations have not been always persistent & wide-spread across the country, & the process of women's empowerment is constrained by the adverse sociocultural matrix of India's traditional society. Only effective education, economic measures, & persistent radical mobilization of women will pave the way for women's empowerment in the rural society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29577 / ISA / 1994 / 9838

**Sirovátka, Tomáš** (Faculty Economics & Administration Masaryk U, Brno 65790 Czech Republic (Tel: 42-5-42321209; Fax: 42-5-42214769)), **Individual and Social Capitals in the Process of Transition as the Sources of Individual Adaptation and Career Chances.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ A search for an empirically based answer to the question of how various forms of capital influence strategies of individual adaptation to social change & the career changes & social mobility in the process of transformation of postcommunist society. Analysis of interviews with 150 people who departed from 2 privatized enterprises in the Czech Republic 1990-1992 are evaluated. The data enable typological constructions supported by cross-tabulations & by results of factor analysis of mobility sources. The findings are brought into coherence with more comprehensive &

quantitatively oriented studies of social stratification & mobility carried out in the Czech Republic. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29578 / ISA / 1994 / 9839

**Sirvent, Maria Teresa** (Instit Research Sciences Education U Buenos Aires, Argentina (Tel: 0541-97-6244; Fax: 0541-432-2292)), **Sociological Theory, Participatory Action Research and Popular Education: The Politics of Education in Latin America.**

¶ Presents social, economic, political, & intellectual characteristics of the 1960s & 1970s in Latin America as the contextual emergence of participatory action research (PAR), a scientific process to generate knowledge through a methodological approach characterized by the production of collective knowledge. It is seen as the dialectical articulation of three processes: research, education, & participation. Popular education (PE) in some Latin American countries, eg. Argentina, has its origins in the history of the socialist & anarchist worker movements at the end of the nineteenth century. However, it was in the 1960s that the concept & the theoretical framework for PE began to be consolidated. PAR & PE have several characteristics in common, especially in relation to their political concerns & epistemological bases: to generate scientific knowledge not only to interpret reality, but to transform it; & to see knowledge in the pedagogical space as an instrument to help social classes achieve their objective interests. Research experiences articulating the three processes of PAR in urban peripheries of Latin American countries are discussed. Distorted practices in the spheres of PAR & PE & some of the challenges that experiences of PAR & PE have to face vis-à-vis the characteristics of the present historical time & neoconservatism are also discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29579 / ISA / 1994 / 9840

**Sitas, Ari** (Center Industrial & Labour Studies U Natal, Durban 4001 South Africa (Tel: 27-31-260-2302; Fax: 27-31-260-2214)), **Black Labour in the Making of South Africa's Popular-Democratic Movement: 1979-1990.**

¶ Since 1973, black laborers in South Africa's manufacturing & mining industries have played a significant role in South Africa's sociopolitical life. An attempt is made to synthesize theoretically the results of five case studies of such activity. The case studies combined participant observation research & structured interviews with workers, shop stewards, & the unemployed over a 10-year period. It is argued that an understanding of crises in ordinary people's cultural formations, & how these interact with the mobilizing narratives of political & social organizations, explains much more than reductionist accounts of structural strain or crisis. They also explain the logic of their fragmentation & demise. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29580 / ISA / 1994 / 9841

**Skapska, Grażyna** (Instit Sociology Jagiellonian U, PL-31041 Cracow Poland (Tel: 4812-22-21-19; Fax: 4812-22-21-29)), **Poland: Social Pact as the Source of Post-Communist Law.**

¶ A critical analysis of conditions & processes characteristic of the emerging postcommunist law in Poland focuses on society's problems of the legitimacy of law. Social pacts & contracts are analyzed as the main source of the new laws. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29581 / ISA / 1994 / 9842

**Sklair, Leslie** (Dept Sociology London School Economics, WC2A 2AE England (Tel: 071-955-7299; Fax: 071-955-7405)), **The Culture-Ideology of Consumerism in Urban China.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Locates the study of consumption & consumerism in China within a global system perspective & investigates the idea that a culture-ideology of consumerism is being created in urban China as it is in other parts of the noncapitalist & former communist worlds. From a sample of 591 respondents in Shanghai work units, groups of proconsumers, moderate consumers, & anticonsumers are identified. Responses relating to their attitudes about advertising & consumption, purchase of consumer durables, & knowledge of ten specific global brands are reported & discussed within the global system framework. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29582 / ISA / 1994 / 9843

Sklair, Leslie (Dept Sociology London School Economics, WC2A 2AE England (Tel: 071-955-7299; Fax: 071-955-7405)), **Transnational Corporations, Classes and Consumerism: The Global and the Local in Northern Mexico and Southern China.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ There are many important local peculiarities in the development strategies embodied in the *maquila* industry in northern Mexico & the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone in southern People's Republic of China. It is argued that these have to be interpreted in the context of the global capitalist system. The roles of the transnational corporations, the transnational capitalist class, & the culture-ideology of consumerism & their likely social & environmental consequences in Mexican & Chinese development strategies are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29583 / ISA / 1994 / 9844

Sklair, Leslie (Dept Sociology London School Economics, WC2A 2AE England (Tel: 071-955-7299; Fax: 071-955-7405)), **Globalizing Disruptions: Social Movements against the Transnational Corporations, the Transnational Capitalist Class and the Culture-Ideology of Consumerism.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Although capitalism is increasingly organized on a global basis (the global system thesis), effective opposition to capitalist practices tends to be manifest locally (the local disruption thesis). The traditional response of the labor movement to global capitalist hegemony has been to try to forge international links between workers in different countries; this strategy has generally failed. It is argued that some alternative analysis is required. The rationale & characteristics of such an analysis—globalizing disruption—are discussed in the context of oppositions to the practices of the transnational corporations, the transnational capitalist class & its local affiliates, & the culture-ideology of consumerism. A sociological evaluation of the politics of resisting global capitalism through the transition from social democracy to democratic socialism is presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29584 / ISA / 1994 / 9845

Skoog, Christian S. (Population Division UN, 2 UN Plaza New York NY 10017 (Tel: 212-963-3204; Fax: 212-963-2147)), **The Quality and Use of Census Data on International Migrants.**

¶ Discusses the advantages & disadvantages of census data in relation to other data sources on international migration & establishes the need to complement census data with other sources. The accuracy & comparability of census information is analyzed. Estimates of the foreign-born population in 1965, 1975, & 1985 are derived from the data available for as many countries as possible. Changes within & between countries & regions in the foreign-born populations are investigated. Estimated populations are used to examine the demographic impact of migration in different countries or regions. Despite the uncertain nature of some of the estimates obtained, it is clear that relatively few countries host the majority of international migrants. Our estimates permit an assessment of whether that set of countries has changed significantly through time. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29585 / ISA / 1994 / 9846

Skrede, Kari (Instit Applied Social Research, N-0260 Oslo Norway (Tel: 47-22-554510; Fax: 47-22-431385)), **Changes in the Economic Role of Women: New Opportunities for Economic Leadership and Influence?**

¶ Increased participation in paid work & changes in family structure have made women's role as providers more visible. In several countries, women's share of elected positions in the political elite has increased markedly over the last decade. Focus here is on different types of economic leadership, relating the concept to different arenas of economic activity & decision making: the family, the market, & the state. Women's opportunity structures with respect to economic leadership must be linked to social, economic, & political development processes. An analytical framework & research strategies are developed for combining structural data on women's economic activity & status with microdata on women's integration in decision-making processes in different types of

arenas/organizations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29586 / ISA / 1994 / 9847

Skvortsov, N. & Dressler-Holohan, Wanda, **Social and National Movements in Western Countries and Some Countries of the Russian Federation: A First Thematic Comparison.**

¶ Illustrates thematic convergences between national movements in Western & Russian Federation nations in the 1980s, & social movements supporting each other in claims for democratic rights. It is shown that national movements have taken another path in the 1990s, relying on new paradigms linked with the weakening of social movements, the new economical & political context, & the new configuration of the national question. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29587 / ISA / 1994 / 9848

Slusareva, Tatiana A. (Research Center Informosociologiya, Dina-movskaya 2 Kharkov Ukraine 310023 (Tel: 0572-693666)), **On the Problem of Women in the Ukrainian Labour Market.**

¶ Argues that the critical situation in the Ukrainian economy is seriously affecting the position of women. To long-standing problems, new ones have been added: the deficit of consumer goods, the decline in real incomes, & unemployment. Data from a 1992/93 study of social processes in the labor market in eastern Ukraine show growing discrimination against women. In conditions of transition to market-based relations, the number of jobless is growing, 70% of whom are women. Few women have been taught a new trade, & women's overload with household work does not help them to study properly. In conditions of sharp rises in prices, long-standing unemployment has put women & their family members in poverty. The problem of unemployment, however new in Ukraine, is pressing; a modern concept of women's employment is needed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29588 / ISA / 1994 / 9849

Smit, Johannes H., Dykstra, Wil & Van der Zouwen, Johannes (Vrye U, NL-1075 AZ Amsterdam Netherlands (Tel: 31-20-6738351; e-mail: v7ousmit@hasara11)), **Suggestive Interviewer Behaviour in Surveys: An Experimental Study.**

¶ Discusses the consequences of suggestive interviewer behavior as a potential source of bias in obtaining valid answers in survey settings. It is hypothesized that: (1) suggestive interviewer behavior while asking closed questions, or during probing, influences the response in the direction of the suggested answer; & (2) parameter estimations of relationships with variables measured with questions liable to this suggestive behavior are biased. Three kinds of suggestive interviewer behavior concerning the presentation of response alternatives, following a closed question about consequences of aging, were systematically varied in a field experiment across different groups of randomly selected older (55+) respondents (N = 224). After obtaining the response, the interviewer asked for the motivation for this response, thereby systematically suggesting a particular aspect of aging. After these manipulations, respondents were asked to evaluate a number of aspects, among them those previously suggested to the respondent. The distributions of the responses to the closed question proved to differ between experimental groups: suggested answers were indeed mentioned more often. Finally, the correlation between this variable & other variables, eg. age, turned out to be dependent on the experimental condition. The experiment shows that suggestive interviewing indeed has a negative effect on the quality of data. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29589 / ISA / 1994 / 9850

Smith, David M. & Blanc, Maurice (Middlesex U, Enfield EN3 4SF England (Tel: 44-81-362-54-94; Fax: 44-81-805-07-02)), **Aspects of Citizenship Rights of Ethnic Minorities in the United Kingdom, Germany and France.**

¶ Offers a detailed analysis of the legislation about citizenship rights & access to them by ethnic minorities in three European countries: the UK, Germany, & France. It is argued that citizenship is defined differently in each country. In general, the UK may be seen as an example of citizenship based on territoriality & can be contrasted with that of Germany, which illustrates the idea of citizenship based on ethnicity. France combines elements of the two. Examination of the detailed legislation in each country, the most recent changes in the law, & the accompanying public debates & direction of social change shows that ethnicity informs both the debates & the drafting of such legislation in all three countries. Not

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all legislation relating to ethnic minorities' access to citizenship rights is necessarily antidiscriminatory. The development of legislation within Europe that attempts to protect ethnic minorities against discriminatory practice is explored, & recommendations are made for the best practice in the context of developing greater European unity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29590 / ISA / 1994 / 9851

**Smith, David M. & Blanc, Maurice** (Middlesex U, Enfield EN3 4SF England (Tel: 44-81-362-54-94; Fax: 44-81-805-07-02)), **Some Conceptual Considerations of Ethnicity and Citizenship in the European Union.**

¶ Examines the question of citizenship in democratic society & the treatment of ethnic minorities in the UK, Germany, & France by utilizing a conceptual framework of citizenship rights derived from T. H. Marshall (1950) & the definition of ethnic group used by Max Weber (1968). In the case of the UK, citizenship appears to be based strongly on territoriality, though with some ethnic elements. In Germany nationality is based almost exclusively on ethnicity. France appears to combine elements of both conceptions. These different conceptual bases of citizenship not only affect citizenship rights but also strongly influence the terminology & thus the language within which social research into citizenship & ethnic minorities is conducted. Like Jürgen Habermas (1990), one sees a relationship between any given "demos" & its "ethnos" such that any analysis of democratic societies must include a recognition of the ethnicity of the majority or dominant population. Conclusions for the European Community are drawn & recommendations suggested. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29591 / ISA / 1994 / 9852

**Smith, Ken R. & Waitzman, Norman J.** (Dept Family & Consumer Studies U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112 (Tel: 801-581-7847; Fax: 801-581-5156)), **Women and Whether Social Class Matters: Gender Differences in Mortality by Social Class in the U.S..**

¶ A comparison of occupational class & labor force participation differentials in mortality by gender is made to determine whether these differentials may be attributable to specific mortality risk factors. Special attention is given to the effects played by marital status in mediating the impact of occupational status on mortality. Data consist of interviews, physical examinations, & mortality follow-ups conducted with a national sample of Ss 1971-1987. Results indicate that the most lethal occupational class for women appears to be homemaking; for men, it is being in a job that, while secure, is often machine-paced & subject to strict timetables. This suggests a common theme about the effects of control over one's job & its effect on health outcomes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29592 / ISA / 1994 / 9853

**Smith, Michael** (McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T5 (Tel: 19-514-398-68-68; Fax: 19-514-389-74-76)), **Industrial Policy in a Federal Context: The Case of Canada.**

¶ There are two principal rationales for industrial policies: (1) difficulties in securing property rights over innovations produce less than optimal investments in technology; & (2) there are significant advantages to production in high technology areas, but the innovation required to enter a high technology area is so risky & costly that it is unlikely to occur in the most desirable amounts without some degree of government support. A comparison is made of the characteristics, (apparent) objectives, & outcomes of industrial policy at both the federal & provincial level in postwar Canada, with each of these rationales for industrial policy. Implications for the development of a workable industrial policy of the division of policy responsibilities produced by the Canadian federal structure are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29593 / ISA / 1994 / 9854

**Smith, Neil** (Geography Dept State U New Jersey Rutgers, New Brunswick 08903-5080 (Tel: 908-932-4103; Fax: 908-932-0006)), **Gentrification and Disinvestment.**

¶ It is argued that the prolonged economic depression that has affected most cities of the developed capitalist world since the late 1980s brought about higher levels of disinvestment in housing; however, far from heralding the demise of gentrification, this trend is likely to result in increased gentrification when/if the depression recedes. Disinvestment is a central element of the conditions causing gentrification. Further, to the extent that this prediction is fulfilled, it supports an explanation of gen-

trification that pays full attention to the production-side argument. Data on disinvestment in New York City's Lower East Side are presented in support of the argument. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29594 / ISA / 1994 / 9855

**Smith, Philip** (Dept Anthropology & Sociology U Queensland, 4072 Australia (Tel: 07-365-2204; Fax: 07-365-1544)), **Narratives of Violence: Trust, Order and Civil Discourse.**

¶ Looks at the relationship between culture, trust, & violence in the context of civil & media discourse. In times of crisis, civil society advocates trust or consent to violence on the basis of the narratives through which it employs events. In as far as popular & civil sentiments operate as a constraint on policymakers & the military, these narratives can be considered a causal factor with an independent impact on the shape of foreign policy. Civil discourse is structured by a set of binary codes that specify civic virtues & vices. These codes provide the foundation for more complex narratives, which are used to account for the past & present, & to predict the uncertain future. A systematic model of narratives is developed that builds on the structuralist tradition in literary criticism & traces the relationships between trust, narrative, & violence. This model of codes & narratives is briefly applied in a controlled comparison of British & US responses to Gamal Abdel Nasser & the 1956 Suez crisis, & Saddam Hussein & the 1990/91 Persian Gulf war. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29595 / ISA / 1994 / 9856

**Smith, Philip** (Dept Anthropology & Sociology U Queensland, 4072 Australia (Tel: 07-365-2204; Fax: 07-365-1544)), **Celebrating the Autonomy of Culture: The New Wave of American Cultural Sociology.**

¶ Explores the emergence of a distinctive new approach to the sociology of culture in the US over the past fifteen years. The central issue in this approach is the "autonomy of culture," which can be defined as the concrete operation of symbols & discourses in a manner analogous to that of independent variables. The historical & disciplinary origins of this approach are traced, & various ways in which the autonomy of culture has been theorized & demonstrated examined. The tradition that is now emerging in the US forms a contrast with the dominant approaches to culture in Europe. However, there are some points of convergence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29596 / ISA / 1994 / 9857

**Smith, Philip** (Dept Anthropology & Sociology U Queensland, 4072 Australia (Tel: 07-365-2204; Fax: 07-365-1544)), **Comparative Discourses of Civil Society: Communism, Fascism, Democracy.**

¶ A comparative examination of the civic culture & civil discourses associated with the three central political traditions of the twentieth century—democracy, fascism, & communism—arguing that they can be considered as transpositions of a single binary code. From the mid-nineteenth century onward, fascist & communist civil discourses challenged an established democratic discourse by selectively reordering key concepts within the binary code of democratic civil society, & offered competing narrative frames through which members could organize their experiences & understandings of the world, which provided the foundation for extensive political mobilization & world-transforming activity. This thesis is examined with regard to exemplary fascist & communist discourses taken from various European contexts. It is argued that although civil society is usually depicted as antithetical to totalitarianism, this is perhaps a result of overgeneralization from the experience in Eastern Europe. A review of relevant empirical research suggests that totalitarian traditions may emerge from & exist symbiotically with particular discourses, practices, & formations of civil society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29597 / ISA / 1994 / 9858

**Smits, Jeroen, Ultee, Wout & Lammers, Jan** (Dept Sociology Nijmegen U, NL-6500 HK Netherlands (e-mail: u211456@vm.uci.kun.nl)), **Educational and Occupational Homogamy in 60 Nations.**

¶ A central question in stratification research is whether the social structure of developing societies becomes more open with increasing industrialization & modernization. In the past, this question has been answered using the degree of occupational mobility as a measure of social openness; more recently, the degree of educational heterogamy has been used to measure openness. Here, the degrees of educational & occupational heterogamy are used to explore differences in social openness between 60 societies. Explanatory variables include: gross domestic product per capita, degree of income inequality, characteristics of the political system, & dominant religion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29598 / ISA / 1994 / 19859

**Smolicz, Jerzy J.** (Centre Intercultural Studies & Multicultural Education U Adelaide, 5005 South Australia [Tel: 618-303-5831; Fax: 618-224-0464]), **Multiculturalism and Language Core Values from a Memoir Perspective.**

¶ Examines linguistic & cultural maintenance among members of the Polish minority ethnic group in the context of Australia & its multicultural policies. It is argued that the survival of a minority culture as a viable entity that can be transmitted to the next generation depends on the preservation of its core values. Loss of core values leads to the disintegration of the culture into residues & fragments so that group members are forced to adopt the linguistic & core values of the dominant group. Polish experiences in Australia are investigated using the theory & method of humanistic sociology, originally developed by Florian Znaniecki, which relies on written memoirs as the source of data. Two sets of Polish Australians were asked to write about their experiences growing up & living in Australia as members of a cultural & linguistic minority. One set were young people educated in Australia, the other were parents who migrated with their children, after completing all their education in Poland. Analysis of memoirs revealed that the Polish language was a core value for most Polish-Australian respondents. Some had made great efforts to ensure that their children were bilingual by maintaining Polish alongside their acquisition of English. Others regretted that they had no opportunity to learn Polish, especially reading & writing, & felt that they had been marginalized from the Polish-Australian group as a result. It is concluded that the Polish language can survive as a core value in Australia provided that the overarching framework of Australia's multicultural society is flexible enough to accept & even foster bilingualism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29599 / ISA / 1994 / 19860

**Smolicz, Jerzy J.** (Centre Intercultural Studies & Multicultural Education U Adelaide, 5005 South Australia [Tel: 618-303-5831; Fax: 618-224-0464]), **Monolingual Myopia and Minority Rights: A Core Value Perspective from Australia.**

¶ Analyzes "monolingual myopia" as an attitude that shows little regard for the death of languages, in contrast to the widespread concern over the extinction of a plant or animal species. Although competence in one language does not preclude mastery of others, there is often a fear that bilingualism will undermine the position of the dominant group & its language. The concept of core values of culture is useful to highlight the role that language plays in maintaining the authenticity of culture in the life of many groups. The Australian linguistic landscape is then described in terms of a model of linguistic rights, ranging from prohibition to promotion of minority languages. Australia is compared to the situation emerging in the European Community in relation to the existence of an overarching framework of shared values & the development of language policies enabling young people both to maintain their mother tongue & to gain competence in languages other than their own. At present in Australia, latent linguisticism appears to be holding back the implementation of a national language policy designed to foster the bilingual potential of the population, especially among Australians of non-English-speaking background whose knowledge & understanding can be used in developing trade & social relations with Asia & Europe. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29600 / ISA / 1994 / 19861

**Smolicz, Jerzy J.** (Centre Intercultural Studies & Multicultural Education U Adelaide 5005 South Australia [Tel: 618-303-5831; Fax: 618-224-0464]), **Cultural Diversity and Catholic Unity: The Australian Experience of Multiculturalism in Church Life and Education.**

¶ The Catholic church regards itself as a worldwide religion that attempts to safeguard doctrinal unity, while permitting the expression of faith in a variety of languages & cultural modes. In an ethnically plural society, achievement of the goal of "unity in diversity" is vital, if the church is to remain true to its universal mission. Analysis includes the two-fold dilemmas facing the Catholic church in Australia, with special reference to education as a touchstone of the application of theory to practice. This involves recognition of the desire of the national churches for greater autonomy from Rome in the name of "unculturation," which permits the translation of church dogma into the local cultural medium. At the same time, there is acknowledgement of the aspirations of ethnic minorities within culturally heterogeneous societies to retain the right of access to the central institutions in Rome as a counterbalance to the homogenizing tendencies of the local hierarchies mostly composed of members of the dominant group. A culturally pluralist solution in the Australia-

lian Catholic church is offered through a balance between the legitimate guidance of central authorities, whether in the Roman Curia or national episcopates, & the equally legitimate demands of cultural groups, whether majority or minority, to worship & receive education through the medium of their home traditions & languages. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29601 / ISA / 1994 / 19862

**Snijders, Chris** (U Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands [Tel: 31-030-534685; e-mail: snijders@fsw.ruu.nl]), **Cooperation via Hostage Posting: The Impact of Incomplete Information.**

¶ Actors, both natural & corporate, voluntarily engage in transactions involving tangible & intangible goods. Some of these transactions can be considered problematic in the sense that ample incentives for opportunistic behavior can be foreseen to occur after actual accomplishment of the transaction. An investigation of how the involved actors can reshape their incentive structure to adequately foreclose subsequent opportunism focuses on the posting of hostages (in the sense of pledging a bond) to accomplish this goal. Discussion covers the impact that incomplete information on the (game theoretical) "type" of the other actor has on the conditions "adequate hostages" should fulfill. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29602 / ISA / 1994 / 19863

**Snijders, Ger J. M. E. & Akkerboom, Johan C.** (Statistics Netherlands, PO Box 4481 Heerlen NL-6411 DT Netherlands [Tel: 31-45-706995; Fax: 31-45-727440]), **Question Pre-Scoring on Wording and Sentence Structure? An Expert Validation Study.**

¶ In a cognitive questionnaire laboratory, questions may be investigated with regard to problems in comprehension, retrieval & evaluation of information, & response generation. Prescoring of questions can be very helpful as a preliminary to such laboratory research. In a validation study, expert judgments on wording & sentence structure were compared with a set of objective, "diagnostic" characteristics. Language experts were asked to focus on the "listenability" of questions, while assessing the language use of several "CBS" questions. Interviews were simulated with every expert including the simultaneous assessment of question wording & sentence structure on a 5-point scale. The expert judgments were summarized into two "TMP" scores per question, representing "totals of minus points" for wording & sentence structure, respectively. Associations between TMP scores & objective, linguistic characteristics were analyzed. Results indicated that sentence structure characteristics, eg, number of words, number of syllables, number of subsentences of a question, & perhaps even number & length of lists, appear to be suitable for spotting potential comprehension problems. Prescoring on wording does not seem to be very rewarding. The ultimate test lies in the amount of variation in cognitive laboratory results that can be explained by linguistic prescores. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29603 / ISA / 1994 / 19864

**Snow, David A. & Cress, Daniel** (Dept Sociology U Arizona, Tucson 85721 [Tel: 602-621-3804; Fax: 602-621-9875]), **Variation in the Organizational Dynamics of Homeless Mobilization across American Cities.**

¶ An examination of the organizational context & dynamics of collective action among the homeless in 8 US cities in the late 1980s. Not only has there been considerable collective action mobilization among the homeless, but 15 homeless social movement organizations (SMOs) were formed in the 8 research locales. However, not all of the SMOs were equally viable as organizational entities or equally successful in achieving their goals. The organizational relationships, characteristics, & dynamics that account for this variation are explored. The findings & analysis advance understanding of the homeless & of poor people's movements & organizational issues in the study of social movements more generally. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29604 / ISA / 1994 / 19865

**Snyder, Francis** (European University Instit, I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole Florence Italy [Tel: 39-55-4685213; Fax: 39-55-4685200]), **Legislative Process in the European Community.**

¶ Focuses on the 1980 enactment of the European Community (EC) sheepmeat regime, which represents a type of economic regulatory legislation that is a central feature of the EC's Common Agricultural Policy. Data from published & unpublished documents & interviews are drawn on to analyze the structures, interests, ideologies, & processes by which

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this & similar legislation are enacted. The presuppositions of the research are: (1) the meaning of law & its practice may be better understood if legal institutions, ideas, rules, & processes are placed in their social, political, & economic context; (2) the structure, function, & operation of EC institutions & the enactment of related laws are closely linked; (3) the meaning of law & its practice are the result of social processes of negotiation, which involve diverse, conflicting perspectives or working ideologies, based on different objective or subjective interests; & (4) the social meaning of law & its practice are almost inevitably contested, & hence are often the object of social & legal conflicts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29605 / ISA / 1994 / 9866

**Soboleva, Svetlana & Steinberg, Vladimir** (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering Siberian Branch Russian Academy Sciences, 17 Lavrentiev Prospekt 630090 Novosibirsk (Tel: 7-3832-354426; Fax: 7-3832-355580)), **Demographic Problems of Siberia in Transition Period to Market Economy.**

¶ For all the inertia of demographic processes, the Siberian population has quickly reacted to alterations in living conditions (socioeconomic, political, ecological, etc) in terms of demographic, including reproductive, behavior. As a result, in the dynamics of the demographic situation in Siberian regions, some changes have occurred during the last three years that go beyond the frameworks of tendencies of previous years. Focus here is on problems of territorial redistribution & migration, changes of sex & age structure, birth & death rates, & life expectancy, estimating their potential & consequences. Also considered are the urban & rural settlements of western & eastern Siberia. The supporting data are drawn from state statistics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29606 / ISA / 1994 / 9867

**Sokolov, Vassily I. & Nikitina, Elena N.** (Russian Academy Sciences, 2/3 Khlebny per Moscow 121814 (Tel: 095-202-5780; Fax: 095-200-1207)), **Russia and Climate Change Management: Some Options and Constraints.**

¶ An examination of the potential conflict of national interests among the new states of the former USSR within the common international strategy of managing climate change. Specifics in the formation of the national approach to the global climate issue, & its impact on the national & regional levels are also analyzed. Special emphasis is on technological advances & potential investment areas necessary to lower the impact on climate change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29607 / ISA / 1994 / 9868

**Sokolova, Galina N.** (Instit Sociology Byelarus Academy Sciences, Surganov str 1 Minsk 220072 (Tel: 0172-39-48-65; Fax: 0172-27-13-30)), **Regulating Capabilities for Social Mechanisms of Labour Market.**

¶ Discusses the efficiency of social mechanisms of labor market regulation in Byelarus & argues that the more efficiently all kinds of work transferences are regulated, the more evident the social orientation of the labor market is. The work of social mechanisms resolves the contradictions of social mobility & promotes the complete realization for functions of labor transferences. A contradiction between the need of the unemployed to search new spheres to be employed & their unreadiness to do this because of the objective circumstances & some conservative stereotypes is characteristic of the territorial transferences. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29608 / ISA / 1994 / 9869

**Solberg, Anne** (Norwegian Instit Urban & Regional Research, N-0313 Oslo (Tel: 47-22958800; Fax: 47-22607774)), **Studying Children: Some Methodological Challenges.**

¶ A questioning of the tendency within child research to emphasize differences in studying children & adults, & to suggest that attention should be paid to the particular qualities of the child, to handle the methodological problems deriving from these differences. It is recommended that attention be moved from the qualities of the child to the research process as encounters between researchers & researched. Personal research experiences are used as examples, which cover participant observation in work settings, prestructured questionnaires, & open-ended interviews with informants ages 10-12. Reflections on research relations might help get valid data, but may also represent a valuable source of knowledge about how childhood is constructed through interaction & negotiations in different situational contexts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

gotiations in different situational contexts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29609 / ISA / 1994 / 9870

**Solga, Heike** (Max-Planck-Institut Human Development & Education, Lentzeallee 94 D-14195 Berlin Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 030-82995268; Fax: 030-8249939)), **Internal versus External Elite Recruitment in the Former GDR. Does "East-West" Become a New Dimension of Stratification in Unified Germany?**

¶ The hypothesis that changes in the mechanisms of elite recruitment occurring in the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) differ in important ways, depending on the character of system transformations, is tested on the basis of life histories from about 1,100 East German men of 4 birth cohorts, (1929-1931, 1939-1941, 1951-1953, & 1959-1961), taken from the 1991/92 East German Life History Study (Huinink, Johannes & Mayer, Karl Ulrich). Of particular interest are differences in mobility changes due to the GDR's occupation by the USSR after 1945, & the 1989 reunification with West Germany. Ss from the 1929-1931 birth cohort were the main actors in these two processes. After 1945, they had outstanding career opportunities relative to other GDR birth cohorts, especially the younger generation. After 1945, many vacant elite positions were filled with people of working class origin. In 1989, however the careers & occupational activities of this cohort were suddenly ended, lawfully supported by special early retirement measures for East Germans. Most of the vacated elite positions that resulted from unification were filled by men from former West Germany. Two questions are addressed: (1) Did the external elite recruitment occur for political reasons only, or were there other factors? (2) Is the mechanism of external elite recruitment a temporary phenomenon, or can East German men expect to experience upward mobility in the future? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29610 / ISA / 1994 / 9871

**Soliman, Hussein H.** (School Social Work Southern Illinois U, Carbondale 62901 (Tel: 618-453-2243; Fax: 618-453-1219)), **Community Responses to Chronical Technical Disaster: The Case of the Pigeon River.**

¶ Based on 1992/93 fieldwork, community & family reactions to 85 years of pollution of Pigeon River in rural Cocke County, TN, caused by a paper mill in a neighboring state, were investigated using interviews, participant observation, & a review of archives. Focus is on the effects of environmental awareness, family relationships, level of stress, risk perception, community perception, & perception of social support. It is found that continued presence of water resources contamination has delayed economic development in this rural community, socially stigmatized the area, & contributed to a defeated attitude among residents. Local resources to address the problem are limited, but social activism has proven most effective in increasing public awareness. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29611 / ISA / 1994 / 9872

**Somekh, Nadia** (U Mackenzie, São Paulo Brazil 05012-000), **Exclusion and Globalization: Recent Transformations in São Paulo.**

¶ São Paulo's (Brazil) demographic growth is less significant today than in the past. The city is undergoing a process of progressive tertiarization & deconcentration of its industries. The transnationalization of capital & financial markets & the spread of new forms of production have spatial counterparts that are internationally reproduced in global cities. The reduction of time-space resulting from the development of telecommunications involves a new logic of agglomeration. It is possible to identify the coexistence of spaces of poverty & exclusion with those found in global cities. At the same time, the spatial aspects of the real city are maintained: 67% of the population live in a precarious or irregular situation. It has been erroneously asserted that the poor population lives in less precarious conditions today than in the last decade. The growing number of homeless citizens contradicts this assertion. The global city & the city of exclusion coexist, but at the price of unbearable social tension. How can the urban policies of this decade be formulated within this existing framework? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29612 / ISA / 1994 / 9873

**Sonolet, Daglind** (Groupe Sociologie Littérature, F-75006 Paris France (Tel: 33-1-44-41-46-74; Fax: 33-1-44-41-46-76)), **Which Culture for United Germany?**

¶ An exploration of the debate about the reevaluation of East & West

German literature in order to analyze how literature is used to found a German cultural identity. Unification has brought to the fore undercurrents of cultural critique objecting that both German literatures were the product of particular sociopolitical circumstances & therefore necessarily ideological & moralizing. To restore the unity of German culture, certain critics advocate a return to genuine cultural values, to Friedrich Nietzsche & the tradition of Romanticism. It is argued here that in this revival of the ancient German debate opposing civilization & culture, both positions simplify the complexity of literary production & reception: neo-Romanticism by seeking through postmodernity the link with European culture & German aestheticism, dispensing with the critical heritage; the theory of modernity by being unable to accommodate nonavant-gardist art & to establish the dialogic relation between text & social background. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29613 / ISA / 1994 / 9874

Sorensen, John H. (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, PO Box 2008 4500N MS 6206 TN 37831-6206 [Tel: 615-576-2716; Fax: 615-576-6661]). **How Effective Are Warning System Technologies?**

¶ An analysis of the effectiveness of civil defense sirens for warning the public of an impending natural or technological disaster, based on anecdotal examples & some empirical evidence. On 24 Mar 1987, a fire at the Spencer Metal Plant in Nanticoke, PA, led to the use of multiple methods of warning the public. One of these mechanisms was a modern siren system installed for the nearby Susquehanna Nuclear Power Plant. Shortly after the incident, the Centers for Disease Control, in the Dept of Health & Human Services, Atlanta, GA, conducted a telephone survey in Nanticoke to empirically measure the performance of this system in an actual emergency & compare it to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission standards & the results of a test during nonemergency conditions. Findings provide further support regarding the proposition that sirens are poor warning mechanisms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29614 / ISA / 1994 / 9875

Sorjonen, Marja-Leena (Finnish Foundation Alcohol Studies, SF-00110 Helsinki [Tel: 358-0-133-3467; Fax: 358-0-133-3484]). **Incompleteness of Action as a Joint Achievement: The Case of Finnish Response Tokens "Niin" and "Joo".**

¶ Drawing from a corpus of recordings & transcripts of 70 telephone conversations, a type of interactional work recipients accomplish by using response tokens ("feedback" elements) *niin* & *joo* in Finnish conversation is explored within the framework of conversation analysis. The base environment for *niin* & *joo* as continuers is sequences in which the prior talk is incomplete independently of them. *Niin* & *joo* display alignment with that prior talk, & can be exploited to display that talk offered as complete by the coparticipant is incomplete for the recipient. *Niin* treats prior talk as incomplete while not orienting to it in any more specific way; *joo* claims an orientation to it both in terms of the specifics of what has been said & as an element of a larger unit of talk yet to be completed. A preliminary examination of 40 videotaped medical consultations suggests that this difference is relevant for constructing certain institutional activities & identities: *niin* by doctors is overwhelmingly absent in medical interactions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29615 / ISA / 1994 / 9876

Sousa, Jose Geraldo de (Center Peace & Human Rights Studies U Brasilia, DF 70 910-900 Brazil [Tel: 55-61-273-36-56; Fax: 55-61-223-42-27]). **Human Rights in Brazilian Democratization: A New Citizenship.**

¶ Examines the emergent judicial behaviors of new social movements & the new "social subjects" who make them up. Such a study is critical in postmilitary (1985 to present) Brazil, where a majority of the population have not lived in a participatory democracy or enjoyed citizenship. Data from human rights research & practice in a poor community in Brasilia, the federal capital of Brazil, focus on the creation of citizenship through the living & making of new juridical norms & practices. The basis of emergent juridical behaviors is found in the daily experience of creating law. Three contexts & processes are examined: (1) the political space in which human actors develop social practices into law, taking into consideration the extralegal nature of this action; (2) the emergence of a "collective subject's" juridical nature, toward developing a political program for fostering social transformation & elaborating theories about collective legal formations; & (3) the systematizing of data about juridical be-

haviors & formations in order to establish new juridical categories as a basis for new citizenship. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29616 / ISA / 1994 / 9877

Sozanski, Tadeusz (Instytut Socjologii Jagiellońskiej U, PL-31044 Kraków Poland). **Toward a Theory Equilibrium in Network Exchange Systems: A Mathematical Development of Equal Dependence Formulation.**

¶ In the variety of network exchange theory started by Emerson, later known as power-dependence theory, equilibrium is defined for a dyad as the state in which the two actors are equally dependent on each other. Thirty years after Emerson's seminal paper (1962), Cook & Yamagishi operationalized the notion of interactor dependence in the context of a class of network exchange systems called profit pool networks. More important, they were able to extend the theory from the dyad to larger systems by defining a general notion of network-wide equilibrium. Drawing on their definition, a formal theory of equilibrium for profit pool networks is presented. A number of theorems are proved that absorb some results obtained in other approaches. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29617 / ISA / 1994 / 9878

Spaans, M. (Netherlands Institute Mental Health, PO Box 5103 NL-3502 JC Utrecht). **Work Disability Due to Mental Problems: An Issue for Prevention Workers in Mental Health Care?**

¶ The increase in the number of work-disabled people—almost 13% of the working population—in the Netherlands has fostered a national discussion about the welfare state. The most prevalent ground—33% of work-disabled people—is mental disability. Epidemiological data on risk groups, incidence, & prevalence are presented, & the major social & political developments & forces that have led to this situation are reviewed. The Netherlands government has decided to implement policy changes, in the form of new laws concerning working conditions, & offers of financial rewards to encourage employees to refrain from inappropriate use of work disability schemes. These & other new policies & their potential impact on workers are explored, based on preliminary results of an empirical study, commissioned by the government, started in May 1992. Results of the first two measurements are presented, & the advantages & disadvantages of this market-oriented development of preventive programs are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29618 / ISA / 1994 / 9879

Spaapen, Jack B. (Dept Science & Technology Dynamics U Amsterdam, NL-1018 WV Netherlands [Tel: 31-20-525-6595; Fax: 31-20-525-6579]). **Assessing Societal Quality of Primary Health Care Research.**

¶ When research is assessed in a policy context, often some form of opinion polling is used to evaluate its value for society. It is claimed that a more systematic & independent approach is possible through analysis of the communication process between science & policy. Using interviews & document analysis, comparisons are made between evaluations of two primary health care institutes in the Netherlands & the societal quality of the research. Consideration is given to how societal quality is assessed, by whom & through what kind of evaluation procedure, & what the results are in terms of the preset goals & criteria used. Discussion includes how successful each procedure is in terms of its main goals. Suggestions for developing a more systematic approach based on an analysis of the communication process between science & policy/society are given. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29619 / ISA / 1994 / 9880

Spaargaren, Gert (Dept Sociology Wageningen Agricultural U, NL-6706 KN Netherlands [Tel: 08370-83874; Fax: 08370-84763]). **Sustainable Lifestyles under Conditions of Modernity: Theories and Concepts.**

¶ Within the field of environmental social sciences, the old division between macro- & micro-analyses, between actor & structure, is still prominent. Theories dealing with processes of environmental social change at the level of the institutional development of modern society pay little attention to the role of human agency. Two objectives are pursued here: (1) an assessment & critique of present (economic & psychological) models underlying most empirical research conducted within environmental social science on the role of actors/consumers, arguing that the concept of lifestyle, as elaborated by Pierre Bourdieu & Anthony Giddens in the

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context of their structuration theories, offers a more promising perspective on the role of human agency within strategies of environmental reform; & (2) an examination of the ways in which the concept of "sustainable lifestyles" has been introduced within (Dutch) environmental policies & politics & has moved to the center of the environmental discourse. Two questions are posed: Can sustainable lifestyles, conceived of as governed primarily by the principles of sobriety & frugality, be regarded as modern lifestyles at all? Does the theory of ecological modernization provide alternative conceptions of sustainable lifestyles under conditions of modernity? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29620 / ISA / 1994 / 9881

**Sparks, Colin** (School Communication, 18-22 Riding House St London W1P 7PD England (Tel: 071-911-5000; Fax: 071-911-5127)), **The Restructuring of Television in East-Central Europe.**

¶ Theories of the revolutions of 1989 fall into three general classes: those claiming they represent a political, a social, or a political & social transformation. A research project is reported that investigated the restructuring of TV in Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, & Slovakia in light of these different theoretical positions. Evidence was found of considerable changes before 1989 in Poland & Hungary. In the former Czechoslovakia, the brief disruption was rapidly replaced by a new internal structure. In all of these cases the legal reregulation of TV took some time, & is still not complete in Hungary. What is starting to emerge in all three cases is a mixed system of broadcasting in which there are strong survivals from the pre-1989 order. This evidence tends to support the third, least cataclysmic, theory of the nature of 1989. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29621 / ISA / 1994 / 9882

**Spear, Roger G.** (Co-ops Research Unit Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA Buckinghamshire England (Tel: 44-908-653749; Fax: 44-908-652175)), **Co-Operatives and Culture.**

¶ Reviews the relevance of the mainstream & other literature on organizational culture, particularly that on empowerment, to the debates on developing & maintaining democracy in cooperatives. Within the literature on co-ops are found research on degeneration; arguments for maintaining democracy based on procedural & structural measures; & important attempts to explore the dynamics behind commitment in democratic & utopian enterprises. It is argued that the culture literature can inform the democracy debate. Prospects for such an approach are put forth. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29622 / ISA / 1994 / 9883

**Spencer, Kenneth I.** (Dept Sociology Duke U, Durham NC 27708-0088 (Tel: 919-660-5625; e-mail: kspen@soc.duke.edu)), **Adaptation and Survival of Bulgarian Enterprises during Market Reforms: A Panel Study in Progress.**

¶ Reports on a panel study of organizational survival & adaptation of manufacturing enterprises facing market reforms, focusing on the Bulgarian case & the critical role of state-owned enterprises (SOEs), based on surveys of 500 Bulgarian manufacturing SOEs & a comparison sample of the 100 largest new private enterprises. After reviewing the current societal situation, & arguing for the strategic position of SOEs in any eventual restructuring & developmental path, a central & long-standing scientific debate over the fundamental nature of organizations is considered—adaptive vs inertial—and the implications for work & workers in SOEs are explored. The theoretical ideas come from organizational ecology & selected perspectives in economics. The next several years offer the unique opportunity to test key hypotheses about organizational survival & adaptation under conditions of profound disequilibria. Further, policies of Western nations & financial institutions generally assume the strong adaptive potential of SOEs. The initial empirical comparisons reported here consider changes in economic concentration by industry, interorganizational relationships, & worker control in enterprises. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29623 / ISA / 1994 / 9884

**Speranza, Lorenzo** (Istit sociologia U Macerata, I-62100 Italy (Tel: 0733-258201; Fax: 733-258205)), **The Search for Lost Cohesion. Professions: Community or Countervailing Power?**

¶ The importance of intermediate institutions & associations as buffers between the individual & the state is discussed. Using professions as a case study, the prospective contribution of intermediate institutions to the problem of social order is examined. According to one theory, profes-

sions are similar to the medieval guilds—largely free of external regulations, & able to control both training & qualification of new members. Professions, however, are increasingly subject to a formal internal stratification that may lead to divisions that are too deep to contain within a nominally unified corporate body. The essential difference is that, in the case of guilds, self-regulation is an institution typical of the model of social order known as the community, while in modern professionalism, self-regulation is enforced from the very beginning by a regulating intervention of the state. An alternative perspective is advanced which emphasizes that professional regulation is made possible by a mix of the state, the market, & professionalism. Each of these institutions must be counterbalanced for all to be seen as countervailing powers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29624 / ISA / 1994 / 9885

**Spickard, James V. & McGuire, Meredith B.** (Dept Sociology U Redlands, CA 92373 (Tel: 909-793-2121; e-mail: spickard@ultrix.uor.edu)), **Religion and Social Activism: Narratives of Commitment.**

¶ Though religion is often identified with maintaining the status quo, it can also be a significant stimulus for social change & a major source of opposition to established socioeconomic arrangements. In the US, religion is an important factor for a large number of social activists providing the main source of their commitment to causes or movements, & influencing the form their activism takes. To determine precisely how religion is linked with activism, narratives from 40 US Catholic social activists, participants in the peace & justice movement, are analyzed in terms of how they express their commitment to social action. Specific focus is on the root images & metaphors by which they describe their work & commitment, their uses of common Catholic heritage, their uses (or avoidance) of explicit theologizing, & their styles of moral reasoning. Comparisons with religious activists from other backgrounds highlight the extent to which Catholic peace & justice activists share narrative features as well as motivations & commitments. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29625 / ISA / 1994 / 9886

**Spier, Fred** (Amsterdam School Social Science Research, NL-1012 CE Netherlands (Tel: 020-525-2244; Fax: 020-525-2446)), **Civilisation Theory Again under Discussion: An Exploration of the Sociology of Regimes.**

¶ Norbert Elias employed the term "civilization" in a particular, yet general, way, which has caused a great deal of controversy among scholars, most notably in the early 1980s. While this theoretical problem has apparently not been solved, the dispute has died down. However, the term civilization in Elias's sense has not gained universal acceptance, not even among academics within the "figurational school." When the term is employed, it tends to evoke criticism from academics of various theoretical persuasions. In the early 1990s, major societal upheavals, including the breakdown of Yugoslavia, rekindled such doubts among figurational scholars, who increasingly employ the term "regime," while many of them quietly abandon the term "civilization," or utilize it only for specific purposes & not in a general sense. Discussion includes the controversy surrounding Elias's use of the term "civilization," the rise of the term "regime," & the possible future for the term "regime" as a social-scientific tool. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29626 / ISA / 1994 / 9887

**Spier, Fred** (Amsterdam School Social Science Research, NL-1012 CE Netherlands (Tel: 020-525-2244; Fax: 020-525-2446)), **"Waste Lands" into "Nature Monuments": The Rise of Organised Nature Conservation in the Netherlands.**

¶ Explores the rise of organized nature conservation in the Netherlands, 1905-present, examining two organizations that have played a major role: the Society for the Conservation of Nature Monuments & the Forestry Commission. Reasons for their rise & effectiveness are traced from a historical-sociological point of view, & the types of nature reserves promoted are described. These developments are viewed as part of the general development within Dutch society, which, in turn, should be viewed as part of the process of industrialization & the concomitant growing international interdependence. Since similar developments seem to have taken place in many (now traditional) industrializing societies of Western Europe & in the US, the sociological observations have broad relevance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29627 / ISA / 1994 / 9888

**Spittje, Henk** (Traffic Research Centre U Groningen, Rijksstraatweg 76 Box 69 NL-9750 AB Netherlands [Tel: 31-50-636779; Fax: 31-50-636784]), **Effects of Tele/Home-Working on Travel Behaviour.**

¶ Describes a project undertaken by the Traffic Research Centre to study the effects of tele-/home-working on travel behavior in the Netherlands. The research effort focuses on the behavioral & social aspects of traffic & transportation, including: driver performance & cognitive modeling; decision making & individual differences in risk judgment; social factors in road user behavior; & telematics & behavioral aspects of mobility. It is suggested that tele-/home-working can contribute to distributing the use of the infrastructure, which particularly increases during peak hours, & reducing the number of commuting trips; it also provides workers with the flexibility to make use of the available traffic infrastructure outside the peak hours. Survey instruments & sample characteristics are described. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29628 / ISA / 1994 / 9889

**Spitzer, Terry Carol** (U Autónoma Chapingo, Texcoco Mexico 56230 [Tel: 91-595-46976; Fax: 91-595-46542]), **The Hidden Curriculum in a Mexican University: The Case of the Universidad Autónoma Chapingo (Escuela Nacional de Agricultura).**

¶ Explores the hidden curriculum of the U of Chapingo (Mexico) as the expression of different thought & social practices formed by, & conducive & relative to, a profession. The official curriculum projects a social practice, while the hidden curriculum realizes its internalization. The theoretical base of the investigation relies strongly on the conceptualization of Philip W. Jackson (1968) & on the student condition as described by Pierre Bourdieu & J. C. Passeron (1966). Supporting fieldwork involved review of contextual & historical documents, open interviews with students & key informants, & observation of everyday & extraordinary happenings where the research assumed an ethnographical approach. The result is an analytical description of the social, political, & cultural factors that permeate the history & ideology of the oldest & most prestigious schools of agronomy in Latin America, revealing the collective identity of the student body. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29629 / ISA / 1994 / 9890

**Sposito, Marilia Pontes** (Faculdade Educação U São Paulo, CEP 05441-090 Brazil [Tel: 55-11-8723904; Fax: 55-11-8183149]), **The World of the Streets and New Dimension of Sociability by Children and the Young.**

¶ The world of the streets generates new forms of sociability for children, adolescents, & young adults who maintain bonds with their families & are not totally excluded from the world of school & work. In poor districts & large housing projects of metropolises such as São Paulo, Brazil, diverse forms of organization among adolescents & young adults emerge spontaneously on street corners, sidewalks, & public gardens. This sociability results in friendship, leisure activities, & participation/interaction with urban violence. In this environment, children & the young may build a collective identity, expressed as juvenile gangs, mobs, & skinhead groups. Other possible forms of expression include street dance music. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29630 / ISA / 1994 / 9891

**Sposito, Marilia Pontes** (Faculdade Educação U São Paulo, CEP 05441-090 Brazil [Tel: 55-11-8723904; Fax: 55-11-8183149]), **Collective Identity, the Young and Ethnicity: New Forms of Social Conflict in Urban Areas?.**

¶ New forms of collective action have sprung up in urban areas among young people in such cities as São Paulo, Brazil. Brought about by the sociability of the streets, these forms of action structure the young actors around various trends that may result in the formation of gangs, mobs, & racist groups (eg, skinheads) or groups focused on self-expression in music, eg, rap (rhythm & poetry) music groups. Rap attracts mostly poor young black people & points out their cultural exclusion, policy violence, & discrimination at work & school. Not only does rap solidify relationships, but it also builds up collective identities & new forms of joint action among the young. The new forms of musical expression articulate orientations of: an ethnic character, a social character, & political denunciation, particularly of police violence. The song lyrics incorporate the themes of the mass media, especially TV, which is identified as a powerful agent in shaping mentalities, & may become a social opponent, notwithstanding the heterogeneity of the existing groups. (Copyright

1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29631 / ISA / 1994 / 9892

**Sprijt, Ed** (Dept Youth/Family/Lifecourse U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Netherlands [Tel: 31-30-532012; Fax: 31-30-531619]), **Growing Up in Stepfamilies, One-Parent Families and Intact Families in the Netherlands.**

¶ Examines the effects on intimate relationships & relational attitudes of growing up in stepfamilies & one-parent families after divorce, & unstable & stable intact families, based on a national panel study, the Utrecht (Netherlands) Study of Adolescence Development (N = 2,040 respondents ages 15-23). Findings suggest that family problems, parental divorce, & remarriage have quality of life consequences in (pre-) adulthood. Young people from divorced families report more problems with intimate relations, go steady more often, & have sex at a younger age. One-parent adolescents are the youngest cohabitators, & more likely to break up relationships. Youngsters from stable intact families are more traditional than other groups. The increasing number of children of divorce in the future may mean that adolescents will follow the modern trend to more critical relations in marriage & family life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29632 / ISA / 1994 / 9893

**Sridharan, N.** (Dept Urban Planning School Planning & Architecture, New Delhi 110002 India [Tel: 011-3318054; Fax: 011-3319435]), **Tale of Four Cities-Quality of Life in Metro Slums.**

¶ Under successive policies leading to unprecedented urbanization, & with little or no assistance from the government for improving their life-style, the slum dwellers of India are forced to use all their resources for basic needs & survive in poor social, economic, & physical living conditions. Survey data collected from residents of different sociocultural settings in Bangalore, Calcutta, Lucknow, & Nagpur are used to analyze government policies leading to urbanization & slum concentration. These findings are supplemented by a literature review & an analysis of field data, revealing the intricate relationship between the quality of life & family size, child labor, construction of slum houses, employment, income, & access to resources for basic needs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29633 / ISA / 1994 / 9894

**Srinivasan, Chitra** (Sri Parasakthi Coll Women, Madurai 625003 India), **Women Labourers in Technical Laboratories in Tamil Nadu.**

¶ Empirical data were obtained on female sales clerks, telephone operators, nursing home assistants, laboratory technical assistants, & other work specialties in Tamil Nadu, India, to examine: the uniformities of labor conditions among men & women working in these areas, gender discrimination & gender-based problems, & possibilities & modalities for organizing female workers in India. Tests of various hypotheses lead to the conclusion that most workers are tied to their occupations & cannot see alternate employment opportunities because they are not technically qualified. They are therefore often exploited. It is contended that such workers, especially women, must be organized to protect their rights & privileges. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29634 / ISA / 1994 / 9895

**Srinivasan, Gokilavani** (Dept Women's Studies Alagappa U, Karaikudi 623003 India [Tel: 04565-2861]), **Impact of Feminist Ideologies and the Care of the Elderly-A Micro Level Empirical Study among Different Socio-Economic Categories of Women in Tamilnadu.**

¶ A diagnostic study of issues in the care of elderly people, undertaken from a feminist perspective. Oral history data obtained from 50 women of different socioeconomic conditions in Tamil Nadu are used to examine: (1) how women of different social categories are influenced by feminist ideologies; (2) how women perceive care of the elderly within & outside the family; (3) how they view the presence of elder persons in the family; (4) whether they reformulate the family to accommodate the aged; & (5) how they relate the feminist concepts of equality, liberty, & justice from their viewpoint & that of the aged. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29635 / ISA / 1994 / 9896

**Srinivasan, Mitra** (Sahothari Family Counseling Centre, 7 Vasantha Nagar II St Madurai 625003 India), **Women Labourers in Soft Drink Manufacturing: Visible and Nonvisible Elements.**

¶ Explores soft drink manufacturing as a prospective employment oppor-

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tunity for women in Tinneveli, India, based on interviews with & observation of 50 women laborers. Three hypotheses are tested with the data: (1) feminization of jobs & women's employment can be viewed with different connotations; (2) workers are provided with facilities & privileges to the degree that their labor is valued by their employer; (3) the employer-employee relationship is a vital element in protecting the interest of laborers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29636 / ISA / 1994 / 9897

**Srivastava, Kumkum** (Dept Education U Lucknow, 226007 India). **Integrating Joint Forest Movement in Rural Development: The Gender Issues.**

¶ In India, women are the primary gatherers of forest produce, both timber & nontimber forest products (NTFP), including nuts, wild fruits, honey, fodder for animals, & raw materials for artisan activities as well as fuel for cooking & heating. Studies reveal that women contribute up to 20% of the household income through NTFP collecting. Many social scientists & perceptive foresters have realized that forest protection should be seen not as a conflict between sustainable environment & people's traditional behaviors, but as a struggle for survival of the poor in India. Several Indian states have drastically revised their forest protection approach while also promoting the self-sufficiency of women & discouraging patriarchy. Integrating the Joint Forest Movement into rural development would shift its attention from commerce & investment to ecological equilibrium, & satisfy the minimum needs of the people while strengthening their tribal-forest linkage. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29637 / ISA / 1994 / 9898

**Staber, Udo H. & Aldrich, Howard E.** (Faculty Administration U New Brunswick, Fredericton E3B 5A3 [Tel: 506-453-4869; e-mail: uhs@unb.ca]). **Network Diversity, Stability, and Access to Business Resources: A US-Canada Comparison.**

¶ Traditional approaches to entrepreneurship view business owners as rational actors who make decisions based on their assessment of relative risks & opportunities & build social networks pragmatically, selecting & discarding members as the need arises & depending on their perceived instrumental contributions. This efficiency-based explanation leads to the expectation that market competition will quickly cause more efficient network arrangements to displace less efficient ones. Such networks are relatively short-lived, their members may be unknown to each other, & they are also internally diverse, giving business founders access to a variety of potentially useful resources. By contrast, an institutional approach argues that entrepreneurial networks are embedded in a social context & thus may deviate from the most efficient arrangement of business & interpersonal relations. Socially embedded networks are relatively enduring, informed by loyalty, trust, & long-standing commitment. Examination includes to what extent network arrangements are a function of the economic & social context in which they arise. A distinction is drawn between the competitive & individualistic environment of the Research Triangle in NC & the more regulated & kinship oriented environment of Maritime Canada. Using data on 390 business founders, regional differences in network diversity (gender composition & occupational distribution) & stability (duration of relations) are examined. An embeddedness approach provides a better explanation for results than the traditional approach. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29638 / ISA / 1994 / 9899

**Stacey, Judith** (U California, Davis 95616 [Tel: 510-653-8667; Fax: 510-653-6895]). **The Rhetoric and Politics of "Family Values" Discourse in the USA.**

¶ Argues that family values rhetoric, generally associated with right-wing Republicanism & fundamentalist religion, is pervasive in political discourse in the US, & depicts the recent emergence of a revisionist campaign for family values being waged by social scientists & centrist politicians who seek to wrest this symbolic resource from the right wing & employ it to centrist ends. After analyzing the rhetorical strategies of social scientific authority & objectivity deployed in this self-conscious cultural struggle, the postfeminist gender, race, class, & sexual politics which the campaign covertly promotes is decoded. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29639 / ISA / 1994 / 9900

**Stafseng, Ola** (Norwegian Youth Research Centre, Gaustadalléen 21

N-0371 Oslo [Tel: 47-22958408; Fax: 22604427]), **Changing Youth Perspectives of the Frankfurt School between 1936 and 1950: Background, Implications and Consequences.**

¶ Analyzes the fragile relationship between society & science through a study of critical theory & youth, based on a pre-WWII study of authority & family (1936) & a postwar study on the authoritarian personality (1950) by members of the Frankfurt school. A comparison of the two studies shows that authority & youth are intimately related categories in the first study, with the emancipation processes of youth contradicting authority. In the second study, youth had disappeared from the analytical framework, & authority had been transformed to properties of the personality. Within these changing perspectives can be found substantial knowledge about the scientific construction of youth, which is elaborated along the dimension of "emancipatoric-paternalistic" youth perspectives. Partially explaining the differences between the two studies were experiences of fascism, anti-Semitism, war, emigration, & an emerging cold war. Several explanatory theses are discussed: (1) the relationship between "de-Germanization" & "Americanization;" (2) the relationship between a mirror theory (anti-Semite/Jew) & Enlightenment replaced by superpower politics; & (3) the relationship between critical theory & authoritarianism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Staikov, Zahary** (Instist Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13-A Moskovska Str Sofia BG-1000 [Tel: 359-2-87-57-96; Fax: 359-2-88-10-60]), **The Paradox of Time: Man's Time as a Space, Mass, and Energy in Society.**

¶ Drawing on the concepts of Andrej S. Tsanov (1874), it is argued that humankind has not yet come to know the true nature of time. The paradox of time is described, & its manifestations through time budgets are explored. The methodology & analysis of time budgets are considered, & it is concluded that information on the use of time is inadequate to the nature of time, & cannot be explained in a rational way. Time-use studies should include the totality of time, including the characteristics that assign it qualities of space, mass, & energy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29641 / ISA / 1994 / 9902

**Stallings, Robert A.** (Dept Sociology U Southern California, Los Angeles 90089-0041), **Constructing Risk: A Sociological Theory of the Earthquake Threat.**

¶ Presents the major propositions from a social constructionist theory of the earthquake threat. The central assumption is that the risk of earthquakes is a product of claims-making activities by participants in the "earthquake establishment," not the result of discoveries about the nature & dynamics of earthquakes. Definitions of risk are linked to the type of people who make claims, & to the resources & strategies used in the claims-making process. The earthquake threat has been a "tough sell" in the US because claimsmakers have defined it in terms of natural events that will occur in the future, rather than in terms of contemporary conditions. The earthquake threat in the US is increasingly being reconstructed as an economic, rather than public safety, problem. National, state, & local governments contest the acceptable costs of future earthquake disasters, rather than acceptable risks. Social movement organizations & economic elites must exert greater influence over public policy making regarding the risks from earthquakes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Stamm, Hanspeter & Lamprecht, Markus** (Sociological Institut U Zürich, CH-8001 Switzerland [Tel: 1-257-21-63; Fax: 1-381-83-10]), **Expansion and Integration versus Differentiation and Segregation—The Change of Leisure Sport in Switzerland.**

¶ About twenty-five years ago, sport involvement was not only a question of technical competence & physical condition, but also one of age, gender, & social class. Since then, many limitations to participation have been removed, & the concept of sport has changed: sports are now viewed in the context of social values such as health, sense of community, & sense of creativity; & many types of physical activity oriented toward maintaining fitness are now recognized as sport. The profile of sport has become increasingly unrestricted. Focus here is on the nature & extent of particularisms & inequalities in contemporary leisure sport, based on a 1992 survey of 1,103 employees of 5 industrial & nonindustrial firms in a mid-size Swiss city. Interview data on job, occupation, work & family situations, value orientations, & leisure/sport are subjected to corre-

spondence analysis to estimate a model that relates educational & occupational status, income, gender, age, & life situation to different sports activities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29643 / ISA / 1994 / 9904

**Stankuniene, Vlada** (Dept Demography Instit Philosophy/Sociology/Law, Saltoniskiu str 58 Vilnius 2034 Lithuania (Tel: 3702-758662; Fax: 3702-751898)), **Family Pattern in the Baltic States: Traditional Features and Contemporary Changes.**

¶ Uses statistical data from the Work, Family, Children, Leisure (1988) & Needs for Family Policy (1990) surveys in Lithuania & data from the 1988 survey of Tallinn's population in Estonia, to explore changes of family patterns. The Baltic nations, especially Lithuania, retained some features of the traditional family for a longer time. Having closer ties with the northern European countries, Estonians began to follow their neighbors' experiences earlier than other Baltic nations. Marriage delaying, cohabitation, & illegitimate births began to appear in Estonia in the 1970s, but not in Latvia until ten years later. It is difficult, however, to evaluate at present how much these changes are predetermined by the spread of new family patterns & how much they are influenced by recent changes in all spheres of social & economic life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29644 / ISA / 1994 / 9905

**Stanojević, Miroslav** (Instit Social Sciences, 61000 Ljubljana Slovenia (Tel: 00-386-61)), **Self-Management: Industrial Democracy and the "Real-Existing Socialism".**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Presents radical & moderate interpretations of self-management (S-M) in industrial organizations of former Yugoslavia by critical sociologists, 1960-1980s. In the radical approach, S-M was understood as an unrealized concept of management in industry. According to this concept, S-M was a clear case of manipulation, which stabilized the oligarchic power within the primarily state-centered Yugoslav work organization, as well as the oligarchic macropower in Yugoslav society. The moderate wing of critical sociology conceptualized S-M as a democratic tendency in accord with the marketization of Yugoslav work organization. In both approaches, self-management was incompatible with the "real-existing socialism." It is concluded that S-M was a form of industrial democracy that was compatible with socialism. Faced with competitive relations of the political & economic elites, the mass of S-M working collectives usually functioned as allies of the political elite. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29645 / ISA / 1994 / 9906

**Starosta, Pawel** (Instit Sociology U Łódź, PL-90131 Poland (Fax: 48-42-32-23-59)), **Globalization in Agriculture and Particularization of Social Interests. The Role of the Formal Agricultural Organizations in the Polish Case.**

¶ The globalization of the agricultural economy does not mean equal opportunity for all actors. Inequalities of input & output, production & consumption, lead to tensions & controversies of social interests between: food producers & consumers; food producers as a social class vs individual farmer interests; & food producers as a social class vs global state interests. The role of formal agricultural organizations in such controversies is analyzed & illustrated with the experiences of Poland, focusing on the role of farmers' unions, farmers' political parties, & different farmers' associations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29646 / ISA / 1994 / 9907

**Steimberg, Oscar** (Montevideo 44 6e piso, 1019 Buenos Aires Argentina (Tel: 40-0690)), **The Notion of Postmodernism in the Criticism of Media.**

¶ The notion of postmodernism has generated important changes in criticism of the media. This analysis includes texts from different fields of the social sciences involving new visions of the mediatic environment. Within these conceptions, three trends are differentiated: noncritical postmodernism, rejection of the preexisting modernist criticism, different forms of a new type of criticism, of a fragmentary & provisory character. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29647 / ISA / 1994 / 9908

**Stein, Peter J.** (Dept Sociology William Paterson Coll, New York NY 10024), **Corporate Elder Care Policy in the United States.**

¶ Addresses elder care (EC) policies among US corporations, identifies the increasing responsibility of employees in providing care for elderly parents & dependents, & discusses the kinds of EC programs available. A typology of EC programs—including personnel policies, financial benefits, caregiver information, caregiver support, & corporate support to the community—is drawn on to examine policies among the *Fortune* 1,000 corporations. Union involvement with EC & emerging organizational trends are discussed in conclusion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29648 / ISA / 1994 / 9909

**Stein-Hilbers, Marlene** (IFF U Bielefeld, D-33615 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0521-106-45-73; Fax: 0521-106-29-85)), **Legal Encroachments into Parenthood.**

¶ Children have attained an important role in the life & hopes of parents. However, far-reaching changes in the structure of family relations have had a particularly strong impact on the relations between fathers & their children. There is an increasing separation between biological fatherhood & everyday family life, not only in the Federal Republic of Germany, but also in other industrialized countries, which has led to intensive discussion & new legal definitions of the father-child relationship. As a result, the legal & social privileges awarded to the mother-child relationship are increasingly being questioned. The new German child custody law favors an equal legal status for separated mothers & fathers, despite the fact that their actual life situations differ greatly. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29649 / ISA / 1994 / 9910

**Stenström, Marja-Leena** (Instit Educational Research U Jyväskylä, SF-40351 Finland (Tel: 358-41-603310; Fax: 358-41-603201)), **Students' Choices in Higher Vocational Education in Finland: A View of Commercial Education.**

¶ The aims of Finnish educational policy in the 1980s, to raise the standard of education & promote educational equality, have changed in the 1990s; now both society & education stress individuality & optionality. In a report of part of a larger research project, an attempt is made to explain students' choices in commercial polytechnics in relation to their social background & gender. Also studied is how occupational identity develops in the commercial polytechnics. Data were obtained from 217 commercial polytechnic schools via questionnaire in spring 1993. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29650 / ISA / 1994 / 9911

**Sterckx, E.** (Instit national statistique, B-1000 Brussels Belgium (Tel: 32-2-548-62-27; Fax: 32-2-548-62-54)), **The Flow of Official Statistical Information: Dissemination Practices as a Process of Communication.**

¶ Discusses variance in the importance attached to official statistical data in different countries, social groups, & societal institutions. Among the questions addressed are: What is the value of this kind of information—its relevance, practicability, & usefulness for different people? Which channels of communication exist for statistical data, & to whom are they open? How is this information used? Does the dissemination of objective & neutral statistical information increase the general knowledge of the domain(s) it covers? What is the "knowledge productivity" of dissemination efforts? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29651 / ISA / 1994 / 9912

**Stevenson, William & Greenberg, Danna N.** (Organization Studies Dept Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167 (Tel: 617-552-0458; Fax: 617-552-0433)), **The Mobilization of Organization in the Environmental Policy Domain.**

¶ A study of how actors become mobilized in the environmental policy-making process through their networks of resource & information exchange, analyzing sequences of events over time that lead to policy decisions concerning the environment in a local community. By combining newly developed sequence analysis methods with network analysis, determined is how actors' network positions influence when, in the process, they become involved, & how coalitions of actors become mobilized around environmental issues. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## S

94S29652 / ISA / 1994 / 9913

**Stockman, Norman** (Dept Sociology U Aberdeen, AB9 2TY Scotland [Tel: 224-272772; e-mail: n.stockman@ac.uk.aberdeen]), **Benjamin Kidd, Liang Qichao, and Social Darwinism in China.**

¶ Social Darwinism became a dominant paradigm of social thought in the latter nineteenth century. The major works of this school of thought were translated, & formed the basis for early discourse in sociology in many countries, eg, China. Benjamin Kidd's contribution to the social Darwinist discourse in *Social Evolution* (1894) was widely translated, including into Chinese. In 1902, the reformer Liang Qichao, then in exile in Japan, published a study of Kidd, claiming that he had revolutionized evolutionary theory. Subsequently, Kidd's writings were widely read by young Chinese intellectuals. Kidd maintained that competition operated at the levels of the individual, social groups, & whole societies, & considered the nature & degree of social cohesion of competing societies a crucial factor in intersocietal competition. Kidd stressed the role of religion in maintaining such societal cohesion. It is argued that Kidd's distinctiveness was more easily recognized by Liang Qichao because Kidd's thought cohered more easily with the collectivistic, sociological nature of Chinese cultural assumptions than with Western individualism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29653 / ISA / 1994 / 9914

**Stockman, Norman, Bonney, Norman & Sheng, Xuewen** (Dept Sociology U Aberdeen, AB9 2TY Scotland [Tel: 224-272772; Fax: 224-273442]), **Institutional Interrelationships between Gender, Work and the Family: Comparative Perspectives from China, Japan and Great Britain.**

¶ The institutional differentiation of the private family household & the capitalist enterprise is a feature of capitalist industrial societies such as GB. The family household of a male breadwinner & a female housewife & mother, typical of early industrialization, has given way to one in which married women combine domestic work & employment. The British model is compared to those of China & Japan. In Japan, both small family businesses & large corporations often retain a familial ideology incorporating employees as members: the former combine family & enterprise; the latter impose diffuse long-term commitments that only men can meet, & only by absence from the family household. Women combine total responsibility for the household with temporary & broken employment. In China, the social functions of production & reproduction are not so clearly separated. The key institution is the urban work-unit (*danwei*), membership in which is life-long, & which fulfills many reproductive functions in addition to productive ones. There is therefore much less of a basis for gendered division of spheres. Both men & women work full-time for the whole of their adult life between school-leaving & retirement. The level of joint activity within the household is relatively high. However, the process of economic reform contains within it the germ of a return to more traditional gendered divisions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29654 / ISA / 1994 / 9915

**Stoer, Stephen R., Araújo, Helena C. & Azevedo, Maria José, et al** (Faculdade Psicologia & Ciências Educação U Porto, P-4000 Portugal [Tel: 351-2-208-7617; Fax: 351-2-200-8261]), **Understanding Intercultural Change in Semirural Northern Portugal through Life Histories.**

¶ Drawing on life histories of 3 students, 2 mothers, & 1 father, obtained in a school-based action-research project, changing rural cultures in northern Portugal are examined, exploring differences of class, gender, & generation. Peasant communities have become increasingly involved in industrial production. Focus here is on the peasant culture, & on new cultural articulations that "monoactive" & "pluriactive" groups are incorporating into their daily lives. Particular attention is paid to gender divisions in past & present cultural forms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29655 / ISA / 1994 / 9916

**Stoer, Stephen R. & Cortesão, Luiza** (Faculdade Psicologia & Ciências Educação U Porto, P-4000 Portugal [Tel: 351-2-208-7617; Fax: 351-2-200-8261]), **Inter/Multicultural Education and the Process of Transnationalization: A View from the Semiperiphery.**

¶ Schooling in a semiperipheral country like Portugal needs to guarantee citizenry &, at the same time, to enrich citizens through integration in the school of the complexity of subjectivities. The role of inter-/multicultural education may appear, in this light, as a challenge to the formation through schooling of national & minority identities; it may

also be seen as a response to the transnationalization process, particularly at this moment when the reconstruction of Europe as both a political entity & a system of cultural representation is underway. These issues are considered on the basis of an action-research project on education & cultural diversity in four Portuguese schools, & the current educational reform process, which has attempted to show itself sensitive to issues of inter-/multicultural education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29656 / ISA / 1994 / 9917

**Stokvis, Rudolf** (Vakgroep Sociologie U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands [Tel: 020-525-3579]), **Marketing and the Civilizing Process.**

¶ Investigates the relation between general changes in behavior & the influence of organized groups that try to promote these changes. Most general long-term changes in behavior seem to develop unplanned, as a result of changing interdependencies; however, many conscious efforts have been made to influence people's behavior. It is shown that the marketing efforts of firms are comparable with the civilizing efforts of bourgeois groups during the nineteenth century & the disciplinary efforts of religious regimes. The relation between marketing efforts of firms & general changes in standards of behavior is demonstrated empirically. It is concluded that, from the standpoint of business, successful marketing efforts give expression to existing general trends, but do not cause the trends. When marketing efforts run counter to these general trends, they are futile. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29657 / ISA / 1994 / 9918

**Stölting, Erhard** (2 Birch Court, Orinda CA 94563 [Tel: 510-253-0393; Fax: 510-642-0659]), **Russian Sociology in American Exile. The Case of Pitirim Sorokin.**

¶ Although Pitirim Sorokin differed considerably in central points from other non-Marxist intellectual leaders of his time, his particular form of thinking fits into the current preoccupation with historical stages & crises. Sorokin's biography reflects developments of the discipline of sociology. His emigration from the former USSR marked the beginning of an internationalization to which he himself contributed with his major works. He became a mediator between the social thought of Europe & North America. However, his type of sociology became outdated after WWII. His growing marginalization reflected the restructuring & the professionalization of international sociology. The "Russian subtext" of his thinking became more & more visible in this process. An attempt is made to confront Sorokin's major theoretical assumptions with his political & institutional biography, & to show the relationships between different discursive mechanisms. His idealization of the old society is understood as a tacit assumption in his major theoretical works. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29658 / ISA / 1994 / 9919

**Storper, Michael** (U California, Los Angeles 90024-1467 [Tel: 310-825-2718; Fax: 310-206-5566]), **The Limits to Globalization.**

¶ Examination of specific products exported by the advanced industrial nations reveals increasing export specialization, which cannot be explained by conventional notions of comparative advantage, nor the theory of economies of scale. Rather, a significant proportion must be due to technological or "absolute" advantages on the part of the specialized exporter, & a significant dimension of technological advantage is product-based & renewed through learning. Industries characterized by such product-based learning & absolute advantage tend to have important developmental effects on their host economies because they earn quasi-rents, & to be organized into production networks combining the advantages of specialization & flexibility. Industries tend to be found in one or a few subnational regions of their host countries. In this way, the global economy may be thought of as consisting of a series of "technology districts." Unlocking the organizational secrets of technological learning in these places is now a key task for understanding the dynamics both of these localities & of the global economy as a whole. Examples are provided from studies in France, Italy, & the US. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29659 / ISA / 1994 / 9920

**Storrie, Tom & Blanc, Maurice** (Orchard Gap, Allendale Rd Hexham NE46 2DE UK [Tel: 44-434-607-330]), **Permanent Training and Professionalization in Environment.**

¶ Proposes that the issues of economic development & ecological degradation are not in competition with each other in respect of a general re-

quirement to encourage the development of the reflective actor in society; this in turn implies that programs & institutions of education & training give priority to the promotion of an apprenticeship in negotiation as a strategy for harnessing cooperatively the creativity of actors (as workers & as citizens) in the continuing search for provisionally adequate practices & policies. These propositions are supported with evidence & analysis deriving from two research programs: (1) a current funded project examining the processes of professionalization within the relationship of local government to environmental issues across several EC countries; & (2) a case study of education & unemployment in the UK, recording & analyzing the attempt of a further education institution to provide basic education for redundant steel workers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29660 / ISA / 1994 / 9921

**Stramaccioni, G.** (Dept Women Italian Union Sport for All, I-00155 Rome [Tel: 6-4067342; Fax: 6-4067280]), **The Woman in Sport: The Right of Citizenship.**

¶ Addresses the importance, & considerations of the juridical, human, & social condition, of women in sport. The quantitative presence of women in sport is perhaps the last big problem of modern sport. They already have the right to express themselves & to make the most of their capacities. In 1985, the women of the Italian Union of Sport for All drew up the "Charter of Women's Rights in Sport," which was presented to the European Parliament, leading to a resolution in 1986. The wish is that women's sport could be valued in terms of justice & social equality. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29661 / ISA / 1994 / 9922

**Strasser, Hermann & Oesterdiekhoff, Georg W.** (U Duisburg, D-4100 Federal Republic Germany), **Toward a New Definition of the Function of Entrepreneur in Contemporary Society.**

¶ Recent attempts to redefine the function of the entrepreneur are due to two sets of causes: one of a practical & political nature, related to the decline of the socialist economies of the East & to the liberalistic policies of Western economies; the other concerned with theoretical developments within the social & economic sciences. A paradigm change in economic theory from the classic theory of the market to that of new political economy has led to a new evaluation of entrepreneurial functions. According to the classic market theory, entrepreneurial action was understood as an automatic effect of the objective conditions of the market. Within the new political economy, the theory of property rights has recognized that varying property rights & incentive structures lead to considerable differences in entrepreneurial achievements; thus, the theory of property rights can explain different patterns of achievement behavior not only of entrepreneurs, but also of public service institutions & socialist enterprises. Empirical studies suggest that entrepreneurial behavior plays a key role in the output of organizations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29662 / ISA / 1994 / 9923

**Strassoldo, Raimondo** (Institut Philosophy & Human Sciences U Palermo, I-90133 Italy [Tel: 091-6956501]), **The Dynamics of Social Boundaries: Classical and Modern Theories.**

¶ Borders, boundaries, & frontiers are important concepts in the older social sciences, eg, history & political geography, but have also appeared in more modern social sciences, eg, psychology & human ethology. Though mainstream sociology has usually neglected them, a brief review of the literature reveals a considerable number of important contributions, beginning with G. De Greef (1908), especially among authors belonging to the structural-functional-systemic approach, eg, Talcott Parsons, L. Mayhew, & Niklas Luhmann. Others like Georg Simmel, G. Suttles, Erving Goffman, & political scientists/sociologists, eg, K. W. Deutsch, D. Eastman, & F. Gross, have also thematized these phenomena. A new light on the dynamics of social life can be shed by focusing on such boundary processes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29663 / ISA / 1994 / 9924

**Straus, Murray A. & Kaufman Kantor, Glenda** (Family Research Laboratory U New Hampshire, Durham 03824 [Tel: 603-862-2594; Fax: 603-862-1122]), **Change in Family Violence Rates from 1975 to 1992: A Comparison of Three National Surveys in the United States.**

¶ A previous comparison of family violence rates for 1975 & 1985 found that some types of family violence had declined & others had remained relatively constant; specifically, Straus & Gelles (1986) reported that se-

vere assaults on wives had decreased substantially, while violence by wives had not. Critics suggested that the purported decrease might be an artifact of methodological limitations & differences. Data from a 1992 national survey allow investigation of these issues, with the following findings: (1) the trends reported for 1975-1985 continued into 1992, & cannot be attributed to a change in methods; (2) the decrease in rates of wife beating applies only to data obtained from male respondents, suggesting that it may have resulted from a change in the willingness of men to report having assaulted their partner, rather than a decrease in the actual prevalence of wife beating; & (3) controlling for other social characteristics, eg, socioeconomic status, age, & region, does not affect the pattern of change in family violence rates. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29664 / ISA / 1994 / 9925

**Streib, Gordon F.** (Dept Sociology U Florida, Gainesville 32611-7330 [Tel: 904-392-0265; Fax: 904-392-6568]), **Retirement Communities: Conflict and Change.**

¶ Examines competition & conflict in retirement communities (RCs), based on a comparative study of 36 of them, & a review of the theoretical & conceptual literature on social conflict & disharmony. Case studies of RCs are presented to show the diversity of conflict. As in other studies of community conflict, it is concluded that conflict in RCs has both positive & negative outcomes: some conflicts result in community solidarity, while others leave scars on community relations that result from the hostility aroused during the controversy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29665 / ISA / 1994 / 9926

**Strenski, Ivan** (Dept Religious Studies U California, Santa Barbara 93106 [Tel: 310-397-4664; Fax: 310-397-6997]), **Henri Hubert, Modernism and the Clerical Discourse on Symbols.**

¶ The question of the origins of Durkheimian symbolic interpretation of religion & society has long challenged historians of sociology. For Dominick LaCapra & Edward Tiryakian, Durkheimian "symbolism" belongs to the context of the avant-garde symbolist movement of the turn of the century. It is argued here that these attempts to locate Durkheimian symbolism are unsustainable; its more probable location is to be found in the modernist religious discourse of the period. Two main reasons support this thesis: (1) despite the artistic temperament of Henri Hubert, there is no evidence that the Durkheimians were hospitable to the arts or to the avant-garde. (2) There is, however, abundant evidence that the Durkheimians, notably Hubert & Marcel Mauss, were in direct contact & conversation with the religious liberals of their day. A key element of the discourse of these religious modernists was the use of the notion of symbolism to account for the nature of religious beliefs. The Durkheimians simply adapted to this interpretive language. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29666 / ISA / 1994 / 9927

**Strom, Elizabeth** (City U New York, NY 10021), **The Political Context of Real Estate Development in Re-United Berlin.**

¶ Examines German real estate development in Berlin's newly defined central business district since the breaching of the Berlin wall in late 1989, focusing on the possibilities for public intervention in private investment by understanding the political dimensions of real estate markets. The historical commercial center of Berlin, prime real estate, is claimed by the national government, which has voted to move its chief organs to Berlin, & sought after by private developers from throughout the world. Critics of rapid growth spoke fearfully of the "Manhattanization" of Berlin, but this has not happened. Three public policy areas that have been significant in determining the pace & nature of real estate development in the center city are discussed: (1) uncertainties related to the move of the national seat of government from Bonn have worried investors; (2) local planning regulations & specific policy decisions of planning officials have influenced design & use & affected land prices & the pace of development; & (3) laws requiring the restitution of property in the East to their former owners have slowed the pace of investment in that part of the city. It is concluded that the nature of real estate development in Berlin is in part a product of the contradictions in German planning law & in the politics of the regime currently governing the city. Political negotiations between the public & private sectors are required to attempt to resolve these contradictions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## S

94S29667 / ISA / 1994 / 9928

**Stryjan, Yohanan** (Dept Business Administration Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden [Tel: 46-8163106; Fax: 46-8153054]), **Czech Agriculture: Participation or Ownership?**

¶ Chronicles the institutional transformation of agriculture in Czechoslovakia, focusing on the conversion of collective & state farms, & the rise of new organizational types. Case study & interview data supplemented by government aggregate economic statistics, law texts, & local press reports are drawn on. The transformation was carried through a legislative redistribution of entitlements, marked by a strong programmatic stress on property rights & family farming. Tenancy- or employment-based entitlements were ignored, & worker-ownership was actively discouraged. The resulting new organizational population was dominated by "owners' cooperatives"—hybrid forms of formally cooperative character in which membership is primarily, or exclusively, derived from (historical) ownership (rather than from employment or domicile). Cases representing different membership configurations & organizational constructions are discussed, ranging from nearly-worker cooperatives to farming estates jointly held by absentee-owners. The relation between ownership & membership, & the limitations of a purely ownership-based concept of cooperative membership in a cooperative are discussed. It is argued that the organization form in question is inherently defective, & often, essentially ungovernable. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29668 / ISA / 1994 / 9929

**Stryjan, Yohanan** (Dept Business Administration U Stockholm, S-10691 Sweden [Tel: 46-8163106; Fax: 46-8153054]), **Personnel Cooperatives in Swedish Welfare Services: Democracy and Quality in a Quasi Market.**

¶ A unique feature of the ongoing transformation of the Swedish health & welfare sectors is the rise of a rapidly growing population of cooperative organizations, often through personnel takeovers of formerly public units. Case study & questionnaire data collected within two ongoing projects are drawn on to examine the central features of the transformation process, the specific problems of applying the cooperative organization form to welfare services, & the situation & performance of the new cooperatives. The introduction of market steering mechanisms, in a context of increasing budget constraints creates potential "inverse moral hazards." Politicians & administrators can divest themselves of responsibility, for ethical choices, relegating it to practitioners & subcontractors. Normative strains exist between profitability & quality of care, & between professional norms & democratic organization. How such strains are influenced (or induced) by different quasi-market configurations, rules in the cooperative's environment, & the ways in which they are/ may be coped with are considered. Institutional transformation of the sector is proceeding decentrally, & generating a considerable variation of (quasi) market configurations & contracting arrangements. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29669 / ISA / 1994 / 9930

**Stück, Heiner** (Angestelltenkommer Bremen, Bürgerstr 1 D-28076 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-421-36-30-135]), **Technical Schools and Technical Colleges in Comparison. Social Origins and Education of Engineers in the FRG (1960-1990).**

¶ Nonacademic engineers in the Federal Republic of Germany were educated in technical schools (*Ingenieurschulen*) until the 1970 educational reform, after which they were renamed technical colleges (*Fachhochschulen*), & the educational level for entrance was raised. B. Lutz & G. Kammerer (1975) predicted that the traditional practical training & apprenticeship of nonacademic engineers would become eroded, leading to a fundamental change in the social composition of engineers. A 1989 survey of engineers who were educated at the earlier technical schools, as well as younger ones who had graduated from technical colleges, revealed that a single way of training for engineers does not exist. Contrary to Lutz's & Kammerer's expectations, the majority of engineers educated at technical colleges finished a vocational program before studying an engineering profession. Thus, program apprenticeship remains a basic qualification of nonacademic engineers, whereas mere formal education remains a characteristic of academic engineers who are educated at technical universities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29670 / ISA / 1994 / 9931

**Stuckelberger, Astrid & Höpflinger, François** (Swiss National Program Aging, 16 rue Botini CH-1202 Geneva [Tel: 41-22-7380551];

Fax: 41-22-7411503)), **Women and Longevity: Methodological Paradoxes.**

¶ The difference systematically found between male & female longevity leads to a series of methodological considerations that are closely linked to the subsequent interpretation of the results. The feminization of aging must be considered in any modern gerontological research: (1) not only do women differ from men in their life course, health status, & behavior, but they report on these issues differently; & (2) the way education, family structure, working conditions, & sex-role stereotypes have changed during this century must be considered in gerontological research. Interpreting gerontological research requires placing the situation of women in perspective with their biography as well as the sociohistorical background linked to their time. Doing so indicates that female aging is clearly more diverse, complex, & contradictory than male aging. In an exploration of the paradoxes emerging from this epidemiological fact, gerontological surveys & other studies illustrate the subject. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29671 / ISA / 1994 / 9932

**Su, Tieting** (Dept Sociology McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T7 [Tel: 514-398-8978; e-mail: intt@muslab.mcgill.ca]), **Changes in World Trade Networks: 1938, 1960, 1990.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Extending other analyses of the world system that focus on the distinction between core & periphery, analyzed here are the changing relations among core powers. A structural analysis of trade networks in 1938, 1960, & 1990 shows the rise of Japan & the decline of the UK; the US & Germany were among the three most important centers of trade at all three points in time. The 1938 & 1990 trade networks were similar in significant ways: both identified core powers with competing spheres of economic influence in geographically localized areas. The 1960 network, at a time of stable US dominance, was significantly different. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29672 / ISA / 1994 / 9933

**Subramaniam, Jaya & Subramaniam, V.** (2044 Chalmers Rd, Ottawa Ontario K1H 6K5 [Tel: 613-731-2575; Fax: 613-788-4064]), **Class Identity vs Cultural Identity of Indian Immigrants in North America.**

¶ Unlike Indian emigrants to Southeast Asia, Indian immigrants in North America are drawn largely from the urban professional middle class & upper castes. However, they have not been able to identify with the local middle class in politics or society except in the workplace. On the other hand, they have recreated their religious institutions & cultural modalities, eg. classical dance, on the basis of their better income & better organizational facilities. The use of performing arts for shaping collective identity deserves sociological attention. Here, data from personal observation & research & published research are used to draw some tentative conclusions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29673 / ISA / 1994 / 9934

**Subramaniam, V.** (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1H 6K5 [Tel: 613-731-2575; Fax: 613-738-3176]), **Class vs. Gemeinschaft Background of Civil Servants in Afro-Asia.**

¶ Issue is taken with academics like Samuel Krislov, who argue in favor of ignoring class origins & focusing on ethnic, religious, or other gemeinschaft origins. The dominance of some castes, regions, or tribes derives from the historical accidents of Western coastal colonialism & the hierarchical educational system favoring the middle class family. Hasty efforts to redress the balance by quotas & reservations without going to the root of the problem in the educational system simply generate other problems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29674 / ISA / 1994 / 9935

**Subramaniam, V.** (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1H 6K5 [Tel: 613-731-2575; Fax: 613-738-3176]), **Change in the Composition of India's Ruling Groups: Bureaucrats vs Politicians.**

¶ The leaders of the Indian National Congress were drawn mostly from the urban professional classes until the 1930s & gradually incorporated a small proportion of the rural landowning elite. At the time of India's independence, the ruling Congress politicians were still largely drawn from urban professional groups, as were the new civil service recruits. This ensured mutual understanding & cooperation. In the forty-five

years since independence, the class composition of the civil services has not changed dramatically, while that of the governing politicians has changed; they are now drawn substantially from a rural landowning background & from the middle castes, hindering the cooperative functioning of politician & bureaucrat. Recent research on the socioeconomic composition of each group illustrates the parameters of the problem. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29675 / ISA / 1994 / 9936

**Suchar, Charles S.** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology DePaul U, Chicago IL 60614 (Tel: 312-362-8244; Fax: 312-362-5481)). **The Differential Meaning of House and Home in a Gentrified Urban Community.**

¶ Presents results of a three-year study of material cultural changes in a gentrified community in Chicago, IL (Lincoln Park). Through environmental portraits, architectural photography, & photo-elicitation interviews with 50 resident households, different meanings given to the domicile among three distinct group of residents were examined: (1) old-timers, who had lived in the community for 35+ years; (2) urban pioneers, who moved into the neighborhood in the early 1960s & began to rehabilitate the housing stock; & (3) recently arrived residents: young, affluent singles & young couples who took over the rehabilitated buildings from the pioneers & invested additional resources in reconstructing their interior spaces. It is shown how the house & home for old time residents is a refuge of nostalgic domesticity; for urban pioneers, a physical space to demonstrate their individuality, & for recently arrived residents, a physical space that supports extensive investments in stylistic & lifestyle pursuits & a concern for the home as significant presentation of self. These particular thematics are related to the sense of community & "urbanity" that each group reflects, increasing understanding of the cultural transformations & differences reflected in the process of urban gentrification. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29676 / ISA / 1994 / 9937

**Suenker, Heinz** (Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften Bergische U, D-42097 Wuppertal Federal Republic Germany (Fax: 49-202-439-29-01)). **Politics of Childhood and Social Politics.**

¶ Examines the range of political & social strategies emerging in the context of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, & contends that any discussion of children's rights must have the dual focus of childhood (1) as tied to plural forms of family life, & (2) as a specific experience & set of social conditions in itself. This perspective highlights the tension between the more traditional view of the child as a "deficient adult" requiring protection & care, & the view of the child as citizen, embodied in the notion of children's rights. The problems posed by the idea of children's rights for the current institutionalized conception of the relation between adults & children are outlined, & strategies suggested that could facilitate the emergence of children as citizens. It is argued that the development of a discourse on children's rights will affect all social, political, & institutional fields. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29677 / ISA / 1994 / 9938

**Sufian, Abu Jafar Mohammad** (King Faisal U, Dammam Saudi Arabia 31451 (Tel: 03-8577000; Fax: 03-8578739)). **The Concentration of Children among Women in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Addresses questions concerning the concentration of children among women in the eastern province of Saudi Arabia, a high fertility society, drawing on data from two primary health care centers in the city of Al-Khobar. For comparative purposes, analysis was also carried out for non-Saudi women. Based on the use of concentration curve, it is shown that 33% of Saudi women who had completed fertility bore 50% of children, while 28% of non-Saudi women accounted for the same proportion of children. Also, 70% of Saudis with 6+ children carry 85% of the total children, whereas, only 30% of non-Saudis with this number of children carry 52% of the total children. Implications are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29678 / ISA / 1994 / 9939

**Sugita, Kurumi** (Laboratoire anthropologies urbaine CNRS, F-75700 France (Tel: 33-1-48-270893; Fax: 33-1-48-27-7511)). **Cascade de sous-traitants au Japon** (Cascade of Subcontractors in Japan). (FRE)

¶ Findings drawn from anthropological fieldwork, including participant observation, in Japan show that Japanese contractors differ from those in France. In general, they work exclusively for one client for a long term. While financially independent, they are linked with a firm that often provides material & financial assistance in technology & personnel. What is transacted is not a product but work, whose price depends on the place each subcontractor occupies in the hierarchical structure of the group. This production organization of a cascade of subcontractors appeared in the late 1960s in the context of a high economic growth period. However, Japanese production & work organization have since proved to be extremely efficient in situations of low economic growth. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29679 / ISA / 1994 / 9940

**Sugrue, Ciaran** (Saint Patrick's Coll, Drumcondra Dublin 9 Republic Ireland (Tel: 353-1-376191; Fax: 353-1-376197)). **Generating Grounded Theory and Grounding Grand Theory in Classroom Inquiry.**

¶ Discusses the relationship between grounded theory, middle-range theory, & grand theory in relation to teachers' constructions of child-centered practice in primary schools. A theoretical framework is outlined that describes the strengths & limitations, & indicates the distinctions between the three. This framework is discussed through the use of selected extracts from ethnographic fieldnotes generated during an interpretive investigation of teachers' classroom praxis. These extracts illustrate similarities, variations, & complexities of teaching styles that are grounded in practice, while simultaneously contributing to, as well as drawing from, middle-range & formal theory on child-centered approaches to primary teaching. It is argued that theory generation is a cyclical process. To avoid the sterility frequently associated with formal or grand theory, theory construction requires constant attention to praxis so that action, observation, & reflection become a matrix where all aspects of the theoretical framework interact in a manner that does not privilege one element over another. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29680 / ISA / 1994 / 9941

**Sulek, Antoni** (Instytut Socjologii U Warsaw, PL-00325 Poland (Tel: 48-22-278599; Fax: 48-22-278599)). **Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Polish Sociology: Sixty Years of the Influences.**

¶ Traces the personal contacts of Paul Lazarsfeld with Polish sociology back to 1933, analyzing the impact of his methodological ideas on the superego & research practice of Polish sociologists through the late 1950s. Some of Lazarsfeld's substantive contributions to Polish sociology are summarized, eg, the recent revival of interest in his study of the psychological consequences of unemployment. The analysis is based on sociological texts, personal reminiscences, & archival records. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29681 / ISA / 1994 / 9942

**Sulkunen, Pekka** (Social Research Instit Alcohol Studies, Kalevankatu 12 Helsinki Finland (Tel: 358-0-1333469; Fax: 358-0-1333484)). **Towards a Theory of the New Consumer Society—A Reappraisal.**

¶ Important theoretical work has recently focused on consumption as the organizing principle of advanced societies. Whereas modern, industrializing society was oriented toward production, progress, & better living in the future, contemporary postmodern or post-Fordist culture is obsessed with the here & now, with choice & even passion that characterize consumption. Reasons why current sociological theory is more affirmative of the new consumer society are critically evaluated. It is concluded that conflicts in the new consumer society evolve around moral & aesthetic, rather than political, issues. The importance of the state as a moral battlefield is emphasized, & conflicts over distribution are accentuated, but removed from the political agenda. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29682 / ISA / 1994 / 9943

**Sundaram, D.** (Dept Sociology U Madras, 600005 India (Tel: 91-44-568778; Fax: 91-44-4916316)). **Female Migration and Social Demography of Developing Countries—An Analysis of Census Data in India.**

¶ Migration processes & production relations, along with income, employment, & labor market, need a gender-specific understanding, particularly as they relate to the role of women in development. In the transition from a peasant to an industrial economy, the large part of women's labor appropriated through household production needs to be examined in the context of women's access to education & technological skills, the

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labor market, & migration. It is argued that the autonomous & associational type of migration of women depends on the particular social condition of demand for domestic labor. The implications of demography for development planning, particularly with regard to the integration of women into the development process are considered, drawing on census data from India. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29683 / ISA / 1994 / 9944

**Sundaram, D. & Jayalakshmi, D.** (Dept Sociology U Madras, 600005 India [Tel: 91-44-568778; Fax: 91-44-4916316]), **Commodification of Rural Water Supply System for Irrigation and the Social Formation of the Peasant Society: A Case Study of Indian Rural Society.**

¶ Presents a case study of a small river-based canal in a village in Tamil Nadu, India, focusing on the policy issues of participatory management of the water-users. Water for irrigation in the village was, in the past, seen as a public good, requiring construction of reciprocal ties & participation in the water management & delivery system. Over time, water was transformed from a public good/commodity into a private good/commodity, with consequent deconstruction & reconstruction of the traditional participatory system. In this case, the greater the commoditization of inputs in the peasant activities in rural society, the greater the deconstruction of traditions. Thus it is imperative for policies to look into this inevitable social formation at the village level for better understanding agrarian society & alternative models of rural development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29684 / ISA / 1994 / 9945

**Sundback, Susan** (Åbo Akademi U, SF-20500 Finland), **The Return of Catholicism to Scandinavia.**

¶ Explores the Roman Catholic church in Scandinavia, discussing the diverse national implications of: changes in membership, changes of organization, & Catholic engagement in the developing ecumenical dialogue. It is argued that the end of this century in Scandinavia is an optimal time for bridging the religious & cultural gaps opened in the sixteenth century between Roman Catholicism & Lutheranism, because: (1) the once important idea of national Lutheran churches has lost its political relevance in the European integration process; & (2) Scandinavian Catholicism has clearly developed along the ideas of the Second Vatican Council, stressing ecumenical openness as well as lay influence. Democratization within the church has been of great importance, since Catholic clergy & representatives of the sacred orders generally have been non-Scandinavians. Threats to this process are also examined. The tendency for Scandinavian Catholicism to split into ethnic segments, due to immigration, is probably more an economic problem than a cultural factor, which stamps Catholicism as "foreign" or non-Scandinavian. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29685 / ISA / 1994 / 9946

**Surculija, Zivko** (Dept Sociology/Faculty Technology, 11000 Belgrade Karnegljevo 4 Serbia [Fax: 381-11-620331]), **Increasing Nationalism and State Disintegration in Former Socialist Federations with Particular Emphasis on the Case of Yugoslavia.**

¶ Discusses revived nationalism as a possible cause of the disintegration of former socialist federations, focusing on the former Yugoslavia. Three mega-ideologies of the nineteenth & twentieth century—liberalism, socialism, & nationalism—are discussed, along with their interrelations. The main types & classification of nationalism proposed by Calton Hayes, L. L. Snyder, Antony Smith, & others are reviewed, with special emphasis on humanitarian, Jacobean, liberal, traditional, & totalitarian nationalism. It is argued that Smith was clairvoyant in perceiving the destructive power of secession nationalism which, together with some other nonliberal forms, had an important role in the disintegration of communist federations, particularly Yugoslavia. Problems surrounding the revival of nationalism in postcommunist, multiethnic societies are explored, & its concrete historical social function is described. Ernest Gellner's thesis that nationalism is the basic detonator in the disintegration of former real-socialist, multinational states is considered, & opposition to this view is explained. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29686 / ISA / 1994 / 9947

**Sutton, John R.** (Dept Sociology U California, Santa Barbara 93106 [Tel: 805-893-3632; e-mail: sutton@alishaw.ucsb.edu]), **Imprisonment in the Welfare State: Evidence from Five Common-Law Coun-**

**tries, 1955-1985.**

¶ The relationship between criminal justice regimes & social welfare policies is explored in a sample of five common-law democracies over the period 1955-1985. Tested are the hypotheses that: social benefits mediate the impact of labor market trends on imprisonment rates; & political factors—including party rule & the administrative capacity of the national state—influence both imprisonment & welfare policies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29687 / ISA / 1994 / 9948

**Swabe, Joanna M.** (Amsterdam School Social Science Research, NL-1012 CE Netherlands [Tel: 020-525-3430; e-mail: a723jms@hasaraii.bitnet]), **Emotion and Interaction: The Display and Management of Emotion in the Veterinary Consultation Room.**

¶ Though emotion is a phenomenon generally relegated to the realm of individual experience, it is suggested here that emotion plays an important role in the social organization of everyday conduct. The need for individuals to regulate their own emotionality & to refrain from openly displaying their feelings in the presence of nonintimates demonstrates the extent to which people are dedicated to the preservation of the social order & the reproduction of normative standards of conduct. Furthermore, an understanding of & sensitivity to the emotionality of others is often crucial to the production & maintenance of orderly interaction. Ways that emotion is dealt with in the veterinary consultation room are described here, drawing on ethnographic data collected during observations at various veterinary practices in the Netherlands, focusing on interactional episodes involving animal euthanasia. In such episodes, the routine character of veterinarian-client interaction is often disrupted by the emotionality of the client confronted with the death, or impending death, of his or her pet. Ways that participants orient to & accommodate this emotion into the interaction, thereby attempting to repair/restore its routine character, are analyzed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29688 / ISA / 1994 / 9949

**Swindell, Ken** (Centre West African Studies U Birmingham, B15 2TT England [Tel: 44-21-4145128]), **The Role of Communities in the West African Migration Process.**

¶ Describes a minimalist analytical framework for migration study, which isolates the skeletal components of migration, seeking to capture the importance of organizations in facilitating migration of people among places, & differentiating between the importance of both formal & informal organizations. The framework is applied to the current situation in West Africa, where there is a commitment to freer movement of people across borders established by the colonial powers. Notwithstanding this commitment, movement across borders can be difficult, since it may be perceived as a means of smuggling. Further, movement between culturally distant communities requires networks & agencies to facilitate & assist migration. A review of family networks, agencies, & migrant communities in West Africa is presented as part of a focus on intermediate-level studies of the migration process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29689 / ISA / 1994 / 9950

**Synak, Brunon** (U Gdańsk, PL-80952 Poland [Tel: 48-58-52-34-23; Fax: 48-58-52-03-11]), **Kashubes Ethnic Identity during the Post-Totalitarian Transformation in Poland.**

¶ The political transformation that started in Poland & then engulfed all of Central & Eastern Europe has removed barriers to the activity of ethnic groups. Examined here is the influence of this new political situation on the identity of the Kashubes as an ethnoregional group, focusing on 2 aspects (each with 3 levels) of ethnic identity: subjective (self-identity) & objective (behavioral). With reference to the latter, highlighted is the role & status of the Kashubian language. Data are drawn from interview questionnaires collected in 2 Kashubian municipalities in 1988 & 1992/93, (total N = 953 respondents). It is concluded that the political changes & new state policy have resulted in strengthening & enlivening Kashube ethnic identity, particularly in terms of the behavioral dimension. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29690 / ISA / 1994 / 9951

**Synge, Jane** (Dept Sociology McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4 [Tel: 905-525-9140; 905-522-2642]), **Patterns of Companionship and Sociability among Older Canadian Women: The Weekly Social Round.**

¶ Data from a survey of middle-aged & elderly people (N = 465) are



drawn on to explore the lives of older females (Fs), mostly widows, in the city of Hamilton, Ontario. A clear weekly pattern to the lives of Fs ages 70+ is demonstrated: family members are seen on weekends, usually on Sundays, while friends are seen on weekdays. Older widows eat the great majority of their meals alone, even on weekends. Fs, but not males (Ms), have several extended telephone conversations (30 minutes average) per day with friends & family members. Most older Fs attend church alone rather than with family, & church social events are highly valued; these socials may serve as alternatives &/or supplements to Sunday family visits. Data show the importance to women of flat rate telephone service, & suggest the great value of church-sponsored sociability & conviviality. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29691 / ISA / 1994 / 9952**

**Syrén, Sverker E.** (Sociologiska Institut Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden (Tel: 46-18-181202; Fax: 46-18-181170)), **Sickness Absenteeism as a Social Indicator on the Labour Market.**

¶ Analyzes recorded statistics, research reports, official reports, public debate, & other research on sickness absenteeism in Sweden. Modifications in sickness absenteeism are traced since 1955. In the early 1980s, the concept of incapacity rate—measuring sickness absenteeism, industrial injury, & disability pension—was introduced as a measure of general health status. It is concluded that it is not known how many, on a daily basis, are absent from work due to illness. All instances are not recorded, & some employees stay away from work but avoid reporting sick. Other employees may feel compelled for economic reasons to go to work although they do not feel well, or because they are afraid of losing their employment if absent. The increasing number of disability pensions is an indicator of the strain exerted on individuals in the labor market, & also of how authorities interpret the regulations & how they assess health status. The official statistics only measure what has been recorded, & thus reflect only part of the reality. Administrative measures/changes, changes of attitude, & how employees assess the labor market, the world economy, & the risks involved in a high degree of absenteeism are only indicators of change, not reliable health status measures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29692 / ISA / 1994 / 9953**

**Szabó, Máté** (Faculty State & Law U Eötvös Loránd, H-1364 Budapest Hungary (Tel: 36-12-669-503; Fax: 36-12-665-198)), **From Outlawed to Marginalized Social Movements.**

¶ In Hungary, both the social movement sector & the culture of protest are relatively new phenomena. Before recent systemic transformations & democratization, autonomous social movements were suppressed, & "pseudo-movements"—huge bureaucratic organizations claiming to be social movements—dominated the political scene, eg, official trade unions, peace associations, & the women's movement. In the authoritarian system, all sociopolitical protest is outlawed. In the crisis of the old system, the emergence of autonomous social movements of political protest played an important, but not a dominant, role (as in Poland, the German Democratic Republic, & Czechoslovakia.) Sociopolitical movements in Hungary have been institutionalized rapidly as political parties, & play the role of governing, oppositional, or outparliamentary agents in the political process, a role counter to that of most social movements. Social movements aimed at systemic transformation become institutionalized political actors, but new social movements have emerged with new forms of protest activities in the recently institutionalized new Hungarian democracy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29693 / ISA / 1994 / 9954**

**Szakaly, Anna** (85 Prensan Ave, Etobicoke Ontario M9B 4C2 (Tel: 416-237-1496; Fax: 416-978-3817)), **Competing Concepts of National Identity in Post-Communist Hungary.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Competing notions of Hungarian identity have been central to Hungary's political & social evolution. An examination of scholarly literature in English & Hungarian reveals that, from the eighteenth century, rival notions of national identity in Hungary were based on ethnicity, language & culture, & citizenship. Against this historical background, the continued divisions characterizing Hungary's postcommunist democracy are highlighted. An examination of political treatises & articles in the Hungarian, European, & North American media allows for an analysis of the various positions taken by major political parties & factions on na-

tionality issues, including their policies toward nonethnic minorities within Hungary & ethnic Hungarians in neighboring states. These policies are used to illustrate rival notions of national identity, which are then evaluated within the context of contemporary Hungarian politics. It is concluded that competing concepts of national identity have been instrumental in influencing the emergence of political constellations in post-communist Hungary. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29694 / ISA / 1994 / 9955**

**Szelényi, Ivan & Treiman, Donald J.** (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024 (e-mail: treiman@dudley.sscnet.ucla.edu)), **First Results from the Survey of "Social Stratification in Eastern Europe after 1989".**

¶ In 1993 & early 1994, identical surveys were carried out in 6 former communist countries in Eastern Europe—Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Russia, & Slovakia—to explore changes in social stratification. In each country, questionnaire data were collected from a general population sample of 5,000 persons & from a sample of 1,000 members of the communist elite & 1,000 members of the new elite. Extensive information on educational, work, & political histories was obtained. Presented here are an overview of the survey & some general results. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29695 / ISA / 1994 / 9956**

**Szeman, Zsuzsa** (Institut Social Conflict Research Hungarian Academy Science, Beuczur u. 33 H-1068 Budapest), **Employers' Policies towards Older Workers in Hungary.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Tests the hypothesis that the change of regime in Hungary in 1990 has changed the definition of old & young labor force, which has negatively influenced firm strategies toward older employees. These strategies are investigated using 1993 interview data obtained from the top managers of 15 privatized enterprises employing 300+ workers including industrial & financial firms; several state enterprises were included as controls. The analysis also draws on statistical data. It is concluded that marketization has changed the paradigm. Blue- & white-collar workers age 45+, because of qualitative change in the labor force, have been replaced by younger manpower in industrial branches, although not in the banking sector. Women age 50+ are at high risk. Preretirement was used as a safety valve to control the process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29696 / ISA / 1994 / 9957**

**Sztompka, Piotr** (Institut Sociology Jagiellonian U, PL-31044 Cracow Poland (Tel: 48-12-229921)), **Civil Society and Public Space: The Dialectics of Post-Communist Systems.**

¶ The transformations of former societies of "real socialism" are occurring on two interacting levels: of civil society (eg, entrepreneurship, mobilization, activism, voluntary associations, moral fabric), & of public institutions (law, political parties, governmental structure, etc). The robust civil society demands appropriate public space (legal, political institutions); & the development of a working democratic institutional structure is predicated on the emergence of viable civil society. The core problem of postcommunist transition is defined as a tension & disharmony between these levels: before 1989, the legal & political structure lagged behind the spontaneous mobilization of civil society; & since 1989, the lower mobilization has lagged behind new institutional opportunities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29697 / ISA / 1994 / 9958**

**Tabak, Fanny** (U Rio de Janeiro, 22030 Brazil (Tel: 55-021-237-3651; Fax: 55-21-237-0261)), **Political Decision-Making and the Implementation of Equal Rights.**

¶ Discussion has been heavy during the 1980s, in both academe & the feminist movement, on the real significance of "equal rights." Answers are needed on how to deal with specific rights, mainly related to reproduction & the domestic burden, & how formal legislation will influence the impact of having a female "critical mass" in Parliament. Comparative research has shown that the demand of equal rights means something different in Japan & Spain, or Brazil. By observing the process of decision making in countries with diverse political regimes & social structures, one can see that two of the most crucial factors in the achievement of equality are a democratic regime & a high level of public partici-

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pation. In countries where authoritarian regimes or military governments were maintained, women's rights were not sought. A progressive consolidation of democracy makes it possible for women to obtain formal recognition of rights & to reduce discrimination. Concrete advancements have resulted either from positive action or group pressure. Other means of achieving gender equality are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29698 / ISA / 1994 / 9959

**Tabboni, Simonetta** (Via S. Marta 13, I-20121 Milan Italy [Tel: 02-8054261; Fax: 02-8323791]), **Modernity and the Outsider.**

¶ Extends Norbert Elias's theory of the "established-outsider," bringing into focus the historical change in the figure of the outsider throughout the modern age. The sign of change the outsider brings on entering different cultural groups radically alters in passing from premodern, to modern, to contemporary society. If a dual definition for modernity is adopted that emphasizes not only its elements of rationalization but also those asserting individual & collective identities, an interesting phenomenon is noted: Elias's outsider, descendant of Georg Simmel's "stranger," holds a central role in bringing about the dissolution of the ancient world, propagating modern universalistic rationality therein. But in contemporary society as well, the outsider sustains a role of disintegrator of supreme values, affirming the need for a collective identity, demanding recognition of the principle of ascription. The difference, at times the ethnicity, which the outsider brings to contemporary society dominated by the instrumental reason of the Western world, has until now been the cause of destructive cultural strife, ethnic wars, & racism. But were the principle of ascription able to espouse the principle of rationality, & equality of right able to espouse the recognition of difference, that difference could even become the great contribution the outsider makes to the hitherto unfinished plan of modernity, to the reunion of its two basic expressions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29699 / ISA / 1994 / 9960

**Taganyi, Zoltán** (Inst Social Conflict Research Hungarian Academy Sciences, H-1068 Budapest [Tel: 36-1-1221685; Fax: 36-1-1220207]), **Agriculture and Peasant Movement at Hungary.**

¶ After the introduction of "transitory cooperative law" in Hungary in 1992, 90% of cooperative members & workers declared to work further inside the framework of reorganized agricultural cooperatives, while the rest (the former cooperative peasantry) decided to engage in individual agricultural farming. The new independent peasant cultivators do not have farmers' trade unions, but form—on the basis of former Hungarian & German traditions—"circles" of peasant cultivators, ie, voluntary associations that purchase & credit cooperatives following German patterns to establish their own processing plants. With the aim of promoting individual peasant farming, the people's banks should be organized according to governmental measures, supplying cheap & short-run credits for the individual peasant cultivators. Unemployed village people who have fields for agricultural cultivation receive governmental credit to establish individual farming. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29700 / ISA / 1994 / 9961

**Tagliacozzo, Amedeo** ([Tel: 06-8557640]), **Fiscal Agencies: A Glance from within for Future Reforms.**

¶ The relationship between Italian taxpayers & fiscal agencies has always been characterized by mutual incomprehension & suspicion that encourage fiscal oppression & tax evasion. Examined here are tax officers' sociological characteristics to ascertain the cultural, sociological, & psychological factors that influence their attitudes & behaviors toward the same fiscal apparatus & taxpayers. Data were obtained from a nationwide questionnaire survey of 600 tax officers, stratified according to geographic areas, kind of agencies, & career level. Three sociological groups clearly emerge: "passives" (40%), who appreciate the stability of their job & the low responsibility required; "bureaucrats" (30%), mainly interested in career & salary; & the "motivated" (30%), who love their job & are active in improving their education & productivity. Fiscal policies must take into account the dynamics of this reality & do their best not to discourage the expectations of the motivated group, which may be inclined to leave for the private sector. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29701 / ISA / 1994 / 9962

**Taks, Marijke, Renon, Roland, Késenne, Stefan & Vanreusel, Bart** (Faculty Physical Education & Physiotherapy U Leuven, B-3001 Bel-

gium [Tel: 32-16-20-14-31; Fax: 32-16-23-23-03]), **Sport and Its Real Consumer Price, A Socioeconomic Model.**

¶ As part of a global study investigating whether the social stratification of sport practices is determined by social & economic variables, a detailed analysis is presented here of the consumer price of fifteen different sports from a microeconomic point of view. In addition to general economic studies identifying the price of sport participation, an empirical survey was conducted involving interviews with 60 male adult Belgians participating in each of 15 sports (total N = 900). The sample for each sport was stratified according to the age structure within that sport, the proportion of club member vs unaffiliated practitioners, & the level of sport participation. In addition to testing the hypothesis that the mean expenses within a particular sport are an accurate measure for the consumer price of that sport, a regression analysis was conducted to determine the extent to which social variables such as income, educational level, socioprofessional status, &/or sport variables such as time investment, club or nonclub membership, level of sport participation & seniority affect consumer price. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29702 / ISA / 1994 / 9963

**Talamo, Magda** (Dipt scienze sociali U Turin, I-10124 Italy [Tel: 39-11-812-5439; Fax: 39-0-11-812-5402]), **Technologies and Society.**

¶ Evaluates the impact of high-technology innovations (HTIs) on social organization, drawing on questionnaire data from a wide sample of inhabitants of Turin, Italy. Questionnaires were first tested with university students in Turin & in New York City, exploring: (1) symbols of HTIs; (2) opinions on the effects of HTIs on personal & professional life; (3) awareness of the existence of HTI development in the city; & (4) expectations of HTIs. Results generally support the hypothesis that the consciousness of the impact of HTIs is modified by varying some structural variables, (eg, dimensions & types of cities, destination & utilization of the HTI, etc). If consciousness of HTI development coevolves with the sociocultural development of a given collectivity, or if, conversely, one has to think in terms of a sort of image of the HTI, this should act as independent variable in spite of these sociocultural differences. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29703 / ISA / 1994 / 9964

**Talin, Kristoff** (CIDSP, Domaine universitaire BP 45 F-38402 Cedex France [Tel: 33-76-56-58-18; e-mail: talin@cidsp.grenet.fr]), **Religious Congregations and the State in France: The Case of Two Sisters' Professional Structures.**

¶ A report on French Catholic nuns working in the health services & the education of children & teenagers, focusing on differences in the religious message between nuns working in secular vs religious institutions, hypothesizing that sisters working in secular institutions have to adapt their religious message because of their job. Qualitative interviews with 8 French sisters (4 in education & 4 in hospitals) support the hypothesis. Thus, it seems that the political environment has led to an adaptation of religious attitudes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29704 / ISA / 1994 / 9965

**Taljunaitė, Meilutė** (Instit Philosophy/Sociology/Law, Ciurlionio 13-3 Vilnius 2009 Lithuania [Tel: 370-2-637-382; e-mail: meile.taljunaitė@fsti.ma.lt]), **Indicators of Women's Economic Independence in the Family.**

¶ Though the Baltics have been characterized by the highest rate of dual-employment work families, this pattern is far from being homogeneous. The socialist system did not encourage part-time work for various reasons, primarily economic. Today women's ability to remain at home with their children is dictated by the economic situation more than by prevailing family patterns, historical traditions, & cultural values or norms. Here, the problem of women's economic independence in the family is explored in the broad context of employment, unemployment, & household structure in the Baltic states & Byelarus, drawing on 1993 comparative data from representative samples of cohorts born 1965/66. Main approaches to the development of indication systems (ISs) are explored: (1) ISs structured by identifying societal goals, subgoals, or objectives, & then indicators of those objectives; (2) ISs utilizing the life cycle of a woman, interactions with institutions during this life cycle, & achievements in terms of societal norms & self-actualization. (3) theoretically structured ISs, ie, in the context of a social model that interrelates economic variables in a casual manner; & (4) ISs organized by means of the convenient breakdowns provided by the institutional arrangements of soci-

ety (international & national social characteristics). This last approach is most common & enables comparison of developments in the Baltic states & Byelarus from an international perspective. This investigation is extended to the sociology of family. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29705 / ISA / 1994 / 1996

**Talmud, Ilan** (Dept Sociology U Haifa, Mount Carmel IL-31999 Israel [e-mail: rso201@vm.haifa.ac.il]), **Industry Market Power and Industrial Political Power.**

¶ Examines the determinants of industrial inequality in product markets & labor markets, based on the premise that industry is embedded in the social structure of market competition. Moreover, industry market strength is related to the level of control over its transactions, & is a function of imperfect interindustrial competition for scarce resources. Network models of imperfect competition & competitive advantage provide a precise operationalization of such an approach. Crucial also to the analysis is that industry's position is embedded in the political organization of the economy. It is hypothesized that industry political strength depends on its access to the political center: direct access to the political core enables industry to mobilize resources for its benefit. In Israel, industry & state interpenetrate one another, with political ownership of economic organizations providing direct access to the political core. National statistical data show that variation in industry structural position & degree of political ownership explain inequality in profitability, in the level & proportion of direct subsidies granted to producers, & in the average wage of their employees. Two structural approaches to inequality—dual economy, & structural position—are applied to the national labor & product markets to assess their relative efficacy. Implications for future research on social inequality in labor & product markets are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29706 / ISA / 1994 / 1997

**Taneerananon, Sirirat** (Faculty Management Sciences Prince Songkla U, Hai Yai 90112 Thailand [Tel: 074-212826; Fax: 074-212828]), **Female Rural-Urban Migration in Thailand, Malaysia, India and Nepal.**

¶ Compares patterns of female (F) rural-urban migration in 4 countries—Thailand, Malaysia, India, & Nepal—using data from censuses, labor force surveys, & various case studies & papers. Despite the fact that migration data is difficult to compare across time & countries, & spatial & temporal variations in migration definitions restrict the confidence with which comparative evaluations can be made, it is found that national economic development & cultural differences are the important determinants of F migration. The dominance of Fs in rural-urban migration is common in Malaysia & Thailand, while its incidence is only emerging in India, & not at all in Nepal. For these last two countries, F migration is an associational rather than an autonomous migration, as in the case of the first two. These significant intercountry differences in the dynamics of F migration are partly explained by cultural norms regarding the roles & status of women. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29707 / ISA / 1994 / 1996

**Tanguy, Lucie** (Travail & mobilités U Paris X, F-92000 Nanterre Cedex France [Tel: 33-1-40977133; Fax: 33-1-40977135]), **Savoir, compétences et qualification** (Knowledge, Competence and Qualification). (FRE)

¶ The extensive use of the notion of ability (competence) demands that its contents be questioned, since it tends to be substituted for other concepts that used to prevail, eg, knowledge, in the sphere of education, or skill/qualification in the sphere of work. An attempt is made here to clarify what changes are meant, through the notion of competence, in both spheres of action so as to highlight the nature of the processes underlying these changes & ascertain whether they mean new configurations (in the sense Norbert Elias gives to that notion), or whether previous configurations are still at work in new guises. Homologies are exposed between the two sets of recorded changes, including the analogy between techniques, the categories used in firms to isolate & assess skills, & those used in the school system to define knowledge & its attainment. In these two socially-distinct systems, such analogies (in shape if not in content), along with the configuration of notions associated with that of competence (contract, aims, profile, assessment methods), give evidence of a common view among individuals, as rational actors, exercising their ability to calculate. In both cases, there is a common intellectualist vision of human

action as based on rational action. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29708 / ISA / 1994 / 1996

**Taniguchi, Hiroshi** (Bukkyo U, Murasakino Kita-Ku Kyoto 603 Japan [Tel: 75-491-2141; Fax: 75-493-9032]), **Kyoto, Plans for and Future of Japan's Major Historical City.**

¶ Since the spatial structure of urban societies is strongly affected by economic development, it is suggested that architectural features of cities reveal conflicts between different societal groups. Explored here is how the processes of a new regulative system come about through such conflicts & movements with respect to the redevelopment plans of Kyoto, Japan. In contrast to metropolitan Tokyo, which developed as a modern capital of skyscrapers, Kyoto, the former capital, has remained representative of traditional values. Presently, however, large buildings are beginning to change the face of the city. Whether this is the only alternative for Kyoto in the age of post-Fordism is investigated, arguing that reorganizing the movements of urban communities is culturally & ecologically vital to their future. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29709 / ISA / 1994 / 1997

**Taniguchi, Yoshimitsu** (Akita Prefectural Coll Agriculture, Ogatsuma 010-04 Japan [Tel: 81-185-45-2026; Fax: 81-185-45-2377]), **People's Consciousness of and Participation in Recycling: A Japan-US Comparison.**

¶ Suggests that differences in people's consciousness & behavior of recycling may be explained by the way people organize to solve environmental problems. This hypothesis is tested in a comparison of recycling behavior in Tokyo, Japan, & Seattle, WA, utilizing surveys conducted 1992/93, supplemented by interviews with officials & citizens. Findings reveal that: (1) In Japan, companies, citizen volunteers, & government have developed different recycling programs, which prevents higher participation; in Seattle, only government takes the initiative of all recycling programs, which makes them fairly effective. (2) Japan's recycling systems are strongly connected with traditional neighborhood organizations (*chonaikai*), which makes people's collective mobilization easier, though individuals tend to be isolated from decision making &, consequently, less willing to participate in recycling. Seattle residents tend to be more willing to recycle probably because commitment is direct & on an individual basis through contract with the government. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29710 / ISA / 1994 / 1997

**Tanja, Renner** (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, Slovenia 61000 [Tel: 386-61-168-14-61; Fax: 386-61-168-34-21]), **Teaching Sociology by Using Biographical Approaches.**

¶ Attempts to evaluate the most effective ways of using biographical approaches in teaching sociology at the graduate level. Within women's studies, oral autobiographies combined with open-ended questionnaires were used to identify the transmission of life experiences, political strategies, & bargaining techniques between three generations of politically active feminists in Slovenia (N = 18). Little communication & almost no transmission was found. Ambiguities & traps of projection & identification involved when women conduct research on other women are identified. Using Daniel Bertaux's methodology (1992), the number of students involved (N = 347) was expanded & the number of topics enlarged. By conducting their families' biographies & genealogical graphs, students found their ancestors' experiences of social life to be extremely dynamic. Content analysis of the three generations of family histories were then combined with statistical analyses of the data from the social genealogies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29711 / ISA / 1994 / 1997

**Tanosaki, Akio** (Dept Sociology Chuo U, Tokyo 192-03 Japan [Tel: 81-426-74-3841; Fax: 81-426-74-3853]), **Social Planning and Social Participation in Japanese Local Communities.**

¶ Following WWII, Japan passed through a period of reconstruction & enacted a national land-use planning act in 1950, which has been the basis for subsequent societal developments. However, the eras of high economic growth of the 1960s gave way to an era of spreading recession in the international economy, & Japan was forced to radically revise its comprehensive national development plans. Here, this new plan & its impact on local community life is investigated using mail questionnaire data from districts, wards, cities, towns, & villages (total N = 1,946). Circumstances of people's participation in community planning are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S29712 / ISA / 1994 / 19973

**Tarasov, Vladimir Iljich & Linge, Igor Innokentjevich** (Nuclear Safety Instit Russian Academy Science, 113191 Moscow (Tel: 095-955-2822; Fax: 095-230-2029)), **Against Question about Child Social-Psychological Condition in Radioactive Contaminated Territories.**

¶ Reports results of social-psychological analyses of children in the Russia Federation following radioactive contamination in the wake of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. Three discrete groups of youth with various levels of aggression are identified, & each is compared in terms of various sociocultural, psychological, political, & socioeconomic factors. It is shown that the populated area is nonsignificant in describing these groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29713 / ISA / 1994 / 19974

**Tarifa, Fatos** (New Sociological Research Centre, Pallatet e Lanes Shik. 7 No. 41 Tirana Albania (Fax: 355-42-25661)), **What Do Children Fear in Different Societies?**

¶ Explores whether economic crisis, political anarchy, or war affects Albanian children the most, based on questionnaires administered to 645 children (mean age 11.8) in several elementary schools in Tirana, 1991-1993. Findings are compared with results obtained by similar studies conducted in Sweden & other industrialized countries, revealing considerable differences. Instead of war, ecological destruction, & unemployment, Albanian children fear hooligans, animals, darkness, & ghosts. It is assumed that this finding can be largely explained by the role of the family in the political socialization of children. In a society that is patriarchal, authoritarian, & extremely conservative such as Albania, parents fear to expose their children to the dangers that lurk outside the safe precincts of the family & keep them rather isolated from the adult world. In such societies, children's political socialization starts much later & continues considerably longer than in most Western societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29714 / ISA / 1994 / 19975

**Tarnai, Christian & Wuggenig, Ulf** (Justus-Liebig U Giessen, D-35349 Federal Republic Germany), **Aesthetic Attitudes and Lifestyle in the Artworlds in Hamburg and Vienna. Results of a Complementary Application of Latent Class Analysis and Correspondence Analysis.**

¶ Reports on a 1993 comparative study on the art worlds of Hamburg (Federal Republic of Germany) & Vienna (Austria), based on samples of approximately 1,000 visitors of contemporary art exhibitions & galleries in both cities. Analysis focuses on Ss' degree of integration in the art world, social background, evaluation of exhibitions, aesthetic competence, general attitudes toward art, & lifestyle preferences. Latent class analysis (LCA), extended for ordinal data (LACORD), is conducted to identify classes of persons who interpret the statements in the same way & therefore show the same attitudes. In recent applications of LACORD, it has been shown that the complexity of models depicting the response behavior of the Ss depends on the heterogeneity of the sample. If homogeneous subgroups can be formed, then it is possible to specify more simple models that characterize the response behavior & the attitudes of Ss. Such variables, according to which the subgroups are to be formed, can also be the result of multivariate associations of categorical characteristics. Correspondence analysis (CA) is used to find out the relevant associations by which the subgroups can be constructed. At the same time, CA is applied to represent the associations of the (qualitative) classes between the different areas of attitude determined by LACORD. The joint application of LACORD & CA demonstrates that both techniques complement each other ideally if each of them is used according to its specific aim (confirmatory & exploratory). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29715 / ISA / 1994 / 19976

**Tarr, Zoltan** (Skidmore Coll, Saratoga Springs NY 12866 (Tel: 212-865-2270)), **Ethnic Conflict in Early Austrian-Hungarian Sociology.**

¶ Leading intellectuals of the multiethnic Austro-Hungarian empire either worked toward preservation of the status quo (especially Austrians & Hungarians) or opted for the independence of their respective ethnic groups as separate states. Discussed here are relevant theories of Adolph Fischhoff, Albert Schaeffle, George Lukács, & Oscar Jaszi. Fischhoff, a Jewish doctor & political scientist, envisioned a multinational & multicultural confederation in which several nationalities could coexist & flourish, in contrast to the design of Albert Schaeffle, a Protestant thinker. Lukács was not famous for his interest in the problem of nationalism,

but when the Hungarian sociological journal *Twentieth Century* organized a discussion on nationalism led by Oscar Jaszi, Lukács wrote an essay entitled "Contribution to the Debate on the Question of Nationalities" (1918), an ambitious Hegelian-Weberian attempt at a philosophical analysis of the problem. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29716 / ISA / 1994 / 19977

**Taschner, Gisela** (Getulio Vargas Foundation U São Paulo, 05508 Brazil (Fax: 55-11-2841789)), **The Complex Assimilation of (Post) Modernity: The Case of Consumer Protection in Brazil.**

¶ Addresses questions related to the process of globalization of culture encompassed by postmodernity & its possible impact on Third World countries. These questions arise from a comparative study of the history of consumer protection & consumerism in the US, some Western European countries, & Brazil. Findings show that the Brazilian case was interrelated with the US one, & suggest that the consumer protection issue, like several others (eg, ecology & feminism) that have emerged in the First World in the last decades, & have later spread to other countries in cultural waves, may imply some problems: on the one hand, these trends emerged in specific configurations in the First World, but they may reach Third World countries in a very disorderly & unbalanced manner; on the other hand, when Third World countries receive these new trends they still have to cope with older basic social problems. This may lead to very awkward configurations of problems, & may also make the social & cultural change processes much more complex than in First World countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29717 / ISA / 1994 / 19978

**Taschner, Suzana Pasternak** (Faculdade arquitetura & urbanismo U São Paulo, 05463-020 Brazil (Tel: 55-11-212-5764; Fax: 55-11-815-6661)), **Slums and Squatter Settlements in Brazil: An Overview in the Last Two Decades.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Forms of popular housing for low-income groups in urban Brazil vary according to the city & the period of time. In this context, three basic historic types are identified: slums (tenements), squatter settlements (illegal occupation of lands), & peripheral low-income housing tracts. Using official data, previous academic studies, & personal surveys, the main characteristics of each of these housing alternatives & their specific historic evolution in the twentieth century in five major Brazilian cities are described, focusing on Rio de Janeiro & São Paulo. It is concluded that slums dominated in the beginning of the century, & in Rio, *favelas* (squatter settlements) appeared after slums as a hegemonic housing way for the poor; in São Paulo, peripheral developments prevailed & *favelas* grew only in the last twenty years. In Salvador, conditions connected to the land structure & rural immigration made the city the locus of the first large organized collective squatting in Brazil in the 1940s. Belo Horizonte & Brasília, planned cities, expel their poor to the periphery, spontaneously in the former by means of *favelas*, & in an organized way in the latter through the construction of satellite cities. The most constant feature in large Brazilian cities is housing segregation, a result of both the real estate market & government action (particularly in Brasília). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29718 / ISA / 1994 / 19979

**Taschner, Suzana Pasternak & Rabinovich, Elaine Pedreira** (Faculdade arquitetura & urbanismo U São Paulo, 05463-020 Brazil (Tel: 55-11-212-5764; Fax: 55-11-815-6661)), **The Homeless in São Paulo: Spatial Arrangements.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ An effort to characterize & quantify the homeless in São Paulo, Brazil. They are differentiated from "squatters" in that they keep moving from one urban space to another, though there are some similarities between them, eg, both groups have formed settlements under the city's bridges. The homeless are put into four different categories: the (1) "already settled"—who actually belong to the same group as the squatters, having their spaces surrounded by walls, partial ceilings (provided by the bridge itself), locks on their doors, & ownership of some kind of property; (2) "nomads"—who put their belongs under the bridge, but without a fixed



place; (3) "caveman"—who live in between the bridge structure, & have a certain sense of property & stability; & (4) urban "wildmen"—those who do not have a place of their own & must carry their belongings with them or hide them in building sites. A case study is offered of the dwellers under the Tatuapé bridge in the eastern zone of the city, describing who they are, how long they have been there, survival strategies, & spatial arrangements. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29719 / ISA / 1994 / 19980

**Tasheva, Gallina** (Instit Sociology, 13A Moskovskastr BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [Tel: 87-57-96; Fax: 88-10-60]), **The Epiphany of the Other.**  
 ¶ Beyond the modern theory of identity & identification of man, which failed in its egocentrism & narcissism, & beyond the postmodern theories of man's death, an attempt will be made for conceptualizing man's identity based on the ethic of the Other. Through reconstruction of conceptions of the Other from a phenomenological viewpoint, possibilities are developed for rewriting the modern theory of identity: ie, not as the classical idea of coincidence, an ego that identifies itself in finding itself again, & not as a subject constituted, posited in itself & for itself as a free identity, but as a stranger to itself, obsessed by the Others. Out of solidarity with them & responsibility for them arises the identity of self. Therefore the basic social relation appears as responsive relation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29720 / ISA / 1994 / 19981

**Tasheva, Gallina** (Instit Sociology, 13A Moskovskastr BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [Tel: 87-57-96; Fax: 88-10-60]), **Phenomenology of Painting and the Re-Orienting of Sociological Thought.**  
 ¶ The sociologist inquires into the social world not as an object or sum of objects, but as a permanent field of existence & lived experience, which is inextricably linked to human perception. Reflections on the type of interrogation & rationality of art, as well as the primacy of perception & its role for the sociological vision, can show sociology how to rethink the dominant operational & constructivist rationality, leading perhaps to a reorientation of sociological theory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29721 / ISA / 1994 / 19982

**Tastsoglou, Evangelia** (Dept Sociology Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3 [Tel: 902-420-5884; Fax: 902-420-5121]), **The Social Construction of Ethnic Identity among Immigrant Women.**  
 ¶ Explores the process of negotiation & construction of ethnic identity in the lives of Greek immigrant women in Ontario based on life histories extending from pre-WWII to the 1970s & including archival as well as live interviews. Focus is on how gender, social class, & the Greek ethnic/cultural background—as they are experienced by the Greek immigrant women in the salient contexts of the labor force, family, & ethnic & religious community—structure, maintain, & reproduce ethnic identity. Findings illustrate the changing constructions of ethnic identity over time. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29722 / ISA / 1994 / 19983

**Tastsoglou, Evangelia** (Dept Sociology Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3 [Tel: 902-420-5884; Fax: 902-420-5121]), **Gender, Ethnicity, Social Class, and the Narrative of Migration: Immigrant Women Empowering Themselves.**  
 ¶ Describes how gender, ethnic, & social class relations are being constituted in the lived experience of Greek immigrant women in Ontario, with attention to how these women, in turn, compose the narrative of their migration, in an attempt to restore a sense of continuity in the lives after emigrating as well as to deal with the hostility & hardships of the new society in Canada. Composing the narrative of migration is seen as an important way by which immigrant women, despite their unequal position & discrimination in the new society, assert their agency; ie, they avoid a position of paralyzing victimization, & empower themselves by insisting on exercising a measure of control over their lives. The analysis is based on life histories of Greek immigrant women in Ontario, extending from the beginning of the century to the 1970s, & showing the changing configurations of social class, gender, & ethnic relations in Canadian society. The larger sociohistorical context is taken into consideration, particularly the changing Canadian state emigration laws & policies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29723 / ISA / 1994 / 19984

**Tatsis, Nicholas C., Papagalani-Kalafati, Linda & Zachou, Chrysa** (Law School U Athens, GR-10672 Greece [Tel: 01-6476071]), **The Ethnic Mosaic of Prostitution: Women at the Multi-National Crossroads of Exploitation.**

¶ Following the collapse of the formerly communist states, a flow of (il) legal immigrants moved to Western countries, including Greece, bringing with them numerous social problems, eg, prostitution. Many girls from Albania, Romania, Poland, etc, victimized by a network of exploitative agencies & informal deviant groups, are led to a temporary marginal life. Explored here is the ethnic factor, & related minority status, to analyze such exploitation, offering comparative cases from Asia & Africa. An attempt is made to determine the etiology of prostitution as a result of powerlessness & its consequences on the individual level, drawing on data from police records, interviews, & other sources. Emphasis is placed on the phenomenology of ethnicity & these women's conceptions of alien culture & people. On a larger plane, this research queries whether it is possible to theorize about the universality of the human condition, or if better insight is gained by exploring the diversity of forms like "ethnicity" & "gender." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29724 / ISA / 1994 / 19985

**Taylor, Rupert** (Dept Political Science New School Social Research, New York NY 10003 [Tel: 212-229-5747; e-mail: rtaylor@newschool.edu]), **Does South Africa Exist?**

¶ To date, much debate over transformation in South Africa has presupposed a central fact; namely, that South Africa does exist. This, however, is not as self-evident as it might at first appear. To substantiate this, focus here is on how South Africa has been traditionally defined as a "Eurocracy," such that whiteness was the hallmark of being accorded full citizenship, & how the liberation movement, in resisting apartheid, sought to contest this definition around a teleological imagery of the nation possessing a unitary self. In the former position, it is shown that there never was such a place as "white South Africa," whereas in the latter case, it cannot simply be presupposed that there is a common South Africanism. Thus, it is argued that the very idea of South Africa has been & remains problematic, & that the prospects of a "new" South Africa demand a new definition of national identity. Moving away from the boundaries of the nation-state, there is a need, in the context of Pan-Africanism, to explore new postnational forms of sovereignty. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29725 / ISA / 1994 / 19986

**Tchalakov, Ivan Hristov** (Instit Sociology, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [Fax: 3592-881060]), **Internal Networks versus External Networks of Research—A False, but Practically Valid Dilemma.**

¶ Offers findings from the Central Laboratory for Optical Storage & Processing of Information (CLOSPI) at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Data collected via personal observations, interviews, & analysis of various documents are called to describe life in the lab. An attempt is made to explicate the constellation of theoretical, biographical, organizational, economic, & political factors in the substantiation, defense, & financing of a project on holographic memory for main-frame computers in which the CLOSPI played the central role. The characteristics of the science organization & management in Bulgaria at that time are described, along with underlying patterns of consciousness among the scientists, science organization, & management. An actor-network approach is used to reveal both the illusive nature of the division of scientific & social factors, & the actual intersubjective existence of this illusion—as a practical, regularizing principle of the consciousness of the scientists & politicians. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29726 / ISA / 1994 / 19987

**Tchalakov, Ivan Hristov** (Instit Sociology, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [Fax: 3592-881060]), **Karl Marx and Bruno Latour: From the Critique of Political Economy to the Critique of Epistemology.**

¶ Examines the theoretical views & methods of Karl Marx & Bruno Latour, as revealed in Marx's critique of political economy (the "Grundrisse," particularly the chapter on forms of incomes) & Latour's critique of epistemology ("Irreductions"). Analysis stresses the practically identical cognitive problems both Marx & Latour coped with—both studied key social mediators of modern society (& their theoretical idealiza-



tions), around which the structuring of definite spheres of social life takes place. For Marx, this was capital & political economy, while for Latour, truth & epistemology. Special attention is paid to the role played by the specific methodologies at hand—Hegelian dialectics (Marx) & semiotics (Latour)—in the development of the basic worldview of each. Factors contributing to the critical power of the two theories in the late nineteenth (Marx) & twentieth (Latour) centuries are identified. Ways that methodological & ontological aspects in their analyses intertwine are demonstrated, along with the extent to which these two theories were determined by the evolution of the subject-matter under study (economy & science, respectively). Potential lessons derived from the development & dissemination of Marx's ideas for understanding Latour's increasingly popular recent ideas are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29727 / ISA / 1994 / 9988

Teixeira, João-Gabriel L. C. (U Brasília, 70910-900 DF Brazil [Tel: 061-3473166; Fax: 061-3473663]), **Sociology and Theater—More Than a Disciplinary Intersection.**

¶ Describes results of a research project on the use of theater in the teaching of sociology. As part of the project a theatrical text was assembled for a musical revue on Columbus & the discovery of America staged at the U of Brasília in 1992 by undergraduate students. The revue was entitled "Columbus' Swinging" & discussed the ethical issues raised by contemporary evaluations of that historical event & Columbus's character. Topics on historical sociology are stressed as they appeared in the text & staging. The several workshops conducted throughout the experience are described as they led to students' perceptions in the field of aesthetics. The efficacy & usefulness of methods employed are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29728 / ISA / 1994 / 9989

Teixeira, João-Gabriel L. C. (U Brasília, 70910-900 DF Brazil [Tel: 061-3473166; Fax: 061-3473663]), **Saint Louis Blues—A Sociological and Theatrical Essay on Human Loneliness.**

¶ Presents results of a research project on teaching sociology through the use of theater, describing the eighth such experience. "Saint Louis Blues" was based on a sociological interpretation of "The Glass Menagerie" by Tennessee Williams. It stressed the social & historical background of the play as well as the hopeless relationships within the Wingfield family, as their members tried to survive the social-economic crisis in St. Louis, MO, in the late 1930s. "Saint Louis Blues" also attempted to establish some comparison between the dramas of the Wingfields & similar conditions faced by members of the Brazilian working class at present. A video-tape (10 minutes) delineates the approaches adopted to stage Williams's classic work as its staging represented a tribute to his effort to construct a dramaturgy underlined by the sociological subtleties related to the emotions & affections of his characters, & to his capacity to create humor & irony. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29729 / ISA / 1994 / 9990

Ten Have, Paul (Dept Sociology U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands [Tel: 31-20-690-9038; e-mail: a715have@hasara11.bitnet]), **Formatting the Consultation: How Doctors' Questioning, Acknowledging, Formulating, Etc. Shape GP Consultations.**

¶ Considers types of interactional practices that physicians (MDs) in general practice (GP) use to format consultations with patients. Using the methods & concepts of conversation analysis, transcripts of audio recordings of consultations in the Netherlands & the UK are inspected to describe such practices as questioning & responding to information provided by patients. The choices MDs make in this regard can be seen as efforts to give the interaction its institutional shape & to create a regular progression of phases within it; however, these choices also depend on local conditions, eg, the properties of the case under discussion & the reactions & initiatives of the patient. These choices are ordered in terms of describable strategies of questioning, acknowledging, & formulating, built to set the stage for the delivery of the medical service as an accountable basis for closing the consultation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29730 / ISA / 1994 / 9991

Teriakidis, Kostas, **Greek Society and Risk Assessment for the Year 2000.**

¶ As anthropogenic transformations of modern Greek society occur—ie, regional population imbalances & the resulting phenomenon of hyperur-

banization, economic growth, & development—insufficient consideration for water resources utilization will create shortages. The aim here is to develop a water resources risk assessment framework for the year 2000 that will incorporate: (1) a comprehensive water-resources utilization planning scheme; & (2) an improved water resources management uncertainty framework involving responses for extreme shortages—floods, public participation, & development of public information channels. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29731 / ISA / 1994 / 9992

Terssac, Gilbert de & Lompre, Nicole (LAAS CNRS, 7 ave Colonel Roche F-31007 Toulouse Cedex France [Tel: 61-33-64-19; Fax: 61-55-35-77]), **Autonomy as a Principle of Organization: Relationships between Organizational Models and Technology.**

¶ The complexity of planning in production management is due; on the one hand, to the need to elaborate pertinent decisions in view of the state of the materials undergoing processing, the decisions made upstream, the predictions concerning the implementation of the decisions; & on the other, to the need to reschedule decisions in the face of hazards, emergencies, or changing priorities. A study done on an industrial site shows that: decisions made upstream are often questioned (the deadline set by the salesperson is modified 50% of the time by the downstream center); & deadlines are not complied with in 60% of the cases. An organizational plan was drawn up taking into consideration that: decisions must be reserved for humans; if the available autonomy is defective, these decisions may then question the constraints (decisions made upstream); & this questioning must be explicit & negotiated with the actors of the decision center network. The sociological approach to production technologies contributes to the explanation of: the organizational plan & its compatibility with the operation of the production systems; the decisions made by the designers throughout the tool design & development; & the constraints that burden the designers' decisions within the framework of this elaboration. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29732 / ISA / 1994 / 9993

Tessarolo, Mariselda (Dpt psicologia generale U degli studi Padova, I-35122 Italy), **The Audience of Fashion.**

¶ Reports 2 studies of fashion & its "audience." Study 1 analyzed the responses of 60 male (M) & female (F) Ss to stylized models of clothing over the last 50 years, using the semantic differential technique. A very similar factorial structure with 3 main factors emerged for both: (1) modernity, with innovation, actuality, & youthfulness as the prevailing characteristics; (2) elegance, contributing to prestige & personal affirmation, & (3) comfort. Study 2 used these 3 factorial dimensions to analyze the images of high fashion models chosen by expert judges. M & F Ss (N = 100) examined 15 selected photographs, shown in random sequence, & classified the models in accordance with the factorial dimensions. The data suggest that high fashion is not subject to the modernity factor, but to the factors of elegance & comfort. Both studies support the idea that the aesthetic element of fashion contributes to its expensiveness. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29733 / ISA / 1994 / 9994

Tessier, Robert (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [Tel: 514-987-4427; e-mail: r25451@er.uqam.ca]), **Environmental Ethics in Traditional and Post-Traditional Societies.**

¶ The relationships of opposition & complementarity established between tradition & posttraditional societies & the way in which they view nature & exploit their resources are discussed, using the example of Quebecois society. The definition of tradition is specified, noting that Quebec has not been considered a traditional society since 1960. The connections between the religious mentality prevalent in Quebec before 1960 & respect for nature are examined, & compared to those found in Amerindian traditions. Drawing on a review of newspaper articles, focus is on a sample case of conflict involving the Quebec state & Native Americans: ie, the controversy surrounding Hydro-Québec's current plans to build a giant hydroelectric complex on the Great Whale River in northern Quebec. Despite years of often bitter debate between the Quebecois & Native American societies, cooperation & agreement appear possible, with awareness of the interdependence of these two societies. In working together to realize their ideals, the two societies may form a new social whole characterized as a hierarchical system, which is superior to the formerly separate social systems. The practical rationality & democratic spirit that animates the formation of this new whole identify Quebec as a truly modern society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S29734 / ISA / 1994 / 9995

**Tessier, Robert** (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [Tel: 514-987-4427; e-mail: r25451@er.uqam.ca]), *L'Étude de l'évolution des connaissances, des sensibilités et des valeurs sociales à travers la presse écrite: hypothèses et méthodologie* (Studying the Evolution of Knowledge, Sensibilities and Social Values by Means of the Written Press: Hypotheses and Methodology). (FRE)

¶ The periodical press appeals to a broad base of readers powerfully enough for them to read its products on a regular basis. This fact alone ensures that its analysis might teach us much about the current mentality of contemporary society, & about the evolution of its constituents. By means of such analysis, one may identify the cognitive prerequisites the press attributes to its readership, & thence, the extent of common knowledge shared among the population at large. This shared knowledge & the objects to which it draws attention are a function of the values, also shared, that orient the readers' actions, & determine issues covered in the press. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29735 / ISA / 1994 / 9996

**Thapan, Meenakshi** (c 2/ 56 B Lawrence Rd, Keshavpuram New Delhi 110035 India [Tel: 011-718-0834]), *Femininity and Culture: Public Images and Private Perceptions*.

¶ Explores how cultural forms in urban India create images & representations of femininity that influence a woman's perceptions of her body & thereby, constructs of femininity. An attempt is made to intermesh the cultural & the material with the private & the personal in order to understand femininity by examining cultural images presented to women, through, eg, fashion, & by allowing women to give voice to their perceptions & constructions of femininity. The discussion is based on interviews with women in an urban city in northern India & on secondary literature for material on fashion design & prescriptions for women in India. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29736 / ISA / 1994 / 9997

**Tharamangalam, Joseph** (Dept Sociology Mount Saint Vincent U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3M 2J6 [Tel: 902-457-6235; Fax: 902-443-0392]), *The New Critics of Indian Secularism*.

¶ It is now widely acknowledged that increasing communalism, communal politics, & religious strife in India are threatening to tear apart the fabric of both secular civil society & the secular state. While academics, intellectuals, & writers have attempted to counter this threat by coming to the defense of Indian secularism, a steadily increasing & influential minority among them are becoming critics of secularism, seeing it as the problem rather than the solution. Critics such as Ashis Nandi, T. N. Madan, & M. N. Srivinas reject Indian secularism as radically alien to Indian culture, a product of the modern state & statecraft, & advocate a return to genuine religion & the indigenous traditions of religious tolerance as the best means to preserve & maintain a pluralist & multireligious society. The arguments of these writers are critically examined here to assess their validity, as well as their implications for the maintenance & defense of India's pluralist & multireligious society, culture, & polity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29737 / ISA / 1994 / 9998

**Thebaud-Mony, Annie** (Inserm U, 292 Hôpital Bicêtre F-94275 Le Kremlin-Bicêtre Cedex France [Tel: 45-21-23-39; Fax: 45-21-20-75]), *Social Insecurity and Precariousness, International Division of Labor, Health*.

¶ The social insecurity & precariousness processes that lead to unemployment & social exclusion form the basis of national & supranational strategies of economic growth in the late twentieth century. Health issues are particularly revealing in today's fundamental reappraisal of the various social welfare programs that have been adopted since the beginning of the century. Drawing from the conclusions of two research studies—one dealing with the organization of maintenance work in the French nuclear industry, & the other with the worldwide expansion of the asbestos industry—it is shown how the strategies of flexibility implemented over the last twenty years were based on the evolution of the division of labor & of occupational hazards. This evolution is widening the breach between permanent & precarious workers, increasing the sexual division of labor, & leading to the power-play between North & South. Thus, social exclusion processes, far from being a new phenomenon, appear as a main characteristic of contemporary capitalistic industrial development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29738 / ISA / 1994 / 9999

**Theodoraki, Eleni & Henry, Ian** (Dept Physical Education/Sports Science/Recreation Management Loughborough U Technology, Leicestershire LE11 3TU England [Tel: 44-509-223262; e-mail: i.p.henry@lut.ac.uk]), *Perceptions of Organisational Effectiveness in British National Governing Bodies of Sport*.

¶ Reports the findings of the third stage of a research project investigating organizational strategy & design in national governing bodies of sport (NGBs) in GB. On the basis of cluster analysis, a typology of NGBs was constructed. The structural configurations represented in the six clusters were termed: machine bureaucracies, professional bureaucracies, professionalized simple structures, typical simple structures, simple bureaucracies, & specialized simple structures. Analysis of data generated by interviews with key decisionmakers sought to establish whether the typology was consonant with features of management processes & strategy identified in the interviews, after which the concepts of organizational effectiveness employed by different groups within the NGBs were examined. Respondents grouped on the basis of employee status were asked to indicate their perceptions of what constitutes effectiveness; & evaluate the performance of the NGB for which they worked on the basis of criteria derived from the goals model, systems model, & structural & processual model of organizational effectiveness. Given the use of government funding to foster "effective" NGBs, the findings are germane to a understanding of whether & how the state can achieve policy goals via "independent" NGBs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29739 / ISA / 1994 / 10000

**Thériault, J. Yvon** (Faculty Social Sciences U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 [Tel: 613-564-2251; Fax: 613-564-9976]), *Mondialisation, particularisation et citoyenneté* (Globalization, Specialization and Citizenship). (FRE)

¶ Social action as effected by globalization reveals two apparently contradictory processes: many social movements during the 1980s (eg, ecological, peace, antiwar, & antihunger movements) attempt to legitimate their action by appealing to world public opinion or a universal citizenship; in contrast, social movements organizing their protest around identity issues (eg, ethnic, religious, regional movements) appeal to substantive identities, or identities anchored in a historical context. This double process, indicating a breakdown of social action in contemporary democratic societies, is related to the vanishing of the nation-state as the historical mediator between universalistic & particularistic tendencies. Here, this process is examined through a theorization of social action in the light of modernity & democracy. Focus is on the kind of citizenship that emerges from this breakdown of social action, & how democracy can function in the absence of a mediating space such as the nation-state. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29740 / ISA / 1994 / 10001

**Tholen, Jochen** (U Bremen, D-2800 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-421-218-3286]), *The Relationship of Russian Managers toward Politics and Society in the Transition Period*.

¶ Interviews with 40 top-level managers of 32 industrial companies in the Russian Republic & Ukraine, conducted in 1991, are used to explore the impact of the political-economic & social-structural conditions on the work & professional situation of respondents, with attention to coping strategies. Preliminary findings indicate that a process of complete restructuring within the ex-Soviet society is taking place. Complete anomie is characteristic of the present Russian/Ukrainian society. Analysis also reveals decay within political culture; & a dwindling of interest in the common good & in further development. The old system of norms is falling apart before new frameworks are in place; newly gained civil freedoms lose their attractiveness in the face of material hardship. The living situation of the population has become increasingly worse over recent years, & is seen as a consequence of *perestroika* & democratization. The lack of legal security in this situation signifies insecurity for all economic activities, which is further aggravated by crime. The data suggest how economic decisionmakers judge this situation & how they cope. In general, the majority of managers felt unsure of themselves, unqualified, & overstrained. Since economic & business management were not an important part of the system of a planned economy, the changeover to a market economy poses new demands for those responsible. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29741 / ISA / 1994 / 10002

**Thollon-Pommerol, Vincent** (INSEE, 18 blvd Adolphe Pinard Paris



France (Tel: 41175070)), **Is the Concentration in French Enterprises Still Rising Up?**

¶ Explores whether the concentration in French enterprises is still rising, based on observation of the local unit, the legal unit (enterprise), & the enterprise group, & examination of technical, economic, & financial aspects of concentration. The variables include: number of workers, turnover, value added, & fixed assets. Past studies (1962, 1972, & 1981) of the phenomena used only the number of workers; for 1962 & 1972, only industrial sectors were covered. The main finding is that technical concentration is down in recent years, but financial concentration is still growing. For the economic level, the enterprise, the results are variable; in comparison with the past, French workers tend to be employed in smaller plants, but in bigger firms. However, the pertinent definition of the firm is not the legal unit, but the enterprise group—a cluster of legal units depending on only one enterprise, usually a holding company. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29742 / ISA / 1994 / 10003

Thomas, Michael (Helene-Weigel-Platz 14, D-12681 Berlin Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 030-5422566)), **"New Entrepreneurs" in East Germany: A Very Special Case of Social and Cultural Ties or Networks in the Processes of the Creation of Market-Structures and Entrepreneurship.**

¶ Drawing on data obtained via questionnaires completed by 900+ narrative interviews with approximately 30 entrepreneurs, creation of a new entrepreneurship in the former East Germany during the process of bottom-up privatization is examined. Focus is on the usefulness of social & cultural ties or networks in this context, noting the contrast between the structures, ties, roles, etc. of the former socialist planned society & the capitalist market society of reunified Germany. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29743 / ISA / 1994 / 10004

Thomas, Trang & Hallebone, Erica L. (Royal Melbourne Instit Technology, 124 LaTrobe St Victoria 3000 Australia (Tel: 61-3-6620611; Fax: 61-3-663-2764)), **Adolescent Attitudes towards the Elderly as a Function of Their Relationships with Grandparents.**

¶ Explores the attitudes of Australian adolescents toward the elderly as a function of their relationship with grandparents, utilizing quantitative & qualitative data from 200 secondary school students ages 13-14. Types of adolescent-grandparent visits were constructed, including distant/formal, negative, ambivalent, neutral, & positive. By valuing the visit types more positively with the closeness ascribed by the adolescent in mutuality of interests & activities, correlation coefficients with attitudes to the elderly as a category were calculated for each type. The results show significantly that the higher the typology value the higher also was the attitudinal score along the dimensions of instrumentality, acceptability, & autonomy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29744 / ISA / 1994 / 10005

Thompson, Kenneth (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA Buckinghamshire England (Tel: 0908-654460; Fax: 0908-654488)), **Television, Moral Regulation, and Religion.**

¶ Explores changing boundaries about what is morally permissible & acceptable in terms of representations of sexuality on TV. In wider theoretical terms, discussed are questions about the changing moral bases of society & the forms of moral regulation, ie: Is modern society characterized by progressive pluralization with regard to cultural & moral differences, or is it a matter of demoralization? Do social & technological changes produce inexorable pressures for a move from external, societal regulation to self-regulation? By examining public controversies about broadcasting & morals, it is shown how broadcasting regulatory authorities attempt to mediate between the demands that broadcasting should uphold traditional values & remoralize society, & the competing pressures from social & technological changes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29745 / ISA / 1994 / 10006

Thompson, Mark R. (Instit Sociology Technical U Dresden, D-01062 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-351-463-2318; Fax: 49-351-463-7085)), **Comparing Eastern European Democratizations: The Role of Nationalism and "Nation-Stateness".**

¶ The intensity of nationalism & the degree of "nation-stateness" account for much of the between-country variation in the democratization processes of Eastern Europe. States that in relationship to nations were

"too large" (eg, Yugoslavia) & states that were "too small" (eg, the German Democratic Republic) were slower to democratize (if at all). Regime reformers, who led democratization efforts under opposition pressure in Poland & Hungary, were weakened in countries with "nation-stateness" problems by the fear that democratic transition would (& in fact did) mean the end of the state. While German unification insured democratization, the breakup of Yugoslavia & democratic transition at the former republic level added to the zero-sum character of the political game that resulted in civil war. Democratization succeeded best where democracy could be plausibly linked to the national interest, defined primarily in ethnic terms. In the cases of Romania & Bulgaria, where communist leaderships had most openly invoked nationalism to gain legitimacy, democratization was spearheaded or at least received significant support from oppressed minorities. Nationalism threatens consolidation when it challenges greater tolerance toward those in the state who are not considered part of the nation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29746 / ISA / 1994 / 10007

Thompson, Paul & Bertaux-Wiame, Isabelle, **The Familial Meaning of Housing in Social Rootedness and Mobility.**

¶ For some people, attachment to a house or territory over several generations is central to family identity; for others, social progress is measured in terms of better homes; for yet others, housing is merely a necessary base. A typology is developed of 4 types of housing/land & 4 types of mobility/entrenchment, on a comparative Anglo-French basis, drawing on semistructured life story interviews with 100 British & 30 French families, conducted in the mid-1980s. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29747 / ISA / 1994 / 10008

Tierney, Kathleen J. (Dept Sociology U Delaware, Newark 19716 (Tel: 302-831-6618; Fax: 302-831-2091)), **Sociology's Unique Contributions to the Study of Risk.**

¶ Sociologists often accept uncritically both theories & research findings on risk from other disciplines, most notably, psychology & anthropology. Instead, they should critically assess what other disciplines take for granted, correct biases that exist in the literature, & adopt a more distinctly sociological perspective on the study of risk. Specifically, sociology can bring clarity to discussions of risk-related phenomena by systematically studying: the social construction of risk estimates, & the social production of risk. Sociologists are uniquely qualified to shed light on the social-structural, organizational, & institutional factors that generate & socially distribute risks & hazards. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29748 / ISA / 1994 / 10009

Tiihonen, Arto T. (Dept Social Sciences Sport Jyväskylä U, SF-40100 10 Finland (Tel: 358-0-309130; Fax: 358-0-7013919)), **Hegemonic Masculinity and Sport—Are There Real Alternatives for Men?**

¶ Hegemonic masculinity & accepted sporting principles (competition, success, pain, performance) create in Finland, as in many other Western societies, a symbolic space that is almost symbiotic: ie, sport is equated with masculinity. Subcultures of men (eg, ethnic, homosexual) & new perspectives in sports (eg, noncompetitive sports, sports for all) are usually marginal in a sports culture. Here, an attempt is made to explore if there are real alternatives for men in sports cultures. Four theoretical & practical alternatives are considered that are derived from: (1) women's studies & different waves of feminism; (2) masculinity studies & practices of "men's movements"; (3) changes in sport & physical cultures; & (4) experiences of sporting bodies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29749 / ISA / 1994 / 10010

Tiit, Ene-Margit, Kutsar, Dagmar & Pall, Katre (Family Research Unit Tartu State U, EE-2400 Estonia (Tel: 37234-30641; Fax: 37234-35440)), **The Concept of the Family in Estonia: An Empirical Research.**

¶ A report on a 1991/92 mail survey investigating the meaning of family in the region of Tartu, Estonia (N = 270 males (Ms) & 378 females (Fs), return rate 48.5%). The results reveal a tendency toward higher conservatism among Ms, & greater liberalism among Fs. No significant differences were identified between city & other respondents (Rs). Of Rs, 19% had experienced cohabitation, with 11.8% cohabiting currently. Cohabitation occurs in preparation for marriage among the younger generation, not as an alternative to marriage. Among the older generation, the divorced, & those whose spouse had died, cohabitation was more frequently used as an alternative to marriage. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S29750 / ISA / 1994 / 10011

**Tijdsen, Kea** (U Amsterdam, NL-1018 WB Netherlands [Tel: 31-20-525-4347; Fax: 31-20-525-4281]), **Sex Segregation at Organizational Levels.**

● **Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.**

¶ Explores the relationship between 3 forms of sex segregation—departmental, hierarchical, & occupational—using survey data from 1,264 females (Fs) in clerical & secretarial jobs in the Dutch manufacturing industry. The positive relationship between departmental & hierarchical segregation, defined as the sex-typing of the department & the supervisor, appears to be strongest. Occupational segregation is best explained by hourly wages & working hours. Occupational sex-typing relates slightly to the departmental sex-typing & to the supervisor's sex-typing, but relates strongly & negatively to hourly wages & career paths, indicating a gendered pattern with respect to the division of benefits within organizations. The more F sex-typed the department, the supervisors, & the occupational category, the more likely Fs will work part-time. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29751 / ISA / 1994 / 10012

**Tilgijev, Nikolai** (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia), **Jump Postponed Indefinitely: Social Stratification in Postcommunist Societies—Difficulties and Trends in the Bulgarian Case.**

¶ Social stratification in the postcommunist societies does not correspond to expectations for a qualitative jump toward a pragmatic equilibrium in democratic & market-oriented societies. This is because the emergence of income & property inequality creates a strong sense of public pessimism concerning personal & family prosperity. Explanations given by sociologists relying on public opinion data or large-scale surveys are inadequate to account fully for the fermentation of new group structures in Eastern European societies. A refined methodological apparatus is necessary for the registration & analysis of new forms of social stratification in these societies. Here, data from an income scale, a power & prestige hierarchy, & other measures of social inequality are drawn on to describe several tendencies in Bulgarian social stratification: (1) pluralization ("demassification") of the social structure; (2) depoliticization of part of the inequality system; (3) autonomization (heterogenization) of social groups; (4) deprivation of the former middle strata (especially those of the intelligentsia & state employees); & (5) reproduction of elite domination over circulation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29752 / ISA / 1994 / 10013

**Tilli, Laura J. & Vuorela, Johanna M.** (Dept Sociology Jyväskylä U, SF-40100 10 Finland [Tel: 41-60-29-39; e-mail: ljt@tukki.jyu.fi]), **Intergenerational Relations from Adult Perspective.**

¶ Compares perspectives on intergenerational differences among baby-boomers in Finland, based on questionnaires completed by 441 men & 424 women born 1946-1950. Respondents (Rs) reported their opinions on the importance of various subjects (eg, family, education, work, leisure, religion, standard of living, politics) to themselves, their parents, & their children. Findings show that Rs consider traditional values to be more important to the two older generations than to the younger one. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29753 / ISA / 1994 / 10014

**Timmer, Jaap S.** (CIRCON, Oostende 15-7 NL-1017 WT Amsterdam Netherlands [Tel: 020-6203011; Fax: 020-6205496]), **On the Edge of the Labor Market: Flexible Jobs as a Strategy to Deal with Unemployment.**

¶ Flexibilization of work is advocated as the best instrument to take away rigidities in supply & demand in labor markets. However, most "flexijobs" in the Netherlands are occupied not by the unemployed, but by young people leaving school & by re-entering housewives. Reasons for this are explored here, drawing on interview data to analyze the occupational career & labor market behavior of 521 people. It is shown that the way people deal with flexiwork & unemployment depends on their perception of the insecurities these generate. The "outside-security" oriented are searching for the certainty of a steady job or an unemployment/welfare benefit, while the "inside-security" oriented moves more freely in the labor market. Values such as occupational sovereignty & time sovereignty enable these people to react flexibly in response to de-

velopments in the labor market & in their personal careers. It is concluded that flexijobs can help unemployed people to reorient & even stimulate an active labor market attitude & behavior. However, most bread-winning unemployed cannot deal with the insecurities of flexiwork. Consequently, flexiwork can primarily help young & independent people in escaping from unemployment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29754 / ISA / 1994 / 10015

**Tisenkops, Talis** (Instit Philosophy & Sociology Latvian Academy Sciences, Meistaru 10 LV-1940 Riga [Tel: 371-2-216782; Fax: 371-2-228784]), **Latvian Life Stories in Comparative Perspective.**

¶ Discusses the criteria of selecting typical life stories from a broader collection of Latvian autobiographies, focusing on to what extent the chosen stories represent an ideal typology of Latvian life, thus making them useful for cultural comparison. Autobiographies of three women & two men are examined, pointing out cultural constants. The dominant ethnic motif of the stories is discussed, arguing that sophisticated forms of symbolic ethnicity have maintained Latvian cultural identity under Soviet rule. Consequences for individual lives are considered, noting how inner opposition toward the authoritarian ideology was a primary component of story-tellers' self-identity. The biographies under review were written in 1991, on the fringe of profound transition from one social system to another, the politically & personally conjoined critical reflexivity thus allowing exploration of how Ss' led to reevaluation of the traditional constructs of their lives. Implications for shaping the modern Latvian biography are addressed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29755 / ISA / 1994 / 10016

**Titarensko, Larisa** (Dept Sociology Byelarus State U, 220080 Minsk [Tel: 27-29-69]), **Post-Soviet Byelorussia: New Modes of Formation and Expression of Public Opinion.**

¶ Byelarus, like other post-Soviet republics, faces new problems & phenomena. Important changes in the formation of public opinion (PO) results from these problems, & the index of mass consciousness reflects new patterns of behavior & thinking. Under increasing social differentiation & deepening of the economic & sociopolitical crisis, PO becomes more pluralistic & extremely emotional. Data from several studies suggest that modern PO is very dynamic & unstable, making it difficult for government to take PO into consideration in decision making. Under influence of democratic achievements, state independence, & the crisis of communist propaganda, both modes of PO formation—spontaneous & conscious—have changed; the roles of the press, TV, & political institutions & parties in this process are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29756 / ISA / 1994 / 10017

**Tittenbrun, Jacek** (Adam Mickiewicz U, PL-60589 Poznan Poland), **Lessons from Poland's Privatization Experience. Worker or Managerial Capitalism?**

¶ Develops a strategy for operationalizing the concept of ownership, which is empirically applied to an analysis of Poland's privatization. Special attention is on the most widespread route of privatization, based on leasing, & on the ensuing changes in socioeconomic position of workers & managers. In a vast majority of cases, ie, among blue-collar workers, shareholdings do not represent interests of such significance as to overshadow their interests as wage-earners. On the other hand, the privatization process leads to what may be called "bourgeoisification" of senior company managers. It is concluded that the so-called employee-owned companies should be described as manager- rather than worker-owned. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29757 / ISA / 1994 / 10018

**Tittenbrun, Jacek** (Instit Sociology U Poznan, PL-60589 Poland [e-mail: jacek@plpuam11.bitnet]), **How Many Classes? A New Approach to Class Analysis.**

¶ Suggests that classes be defined as groupings of people differing from one another by their relation to the ownership of the means of production & of their own/other people's labor power. This definition leads to the recognition of a very large number of classes: the employee (including the working), the capitalist, the landowning, the peasant, the petit bourgeois, the domestic servant, & the lumpen classes. In addition, various mixed or combined classes can be distinguished. The difference between the present theoretical perspective & alternative interpretations of class structure is based on the different concepts used, ie, substantive vs formal. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S29758 / ISA / 1994 / 10019

**Tiuriukanova, Elena V.** (Instit Socio-Economic Population Studies Russian Academy Sciences, Krasikova 27 Moscow 117218 [Tel: 007-095-1256419; Fax: 007-095-1290811]), **Migration from Russia to the West: Gender Aspects.**

¶ Discusses gender factors in contemporary migration from Russia to Western nations, in this case, Italy. The new migrants include a greater proportion of ethnic Russians & of women (60% of the total Russian-Italian flow & 70+% of long-term migrants). Results are presented of a sociological survey combining questionnaire & interview responses & using focus-group methodology. Qualitative & quantitative analysis of the current migratory behavior of women focuses on: (1) marriage migration—causal event or life strategy; (2) female labor migration—real goals or hidden motives; & (3) return migration orientation—distinguishing between temporary & permanent migration. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29759 / ISA / 1994 / 10020

**Todorova, Nonka Bogomilova** (Instit Philosophical Sciences, boul P. Evtimii 6 B-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [Tel: 02-75-25-03]), **Individual Substance of Fundamentalism.**

¶ Attempts to connect the notion of "fundamentalism" with basic forms of self-identification, & self-confirmation of the I, via opposition or power over the Other. In this context, social process is viewed as the sociocultural production of various forms of existing & reproduction of individual substance of fundamentalism. Conclusions are drawn about fundamentalism as an ideological form of expressing the way of thinking, willing, & acting, directed toward domination, & the psychological, cultural, & physical destruction, of the Other. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29760 / ISA / 1994 / 10021

**Todorova, Nonka Bogomilova** (Instit Philosophical Sciences, boul P. Evtimii 6 BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [Tel: 02-75-25-03]), **Religion and the Social Integration and Disintegration.**

¶ The direction of the transcendental universalizing power of religion varies depending on the macrosocial movement or community involved, & their response system of basic values. Here, in a sociophilosophical, culturo-historical analysis, the role of religion in processes of social integration & disintegration is discussed. Social integration & now religion are appropriated by those involved in these processes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29761 / ISA / 1994 / 10022

**Todorova, Rossitza** (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia), **Time Use Changes among the Employed in Health Care (Bulgaria, 1977-88).**

¶ Analyses of data from two national studies in Bulgaria are used to examine trends in time-use patterns, 1977-1988, among those employed in health care. The major changes concern primary job duration, which has undergone a 15.1% reduction for those employed in health care. Supplementary paid work time is increasing among the employed in general at a greater rate than among those engaged in health care. As a result, total paid work time among health workers has been reduced. Free time has increased, though less so for health workers as compared to the rest of the employed population. Problems associated with health care in Bulgaria include depreciation of medical professions, low social status of health workers, & poor quality of health services. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29762 / ISA / 1994 / 10023

**Tohidi, Nayereh** (Center Study Women U California, Los Angeles 90024 [Fax: 310-641-3170]), **Gender, Identity and Restructuring in the Muslim Republics of the Former Soviet Union.**

¶ Utilizing data obtained via observation, survey research, interviews, & library research conducted 1991/92 in Azerbaijan & Central Asia, it is examined how the vector of nation-building in the emerging Muslim republics of the former USSR in general, & in Azerbaijan in particular, is being shaped, directly or indirectly, by women's roles & identity. As important allies of communist elites, Muslim women in the Soviet East had played an instrumental role, as a "surrogate proletariat," in disintegration of the old system & in subsequent Soviet reconstitution. It is hypothesized that the final result of the ongoing search for a new identity & the contest between competing forces are dependent, to a significant extent, on which way women will turn & how women are faring in the process of restructuring. Evidence is presented to demonstrate that cer-

tain trends associated with privatization, market economy, nationalist discourse, & the new political structure have especially negative effects on women, particularly in the realms of work & employment, child care, health care, & political participation, resulting in some regressive trends in gender construction & in the social status of women. Women's perceptions of & responses to the current changes are discussed, & policy implications for development strategists identified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29763 / ISA / 1994 / 10024

**Toivonen, Timo** (Turku School Economics, SF-20500 Finland [e-mail: ttoivonen@finabo.abo.fi]), **Social Classes, Tourism and Trickle Down.**

¶ The classical hypothesis concerning the dissemination of a certain consumption style is that upper classes are the first to adopt this style, after which consumption patterns "trickle down" to lower classes. When large masses adopt the style in question, upper classes respond by adopting some new style. Here, this hypothesis is empirically investigated on the basis of Finnish Household Surveys, 1966-1990. The consumption item in question is tourism in general, & domestic/international package/ & international individual tourism in more detail. To some extent, results imply that the trickle-down hypothesis is tenable, but results also show complex patterns of the dissemination of consumption items. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29764 / ISA / 1994 / 10025

**Tolke, Angelika & Maier, Brigitte** (German Youth Instit, Freibadstr 30 D-81503 Munich [Tel: 089-62306-273; Fax: 089-62306-162]), **Living Alone: Individual Choice or Fate?.**

¶ Explores whether living alone among those ages 30-50 is an arrangement individually or freely chosen. Contemporary empirical results have shown that many singles do not consider their way of life as a desired one, or, at least, their feelings & expectations in regard to a loving relationship are ambivalent. Here, the actual family setting in childhood & youth as well as the emotional relations & experienced patterns of interaction in the family are considered as potentially influencing adult attachment, based on interviews conducted 1993 in reunified Germany. Also examined are the meaning & influence of nonfamilial factors, eg, different & changing social options & boundaries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29765 / ISA / 1994 / 10026

**Tomás, Esteban Agulló** (Facultad Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28049 Spain), **Catholicism, Secularization and Social Change: A Sociological Study about Catholicism in Alcoy (Spain).**

¶ Following a general theoretical & methodological overview, analyzed are the process of secularization, & to some extent deprivatization, of present-day Catholicism & social change in a Spanish town, & how it has modified religiosity. Qualitative data are presented on new religious attitudes, values, & beliefs, & the importance of the town's industrial development in these. The role played by the main religious institutions (at local & diocese level) is considered, along with its influence on citizens' everyday lives. The importance of changing values, the impact on religious beliefs & behavior, & the new social functions of religions are illustrated using the case of Alcoy, Spain. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29766 / ISA / 1994 / 10027

**Tomasi, Luigi** (Dipt teoria/storia/ricerca sociale U Trento, I-38100 Italy [Tel: 0461-881429-246214; Fax: 0461-881440]), **Sociology of Religion by Albion W. Small: Its Influence on the Sociological School of Chicago.**

¶ Albion W. Small's career has had both an empirical & theoretical influence on the development of sociology in the US. By regarding sociology as a scientific & ethical subject, Small founded that which would later become the most important department of sociology in the US, & wrote the first textbook on the subject. Here, focus is on Small's sociological work on religion & its subsequent influence on the Chicago school. In particular, Small's Christian reformist background, though later replaced in favor of a more firmly scientific foundation, had a great deal of influence on the Chicago school of sociology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29767 / ISA / 1994 / 10028

**Tomaskovic-Devey, Donald** (Dept Sociology North Carolina State U, Raleigh 27695-8107 [e-mail: don.tomaskovic.devey@ncsu.edu]), **Or-**



### Organizational Resources and Job Earnings.

¶ Matched firm, establishment, & job data are used to test the hypothesis that there is a nonspurious link between organizational resources & job rewards (earnings) that can either be direct or indirect. Direct contributions would be increments to earnings over & above those that are associated with job & human capital characteristics, while indirect contributions operate through job & individual characteristics. Analysis includes: several job variables (managerial authority, autonomy, complexity, training time, training programs, firm internal labor markets, & jobs sex/race composition); & individual-level variables (including sex, race, education, firm tenure, & labor force experience). The basic model regresses individual earnings on organizational-level measures of value added per worker; subsequent models control sequentially for job & individual variables. In addition, an interaction between organizational resources & workers power is hypothesized, such that workers with power (managerial authority or firm training investments) are expected to get larger earnings returns to organizational resources. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29768 / ISA / 1994 / 10029

**Tomaskovic-Devey, Donald** (Dept Sociology North Carolina State U, Raleigh 27695-8107 [e-mail: don.tomaskovic.devey@ncsu.edu]), **Gender and Racial Composition and Productivity: An Establishment Level Test of the Statistical Discrimination Hypothesis.**

¶ The statistical discrimination explanation suggests that gender & racial discrimination is a rational response of employers facing imperfect information about potential employees; ie, it is rational for employers to discriminate against all job applicants when the employer knows that, on average, some group attribute they have is associated with lower productivity or higher turnover & training costs. Although there is little or no direct evidence that African Americans & women are less productive employees, the statistical discrimination account argues that this is a prominent source of employer discriminatory behavior. Here, the core proposition of statistical discrimination theory—that women & minorities are less productive workers—is tested with data from a random sample of 305 private, for-profit establishments. The basic dependent variable is productivity/worker in the establishment, measured as total wage & salary costs plus total profits divided by total employment. Models include statistical controls for market competition, capital investment/worker, transfer pricing to parent firms, & sample selection bias. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29769 / ISA / 1994 / 10030

**Tominaga, Ken'ichi** (Keio U, Fujisawa-shi Japan 252 [Tel: 0466-47-5111; Fax: 0466-47-5041]), **Trend of Social Stratification in Japan 1955-1985.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Analyzes the accumulated data of the Social Stratification & Mobility Research, a survey conducted every ten years in Japan since 1955, to describe trends in these phenomena, 1955-1985. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29770 / ISA / 1994 / 10031

**Tomlinson, Sally** (Faculty Education Goldsmiths' Coll London U, New Cross SE14 6NW [Tel: 081-692-7171]), **Nationalism, Racism and the English School System.**

¶ As postwar migration into GB of groups variously perceived to be racially, ethnically, or culturally different has now ended, & the incorporation of these groups as permanent settlers & citizens has begun, questions about national identity & cultural heritage have begun to be raised in a variety of forms. Although liberal writers & practitioners engage in conceptual debates about the nature of a multiethnic, multicultural society & the contribution education can make, popular arguments start from the premise that there is an unproblematic British identity, heritage, & culture, & the claims of nonwhite citizens to be included within the boundaries of this national identity are suspect. Post-1988 developments in education, far from encouraging the idea of a multiethnic society, have discouraged moves made during the 1980s to redefine the concept of "being British" & have encouraged ethnocentric & nationalistic views. Here, examined are developments in the English education system since the Education Reform Act of 1988, especially the creation of a nationalistic national curriculum & a new school structure, which disadvantages inner-city & minority students. It is concluded that there is currently a deliberate attempt to use the education system to create an exclusive pos-

timperial national identity & to perpetuate views of white racial, cultural, & (Christian) religious superiority. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29771 / ISA / 1994 / 10032

**Tomovic, Vladislav A.** (Brock U, Saint Catherines Ontario L2T 2B9 [Tel: 1-905-684-7122; Fax: 1-905-688-2789]), **Canada's "Adiós" to Old Categories of Immigrants; Analysis of Data for 1983-1993.**

¶ Based on data from immigrants to Canada sorted by occupational categories, it is hypothesized that several external factors have made Canada a destination for many well-qualified immigrants from around the world. Professional applicants from Eastern Europe were applying for visas from the Canadian government even before the rise of Mikhail Gorbachev. Soviet Jews came to Canada directly or via Israel. Other countries contributing to Canada's mosaic are Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, & Yugoslavia. The exception in terms of professions has been medicine (including dentistry & pharmacy), since many would find it hard to pass required professional examinations. Since 1990, the business & high technology categories have increased. Changes in the type of immigrants being screened for visas provides an opportunity for social scientists to look for innovative theoretical explanations for migration. Questions related to this phenomenon are addressed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29772 / ISA / 1994 / 10033

**Tonboe, Jens** (Humanities Research Center Odense U, DK-5230 M Denmark), **From Social Culture to Individual Nature: The Sociological Background of a Rising Eco-Tourism in Western Europe.**

¶ Statistical & case study data suggest a dramatic increase & new patterns of tourism in Denmark—& by Danes abroad. Here, nature tourism is analyzed as a symptom of qualitative social-structural changes in late-modern society. Why has relatively authentic, unspoiled or preserved nature & individual travel gained attraction compared to traditional resorts of cultural/historical centers & mass tourist "sun-sand-& sin" resorts? Reasons why all forms of tourism have become an integrated part of everyday life in the postindustrial service society are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29773 / ISA / 1994 / 10034

**Topalov, Anne Marie** (18 Lötissement plaine, F-13610 Le Puy Ste Réparate France), **Médecine et religion sans frontières? (Medicine and Religion without Boundaries).** (FRE)

¶ In the shifting culture of the 1970s in France, three institutions debated the question of life & death: the state, medicine, & religion. These institutions were also at strife with such other institutions as new communities, alternative medicine, & new religious denominations. All of these appealed to specific cultures where boundaries were murky. It is argued that any medicine established in a specific culture is determined by one particular politic & ethic, & sometimes religion. It is necessary to pay attention to cultural boundaries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29774 / ISA / 1994 / 10035

**Torenlid, René & Flache, Andreas** (ICS, Grote Rozenstr 31 Groningen NL-9712 TG Netherlands [Tel: 31-50-636261; Fax: 37-50-636226]), **Conditions for and Forms of Instability in Outcomes of Decision-Making in Policy Networks.**

¶ The implications of a rational-choice model for stability of decision outcomes is analyzed which assumes that political actors strive to optimize decision outcomes by the exertion of influence on decisionmakers. The policy network is thus both a resource & a restriction for influence activities. The model is extended with the assumption that actors' salience for the issue at stake changes with the outcome they expect; thus, the more unfavorable the decision outcome, the higher the salience of the actor. Analysis using a computer simulation approach indicates that under certain conditions the outcome of the decision-making process is predicted to be extremely unstable. Two necessary conditions for instability are identified: (1) there are at least two actors with opposing policy positions whom other actors find it hard to influence; & (2) actors are sufficiently intolerant with regard to deviations from their most preferred decision outcome. The latter parameter, intolerance, is decisive for the dynamics that result. All of the following types of dynamical patterns could be derived: a stable equilibrium, simple oscillation between two different outcomes, a complex oscillation, & erratic & irregular dynamics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S29775 / ISA / 1994 / 10036

**Torres, Carlos A.** (U California, Los Angeles 90024 [Tel: 310-206-5791; Fax: 310-206-6293]), **The Political Culture of Literacy.**

¶ The role of literacy in the constitution of the democratic political culture & the participation of the citizenship is explored, employing the notion of the political culture of literacy, in a longitudinal study conducted in Mexico. It seems clear that literacy plays a dual role. Many have argued that literacy practices may either discriminate against the constitution of the citizenship, or, conversely, adapt an individual to a political democratic culture or even help create such political culture. Lawrence Stone in his studies of literacy in modern Europe sees an increasingly literate population as an increasingly restive one. Therefore, literacy can play a fundamental role in changing, or, conversely, reinforcing, the principle of social organization & political order. From a Gramscian perspective, literacy & schooling, as part of the symbolic production & reproduction of capitalist society, culture, & politics, have a role to play in the construction of the common sense of the population. Therefore, literacy helps to either undermine or sustain hegemony in society, particularly when every relationship of hegemony is a pedagogical relationship. Literacy, as a tool of enlightening or manipulation, will depend on a constellation of the forces, rationales, & political conditions of society. It may be assumed that literacy may do too little, but never too much, in the construction of a democratic political culture. Yet, Gramsci's dictum may still be valid: with or without literacy, learners' theoretical consciousness can indeed be historically in opposition to their practical activity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29776 / ISA / 1994 / 10037

**Torres, Liv** (Norwegian Centre Applied Social Sciences, PO Box 2947 Toyen N-0608 Oslo [Tel: 47-22-676000; Fax: 47-22-676022]), **Unions and Political Change in South Africa.**

¶ Examines the assumption that the nonracial democratic trade union movement in South Africa has strong potential for equalizing political resources & moderating political cleavages & conflicts in the democratization & nation-building process. Two questions are addressed: How are union experiences transformed into increased democratic consciousness, class consciousness, & political participation? Do union experiences level differences in political values & behavioral patterns between social classes, gender & population groups? Data from a survey of approximately 1,000 workers in Johannesburg are subjected to regression & MCA analysis to distinguish the main political cleavages among workers & to assess the role of unions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29777 / ISA / 1994 / 10038

**Toscano, Mario Aldo** (Dipartimento di Scienze Sociali U Pisa, I-56100 Italy [Tel: 0039-50-501606; Fax: 0039-50-501605]), **Sociology and Sociological Spirit. Coming Out of Renaissance.**

¶ Sociology is a "modern" science. At the same time, sociology is a science of modernity, of social change, in its widest & deepest form. It is argued that sociology is not only a scientific discipline, but also the way modernity reveals itself more precisely, without being restricted to sociology. In this sense, there is a sociological spirit that is some sort of the "great shadow" of sociology. It represents, in as well as outside sociology, one of the expressions of the overwhelming stream & atmosphere of modernity in its creativity & vagueness. The process starts with the Renaissance & continues until our times. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29778 / ISA / 1994 / 10039

**Toshchenko, Zhan Terent'evich** (Union Sociological Associations, Frunzenskaja av 36-364 Moscow 119146 Russia [Tel: 095-242-04-27; Fax: 095-331-03-74]), **Refugees in Russia as the Problem of Social Disaster.**

¶ Refugees in Russia present a great social problem after the collapse of the USSR, affecting the economic stability, social welfare, & everyday life of population. At present 25 million Russians live in the former republics of the USSR, 2 million of whom are refugees. Public opinion polls show that 6 million of them want to leave the former republics for Russia, primarily because of the gap of economic links, social shortcomings, political instability, & the complex influence of the national consciousness. War conflicts, the struggle for political power, the growth of crime, & violence, & national chauvinism render many refugees unsure of their own & their children's future. Consequences of this social disaster are outlined: many refugees have lost houses, jobs, material & spiritual welfare; distrust among the nationalities is growing; & there is eco-

nomic catastrophe in the republics in Middle Asia, because the intellectuals in industries, science, & culture leave for Russia. There is also the danger of civil war & great political economic instability for a long time. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29779 / ISA / 1994 / 10040

**Tosi, Michelina** (Dept Social Sciences U Cassino, I-00136 Rome Italy [Tel: 06-3497191; Fax: 06-39733095]), **Social Causes and Sociological Aspects of Children's Domestic Accidents: An International Comparative Study.**

¶ Based on questionnaire data obtained in Italian hospital emergency rooms from parents of children who have had a domestic accident, the hypothesis is tested that many such accidents may be due, at least in part, to the particular conditions of life, eg, mother working outside the home, disagreement between parents, economic difficulties, etc. The findings are used in a comparison between Italian & Greek families in this regard. Possible implications of the results for organizing better social services are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29780 / ISA / 1994 / 10041

**Tóth, Andras** (Instit Political Sciences, Benczur u. 33 H-1118 Budapest Hungary [Fax: 36-1-122-1843]), **Trade Unions and System-Change in Hungary.**

¶ While the collapse of official trade unions & the rise of the new grass-roots trade union movement was expected with the end of the socialist regime in Hungary, the changes have been substantial. The grass-roots union movement has increased, & the former party-controlled monopolistic trade union organizations have fragmented, so that the union movement is pluralistic at both the national & local levels. Analyzed here are the heritage of the communist trade union practices & why there has not been a large-scale revolt against established union structures at the workplace level. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29781 / ISA / 1994 / 10042

**Toth, Olga** (Instit Sociology, Uri Uta 49 H-1014 Budapest Hungary [e-mail: h4475tot@huella.bitnet]), **Parental Support towards Adolescent Children: What They Need and What They Can Get.**

¶ Present political changes in Hungary have hit the young generation strongly via constant changes in the school system, the labor market, & political participation. Explored here is whether the family can provide a stable hinterland during these changes, focusing on the identification of kinds of family background that influence young people's affinity to aggressive political movements. Data from a nationally representative questionnaire survey of 5,000 youth ages 14-18 show inequalities between different social groups with respect to supporting the role of families in their children's lives; territorial inequalities are significant too. Special groups of poor & uneducated families try to provide support for their children's school & work career, but their efforts prove ineffective. Weak emotional family background, together with social & territorial disadvantages, contribute to young people's affection for aggressive political movements. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29782 / ISA / 1994 / 10043

**Touraine, Alain** (Centre analyse interventions sociologiques, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-49-54-24-57; Fax: 33-1-42-84-05-91]), **Social Movements, Reality or Interpretations?.**

¶ Argues that it is illusory to believe that social movements can be objectively described & analyzed. However, there are various ways of constructing & interpreting collective behavior. The collective pursuit of personal goals, crisis of institutional responses to social demands, & conflicts around the social control of important cultural resources or orientations, are all different ways of interpreting social conflicts that correspond to different sociological approaches. Discussions about social movements would be clearer if the mode of "constructing reality" is identified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29783 / ISA / 1994 / 10044

**Tramm, Inge Marie** (Johann Keplerstr 19, NL-1098 HH Amsterdam Netherlands [Tel: 0-20-6683725]), **Home Port National Socialism?: Case Study of a Dutch Collaborator.**

¶ Addresses the question of why an anti-intellectualist movement such as National Socialism (Nazism) could become so attractive to many intellectuals, focusing on the case of Dutch intellectual & collaborator Tobie

Goedewaagen (1895-1980), who became secretary general of the Dept for Art & Propaganda in Nov 1940. It is shown that Goedewaagen became a Nazi because he: was ambitious, had been steeped in German culture since his youth, was troubled by psychic & intellectual uncertainty, & was driven by resentment. Goedewaagen's motives & reactions were typical for many intellectuals in this period. Data are drawn from Goedewaagen's autobiography, scientific work, political articles, & other documents, as well as newspapers, & periodicals. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29784 / ISA / 1994 / 10045

**Trapenciere, Ilze** (Instit Philosophy & Sociology Latvian Academy Sciences, Meistaru 10 LV-1940 Riga (Tel: 3712-216781; e-mail: ilze@fsi.lza.lv)), **Parallel Careers of Women.**

¶ Examined are professional & marital/family careers of young women with at least secondary education, based on a comparative longitudinal study conducted 1983-1993 in Latvia (N = 1,494) & Lithuania (N = 1,235). Results are discussed in terms of their implications for the life course perspective. A conceptual model of parallel careers of young women is evaluated that hypothesizes two dimensions of work-family interference & the quality of women's lives. Reciprocal relations between professional & marital-family careers are analyzed, taking into account education, employment characteristics, sex-role ideology, family status, husband's career, etc. Particular emphasis is given to female-male attitudinal differences within & between countries with respect to how women integrate employment & responsive parenting of small children. The analyses show that although married women have increased participation in the labor force, a corresponding increase in men's participation in family work has not occurred. The relationship between parallel careers of women & the quality of their lives is discussed in the context of social & economic development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29785 / ISA / 1994 / 10046

**Travers, Maxwell Harvey** (Faculty Applied Social Sciences & Humanities Buckinghamshire Coll, Chalfont Saint Giles HP8 4AD England (Tel: 0494-874441; Fax: 0494-876201)), **Taking Instructions and Giving Advice: Some Observations on the Routine, Day-to-Day Work of a Firm of Criminal Defence Solicitors.**

¶ Explores how lawyers take instructions from & give advice to clients in the course of legal proceedings, based on observations & interview transcripts derived from 1990/91 ethnographic fieldwork in a small firm of legal aid solicitors in northern England. Drawing on theoretical & analytic resources derived from the studies-of-work program within ethnomethodology, it is argued that the particular practices, understandings, & concerns that constitute day-to-day legal work in different institutional settings need to be taken more seriously, & that the standard academic practice of characterizing lawyer-client interaction (as well as professional-client interaction more generally) principally in terms of a power relationship runs the risk of providing a reductive characterization of law as a social phenomenon. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29786 / ISA / 1994 / 10047

**Traversa, Oscar** (Facultad Filosofía & Letras U Buenos Aires, 1425 Argentina (Tel: 821-5079)), **Visual Knowledge: A Cross Disciplinary Approach.**

¶ On the basis of the analysis of the texts of three writers devoted to the study of visual images (Kristeva, Kunzle, & Ginzburg), the pertinence of the different categories employed, as well as the theoretical fields enacted or presupposed by them, is discussed. The need is demonstrated to bring into the field—particularly for the investigation of images of contemporary media—developments converging with semiotics, especially iconography, to circumscribe metatextual phenomena. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29787 / ISA / 1994 / 10048

**Treffers-Daller, Jeanine** (Dept Western Languages Bosphorus U, TR-80815 Bebek Istanbul Turkey (Tel: 00-90-216-3223202; Fax: 00-90-216-3225371)), **Variation in Codeswitching Styles: Turkish-German Codeswitching among Two Generations of Bilinguals.**

¶ Explores factors that regulate variation in codeswitching behavior, based on transcripts of twelve hours of recording among Turkish-German bilinguals living in Istanbul, Turkey. Focus is on bilinguals ages 17-22, who were born & raised in Germany & migrated with their parents to Istanbul as adolescents. These speakers are fluent speakers of German &

Turkish, though their academic proficiency is not as well-developed as their everyday proficiency. The codeswitching behavior of this group is studied in three different situations: (1) When talking to fellow students about topics related to their studies, the base language used is Turkish, & it is mainly content words that are switched. (2) In informal chatting with peers, the base language is sometimes German & sometimes Turkish; although single word switches may occur, generally switching takes place at clause boundaries. (3) When speaking to their parents, who have a much lower command of German, the informants switch less often, & mainly smaller constituents, because longer stretches of German are often too complicated for the interlocutors. The main factors found to influence codeswitching style were the German proficiency level of the interlocutor & the subject of conversation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29788 / ISA / 1994 / 10049

**Treiman, Donald J., Emery, Alan & Lim, Nelson** (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024 (e-mail: treiman@dudley.sscnet.ucla.edu)), **Status Attainment at the End of Apartheid: A Comparison of South Africa in 1991 and the Southern U.S. in 1992.**

¶ Data from a national probability sample of people in South Africa collected in 1991, & from the southern portion of the 1962 US Census, are drawn on to compare the process of status attainment in the two regions at the time in their respective histories when legally mandated racial inequality was coming to an end (most apartheid institutions were abolished in South Africa in 1991, & with the passage of the Civil Rights Act, in 1964 in the US South). Account is taken of differences in the history, economy, & demography of the two places, both to explain the larger racial differences in South Africa & to make some predictions about the future of social stratification there. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29789 / ISA / 1994 / 10050

**Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle** (Télé-Université U Québec, Montreal H2X 3M4 (Tel: 514-522-3540; Fax: 514-522-3608)), **Industrial Networks and New Partnerships: The Role of Cooperation and Trust in Economic Transactions.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ On the basis of research conducted in Canada, discussed is the increased importance of trust & cooperation in economic transactions. Without eliminating the competitive dimension, these aspects seem to be central to economic performance. Observations are analyzed in reference to theories on industrial districts & the "invisible factors" of development, including trust & cooperation between firms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29790 / ISA / 1994 / 10051

**Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle** (Télé-Université U Québec, Montreal H2X 3M4 (Tel: 514-522-3540; Fax: 514-522-3608)), **Globalization, Restructuring and Sustainable Development: An Alternative, Feminist Perspective.**

¶ In recent years, globalization & economic restructuring have been presented as the key economic agenda. This analysis challenges the traditional economic vision of development, which is actually oriented toward economic growth, not development. The question of sustainable development, neglected by most mainstream economists, & the problem of economic growth without job creation common in Western industrialized nations, are addressed, especially in terms of their interest to women, due to their concern with issues of equity, quality of life, & quality of development. Focus here is on women's role in resolving such problems in Quebec, based on secondary data. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29791 / ISA / 1994 / 10052

**Trepos, Jean-Yves** (Equipe sociologie l'expertise U Metz, F-57070 France (Tel: 33-87-31-55-05; Fax: 33-87-31-55-06)), **The Investments in Forms for New Expertise Claim.**

¶ Two hypotheses are considered: investments are made by significant actors (eg, the state) with the aim of stabilizing a given definition of competence; but, the welfare state, the professional groups involved in "urgency circuits," cannot avoid reformulations of the professional competence they use, while the users' movements try to produce a counterexpertise (with a new "language of truth"). Data relating to drug addiction

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in Western Europe are considered, involving interviews with: users in 7 European movements; 400 psychiatrists & social workers in 11 countries; & sociologists, working as experts & theoreticians in several laboratories in France. Among the conclusions are that: the debate on ethics plays a major role in stabilizing the techniques of expertise; & the sociological hypotheses concerning the genesis of a new expertise are used as an argument by the new experts themselves. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29792 / ISA / 1994 / 10053

Treskova, Svetlana (Rhönstr 13, Fulda D-36037 Federal Republic Germany). **Codeswitching in the Professional Discourses.**

¶ A survey of technologization in multilingual environments, with focus on media of internal & external exchanges. Alternations of special vs common language use, descriptive/formalized idioms, & own-adopted media signify certain conceptual, communicative, & cognitive variabilities. The integration of telecommunication networks faces challenges to: (1) promote indigenous languages for internal (national) needs; (2) admit adopted English for special purposes in external (international) exchanges; & (3) use artificial links for both via either visual or audio channels. It is argued that technology is language- & ethnic-neutral while its operators are not; hence, media require a code to overcome the lingual diversity of experts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29793 / ISA / 1994 / 10054

Treuil, Jean Pierre (ORSTOM Laboratoire informatique appliquée, Bondy Cedex F-93143 France (Tel: 33-1-48-02-55-13; Fax: 33-1-48-47-30-88)). **Emergence and Dreaming Routes in Aboriginal Australia: A Multi-Agent and Cognitive Approach.**

¶ The "dreaming routes" of the Australian Aborigines are discussed, with attention to features of spatial structures & representation of space. Dreaming routes represent the journeys of the mythical ancestors of various local groups. They connect series of places identified as tracks left by the ancestors & their networks correspond to collective mental maps that extend over most of Australia. Conditions regulating such a structuration of space are simulated with a multiagent (smalltalk) system, which exhibits the dynamics of an artificial wandering society. It is assumed that shared representations inside human groups emerge from interactions through which individuals transmit, interpret, & memorize information. The process depends on basic questions: Who transmits to whom? What is transmitted? How is it memorized? It is proposed that spatial knowledge is shared between individuals via life stories, ie, narration of episodes memorizing the passage of an individual in a place. Individuals can keep in mind a limited amount of life stories & transmit them to the people they meet. The explanations of how a structuration emerges are sought within few local rules of memorization & decision making. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29794 / ISA / 1994 / 10055

Triglia, Carlo. **Shifting Boundaries between Center and Periphery: New Micro-Macro Links?**

¶ Current trends in the political economy of industrialized countries have reduced the ability of the traditional Keynesian welfare state to sustain economic development. It seems that the emerging problems can be better controlled through more decentralized, regional forms of political economy. However, the interplay between center & periphery is not to be interpreted as a zero-sum game. Here, it is shown that a new equilibrium between center & periphery seems important in order to improve the performance of the state, & that countries able to realize such an equilibrium will probably get a competitive advantage. To better analyze these changes, a new economic sociology is needed to build a bridge between the micro & macro levels. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29795 / ISA / 1994 / 10056

Tripier, Pierre (U Versailles/Saint Quentin-en-Yvelines, F-78000 France). **Variations in Total Quality Management and Variations in Quality Experts Behaviour.**

¶ Although literature on total quality (control or management) adopts a unified method of assessing quality management tools & their coordination, an empirical approach of how these tools are used in plants reveals considerable variation. Two research studies about consultancy on total quality yielded results showing the unconscious character of this variation, which cannot be explained by functional or contextual differences. Scenario methods explain these variations by idiosyncratic defini-

tions of what quality should be. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29796 / ISA / 1994 / 10057

Trivizas, Eugene & Davies, Christie (U Reading, Whiteknights RG2AA England (Tel: 0734-318519; Fax: 0734-318922)). **Electronic Monitoring: Technological Threat or a Case of Academic Moral Panic?**

¶ There is a general disillusionment with total institutions in the advanced industrial countries. Not only prisons, but lunatic asylums & old people homes are seen as ineffective, inhumane, & expensive. At first it was believed that community-based methods of dealing with the deviant & the inadequate would prove better, but that optimism was unjustified. Modern technology now offers a new opportunity, & temptation. Electronic monitoring appears to offer a means of keeping track of large numbers of individuals without the negative aspects of confinement in a total institution. However, many academics have expressed fear that the use of this technology will lead to erosion of civil liberties & increased intrusion by the state into & control over the life of the individual. The question addressed is whether this response is merely an academic moral panic, or if there is a real technological threat. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29797 / ISA / 1994 / 10058

Troitzsch, Klaus G. (Social Science Informatics Koblenz-Landau U, D-56075 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-261-9119-472; Fax: 49-261-9119-498)). **Certainty, Measurement Error, Stochasticity, and Nonlinear Dynamics in Social Processes.**

¶ In social science, most concepts are vague & ambiguous. Further, measuring those concepts necessitates dubious operationalization on disparate scales, & these measurements are contaminated with sampling or systematic errors. Social science theory building must deal with nonlinear processes in complex systems, which often can only be modeled stochastically, so that transition possibilities between different states an object may possess can be postulated, as well as conjecture dependences of such transition probabilities on its own states or on states of other objects. This, of course, allows a reconstruction of the process, & even an axiomatization of the underlying theory. An empirical test, however, becomes extremely difficult because measurements can only be taken for one realization of the process, while the reconstruction of stochastic nonlinear processes displays a wide variety of possible behaviors. While the falsification of a deterministic linear theory yields something like certain (albeit negative) knowledge, a falsification of a stochastic or nonlinear theory is not even possible because the empirically observed path of the modeled process may only have had a very low probability. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29798 / ISA / 1994 / 10059

Trottier, Claude & LaForce, Louise (Faculty Education Laval U, Quebec G1K 7P4 (Tel: 418-656-7041; e-mail: ctrottier@fse.ulaval.ca)). **The Vocational Integration of University Graduates: Typology and Correspondence Analysis.**

¶ The objective is to: (1) describe different types of integration into the labor market in regard to sociodemographic characteristics (gender, age, socioeconomic status) & the field of study of university graduates; & (2) report a correspondence analysis determining the influence of these variables on the transition from the university to the labor market. Questionnaire data obtained in 1989 from 2,323 Canadian university graduates 3 years after completion of the bachelor's degree program revealed several tendencies: (A) young men from higher class families, who obtained degrees in applied sciences, administration, or law were more likely to have completed their integration into the labor market; (B) the proportion of graduates who have not completed their integration into the labor market is higher among older women from lower class families, who obtained a degree in the social sciences; & (C) graduates not in the labor market come mostly from the sciences programs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29799 / ISA / 1994 / 10060

Troxler, Pia & Geser, Hans (Sociological Instit, Rämistr 69 CH-8001 Zurich Switzerland (Tel: 0041-1-257-21-68; Fax: 0041-1-252-1054)). **Title: Does Catholicism Perpetuate an Authoritarian Political Culture? Evidence from Swiss Communities.**

¶ Attempts to determine the impact of Catholicism vs Protestantism on the internal organization of local parties & the structure of institutionalized community politics, based on results of 2 mail questionnaire surveys:



in 1988 of chief officials of Swiss communal administration, & in 1989/90 of the heads of all local parties in Switzerland. Findings show that Catholicism reinforces a more elitist (or representational) model of democracy, while Protestantism contributes to a more participative (or plebiscitarian) form of political organization. In Catholic settings, the internal power structure of parties tends to be oligarchic, & community politics are characterized by parliamentary activities & a strong executive. In Protestant communities, leadership structures are less articulated, & personalized influences prevail. These differences reflect the diverging evaluation of hierarchy & formal organization within the two confessional traditions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29800 / ISA / 1994 / 10061

**Tsai, Shu-Ling** (Sun Yat-Sen Instit Social Sciences & Philosophy Academia Sinica, Taipei 11529 Taiwan Republic China (Tel: 886-2-782-1693; Fax: 886-2-785-4160)), **Stratification of Marriages in Taiwan.**

¶ Tsai (1993) explored trends & patterns of marital mobility in postwar Taiwan. Her results indicated significant tendencies for people to marry homogeneously with respect to a variety of social attributes, eg, ethnicity, class background, & socioeconomic achievements. Here, using a 1992 survey of social change in Taiwan, the original analysis is extended by exploring the relative importance of ascribed & achieved statuses in the stratification of marriages. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29801 / ISA / 1994 / 10062

**Tschannen, Olivier & Lambelet, Catherine** (Institut sociologie & science politique, Pierre-à-Mazel 7 CH-2000 Neuchâtel Switzerland (Tel: 038-21-15-36)), **Climatic Risks and Energy Conservation Policies: A Regional Case Study.**

¶ As part of the fight to bring global warming under control, the Swiss government has launched a national energy conservation program. Two questions—what are the results at the regional level of such initiatives taken at a more global level? Are local actions consistent with the policy set at the global level?—are addressed in the context of a report on an ongoing case study conducted in the Swiss Jura region. Interview data from relevant social actors are drawn on to test the following hypotheses: (1) different regional actors act according to different rationalities; (2) the combination of these actions at the macrolevel can lead to results in opposition to the original intents of the actors; & (3) implementation of the policies is therefore not optimal. Understanding these difficulties could lead to recommendations concerning, eg, the creation of institutions responsible for coordination, or the designing of legislation that would enhance the coordination effort. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29802 / ISA / 1994 / 10063

**Tsobanoglou, Georgios O.** (DAED, PO Box 70017 GR-16610 Glyfada Athens Greece (Tel: 30-1-9942810; Fax: 30-1-9937090)), **Regulatory Apparatuses for Greek-German Migration.**

¶ Addresses the issue of administrative regulatory mechanisms employed in the labor recruitment & rotation processes set in place between Greece & West Germany during the 1960s. It is deemed essential therefore to mention both types of Greek & German administrative interventions. The reference to Germany refers to the main agreement established between Germany & Greece in 1961. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29803 / ISA / 1994 / 10064

**Turner, Bryan S.** (Faculty Arts Deakin U, Geelong Victoria 3217 Australia (Tel: 61-052-272805; Fax: 61-52-272301)), **The Problem of the Body and the Social Sciences.**

¶ There are two principal approaches to the body in contemporary social theory: (1) the notion that the body represents social relations & that human bodies have a metaphoricality that is used in political discourse to analyze problems in power within social relations; & (2) the interest, primarily in the medical sociology, in the idea of the body as a social construct. This idea of social constructionism has proved useful in the analysis of disease in human societies. These two approaches are often combined with postmodern social theory to suggest that one can deconstruct the discourse of the body. These approaches have two obvious consequences: they provide an antifoundationalist view of the body, & they suggest that there is no universal substance or experience that connects human groups through a common embodiment. In short, the body does

not provide any secure foundation for a universalistic discourse of humanity. These conclusions are criticized by exploring two apparently disparate issues—the asymmetry of the human body & the importance of human rights discourse in contemporary politics. Offered in conclusion are an examination of handedness & sidedness as universal features of human embodiment, & an attempt to provide a foundationalist view of human rights discourse through a commentary on the universal nature of the frailty of the human body & the universality of pain. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29804 / ISA / 1994 / 10065

**Turner, Bryan S.** (Faculty Arts Deakin U, Geelong Victoria 3217 Australia (Tel: 61-52-272805; Fax: 61-52-272301)), **From Orientalism to Postmodernism: Problems of Islamic Knowledge.**

¶ It is claimed that postmodernism & related criticisms of universalizing knowledge are in fact effects of the globalization of culture, which has been discussed at length in recent sociology by Roland Robertson. Globalization produces cultural complexity & propinquity through such processes as the modern tourist industry, global trade, & global systems of information & communication; but it also produces an experience of the inauthenticity of culture leading to a sense of simulation. There is a paradox here of both unifying processes in mass culture & differentiating processes of fragmentation & cultural diffusion. Explored here is how these changes impact Islam, arguing that recent discussions of postmodernism & Islam by writers like Ernest Gellner & Akbar Ahmed have failed to recognize that the so-called postmodern challenge to Islam is in fact a global challenge to Islam, which has forced Islamic intellectuals to reject the idea that Islam could be merely a local culture in the context of cultural globalization. The so-called "Islamisation of knowledge" is thus an intellectual strategy to preserve Islam from the possibility of being rendered a merely local phenomenon. It is suggested that the challenge of globalization in terms of consumerism is to produce an everyday world that makes the possibility of universalistic knowledge difficult to sustain despite the intellectual efforts of religious leaders. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29805 / ISA / 1994 / 10066

**Turner, Bryan S.** (Faculty Arts Deakin U, Geelong Victoria 3217 Australia (Tel: 61-52-272805; Fax: 61-52-272301)), **Postmodern Civil Societies.**

¶ Defends the concept of the postmodernization of politics & political identities against alternative frameworks such as Ulrich Beck's *Risk Society* or Anthony Giddens's *Notion of High Modernity*. A sociological definition of postmodernization is developed as a contrast to the grand narratives of modernity & modernization embodied in the sociology of Max Weber. Nationalism & the nation-state are taken to be characteristic grand narratives of modernist political discourse. The nation-state typically emerged through the idea of ethnic coherence, which is why the modern state is described as a nation-state. Ethnic diversification & multicultural politics challenge the idea of the political grand narratives of national democracy, coherence, & unification. One feature of postmodernization, therefore, is the impact of cultural globalization on the cultural coherence of the nation-state via such processes as tourism, migration, cultural exchange, & the politics of aboriginality. The epistemological debate in postmodernism about localism, contextualism, & difference is thus the mirror of the diversification of the cultural basis of the polity in postmodern societies. One should not assume, however, that multiculturalism is a subversive social movement, since the politics of multiculturalism are often imposed on society by the state itself. There is an important relationship between globalization & postmodernization, since both raise questions about personal & cultural identity, thereby reinforcing the reflexivity of cultural practices. The globalization of culture & the postmodern ironic view of identity bring about political self-reflexivity in terms of a growing problematic character of national culture. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29806 / ISA / 1994 / 10067

**Turner, Ralph H.** (1126 Chautauqua Blvd, Pacific Palisades CA 90272 (Tel: 1-310-454-8713; Fax: 1-310-206-9838)), **Social Psychological Consequences of Role Change: The Case of American School Teachers.**

¶ A theoretical & empirical examination of the social-psychological consequences of role change. Theoretically, types of role change are distinguished according to their social-psychological implications for the role incumbents, & a multi-stage process of adjustment/adaptation to role change, with contingencies at each stage proposed. Empirically, inter-

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views with teachers who had experienced the rather profound role changes that took place during the 1960s are drawn on to demonstrate their dawning recognition that the role they were accustomed to was no longer working, & to show the kind of resistance & ultimate adjustment to role change they underwent. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29807 / ISA / 1994 / 10068

**Turner, Ralph H.** (1126 Chataqua Blvd, Pacific Palisades CA 90272 [Tel: 1-310-454-8713; Fax: 1-310-206-9838]), **Selective Desensitization in Rioting.**

¶ Addresses the question of how participants in US race riots can be desensitized to the consequences of their actions, whether in physical violence, vandalizing & burning, or looting, especially in their own neighborhoods. In particular, how can this occur on a community-wide scale, without, however, including the many "peace makers" observed in every riot? Parallels & differences between contemporary riot behavior & "rituals of rebellion" (Gluckman) & unlimited "obedience to authority" (Milgram) are examined for light they can shed. Examples from recent US race riots are presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29808 / ISA / 1994 / 10069

**Turner, Stephen P.** (Dept Philosophy U South Florida, Tampa 33620 [Tel: 813-974-5549; Fax: 813-974-5914]), **Rationality and Habit: Reconsidering Pragmatism's Fundamental Opposition.**

¶ Examines the distinction between habit & reason, a staple of philosophy that plays a particularly prominent role in pragmatism. Dewey held that people in the past were dominated by habit, & that it was the point of development to bring more areas of social life out of this domination & under the scrutiny of reflective reason in the form of experiment. It is argued here that the assumed opposition between habit & reason is itself mistaken, & that reasoning not only rests on habits, but consists in the continuous acquisition of novel intellectual habits. The image of rationalization as dehabitualization is thus mistaken. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29809 / ISA / 1994 / 10070

**Turshen, Meredith** (Edward J. Bloustein School Planning & Public Policy Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903 [Tel: 908-932-4005; Fax: 908-932-0934]), **The Impact of Austerity on African Workers' Health Care.**

¶ Examines the growing insecurity of African workers, who are increasingly affected by the austerity regimes of the International Monetary Fund & the World Bank. Austerity policies limit the social protection that African governments can offer workers by imposing reductions in spending on the provision of health & welfare services, as well as on food & housing subsidies. The economies of Europe no longer offer an outlet for some workers, given the continuing recession & prevailing policies of exclusion. Even African workers who remain employed in the private sector in Europe & Africa can no longer count on employer-financed social benefits. Focus here is on the record of cutbacks of government health services in Africa, & the impact of the trend to the private provision of health care on employed & unemployed workers. A summary discussion is offered of the provision of health care through various social security systems & the limited experience of private health insurance in Africa. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29810 / ISA / 1994 / 10071

**Turuntsev, Evgeny** (Institut Socioeconomic Studies Population, Krasikova 27 Moscow 117218 Russia [Tel: 095-332-42-28; Fax: 095-129-08-01]), **Social Changes and Justice in Russia.**

¶ Examines changes in social position of the urban population of the European part of Russia under the influence of political & economic transformation, focusing on changes in employment, income differentiation, & ownership position. Privatization is not allowing the main part of the population to obtain a sufficient share of property of the former Soviet state, creating a problem of social justice. The empirical data are from a sociological survey, "Living Standards & Social Orientations of Urban Population," first conducted in June 1992 & repeated in Sept-Oct 1993 in several Russian cities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29811 / ISA / 1994 / 10072

**Tykko, Arja** (Swedish Centre Working Life, Box 5606 S-11486 Stockholm [Fax: 46-8-10-68-51]), **The Scope of Parenthood in Life-**

## Form Perspective.

¶ Investigates the relations between gender, parenthood, & work in the Nordic countries, focusing on opportunities that parents in different living arrangements have to combine parenthood with working life in gender segregated & mixed occupational groups. In general, the scope of parenthood varies according to work conditions (working hours, organization, etc) for parents in different life situations. Quantitative data from a collaborative project are used to compare men & women in Sweden, Denmark, Finland, & Norway from 8 different professions, ranging from very male-dominated to very female-dominated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29812 / ISA / 1994 / 10073

**Tymowski, Andrzej W.** (Dept Political Science Emory U, Atlanta GA 30322 [Tel: 404-727-6615; Fax: 404-377-1941]), **Youth Culture and Political Participation—A Comparative Analysis.**

¶ A critical introduction to a symposium of conference papers to be published by *Communist & Post-Communist Studies* addresses both a descriptive-analytical problem (how social movements became politicized in the events of 1989) & a theoretical one (the displacement of interest in social change, since 1989, by a focus on political & economic institutions). Three symposium contributions are discussed in detail: Manfred Stock's paper on *Nischekulturen*, alternative "scenes" in East Berlin (which were originally apolitical, but which, paradoxically, became politicized with the collapse of the GDR (German Democratic Republic) regime that harassed them); Piotr Glinski's paper on the institutionalization & professionalization of the ecology movement in Poland; & Libor Konvicka's & Jan Kavan's paper on the sudden rise & disintegration of the student movement in the Velvet Revolution. These descriptions are shown to assume (at least implicitly) differing normative conceptions of civil society. This comparison of social movements & various sociological approaches in studying them prompts a more general reflection on the discipline of East European studies. An argument is made for the continuing validity of analyzing social phenomena, despite their marginality from the point of view of economic & political institution building. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29813 / ISA / 1994 / 10074

**Uhrová, Viera, Kővérová, Stefánia & Mišíková, Jaroslava** (Faculty Education Comenius U, 81334 Bratislava Slovakia [Tel: 427-362-000; Fax: 427-254-956]), **Democratization of Intergeneration Relationships in the Slovak Family: Yes or No?**

¶ Recent sociological studies have addressed various aspects of family life modernization. In this context, problems of the democratization of intergenerational relationships within the Slovak family are discussed, based on a recent replication of a study on social relationships of youth carried out thirty years ago & a pilot study of child-parent relations in everyday life situations. The replication shows an increasing general tendency toward liberalization between generations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29814 / ISA / 1994 / 10075

**Ujimoto, Koji Victor** (Gerontology Research Centre U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1 [Tel: 519-824-4120; Fax: 519-836-9571]), **Time-Budget Methodology for Eldercare Research.**

¶ Discusses the use of time-budget methodology in gerontological research. It is suggested that this methodology allows identification of the temporal distribution of daily or weekly human activities. Time-budgets can provide information on the duration of an activity, its frequency, location, & the social networks involved. Furthermore, information on secondary activities & on the social context of an activity can also be obtained. The integration of subjective data to assess the meaning of the various allocations of time to each activity can be obtained through participant observation or questionnaires & scaling techniques. The discussion draws on data obtained from the Canadian Aging Research Network (CARNET) Research Project. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29815 / ISA / 1994 / 10076

**Ulbrich, Claudia** (Forsthausstr 54D, D-66540 Wiebelskirchen Federal Republic Germany), **The Male and the Female Poor: Reflections on the Meaning of Poverty in Early Modern Germany.**

¶ Considers various connotations of the word poverty & its development to investigate gender-specific implications of being poor in early-modern Germany. The term poor was synonymous with the peasantry. Current approaches in women's studies, as well as the anthropological approach to history, are drawn on to reconsider poverty & famine in the context of gender. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S29816 / ISA / 1994 / 10077

Umadevi, K. S. (NMKRV Coll Women, Karnataka India [Tel: 647920]). **Women Entrepreneurs of Karnataka—Sign of Growing Informal Labour.**

¶ The role of personal motivation, organizational support, & socio-economic factors involved in the development of women entrepreneurs is explored, as is the role of the family & its impact in the entrepreneurial process. Data were collected from 40 respondents in Bangalore City, India, via questionnaires & interviews. Five case histories serve as role models & provide sharper insights into the total developmental process. Results reveal that social incentives have contributed more to the success of women entrepreneurs than merely economic ones. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29817 / ISA / 1994 / 10078

Umamohan, Ch. & Malathi, M. S. (Dept Sociology Sri Krishnadevaraya U, Anantapur 515003 Andhra Pradesh India), **Social Demographic Aspects of Health Care: A Study of Cancer Patients in South India.**

¶ Reports a study of the social epidemiology & prediagnostic illness behavior of 150 women diagnosed with cancer of the uterine cervix conducted in an Indian hospital, based on structured interviews comprising both open & multiple-choice questions. Focus is on the relationship between socioeconomic status variables & indexes of aetiological risk factors. Findings reveals greater susceptibility for women experiencing status inconsistency, who are characterized by no/low employment (95.32%), early age at marriage (84%), multiple pregnancies (70%), & authoritarian extended family (37.99%) relationships. Further, results indicate definitional ambiguities of illness & complexities in decision making, & show the health care-seeking process to be dependent on sociocultural factors. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29818 / ISA / 1994 / 10079

Ungerson, Clare (Dept Sociology & Social Policy U Southampton, S09 5NH England [Tel: 0703-592558; Fax: 0703-593859]), **Commodification of the Care Relationship—Some Gendered Implications.**

¶ Since the 1980s, care has been analyzed as both labor & love. Cross-national data from Europe & North America are used to show how carers in the domestic domain, traditionally unwaged, are increasingly paid, in the form of symbolic wages or through the benefit system. Explanations as to why previously free labor is increasingly being paid for, even during a period of severe resource constraint, are offered, & hypotheses developed as to the likely impact of these trends on caring relationships & on the meaning & construction of care itself. The subject matter is discussed within the more general framework of current & historical feminist debates about the nature of work within the domestic domain. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29819 / ISA / 1994 / 10080

Urbano, Annamaria & Ceccarelli, Marina (ISTAT, via Rava 150 I-00142 Rome Italy [Tel: 06-56500238; Fax: 06-5843257]), **The Necessitated Time: Coding Problems and Analysis.**

¶ Reports on the 1988/89 time-use survey conducted by the National Statistical Institute of Italy, which utilized an open-interval diary approach to collect data. Focus is on problems arising from coding of some activities as belonging to a "necessitated time" or "personal needs" category. This category includes such activities as personal hygiene, medical treatments, meals, being in bed due to illness, & sleep. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29820 / ISA / 1994 / 10081

Urieli, Natan (Dept Sociology Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Jerusalem Israel), **Social Mobility and Ethnic Attachment among Israeli Immigrants in Chicago.**

¶ An examination of the link between processes of social mobility & ethnic attachment relies on a study of two status groups of Israeli immigrants & their children in Chicago, IL: (1) highly educated professionals who were part of the elite in Israeli society & work as professionals in the US & (2) self-employed & nonprofessional immigrants who came from a lower socioeconomic background in Israel & were able to establish their own business in the US. Data were collected through interviews (N = 66) & participant observation over 2 years. Findings indicate some differences in social perception between the groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29821 / ISA / 1994 / 10082

Úriz Pemán, María Jesús (U Pública Navarra, Spain), **La filosofía social de George Herbert Mead** (George Herbert Mead's Social Philosophy). (SPA)

¶ The consequences of individualism in nineteenth-century North American society led different thinkers, among them George Herbert Mead, to conclude that individualism was not a good method to organize society. The work of Mead thus reflects the need for a new model of social philosophy that would serve as the basis for a social organization at the root of which should lie ethical behavior. Mead's philosophy starts from Kantian moral precepts & Jean-Jacques Rousseau's social basis, adding a series of psychological mechanisms inherent to human nature & prerequisite for a moral behavior: the emergence of self, role taking, & the language of significant symbols. The result is an ideal society in which moral obligation is identified with social obligation, & ethical ideas emerge because of the dependence of all community members via-à-vis each other. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29822 / ISA / 1994 / 10083

Urry, John (Faculty Social Sciences Lancaster U, LA1 4YW England [Tel: 0524-65201; Fax: 0524-594256]), **Time and Global/Local Relations.**

¶ Examines connections between time & the development of novel relations between global & local forces. It is argued that new senses of time are developing, eg, instantaneous & glacial times, that have major implications for global/local relations. Several different contexts are considered within the frame of the emerging sociology of time. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29823 / ISA / 1994 / 10084

Urry, John (Faculty Social Sciences Lancaster U, LA1 4YL England [Tel: 0524-65201; Fax: 0524-594256]), **Visual Consumption and the Past.**

¶ An analysis of the main debates surrounding the idea of visual consumption of place. This involves examination of the concepts of the visual, of consumption & of place. These conceptual discussions are explained by reference to research undertaken on various aspects of the English countryside. Notions of heritage & cultural identity are interrogated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29824 / ISA / 1994 / 10085

Utasi, Agnes (Instit Political Science Hungarian Academy Sciences, H-1068 Budapest [Tel: 121-4830; Fax: 122-1843]), **The Connection of Generations in Hungarian Families.**

¶ International research conducted 1986 indicated that the instrumental & economic cooperation of family generations, & the intensity of their personal encounters, is stronger in Hungary than in more civilized & developed countries; at the same time, the emotional links between generations were considerably looser. A 1993 survey, however, indicates that the relationship between young families & their middle-aged parents is strongly motivated both instrumentally & emotionally. Explored here are reasons for this change. A reduced index is constructed, & used to measure the connection-capital-strength of families. Results indicate that in the dimensions of assets & cultural education, the support of parents is stronger, & young families count on this & on more intensive cooperation. Thus, the capital in the relationship can easily be exchanged for material & symbolic assets, while it considerably increases inequalities between families. The intensive cooperation of generations strengthens family contacts. It is concluded that generational interdependence rekindled the economic cooperation of two-generational large families in Hungary in a particular form. Although as nuclear families, generations may live apart, the majority live near each other, a proximity that enables mutual everyday assistance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29825 / ISA / 1994 / 10086

Uunk, Wilfred (Dept Sociology Nijmegen U, NL-6500 HK Netherlands [e-mail: u211566@vm.uci.kun.nl]), **Educational Homogamy in 14 Industrialized Countries: Country Level versus Individual Level Explanations.**

¶ An analysis of differences & trends in educational homogamy for 14 industrialized countries, including between-country differences, factors of economic development & the structure of a society's educational system, country-effects, & individual-level factors. Household data are analyzed through multivariate models of homogamy estimated with models of linear structural equations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S29826 / ISA / 1994 / 10087

Uys, Tina (Dept Sociology U South Africa, Pretoria 0001 [Tel: 012-429-6510; e-mail: uysjm@alpha.unisa.ac.za]), **Relative Deprivation and Militancy in Mamelodi—A South African Township.**

¶ Relative deprivation & its relationship to militancy were tested via an interview survey of 500 residents of Mamelodi, a black township near Pretoria, South Africa, addressing their: biographical background, experience of fraternalistic relative deprivation, dissatisfaction with the community, beliefs that they were entitled to better living conditions, acceptance of participation in protest activities, & living conditions. Findings reveal statistically significant relationships between the experience of relative deprivation & class position, age, & participation in decision making. No statistically significant relationship between relative deprivation & militancy could be established. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29827 / ISA / 1994 / 10088

Vaa, Mariken (Instit Social Research, Munthes Gate 31 N-0260 Oslo Norway [Tel: 47-22-55-4510; Fax: 47-22-43-1385]), **Self-Help in Up-Grading of Squatter Settlements: Movement or Manipulation.**

¶ Over the last 15-20 years, the international development community has been advocating increased participation of self-help organizations in the production of collective goods in underserved urban settlements. A brief introduction to issues in participatory development of shelter & basic services is followed by a presentation of selected cases from several countries where upgrading projects in squatter settlements have had an element of popular participation in planning & implementation. Discussion focuses on the contradictions inherent in developing the participation of marginal groups as a means to provide services cheaply & efficiently. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29828 / ISA / 1994 / 10089

Vaas, Sofia, Van der Geest, Lydia & Dhondt, Steven (PO Box 124, NL-2300 AC Leiden, Netherlands [Tel: 31-71-181766; Fax: 31-71-176382]), **New Production Concepts, New Opportunities for Women?**

¶ Suggests that the de-Taylorization of organizations brings new opportunities for women in the labor market, particularly by decreasing sex segregation in occupations. The defunctionalization of technical, quality, & logistic staff departments & their integration in the primary process will terminate the isolation of technical jobs in male departments. A flatter hierarchy reinforces horizontal careers, characteristic of many women. Integrated jobs & self-managing groups may diminish monotonous jobs & those without any regulatory tasks or control capacity, where women currently outnumber men. Whether these propositions can be supported by the literature about gender & organizations & in practice is investigated, & case studies are offered in which sociotechnical & lean production concepts were implemented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29829 / ISA / 1994 / 10090

Vagero, Denny A. (Swedish Instit Social Research, S-10691 Stockholm [Tel: 46-8-16-23-13; Fax: 46-8-15-46-70]), **Women, Work and Health. Has the Increasing Female Labour Participation Contributed to Female Survival?**

¶ The employment rate of Swedish women, ages 20-64, is 84%, about twice the rate in the European Community. Addressing the question of the health consequences for Swedish women of their high labor market participation, new data & interpretations of the relation between female work & health are presented. Findings show that labor market participation is associated with better psychological health. In this study of 350,000 women who were housewives in 1970, the effects on mortality of entering the labor market are analyzed, revealing improved survival chances & reduced mortality in general; ischaemic heart disease mortality was particularly low. It is concluded that the high labor market participation of Swedish women has contributed to falling mortality rates. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29830 / ISA / 1994 / 10091

Vaggione, Juan M. (Centro Investigaciones Jurídicas & Sociales, Caseros 311 5000 Córdoba Argentina [Tel: 54-51-210554; Fax: 54-51-210554]), **The Role of Political Parties at the Local Level. Is There a Tendency towards Non-Partisanship in the Municipal Political Life?**

¶ After discussing different approaches to the role of political parties at the municipal level, focus shifts to the emergence of local groups formal-

ly organized as municipal political parties in the province of Córdoba, Argentina, within the process of democratization initiated in 1983. The analysis is based on the results of 1983, 1987, & 1991 local elections, the economic development indicators of the provincial regions, the electoral platforms of the municipal political parties, & the opinions of political leaders. The main findings are summarized. The emergence of the municipal parties shows a strong positive correlation with population size of the community, as well as with the economic level of the provincial regions. Also, a strong negative correlation is observed between the electoral success of these municipal parties & the population size of the community. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29831 / ISA / 1994 / 10092

Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy (Dépt sociologie U Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7 [Tel: 514-343-5959; Fax: 514-343-5722]), **Sustainable Development, Global Security and Economic Reconversion: Points of Convergence for Peace and Green Movements.**

¶ With the end of the cold war & the emergence of global environmental problems in the late 1980s, two new social movements—the environmental & the peace movements—have been converging in their efforts to link issues of global security, reconversion of military expenditures, & sustainable development. The latter concept not only involves environmental protection & economic development, but also comprises a more sociopolitical dimension that focuses on democracy, disarmament, & equity between generations, North & South, men & women, rich & poor, & ethnic & religious groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29832 / ISA / 1994 / 10093

Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy (Dépt sociologie U Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7 [Tel: 514-343-5959; Fax: 514-343-5722]), **The Green Movement, Sustainable Development and Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change: From Environmental Sociology to Ecosociology.**

¶ Environmental sociology, which emerged in the early 1970s, centered its attention on the study of green or environmental groups, energy issues, & various local environmental problems. In the past few years, this type of environmental sociology has revitalized itself to become what pioneers of the field (eg, Riley Dunlap, Jr., & Frederick Buttel) have called a new "ecological sociology" or "ecosociology." Major foci of ecosociologists include: the question of sustainable development & the study of the human dimensions of global environmental change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29833 / ISA / 1994 / 10094

Vaitkus, Steven (Durrweg 31, D-42117 Wuppertal Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 202-437253; Fax: 202-403292]), **Is Ethnomethodology Really Dying?**

¶ The controversy over the "generating tradition" of sociology is found to make use of & to admit a considerable amount of ethnomethodological themes both into its modes of argumentation & object of quantitative analysis. Thus, it begins to appear that all this dying of social classes draws its very life from the more original sociality proposed by ethnomethodology. This analysis is framed from the standpoint of social phenomenology, & ethnomethodology as one of its research perspectives is interpretively related to the phenomenon of generations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29834 / ISA / 1994 / 10095

Vajda, Julia & Kovacs, Eva (Duranci U-29, H-1116 Budapest Hungary [Tel: 00-36-1-1-38-5848; Fax: 00-36-1-1-764765]), **"We Need Again a Jewish Biography." Rewriting of Family History after the Society Transition in Hungary.**

¶ In 1989, the change of regime in Hungary offered a chance for the reformulation of various individual & communal identities. New Jewish primary schools are part of the process in which the third post-Shoah generation of Hungarian Jewry is trying to reformulate its collective identity. Similarly to third-generation members of other ethnic & religious minorities during the 1980s in Europe & the US, they also refuse their parents' desire to assimilate, & strive to rediscover their ethnic identity by returning to the symbols of their grandparents & creating new ones. The presence of "social Jews" in these schools is of particular interest. Not Jews by descent, they are important in the reorganization of the new Jewish identity, by signifying that descent is not, or not primarily, the basis of their identity & cohesion. Their presence is partly based on the elaboration of guilty feelings for parental deeds in the Shoah. Becoming a "social Jew" means sharing in the fate of the victims



& assuming their stigma. These arguments are based on a hermeneutic analysis of two-generation narrative biographic interviews of pupils' families, & individual cases of "social Jewry." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29835 / ISA / 1994 / 10096

**Vajdova, Zdenka** (Institut Sociology Academy Sciences, Prague Czech Republic), **Civic Culture in Local Community: Case Study of Český Krumlov.**

¶ Český Krumlov is one of the three Czech towns considered to be part of the cultural & natural heritage of humankind because of its exceptional medieval architecture. Political attitudes & orientations belonging to the rubric of civic culture were examined among a citizens' sample & the city council at 2 times—1.5 years after the new council was elected in the first democratic local elections, & 2 years later. Findings are analyzed to address several questions: Are there differences between civic culture patterns of the council & its electorate? Have they changed over time, & how? Is there a depolarization of attitudes or a widening gap? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29836 / ISA / 1994 / 10097

**Valéry, Françoise Dominique** (Rua Levi Higino Jabes, 59078-480 Natal RN Brazil), **Low Income Housing and Gender in Brazil: An Evaluation of Housing Policies in Brazil and Women's Role in Self-Help Housing.**

¶ An evaluation of social housing policies in Brazil, primarily of self-construction programs undertaken & directed by women. The National Policy of Self-Help Housing in Brazil in the 1980s is analyzed in its economic, political, social, & institutional dimensions. Results show that projects fail to consider the social & familial changes that have taken place in the last twenty years. Basic needs of women were never questioned, & families headed by women were often denied access to housing & urban services. Self-construction programs undertaken & directed by women are still few, but represent an attempt to break the barrier of masculine technical authority. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29837 / ISA / 1994 / 10098

**Valladares, Licia & Coelho, Magda** (Institut Universitario Pesquisas Rio de Janeiro, Rua da Matriz 82 Botafogo 22260 Brazil [Tel: 55-21-2860996]), **Latin America in the 1990s: Towards an Urban Research Agenda.**

¶ Presents results of the research project "Urban Research in the Developing World" coordinated by the Center for Urban & Community Studies of the U of Toronto (Ontario) & sponsored by the Ford Foundation. Workshops organized in Mexico City, Santiago (Chile), & Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) & research teams based in these metropolises, resulted in three documents that are summarized here. Issues discussed include: (1) trends in the urbanization process; (2) key topics covered by urban research in the 1960s, 1970s, & 1980s; (3) the institutional context & support for urban research; & (4) an urban research agenda for the 1990s. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29838 / ISA / 1994 / 10099

**Van Ausdale, Debra** (Dept Sociology U Florida, Gainesville 32611 [Tel: 904-375-8367; Fax: 904-392-6568]), **Race and Ethnicity in Everyday Interactions of Very Young Children.**

¶ Argues that young children ages 3-5 use many notions of race & ethnicity to construct & define their perceptions of themselves & of others. Characteristics including, but not limited to, skin color, eye shape, hair, & language are defined & employed by children in a variety of ways, from maintaining power over others in a play group to explaining both their own & other's racial identity & ethnic origins to each other, to teachers, & to other adults. Data obtained during nonintrusive participant observation of 60 preschool-age children in a US university day care setting, analyzing fieldnotes using the techniques of grounded theory, reveal that very young children not only notice race/ethnicity, but display awareness of the social importance of these concepts. Children as young as age 3 make extensive use of racial/ethnic concepts in their free play & in disparaging behavior toward members of minority groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29839 / ISA / 1994 / 10100

**Van Berkel, Rik** (Dept General Social Studies Utrecht U, NL-3584 CS Netherlands [Tel: 31-30-533488; Fax: 31-30-534733]), **Basic Income as a Trade Union Policy.**

¶ After summarizing ongoing debates concerning the Dutch social security system, particularly the proposal to introduce a basic income scheme, data are presented on the opinions of members of the largest Dutch trade union in the food & agricultural industries, the *Voedingsbond*, regarding this proposal. Discussion highlights: (1) the opinions of members regarding basic income as advocated by their union; (2) the attitudes of members to several work- & income-related rights & duties & their distribution among different groups in society; (3) their assessments of the consequences of the introduction of a basic income; & (4) a comparison between supporters & opponents of the introduction of a basic income, particularly the attitudes of paid workers vs claimants. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29840 / ISA / 1994 / 10101

**Van Bockstaele, Jacques A., Van Bockstaele, Maria M. & Godard-Plasman, Martine Y.** (Centre Socioanalyse, 21 rue de Javel F-75015 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-42-67-07-73; Fax: 33-1-45-77-59-12]), **La Socioanalyse: construction technique et concept d'"imagination-cooptation"** (Socioanalysis: Technical Development and the "Imagination/Cooptation" Concept). (FRE)

¶ In an investigation of intra-/intergroup relations, experiments were conducted on the behavioral & cognitive effects of pressure exercised by external groups on minority/majority split groups. A clinical analytical tool of intra-intergroup relations was then developed by using two "T groups" placed in the alternate positions of observer & observed. Modifications of this tool have led to the empirical discovery & specification of a transference relation between groups. This socioanalytical transference, the foundation of social otherness, is made accessible by analysis through mediation of the "imagination/cooptation" task, which involves a pragmatic process constitutive of any social entity, ie, "to imagine/to coopt." As such, it is a concept explicative of societal functioning. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29841 / ISA / 1994 / 10102

**Van Bockstaele, Jacques A., Van Bockstaele, Maria M., Schein, Pierrette S., Carron, René, Malbos, Jacques, Godard-Plasman, Martine Y. & Benkrity, Tewfic** (Centre socioanalyse, 21 rue de Javel F-75015 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-42-67-07-73; Fax: 33-1-45-77-59-12]), **An Aspect of Clinical Sociology: Socioanalysis—Tool of Intervention.**

¶ Describes the construction of a tool useful in clinical sociology interventions—socioanalysis—which attempts to handle autonomous external demands, eg, those originating from social entities having the capacity to make political, technical, social, & financial decisions. Reciprocal interactions between the tool of observation & the acting subject that is observed are detailed, & socioanalytic observation of the interaction between groups is described, detailing its procedures, nature, & rules. Ways that socioanalysis allows for the analysis of a social entity are described, showing how, from the time the power structure of a social entity is present or represented, the observation relation actuates an energy source that influences reciprocal judgments. This energy is diverted & directed at the group of socioanalysts who become the receptacle of judgments indicative of the system of norms & principles of legitimacy that characterize the entity. The reversal of the questioning, ie, the task of imagining the life of the group of socioanalysts is also investigated. Socioanalysis permits the simultaneous management of an investigation, analysis, & interpretation, & defines a unique level of analysis for functioning social entities. By creating an action problematic, intervention provides access to those processes that generate, maintain, & transform the rules, hierarchy, & network of internal & external relations of a given entity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29842 / ISA / 1994 / 10103

**Van Bockstaele, Maria M. & Van Bockstaele, Jacques A.** (Centre socioanalyse, 21 rue de Javel F-75015 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-42-67-07-73; Fax: 33-1-45-77-59-12]), **Experimental Research and the Clinical Approach: Experimental Sources of Socioanalysis.**

¶ The socioanalytic approach, directed at clinical sociology, has been shaped to answer both pragmatic requirements & ethical considerations. It originates in the analytic confrontation between a collective demander & a collective analyst. Described here is how some of the technical requirements of experimental research have been used in the elaboration of this approach in France & the US. Highlighted is experimentation on minority/majority relations in a group under pressure from larger outside groups. Ways that the development of socioanalysis is a transposition of this experimental work on three levels—methodological, theoretical, & practical—are discussed. It is concluded that the two different approaches provided a cross-validation of the choice of variables, their relations, & their adjustment to the field. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S29843 / ISA / 1994 / 10104

Van Bockstaele, Maria M., Van Bockstaele, Jacques A. & Schein, Pierre S. (Centre Socianalyse, 21 rue Javel F-75015 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-42-67-07-73; Fax: 33-1-45-77-59-12]), **Problématique de la socianalyse: réquisits de la relation d'observation** (The Socioanalytical Problematic: Prerequisites of the Observation Relation). (FRE)

¶ Socioanalysis is founded on the assumption that the observer/observed relation is an important variable in social science investigations. The significance of this variable has progressively emerged, on the one hand, from an analysis of relations intrinsic to the observation relation in social anthropology (critique of the relations involved in domination), & in laboratory experimentation in social psychology (control of the experimenter's influence), & on the other hand, from noting repeatedly that the observer/observed relation plays a role instrumental to change. Socioanalysis: (1) views the observer/observed relation as intergroup in nature, (2) exploits the potential for change that this involves, (3) specifies properties (reciprocity, reflexivity, asymmetry), (4) uses an investigative & analytic technique based on these properties, & (5) develops the "imagination/cooptation" concept, the working basis of socioanalytical transference. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29844 / ISA / 1994 / 10105

Van de Goor, Anne-Geerte & Siegers, Jacques J. (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3504 CS Netherlands [Tel: 31-30-534140; Fax: 31-30-534405]), **Effects of Regulation on Duration of Disability**.

¶ The fact that 1 out of every 7 workers in the Netherlands is disabled has led to much research concerning inflow in the disability insurance program. Here, an attempt is made to explain differences between employees with respect to the duration of involvement in the disability insurance program. Using the production function approach, employees are assumed to produce physical well-being & social approval by using available resources (given constraints), which leads to rational choices for the most efficient use of these resources. Because constraints differ between employees, differences in behavior arise with respect to the duration of disability. The assumption that workers act rationally implies that participation in the disability program is optimal given constraints: employees will only consider leaving the program if a constraint changes & if this change causes exit to be more advantageous than staying. Differences in disability duration arise because relevant constraints change at different points in time &/or because the amount of expected utility gain differs. These hypotheses are tested using interview data from 2 cohorts of employees who entered the disability insurance program 1985-1987. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29845 / ISA / 1994 / 10106

Van Den Berghe, Pierre L. (Dept Sociology U Washington, Seattle 98195 [Tel: 206-543-5886; Fax: 206-543-2516]), **Three Leviathans on the Brink: China, India and Russia**.

¶ The potential for state disintegration is examined in the People's Republic of China, India, & the former USSR, with focus on the dimensions of centralism, ideology, economic system, secularism, & ethnic composition. Analysis indicates: (1) centralism & ideology make little contribution to state or system survival; (2) economic growth contributes to, but does not guarantee, regime stability; & (3) both religious fundamentalism & ethnic dissidence have resurged as effective grave diggers of modern states. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29846 / ISA / 1994 / 10107

Van Den Berghe, Pierre L. (Dept Sociology U Washington, Seattle 98195 [Tel: 206-543-5886; Fax: 206-543-2516]), **Marketing Mayas: Mexican Strategies of Promoting Ethnic Tourism**.

¶ The Mexican federal government has been an active promoter of tourism, belatedly of ethnic tourism. The focus here is on the Maya culture area near the Chiapas highlands. Locally, the government, through the Instit Nacional Indigenista, has acted as a general modernizing agent & thus prepared the ground for ethnic tourism, but the development of a specific tourist infrastructure & the marketing of Mayas has been largely a response of the local mestizo bourgeoisie to a burgeoning new economic niche. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29847 / ISA / 1994 / 10108

Van den Eeden, Pieter, Smit, Johannes H., Deeg, Dorly J. H. & Beekman, A. (Dept Social Research Methodology Free U, NL-1075 AD Amsterdam Netherlands [Tel: 020-664-7131; Fax:

020-676-9491]), **The Effects of Interviewer and Respondent Characteristics on Answering Behaviour in Survey Research: A Multilevel Approach**.

¶ The study of interviewer effects has generally focused on establishing the direct effects of interviewer (I) characteristics on respondent (R) response. Here, an alternative approach that emphasizes the conditioning influence of the I characteristics on the R's answering process is illustrated with empirical evidence, using the random coefficient hierarchical regression model. In this model, the answering process is described at the level of the R. Subsequently, R-specific parameters are related to I-specific variables. This structure allows inclusion of the coefficient resulting from the intra-I regression in a regression equation at the I level (inter-I regression model). Thus, the variance to be explained is split between R & I. This 2-level model is applied to data collected in the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (N = 3,108 Rs, with 43 Is). The dependent variable is a scale indicating well-being (Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale); background variables are age, sex, & self-perceived health. I variables are age, education, personality traits, & social skills. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29848 / ISA / 1994 / 10109

Van der Meulen, Barend J. R. (Dept Philosophy Science & Technology U Twente, NL-7500 AE Enschede Netherlands [Tel: 31-53-893341; e-mail: vandermeulen%fw%wmw@civp.utwente.nl]), **Making New Science and Technology: Coordinating Heterogeneity**.

¶ A plea is made for a pragmatic constructivist approach to study coordination of the construction of sociotechnical order. The approach is based on two central ideas of social technology studies: (1) technology is a social construct as much as society itself is, & (2) society consists of both individuals & artefacts, & social action is located in both humans & non-humans. In contrast with most social studies technology, these ideas are elaborated toward a theoretical pragmatism. Within the complex & heterogeneous sociotechnical configurations, a variety of coordination processes takes place. As a consequence, the concepts used to describe the coordination of sociotechnical development are not limited to one theory nor given by the nature of technical development. The approach is exemplified with a study on the design of ship propellers, drawing on documentary & interview data from actors involved. The coordination of this decentered design process is explained, with focus on the coordinating role of the technology of ship propellers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29849 / ISA / 1994 / 10110

Van Dijk, Liset & Siegers, Jacques J. (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3584 CS Netherlands [Tel: 31-30-534306; e-mail: dijk%l@fsw.ruu.nl]), **Children, Who Cares? The Distribution of Child Care over Mothers, Fathers and Non-Parental Care Providers**.

¶ Compares the distribution of child care among mothers, fathers, & nonparental care providers in Dutch households, drawing on survey data from 450 2-parent families in Utrecht. A constraint-driven approach is used, which assumes that the distribution of childcare is the result of choices parents make, given certain constraints. The effect of a number of constraints (besides money & time) are considered, including quantity & quality of child care & the normative context of households. Special attention is given to the surplus value of introducing such additional constraints to explain the distribution of child care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29850 / ISA / 1994 / 10111

Van Doninck, Bogdan (Services programmation politique scientifique, B-1040 Brussels Belgium [Tel: 02-2383411; Fax: 02-2305912]), **Zimbabwean Farmers' Organizations in a Changing Political and Economic Environment**.

¶ A description of the response dynamics of Zimbabwean farmers' organizations to the changing political & economic situation in Zimbabwe, itself reflecting the international status of the country. Three periods in Zimbabwe's political & economic evolution are distinguished; farmers' organizations responded differently to the conditions in each of these three periods. The question is raised whether farmers' organizations can be seen as a new social movement & whether they will have a role in building democracy for all farmers or whether they will contribute to the diversification of the rural population. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S29851 / ISA / 1994 / 10112

**Van Koppen, Christianus S. A.** (Dept Sociology Wageningen U, NL-6706 KN Netherlands (Tel: 31-8370-82617; e-mail: kris.vankoppen@alg.swg.wau)), **Nature, Body, and Environment on the Edge of Modernity. A Sociological Approach to the Meanings of Nature in the Environmental Debate.**

¶ A reconstruction is presented of the meaning of nature in contemporary social theories, especially Jürgen Habermas's theory of communicative action & Anthony Giddens's structuration theory. The character of both body-nature & environmental nature is examined. It appears that a cybernetic & instrumental view of nature is dominant in both theories. In some aspects however, they offer perspectives for another concept of nature that interprets the structuration of nature from the position that nature is a constituent pole of the actor's self. Implications of this concept on well-known controversies in the environmental debate are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29852 / ISA / 1994 / 10113

**Van Lenning, Alkeline** (Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands (Tel: 013-662684; Fax: 013-662370)), **Gender, Identity and the Anorexic Body.**

¶ Do processes of bodily change bring about changes in identity? Anorexia nervosa is explored regarding lack of identity & the possible false identity. Data consist of eight interviews with anorexic women. The differences between anorexic women with a similar clinical picture are more striking than the similarities. Although there is no such thing as an anorexic identity, the perception of the own identity is often determined by the perception of the bodily appearance. It is concluded that because the female body is an object of manipulation & fascination, women have more often tried to reach perfection through bodily change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29853 / ISA / 1994 / 10114

**Van Lente, Harro & Rip, Arie** (Dept Philosophy Science & Technology U Twente, NL-7500 AE Enschede Netherlands (Tel: 31-53-893345; Fax: 31-53-350635)), **Expectations in Technological Developments: Prospective Structures to Be Filled In by Agency.**

¶ In sociology, several theoretical attempts have been made to fill the gap between functionalism forgetting creative actors, & interactionism forgetting constraining structure. These attempts (eg, by Anthony Giddens, Peter L. Berger, & Thomas Luckmann, Raymond Boudon, & Anselm Strauss) try to overcome the dualism of structure vs agency. The key issues are how actions lead to structures, & how these structures enable & constrain action. Here, these issues are addressed via analysis of the dynamics of expectations in technological developments. Case studies are drawn on to discuss how expectations structure activities in a different way than structures normally do: expectations help to interlock & coordinate activities & to build up agendas. Because of their "script," expectations allocate roles for selves, others, & (future) artefacts. When these roles are taken up, a new social order emerges on the basis of collective projections of the future. In this way, structures emerge & action is shaped in a way in which content matters as much as traditional sociological categories of explanation, ie, the content of orientations & scripts that pulls actors together. When they act on it, a structure emerges that shapes further action. Structures can be prospective, & still influential. To emphasize this, the (paradoxical) term prospective structure is introduced, which is made up of links that can appear in texts. In actions & reactions, the structure is filled in, modified, & reshuffled, & becomes social structure (in its various forms). Thus, the dualism in sociology can be reconsidered as one of emphasis on retrospective structure vs voluntaristic actions. Prospective structure, on the one hand, is a structure that is filled in by agency, & only in this process does it determine agency. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29854 / ISA / 1994 / 10115

**Van Loon, Francis & Delrue, Stephane** (U Antwerp, B-2000 Belgium (Tel: 32-3-22043-17; Fax: 32-3-22043-25)), **The Enforcement of Judgments in Civil Matters: An Exploratory Study into the Bailiffs' Practice.**

¶ Extends studies on conflict settlement conducted over the past twenty years by the Centre for Sociology of Law at the U of Antwerp, Belgium, to explore what happens after the verdict has been passed. The execution of judgments can be either spontaneous or compulsory. Focus here is on the latter, in which bailiffs play a central role. Analysis of files from several bailiffs' offices provides data on each stadium in the enforcement process & bailiffs' daily practice. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S29855 / ISA / 1994 / 10116

**Van Meter, Karl M. & Turner, William A.** (BMS-CNRS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France (Tel: 33-1-40-51-85-19; e-mail: bms@ext.jussieu.fr)), **Cognitive Mapping of AIDS Research 1980-1990: Strategic Diagrams, Discipline Evolution and Data Navigation Tools.**

¶ The LEXINET & LEXIMAPPE cognitive mapping or scientometric computer programs have been used previously (see SA 41:2/93Z8748) to strategically diagram 330 recent (1989/90) research articles on AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) in the *Sociological Abstracts* database, 1980-1990. Presented here are 2 other strategic diagrams of the same database for research articles on AIDS covering, respectively, 1980-1984 & 1985-1988. These strategic diagrams, each with 4 quadrants (mainstream, ivory tower, bandwagon, & up-&-coming science), will allow the presentation & testing of certain theories explaining the birth & development of a scientific specialty, the evolution of its content & structure, & the different types of career trajectories by scientists involved in its development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29856 / ISA / 1994 / 10117

**Van Otterloo, Anneke H.** (Sociologisch Instituut, NL-1012 CE Amsterdam Netherlands (Tel: 020-5252275; Fax: 020-5252179)), **The Development of a Public Debate on Modern Food Technology in the Netherlands: Parties, Opinions and Balances of Power.**

¶ Discusses the emergence & characteristics of a public debate on technological food, & how to account for this phenomenon. One of the most striking features of the debate consists in the sharp difference in the estimation of the danger involved, between the food experts & the lay public, & the positions of other parties are also considered, eg, state authorities, representatives of the food industry, & the press. In the past, consumers worried about the quality of foods produced by chemical & biotechnological methods. A sociological & historical approach grounds documentary data collection, analyzing the lay public's opinion on food quality via a content analysis of the *Consumentengids* (Consumers' Guide), issued for 40+ years by the most influential consumer's organization in the Netherlands. A growing public distrust during this period is revealed amid a diversification in opinion on technological food at the side of the experts. Norbert Elias's hunches about the possibility of shifting balances of power between established & outsider groups, as well as his theory of civilization, may offer clues to an interpretation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29857 / ISA / 1994 / 10118

**Van Wezel, Jan J. A. M.** (Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands (Tel: 31-13-669111; Fax: 31-13-662370)), **Financial Markets. Economic and Political Integration/Disintegration.**

¶ Theoretical conditions for the perfect financial markets are identified, based on Talcott Parsons's & Neil J. Smelser's *Economy and Society. A Study in the Integration of Economic and Social Theory* (1956). The optimal situation is a stable repetitive process without feedback effects. Results are presented of an empirical analysis of how far the actual institutional context has deviated from the theoretical optimal institutional context from 1970 until the stock market crash in Oct 1987. The optimal situation is a positive cumulative process with feedback mechanisms, going solely from the output toward the interaction system. The reaction of monetary authorities to the crash has reinforced the cumulative process. The validity of projections for the period 1990-1993 is assessed. A transformation of the monetary system is considered, suggesting that transformation processes induce direct or indirect change of the institutional environment itself. Only through a transformation of the monetary system can political & economic disintegration be directed toward sustainable development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29858 / ISA / 1994 / 10119

**Van Wijngaarden, Gert Jan** (Boekmansstichting, Amsterdam Netherlands), **The Success of Arts Sponsorship in the Netherlands.**

¶ A review of the explosive growth of corporate support for the arts in the Netherlands, focusing on the roles of the main groups involved: the arts community, business world, governments, & the public. It is argued that despite objections raised regularly on all sides, each of these participants strived to greater corporate funding. The position of the public between the business & arts communities has been especially decisive for the success of sponsoring. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## V

94S29859 / ISA / 1994 / 10120

**Vanagas, Jurgis** (Faculty Architecture Vilnius Technical U, LT-2054 Lithuania (Tel: 3702-76-58-68; Fax: 3702-22-60-57)), **Urban Renewal: Social Consequences.**

¶ Describes urban sociology & ecological research conducted in the late 1960s in Kaunas, Lithuania, prior to the development of a reconstruction project for the area. Its focus included: behavioral characteristics & moral-psychological climate of the local community; & (2) the relationship between qualitative characteristics of the living environment & intensity of asocial phenomena, attempting to prove the theory of Robert E. Park & E. Burgess. The subsequent reconstruction project brought substantial transformations—functional, urbanistic, & architectural—which are detailed here. Local living conditions were greatly improved, leading to numerous social- & urban-ecological changes. New research conducted at the end of the 1980s attested to the permanence of these changes, & the significant benefits of a socially based urban reconstruction program. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29860 / ISA / 1994 / 10121

**Vanandruel, Martine** (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium (Tel: 32-2-6503290; Fax: 32-2-6503136)), **De-Construction in the Youth Value Field. A Study on Contemporary Youth Sensitivities: Proposal of a Theoretical Frame.**

¶ Today's Western culture advocates the individual values of self-realization, autonomy, & authenticity. The analysis of these ideals of socialization stresses more the sensation than the perception. The following sensitivities are brought to the fore by the analysis of the values found in the socialization & Western current culture theories: self-sensitivity, sensitivity of other, systemic sensitivity of others, systemic sensitivity (groups or networks), egalitarian sensitivity, & aesthetic sensitivity. Generalized to the whole society, those sensitivities are also interiorized & personalized by young people in specific life domains. Such personalizations represents an adaptation to the current complex societal conditions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29861 / ISA / 1994 / 10122

**Vander Velden, Lee R. & Chalip, Laurence** (Dept Kinesiology U Maryland, College Park 20742 (Tel: 301-405-2493; Fax: 301-314-9167)), **Audience Reaction to the Olympic Games: Winter and Summer.**

¶ Consumer behavior regarding the Olympic Games was explored during the 1992 Winter & Summer Games. Separate questionnaires were designed to ascertain overall interest in the Olympic Games vs other major sporting events, specific interest in the Summer & Winter Games, & attention to individual events. Demographic characteristics distinguished those who watched the Games, how often they watched, what events they followed, & their motivations for following. The patterns of consumption investigated include the identification of media sources used to follow the Games, the time spent watching the Games on network & pay TV, & whether the viewers made special arrangements to watch the Games. Respondents' reactions to several questions pertaining to the structure of the Olympic Games & their presentation by the media are discussed, noting results & implications. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29862 / ISA / 1994 / 10123

**Vanreusel, Bart & Van Deynse, Koen** (Faculty Physical Education Catholic U Leuven, 101 B-3000 Belgium (Tel: 32-16-20-1431; Fax: 32-16-29-1977)), **Postmodern Pilgrimages, the Cultural Transformation of Endurance Sport Activities.**

¶ Analyses cultural transformations of physical endurance practices, eg, long distance running, hiking, & marathon running. A process of *sportification* has transformed long distance running into a form of modern sport, & a second process of *medicalization* has transformed it into an instrument for health & hygiene. Opposite to these two processes of transformation, it is argued that physical endurance activities show cultural features of 'pilgrimization' that are in contrast to the features of sportification & medicalization. To test this hypothesis a model of features of modern sport developed by Allen Guttmann (1978) was employed (secularism, equality, specialization, rationalization, bureaucracy, quantification, records). A group of 280 average level marathon runners completed a 16-item questionnaire representing Guttmann's features of modern sport; qualitative case studies on physical endurance practitioners completed the data. A factor analysis revealed that marathon running was perceived as more ritual than rational, more spiritual than secular, nonequal, nonbureaucratic & nonspecialized; the case

studies strengthened these findings. Physical endurance activities such as long distance running can thus be described as postmodern pilgrimages rather than as modern sport, that are culturally transformed by a process of "pilgrimization." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29863 / ISA / 1994 / 10124

**Vanwinge, Fanny & Adamchak, Donald J.** (Pastorijstr 32, B-3540 Herk-de-Stad Belgium), **A Cross-National Analysis of Socioeconomic Influences on Maternal Mortality.**

¶ Arguing that biological or medical factors cannot explain the enormous discrepancy in maternal mortality (MM) rates across countries examined here is how the economic level of a country, gender inequality, income inequality, & economic dependency influence MM, controlling for access to health care & contraceptive prevalence. Two sets of models are used: one including countries at different stages of development & one including only developing countries. Analysis indicates that economic level, income inequality, & access to health care exert an important & statistically significant influence on MM for countries at different stages of development. In the case of developing countries only, economic level & access to health care are strongly influential in reducing MM. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29864 / ISA / 1994 / 10125

**Vardhan, Ranjay** (Dept Sociology Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India (Tel: 0172-541053; Fax: 91-172-541409)), **Female Headed Households: Socio-Economic Implications.**

¶ Female-headed households are assuming significant proportions throughout the world as a result of the processes of industrialization, urbanization, & women's liberation movements. Examined here are social & economic implications of female-headed households in Indian society, based on data collected through personal interviews (N = 100 females) from Chandigarh. Focus is on the structural & socioeconomic handicaps suffered by women as heads of households in the patriarchal society & on their related social & economic consequences. Results reveal that in the changing scenario, despite facing numerous problems as heads of households, women are assuming additional household responsibilities, & are also fighting for status achievement in their new roles. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29865 / ISA / 1994 / 10126

**Varga, Ivan** (Dept Sociology Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6 (Tel: 613-545-2176; Fax: 613-545-2871)), **Religion in Postmodernity.**

¶ Postmodernity's main cognitive feature is the disappearance of the universal discourse, the grand narrative. Religions, however, are based on, & continue to represent, a universal discourse. Moreover, in large parts of the world, religion continues influencing people's worldview & serves as motivation for actions. Fundamentalist currents are spreading within all world religions, & the proponents of the secularization thesis are in retreat. Since modernity, however, religion has lost its place as the unique explanatory system of the universe. Also, in the Western world, since the Reformation, the universal authority of a Teaching Office has ceased to exist. Thus, in a paradoxical way, the Reformation contributed to the beginning of secularization. In modernity, religion has become one of the possible world explanations & has to compete with other—philosophical, scientific—ideas. The emergence of new religious movements represents a renewal of spirituality, often combined with mysticism, & a challenge to established religions. They face the dilemma of whether to adapt to modernity & societal pressures or strictly adhere to historically developed doctrines & principles. Thus, the conflict of modernizing & conservative elements in religion continues to be a crucial element. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29866 / ISA / 1994 / 10127

**Vaskovics, Laszlo A.** (Otto-Friedrich-U Bamberg, D-96045 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0951-863-2596; Fax: 0951-35-996)), **Value of Children in Modern Society.**

¶ The procreative population's attitude toward child & family has been affected by value changes in modern societies. Parenthood has become just one option among many, eg: a professional career, leisure time, prosperity, & individual freedom. Younger parents especially must reconcile their desire to have children with other goals & values, thus setting priorities for making decisions & dealing with everyday life. An empirical study illustrates how this is accomplished. Pertinent data from other studies & different countries will supplement the discussion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S29867 / ISA / 1994 / 10128

**Vdovichenko, Larisa Nicolaevna** (Institut Sociopolitical Research Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 117334 [Tel: 095-938-19-10; Fax: 095-938-00-79]), **National Relations and Conflicts in Post-Soviet Non-Russian Republics.**

Post-Soviet republics were polled by multiple-choice & open-ended questions, & computer methods of data collection & analysis. Results of sociological studies of national conflict in Crimea (Ukraine) & in others republics affirms hypotheses about the strong correlation between political factors & interethnic tension. Other factors include socioeconomic & social infrastructure. Respondents named different approaches on settlement of interethnic disputes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29868 / ISA / 1994 / 10129

**Veenhoven, Ruut** (Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands [Tel: 0-10-4082102; e-mail: veenhoven@soc.fsw.eur.nl]), **The Possibility of Greater Happiness for a Greater Number.**

Nineteenth-century optimists believed that scientifically guided social reform could create better societies, in which people are happier. Early sociologists hoped to contribute to that. Present day opinion is rather skeptical, in particular, opinion among sociologists. Here, the assumptions behind this disbelief are considered, presenting data on temporal change of average happiness in nations. Doubts about the possibility of greater happiness draw on three theories: (1) happiness is relative; (2) happiness is a psychological trait; & (3) happiness is a social construction. These theories are considered & found largely untrue. Analysis of cross-national data leaves no doubt that people are happier in better societies. Time series over the last decades show modest increases of average happiness in several nations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29869 / ISA / 1994 / 10130

**Veenhoven, Ruut & Kunst, Anton** (Erasmus U Rotterdam, NL-3000 DR Netherlands [Tel: 0-10-4082102; e-mail: veenhoven@soc.fsw.eur.nl]), **Happy Life-Expectancy.**

Life expectancy is a currently used indicator of well-being. The higher the average life expectancy in a country, the more developed & livable it is presumed to be. Yet a longer life is not always a better life, especially not when the extra years are spent in bad health. For that reason, indicators of healthy life expectancy are being developed. In that context, explored is the possibility of assessing "happy" life expectancy. Data on happiness of elderly persons in 20 nations in 1980 & 1990 are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29870 / ISA / 1994 / 10131

**Vega Morales, Pedro Marcial** (Servicio Nacional Menores, Sename Chile [Tel: 562-274-84-42]), **Tuición: un enfoque sistémico** (Tuition: A Systemic Approach). (SPA)

Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

The concept of "tuition" is analyzed from a sociological standpoint as a system of interactions surrounding a child from birth that generates social adjustments or conflicts. Tuition is defined as a microsystem composed of four subsystems (affection, subsistence, normative socialization, & projected socialization). On an everyday level, each subsystem exemplifies behavioral maladjustments & resulting micro &/or macro social conflict. Recommendations are made for courses of action & modalities of assistance that respond to the social conflict produced by behavioral maladjustments. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29871 / ISA / 1994 / 10132

**Veiga, Laura Da & Paixao, Antonio-Luis** (U Federal Minas Gerais, 31270-900 Belo Horizonte Brazil [Tel: 55-031-2270320; Fax: 55-031-4485060]), **Career Patterns and Research Organization: The Case of Four Scientific Disciplines in a Brazilian University.**

Whitley (1984) suggests that the differentiation of organizational structures in scientific work is associated with (1) different degrees of autonomy of scientific disciplines, (2) the strategies of specific groups in accepting environmental uncertainty, & (3) the coordination needs associated with such strategies. Here, this hypothesis is tested in the context of the recent institutionalization of scientific research in the Brazilian university, drawing on 1993 survey data from professors in 4 departments of the Federal U of Minas Gerais: physics, chemistry, economics,

& political science. In the 1960s, basic research groups established themselves as autonomous groups facing the domination of the university by elites of the professional schools. In the 1970s, they attempted to act aggressively in an unstable political environment (which directly affected research financing). In spite of the varying degrees of paradigmatic integration among disciplines, they have been successful in creating an organizational basis supported by international & national financing, & have also developed relatively mature patterns of scientific work. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29872 / ISA / 1994 / 10133

**Veijola, Soile** (S. V. Kalervonk, SF-00610 Helsinki Finland [Tel: 358-0-777-2191; Fax: 358-0-701-3919]), **Death of a Tourist, Seven Improvisations.**

An exploration of writing tourism, investigating its possibilities & the strong spatial involvement in space-like tourism. Violent romances in nonplaces & the obvious oedipality of narrative leads to discursive social contracts. By telling the stories, the implied writer writes to the reader(s), & touches, rapes, or misses them. The importance of opening narratives is demonstrated. The particular, naked, white, male body is mapped within the borders of knowing, telling, & sharing what one knows by telling it. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29873 / ISA / 1994 / 10134

**Velaskar, Padma** (Tata Instit Social Sciences, PO Box 8313 Deonar Bombay 400088 Maharashtra India [Tel: 5563290; Fax: 5562912]), **Compensatory Discrimination for Scheduled Castes in Higher Education-Its Impact and Implications.**

Policies of compensatory discrimination for the backward classes, particularly the policy of reservations in higher & professional education, have been the subject of heated debate & the source of violent political conflict in India. An effort is made here to critically examine the role of the policy of reservations in equalizing opportunities & outcomes for the scheduled caste, especially the neo-Buddhists who constitute both a "backward" class & an ethnic minority. Critical issues related to the access, integration, & acceptance of the scheduled castes in elite echelons of the university education system are explored, along with these castes' changing social status & social identity, identifying both facilitators of & constraints to change. Data are drawn from a variety of primary & secondary sources—empirical studies, government reports, in-depth interviews, & personal observations. Implications for the debate about the equalizing effects of compensatory policy in education, & more fundamentally, about education's questionable role as an instrument of equality & social justice in an increasing unequal society like India, are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29874 / ISA / 1994 / 10135

**Velaskar, Padma** (Tata Instit Social Sciences, PO Box 8313 Bombay Deonar 400088 Maharashtra India [Tel: 0091-22-5563289]), **Literacy for Women-Adaptation or Empowerment?**

In keeping with India's National Education Policy's commitment to gearing education to women's equality & empowerment, the National Literacy Mission emphasizes the enhancement of literacy among women & envisages it as an instrument of empowerment in the struggle for justice & equality. Examined here is the impact of literacy on the lives of women, in particular, its empowering potential, focusing on Dalit women located in the urban slum community of Bombay. Data are drawn from field experiences, personal interviews, & conversations with learners, nonlearners, educators, & community & activists, along with evaluation reports & internal monitoring reports of agencies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29875 / ISA / 1994 / 10136

**Venâncio, José Carlos** (U Beira Interior, P-6200 Covilhã Portugal [Tel: 00351-75-314207; Fax: 00351-75-26198]), **The Region as a Reference for Artistic Creativity. The Importance of Regional Identity for the Distinctiveness of the Lusophone Literatures.**

The creative act can be conditioned by the region in the following non-exclusive situations: (1) when the artist knows that the production will be sold in the region where he/she lives (as an economic reference); (2) when the artist is aware that the artistic work is in demand by the people of that region because, from an aesthetic point of view, they identify with it (as a cultural reference); & (3) when the artist defends a regional identity & believes that he/she can, through the work, persuade people to a cause. Normally, this increases the conviction of the artist & leads to the

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claiming of a political autonomy (as a political reference). The region conceived in these terms, especially in its cultural dimension, has played an important role in the distinctiveness of the Brazilian, Cape Verdian, & Angolan (Lusophone) literatures. One of the main conclusions is that while these literatures became distinct from the Portuguese literary tradition, they featured cultural characteristics & vestiges inherited from Portuguese colonialism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29876 / ISA / 1994 / 10137

**Vergati, Stefania** (Dpt sociologia La Sapienza U, I-00198 Rome Italy [Tel: 39-6-8557495; Fax: 39-6-8552631]), **Environmental Factors in Small Town Urbanization and Metropolitan Deconcentration: An Empirical Survey on the Roman M.A.**

¶ Data from a questionnaire survey of 1,342 households in 12 small towns of Latium, Italy, interviewed 5 years after migration to this area, are used to investigate if attitudes & motivations concerning postmaterialistic needs are effective for orienting urbanization processes. The survey investigates migration & motivation patterns of respondents, along with their attitudes toward the quality of urban life & social/cultural characteristics. Statistical analysis reveals that urban migration processes can be considered as multipattern environmental adaptive ones, where the prevailing pattern depends more on educational-cultural factors than on economic-structural ones. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29877 / ISA / 1994 / 10138

**Verhoeven, Jef C. & Kochuyt, Thierry** (Dept Sociologie Katholieke U Leuven, B-3000 Belgium [Tel: 0032-16-28-32-05; Fx: 0032-16-28-33-65]), **The School Careers and Educational Choices of Deprived and Working-Class Youngsters—A Reconstruction through Their Biographies.**

¶ Reviews research dealing with the (un)equal opportunities in education for Belgian pupils entering the secondary level who have to choose between several educational options (general, technical, & vocational). To explore how social background makes it difficult to take advantage of formal education opportunities, the life histories of 20 deprived & 20 working class youngsters—all from native Flemish families—were collected via interviews with the pupils, their parents, & their teachers. Investigated are: (1) the economic, sociocultural, & family characteristics that impact school trajectories; & (2) the different processes of marginalization in which the parents & children may play an active role. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29878 / ISA / 1994 / 10139

**Verma, Shivendra Kishore** (Central Instit English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad 500007 India [Tel: 0091-40-868141; Fax: 0091-40-868402]), **Codeswitching or Switching of Codes: A Sociolinguistic Resource in a Multilingual Setting.**

¶ Attempts to demonstrate how English-based bi-/multilingualism generates codeswitching that is regulated by a network of mutually defining rules of sociogrammar & allows the switchers a multifocal view of the universe. Analysis of "languages in contact" in India shows that a successful communicator must have the ability to switch linguistic, registeral, & stylistic gears as different personal, interpersonal, & institutional roles are assumed in different settings; this also depends on the acquisition of different levels of proficiency in the language(s) switched. In multilingual societies in which there are state-level official languages in addition to the national one, people find it useful to switch from an intra- to an intergroup link language, & from an intra- to an international link language. A monolithic system of education based on monolingualism & intralanguage switching is inherently incapable of capturing the principles underlying the linguistic performance of people in a pluricultural society. Effective selection, order, & switching of codes (keeping in view linguistic & cultural pressures) can facilitate national cohesion, cultural integration, & social/geographical mobility. The different roles played by different languages in India's multilingual setting are enumerated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29879 / ISA / 1994 / 10140

**Vermunt, Jeroen K.** (Dept Methodology Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands [Tel: 13-66-2748; e-mail: j.k.vermunt@kub.nl]), **Causal Log-Linear Modelling with Missing Data.**

¶ After briefly outlining the development of various models for analyzing categorical data, a general approach is presented that combines three extensions of ordinary loglinear models. Modified path, latent class, & non-

response models are integrated into a general model. A computer program called LEM that can be used to estimate these models is described, & illustrated using an example of a modified path model with one latent variable. Because the data is recorded via a very specific longitudinal design, information on some variables is missing for 70% of the sample. It is shown how to use the partially observed data & how to model the mechanism causing the nonresponse. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29880 / ISA / 1994 / 10141

**Verpraet, Gilles** (CNRS IPRAUS U Paris Belleville, 78 rue Rebeval F-75019 France), **Urban Flexibility in the Industrial Space of the Periphery: The Cultural and Political Issues of the Urban Socialization.**

¶ Analyzes the relation between precariousness of employment & flexibility in the way of life, by examining different forms of sociability (eg, family/affinity, association/community). In the 1970s, the intermediary variables between social structures & the residential space were the thematic way of life & urban practices. With the intensification of flexible accumulation in urban society, a dissociation between the way of life & the territory & a differentiation of urban practices within different social networks became evident. Here, a survey of 90 social trajectories in a west Parisian suburb (France) explores relations between industrial restructuring & cultural expressions by local practices. Education appears as a selective variable in the negotiation of employment flexibility & cultural differentiation. New forms of politics (eg, ecologism, abstention, populism) emerging with the reframing of the sociocultural situation of urban life are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29881 / ISA / 1994 / 10142

**Verpraet, Gilles** (IPRAUS CNRS U Paris X, Nanterre F-75018 France [Tel: 42-51-22-60; Fax: 1-42-41-30-70]), **Competence Shift in the French Planning Professions: Intellectual Differentiation in Face of the New Urban Entrepreneurship.**

¶ The qualification system of planning professions is investigated via a survey of 300 French urban planners. The opposition of regulation is enlarged by a competence opposition between program & operational tasks. Recent developments of public/private partnership disrupt the long-term partition between public control & private valorization by new relations of negotiation, coordination through competences of transaction, & project management. This mixed system of control & entrepreneurship can be analyzed by connecting the qualification system with the system of public & private intervention. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29882 / ISA / 1994 / 10143

**Vershinskaya, Olga** (Institut Socioeconomic Problems Population Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 117218 [Tel: 07-095-129-04-00; Fax: 07-095-129-08-01]), **Impact of Modern Information Technology on the Life Style of Russian Families.**

¶ Attempts to assess the impact of new information technology on the conduct of everyday life in nuclear families in Moscow, Russia, possessing 3 out of 4 items of technology: personal computer, video recorder, TV, & telephone. Data obtained via in-depth biographic interviews indicate that, as in Europe, the Russian family is becoming increasingly dependent on & vulnerable to developments in information technologies. Home entertainment is replacing outdoor entertainment & interfamily communication. "Technology-dependent" families are being created, whose daily routine is organized by incoming information flows. Unlike in Europe, video recorders are symbols of prestige & prosperity. The male prevalence in usage of information technology reported in the Western literature is not observed. Information consumption serves the basis for social differentiation: people are informationally active or passive regardless of technology, depending on family culture & inherited patterns of consumption of both material & spiritual goods. Modern information technology also changes traditional cultural roles in the family, eg, children are often the first to master new devices & their possibilities. Dissemination of modern informational technology is a new process in Russia, but developing very rapidly. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29883 / ISA / 1994 / 10144

**Vervaeke, Monique** (LASMAS, F-754849 Paris Cedex 17 France [Tel: 4025-10-05]), **Industrial Designers: Employees or Consultants. Career Strategies and Strategic Usage of Design in Firms.**

¶ In France, the professional group of industrial designers began practicing



ing in the 1950s. Focus here is on the mode of entry into the professional field for several generations of designers & their trajectory. Also examined is the position occupied by consultants & employees in agencies promoting design & in professional organizations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29884 / ISA / 1994 / 10145

Verweij, Johan (Dept Sociology Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands [Fax: 31-13662370]), **Secularization in Western-Europe, the United States and Canada.**

¶ Secularization is a much debated concept in the sociology of religion. Following the presentation of a conceptual clarification of secularization—which is an extension of the well-known classification by Dobbelaere—data are presented regarding the degree of secularization in Western Europe, the US, & Canada. Is secularization a universal process occurring in the whole Western world, or predominantly a Dutch phenomenon? Special attention is given to whether the causes of church attendance are the same in these regions, & if not, what do these differences explain? Longitudinal cross-sectional data (1981-1990) are used to answer these questions, based on representative samples from 14 Western countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29885 / ISA / 1994 / 10146

Vessuri, Hebe M. C. (Dept Estudio Ciencia Instit Venezolano Investigaciones Cientificas, Caracas 1020-A [Tel: 58-2-501-1018; Fax: 58-2-501-1092]), **Modern Immunology Arrives in the Tropics. The Venezuelan Instituto de Immunología and Its Strategies of National and International Legitimation.**

¶ Describes the evolution of the Venezuelan Instit of Immunology, demonstrating a research group's attempt to establish & develop clinical immunology in a developing country as part of the national health programs since 1972. Also reviewed are efforts toward the development of basic & clinical immunology in Latin America since 1982. Attention is given to the strategy & tactics of the group leader & a very small group of collaborators to develop immunology in a difficult sociopolitical & economic context, involving a professionalist faculty of medicine & little scientific tradition. Emphasis is on research & health service activities geared to the domestic national front, ie, the idea of establishing a national network of regional clinical immunology units, & on research activities designed to achieve international visibility through the participation in international congresses, collaborative research, & mainstream publishing. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29886 / ISA / 1994 / 10147

Vessuri, Hebe M. C. (Dept Estudio Ciencia IVIC, Caracas 1020 A Venezuela [Fax: 58-2-50-11-092]), **International Cooperation and the Building Up of a National Health System: The Venezuelan National School of Nurses Project, 1932-1952.**

¶ The Rockefeller Foundation was determinant in the 1938 foundation & early orientation of the national school of nursing in Caracas, Venezuela. Despite great odds resulting from its underdeveloped condition, Venezuela was striving to modernize & build a national public health service. Here, the process by which the Venezuelan government contacted the Rockefeller Foundation & negotiated its cooperation in several related fields of biomedical research & clinical medicine is described, with focus on aspects related to the school of nursing. The influence of the local context on this process, is highlighted, in terms of the organization of intellectual resources, the institutional framework in which training took place, & the broader social & political conditions in the 1940s in this poor underdeveloped society that was rapidly becoming rich from its oil revenues. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29887 / ISA / 1994 / 10148

Viano, Emilio C. (School Public Affairs American U, Washington DC 20016-8043 [Tel: 202-885-2953; Fax: 202-885-2907]), **Criminal Law and the Environment: Potentials and Limitations.**

¶ Explores the potentials & limitations of criminal law, justice policy, & sanctions when addressing environmental protection at the national & international levels. Focus is on the work of the International Law Commission, the Council of Europe, & the UN in their dealings with crimes against the environment. Discussion includes: the values & interests that must be advanced & protected; the strengths & limits of the use of criminal sanctions in the protection of the environment at the transnational level; situations where the criminal law does apply; laws applicable with re-

spect to extraterritoriality; responsibility for prosecution; & major successes & failures of the law in environmental matters. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29888 / ISA / 1994 / 10149

Vieira, Maria Manuel (Dept Educação Faculdade Ciências, P-1700 Lisbon Portugal [Tel: 351-1-7573141; Fax: 351-1-7573624]), **Recent Trends on Portuguese Higher Education: Closure, Usurpation and Differentiation.**

¶ In Portugal, the demand of higher education strongly intensified during the 1960s & continued to increase in such a way that mechanisms of access control have been imposed since 1976. Each social class therefore began to produce a new range of schooling practices as a response to increasing competition for educational credentials. These practices of social differentiation are examined here, taking as a main theoretical reference the Weberian concept of "social closure" as developed by Frank Parkin (1979). Using statistical data on higher education published by the National Bureau of Statistics & by the Dept of Statistics of the Ministry of Education, as well as data included in recent studies, examined are strategies of exclusion & usurpation produced in this field that form an important part of the broader set of practices performed by social classes in their struggle for social positions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29889 / ISA / 1994 / 10150

Viera, Jorge R. (Confederação Nacional Agricultura, Brasília Brazil [Tel: 061-225-3150; Fax: 061-225-2420]), **Los cambios políticos y estructurales (Political and Structural Changes).** (SPA)

¶ Analyzes the organizations of Brazilian agricultural producers, their origins, development, & relations with agricultural labor unions. Even though the 1988 Brazilian constitution represents a watershed in institutional relations between government & labor organizations, recognizing freedom of association, the corporate culture originating in the 1930s still dominates the elite of producers, obstructing its adaptation to changes in Brazilian agriculture. The debate over unity vs plurality in agrarian syndicalism represents a central theme, as sectorial organizations are emerging in certain production branches. The positions & strategies of the National Confederation of Agriculture to respond to the new context of changes are analyzed to illustrate the forces in play. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29890 / ISA / 1994 / 10151

Viezer, Moema Libera & Mulher, Rede (Rua Franco da Rocha 311 apto 84A, CEP 05008-001 São Paulo Brazil [Tel: 55-11-873-28-03; Fax: 55-11-62-70-50]), **Educación ambiental para nuevas relaciones entre hombres y mujeres en la sociedad (Environmental Education for New Relations between Men and Women in Society).** (SPA)

¶ Parallels are drawn between the gender relations of domination/subordination & the domination/depredation relations between society & nature. The Agenda XXI set out at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992 synthesized women's views as far as environmental issues are concerned. Changes are needed in the direction of education & reeducation, where reciprocity is the key word of the new gender relations as well as those between society & nature. The experience of the Experimental School of Environmental Education with Women, founded by Rede Mulher, is described, particularly its application of different methods & techniques of popular feminist education to environmental topics. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29891 / ISA / 1994 / 10152

Vigh, Jozsef (Eotvos Lorand U, H-1364 Budapest Hungary [Tel: 36-1-118-4809; Fax 36-1-266-4091]), **Human Rights, Human Duties and Crime.**

¶ The international declarations of human rights & the institutions based on them have a significant role in shaping human behavior & the national legal system. The precondition of realization of human rights seems to be the fulfillment of the duties. But presently, there is no balance in urging the importance of rights & duties, or more precisely, in the declaration & emphasis of them. This situation seems to be a criminogenic factor because the shortage of duties encourages criminal normbreaking. Therefore it would be expedient to make an international declaration of human duties, similar to human rights. From the perspective of criminology, rights & duties are inseparable. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## V

94S29892 / ISA / 1994 / 10153

Vijaya, N. (Dept Sociology Osmania U, Hyderabad 500007 India (Tel: 868951-2811)), **Environment and Health in an Industrial Area-A Case Study of Patancheru at Hyderabad.**

¶ Argues that the history of sociology is one of an ambivalence with biology & other disciplines pertaining to the natural environment. The relationship between human health & the environment is a two-way process: as living conditions improve & comforts increase, there may be alterations to the environment that are harmful to human health, eg, the factory has increased well-being beyond calculation by making goods readily available, but the fumes emitted poison the atmosphere, adding to the risk of lung cancer. The discussion is illustrated via analysis of the impact of environment on health in an industrial area of Hyderabad, India. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29893 / ISA / 1994 / 10154

Vijayarangan, A. (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj U, 625021 India (Tel: 85260)), **Exposure to Mass Media: A Rural Study.**

¶ Nearly 70% of India's population live in villages, engaging in agriculture & allied occupations. In ancient times, rural society was rigid, with castes playing a dominant role in deciding behavior patterns. Health, sanitation, & hygienic conditions were very poor. Exposure to mass media, particularly to the print medium, was very low. Provision of community TV sets is a recent introduction. The Indian government has launched various developmental programs to restructure rural society; eg, welfare programs have been introduced to rural people through community radio & TV. Assessed here is the degree of rural residents' exposure to mass media, particularly the electronic media. Also explored is the influence of demographic variables on peoples' medium preference & their listening/viewing patterns, & the media's role in the restructuring of rural society. Data were collected through interviews conducted in a village in Madurai district. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29894 / ISA / 1994 / 10155

Vijayarangan, A. (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj U, 625021 India (Tel: 85260)), **Agricultural Television Programme: An Impact Study.**

¶ Interviews with 50 residents of the village of Matharai, India, are used to assess the impact of a televised agricultural program. Results indicate number & % of viewers, whether instructions were followed, & viewer reactions. A positive result was found in the use of TV for development aspects, particularly agricultural development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29895 / ISA / 1994 / 10156

Vilkko, Anni (Dept Social Policy U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (Tel: 358-0-7084608; Fax: 358-0-7084619)), **Metaphors on Life in Women's Autobiographies.**

¶ The way that ordinary Finnish women evaluate their life when writing their autobiography is discussed by analyzing metaphors on life used by these women. The study is empirical, based on texts originating from three collections of autobiographies written in Finland 1978-1991. Writing a life story is seen as an act in which the author generates a new metaphor for herself, a fresh insight into her life. In addition to conventional metaphors of lifetime women use expressions symbolizing gender-specific knowledge & worlds. When looking closer at personal metaphors women use as organizing principles in narrating their lives, it became apparent how life & its representations are entangled. Perceiving a woman's autobiography as a journey from her parents' home to her own home, discussed is the idea of home as a basic structural metaphor in women's autobiographies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29896 / ISA / 1994 / 10157

Villares, Luiz D. (Rua Senador Vergueiro 471, Alto Boa Vista São Paulo Brazil (Tel: 55-11-522-9551)), **Business Stewardship in the Process of Change towards the New Paradigm.**

¶ Examines how social change affects organizations & individuals & what has to be done in different organizations to facilitate change toward a new way of thinking & doing business, focusing on the values that inform the new paradigm. Business & organization leaders are in a special position to act as stewards in the global paradigmatic shift. The potential of creative change that can be effected by collective work in groups is emphasized. A new kind of leadership is necessary, with a clear notion of the new values & the ultimate purpose of the group's work. (Copyright

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94S29897 / ISA / 1994 / 10158

Villarreal, Mikel, Tejerina, Benjamin & Rivas, Antonio (Faculdade Ciencias Sociales U Pais Vasco, E-46060 Bilbao Spain (Tel: 34-4-4647700; Fax: 34-4-4648299)), **Environmental, Antimilitarist, and Feminist Movements in the Basque Country, a Comparative Approach.**

¶ Compares the environmental, antimilitarist, & feminist movements, analyzing their: historical evolutionary steps, organizational forms, traits of activists, patterns of action, & discourse & ideology. In addition to the commonly analyzed external & internal factors, it is necessary to take into account the centrality of the nationalist movement as an important influence on the rise & development of social movements in the Basque country. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29898 / ISA / 1994 / 10159

Villarreal, Gladys & Urenda, Macarena (U Playa Ancha Ciencias Educación, Valparaíso Chile (Tel: 032-281137; Fax: 032-285041)), **Pedagogical Practices in High School Classrooms in Chile.**

¶ A report on an ethnographic study involving nonparticipant observation & interviews, carried on in 19 public, semiprivate, & private high school classrooms in Chile, that explored the pedagogical practices of mathematics, biology, & philosophy teachers, & students' perceptions of these practices. Results identify 3 types of pedagogical practices: the traditional, practiced by 10 teachers, mixed, practiced by 8, & modern, practiced by 1. Math teachers were much more traditional than biology & philosophy teachers, who tend to use a mixed practice. The only modern practice was exhibited by a philosophy teacher. Students preferred philosophy classes because they believed those were the only classes that actually allowed them to participate in a creative, autonomous, & critical way. A slight change in pedagogical practices resulted from the observation & discussions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29899 / ISA / 1994 / 10160

Villasante, Tomas R. (Facultad Sociología U Complutense Madrid, E-28223 Spain (Tel: 34-1-3942665; Fax: 34-1-3942646)), **Descentralización administrativa o ciudadanía popular? (Administrative Decentralization or Popular Citizenship?).** (SPA)

¶ A contribution to the debate about the issue of decentralization. Focus is on the different experiences resulting from the application of various political & social forces, with different methods & objectives in recent years in Latin America. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29900 / ISA / 1994 / 10161

Villavicencio, Daniel (U Autónoma Metropolitana, Xochimilco 04960 Mexico DF (Tel: 525-724-52-79; Fax: 525-671-16-21)), **Technological Learning and Innovation in Small and Medium Enterprises in LDCs, or the Social Construction of "Collective Know How".**

¶ Based on empirical work, examined are the social networks that support technological learning processes between different actors in production. Focus is placed on how engineers, workers, directors, & the staff in a plant interact & exchange knowledge & experiences in order to make production *perforant*. Investigated is whether there exists a noninstitutional & informal way of innovation in small & medium firms in less developed societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29901 / ISA / 1994 / 10162

Villavicencio, Daniel (U Autónoma Metropolitana, Xochimilco 04960 Mexico DF Tel: 525-724-52-79; Fax: 525-671-16-21)), **The Social Construction of Technological Performances: Actors, Institutions and Networks.**

¶ An examination of the crucial role of social actors in initiating processes for acquiring the technological capabilities vital to a company's continued performance. Based on various case studies of businesses' technological & economic progress, it is noted that their socioeconomic performance, efficiency, & mastery of technology depends on the coherence of linkages & networks introduced by workers, entrepreneurs, & institutions. Reflecting strategies developed within the specific social & cultural context of the company, this approach combines the dynamics of the organization & production of work in the social construction of the company's technological advancement. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S29902 / ISA / 1994 / 10163

Villemez, Wayne J. & Beggs, John J. (Dept Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06269 [Tel: 203-486-0394; Fax: 203-486-6356]), **Culture, Opportunity, and Attainment: The Impact of Local Area.**

¶ Presents findings supporting an argument that the local cultural milieu & opportunity structure in which individuals find themselves is of crucial importance in explaining individual attainment. Measures both of local cultural norms concerning attainment & of local occupational & educational opportunity structures are developed, & multilevel analysis is used to determine their effect on the relationship between individual attributes & individual attainment. Using US census & national longitudinal survey data, the relative geographic immobility of the workforce is documented. Thus, the characteristics of the local place loom large in the attainment process of most individuals. Employing a definition of labor market area based on county-level data, derived from matrices of commuting ties among pairs of the 3,136 US counties & county equivalents in 1980, each location is reclassified from a county to a labor market area. Aggregate measures of local attainment culture & local opportunity structure are constructed, & findings are generated that isolate the local influences that significantly & importantly intervene between social background & aspiration (both educational & occupational), & between aspiration & attainment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29903 / ISA / 1994 / 10164

Vinnikov, Alexander Yakovlevich (Saint Petersburg Assoc Scientists & Scholars, Universitetskaya ul 5-16 199034 Russia [Tel: 812-218-4129; Fax: 812-218-4172]), **Municipal Power and Science Community: Aspects and Mechanisms of Interaction.**

¶ Explores the evolution of the interrelations between the Leningrad/St. Petersburg (Russia) municipal authorities & scientific community during the 1990-1993 reform period. A comparative analysis of the effect of the strengthening of the regional management system on the academic, high school, & branch science transformations is offered. An attempt is made to predict the qualitative changes expected in the structure of St. Petersburg's scientific community. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29904 / ISA / 1994 / 10165

Vinson, Tony & Baldry, Eileen (School Social Work U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia [Tel: 02-697-4745; Fax: 02-662-8991]), **Neighbourhood Structure and Child Abuse.**

¶ The ecological framework for the study of child abuse is described & applied in a study of two adjoining, economically depressed localities in western Sydney, Australia, with contrasting rates of child abuse. Focus is on the neighborhood as a potential source of support for families, emphasizing the character of the neighborhoods as social entities. A household survey collected demographic data, & parents'/carers' ratings of the social environment, the locality as a place to raise children, & transport & communication patterns; support network membership was also traced. The one outstanding difference between the two localities was found to be the structure of the networks of the two samples of residents. In the area with a higher rate of abuse there was a relative lack of connection between more immediate (familial) & more distant parts of the social networks. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29905 / ISA / 1994 / 10166

Viswanadham, Garimella (Dept Sociology Osmania U, Hyderabad 500007 Andhra Pradesh India [Tel: 040-619306; Fax: 040-869020]), **Factors Motivating Female Migrants to Urban Centres: A Theoretical Analysis.**

¶ There has been a tendency to downplay nonmarital factors in Indian female migration. Industrialization, urbanization, & the expansion of the opportunity structure provide a larger context for understanding this phenomenon. An in-depth analysis of the role of behavioral & cultural factors is offered. It is argued that perceptions, feelings, beliefs, values, & other subjective factors play a major role in migration. Interview data were collected from 420 educated & employed female migrants in Hyderabad. The findings are consistent with the hypotheses: traditional family-related sociocultural constraints have weakened considerably; familial influences such as parental attitudes & aspirations have emerged as important factors; & wider kinship ties have a favorable impact on the migration process. Respondents showed a strong inclination to deviate from the traditional female roles; a desire to avail themselves of educational opportunities & a desire to achieve economic independence.

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94S29906 / ISA / 1994 / 10167

Vitsilakis, Chryssi (Dept Education U Aegean, Rhodes Greece GR-85100 [Tel: 0241-75044; Fax: 0241-37100]), **Family Socialization and Youth Aspirations: Assessing the Effects of Living in a Ghetto Area.**

¶ Results are presented from a large-scale research project aimed at assessing the need for intervention in a rare ghetto community in the Greek countryside—Megavil—while testing key hypotheses in socialization theory. A historical case study & exploratory survey of all 740 households in the area are used to trace the emergence of a problematic ghetto area. Data from a questionnaire given to high school students (N = 180 Megavil residents & 220 residents of other areas of the city) are analyzed to: (1) document educational & occupational aspirations, (2) describe the key family socialization practices, & (3) associate youth aspirations with family socialization practices. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29907 / ISA / 1994 / 10168

Vobruba, Georg (Insttit Sociology U Leipzig, D-04709 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0341-719-3067; Fax: 0341-719-3071]), **Affluence-Gaps as a Cause for Transnational Social Policy.**

¶ Analyzes transnational social policy as a means to cope with sociopolitical problems caused by marked differences of affluence between two countries. Examination of the borders between Mexico & the US, & between Poland/Czech Republic & the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), illustrate the situation: (1) both borders separate a rich from a poor version of capitalism; & (2) both borders are neither totally open nor closed. There are differences, however: (A) the Mexico-US border is old, while the Poland/Czech Republic-FRG border is new; & (B) the rich countries (US & FRG) show big differences in their sociopolitical institutions, tradition, & culture. Three kinds of border-crossing processes have to be taken into consideration: migration, flows of capital, & border-crossing environmental pollution. These processes are caused by the affluence gaps between the countries. The processes make serious social problems of the poor countries visible & transform them into political problems of the rich countries, because they affect their interests. The question is: under what conditions are the rich countries forced by these problems to practice transnational social policy advantageous to the poor countries? The answer seems to be key for understanding the political logic of transnational social policy in a modern world. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29908 / ISA / 1994 / 10169

Vodanovich, Ivanica M. (Dept Sociology U Auckland, New Zealand [Tel: 64-09-3737-599; Fax: 64-09-3737-439]), **Women and Fundamentalism in New Zealand: A Re-Examination.**

¶ A reexamination of the role of women in the resurgence of fundamentalism in New Zealand during the 1970s & 1980s explores the contradiction between the centrality of women in the movement, numerically & in terms of their prime role in recruitment, & their relegation to the private domestic domain within the ideology. Data include library research, the analysis of writings & statements of members of the movement, observation at meetings, informal interviews, & open-ended questionnaires. It is concluded that the role of women within fundamentalism is a "modern" formulation of the traditional role of women. Fundamentalism defines a critical role for women in its stabilization within society. This anchoring & legitimization of the role of women in the private domain was a response to the discourse of feminism & the intersection of local & global concerns. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29909 / ISA / 1994 / 10170

Voets, Henk J. L. (Faculty Technology & Society Technical U Delft, NL-2628 EB Netherlands [Tel: 31-15-783620; e-mail: h.voets@wtm-server.wtm.tudelft.nl]), **Technology and Unions in Perspective.**

¶ Following a short history of the relation between technology & unions, attention is given to the more concrete situation at different levels: (1) on the national level—the role of the (national) unions, the (national) employers' organizations, & the government in the field of technology (macro-level); (2) in the industrial sectors—the role of the employers' organizations & unions regarding collective arrangements in the field of technology (mesolevel); & (3) in the enterprises—the role of the employer & the workers in the field of technology (microlevel). Also examined is the question of how, in the Netherlands, differences between employer

## V

organizations & unions on the one hand, & between unions on the other, have been reflected in the attitude of workers toward technology. The impact of technological developments on the position of the unions is also explored. In addition to the Dutch experiences, relevant experiences regarding worker participation in company politics with respect to technology in other European countries are also considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29910 / ISA / 1994 / 10171

**Voeykov, Mikhail Ilarionovich** (Instit Economics, Moscow 117218 Russia (Tel: 3263497)), **Soviet and Russian Theories of Participation: Realities and Prospects.**

¶ The first theoretical conceptions of participation & self-management appeared in Russia at the end of the nineteenth century. Subsequently, theory developed in two directions, characterized as Marxist vs cooperative interpretations. After 1917, the cooperative conception was discouraged, while from the late 1920s, the Marxist conception became purely formal. Under *perestroika*, some attempts were made to develop real self-management, although these have been deemphasized since 1991 by the Yeltsin government. Historically, several factors explain the failure of worker participation in Russia: (1) the collectivist character of the peasantry; (2) the failure to develop Marxist theory; (3) the power of the bureaucracy under central planning; & (4) the limits of Fordist forms of industrial development. Self-management requires a high level of industrial development & can flourish only in post-Fordist organizations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29911 / ISA / 1994 / 10172

**Vogel, Laurent** (European Trade Union Technical Bureau Health & Safety, B-1210 Brussels Belgium (Tel: 322-2240565; Fax: 322-2240561)), **The Discovery of Ardystil Syndrome: Medical Approach and the Relationship between Precariousness and Health.**

¶ In Spain in 1992, 6 workers died after being exposed to chemical substances in 2 small textile companies; another 20 developed a pulmonary fibrosis. Public authorities (labor inspectorate, national health service), politicians, & the press assert that a new disease has appeared, the so-called Ardystil syndrome (from the name of the company where most of the victims were working). This case shows the ambiguousness & the sociopolitical functions of the narrow medical construction of workers' health. The disease can be explained by analyzing the working conditions linked with the extreme precariousness of employment. The Ardystil case combines archaic industrial relations with complete subordination to very modern market agents (chemical multinational company). It also reveals the complete ineffectiveness of preventive actors when economic rationality & competitiveness become essential factors of legitimacy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29912 / ISA / 1994 / 10173

**Vogt, Barbara Muller** (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, PO Box 2008 TN 37831-6206 (Tel: 615-574-5886)), **Managing the Impacts of Sea Level Rise: Coastal Policies in the United States and the Implications for Hazard Management from Sea Level Rise.**

¶ Changes in sea level (SL) have been an integral part of the dynamics of the earth's ecosystem. Relative SL, the SL relative to a fixed point on land, varies with both vertical motions of the land masses as well as changes in physical structure & volume of sea water & variations in climate. If the trend from the effects of global warming accelerates the rise in SL, the earth's coastal systems could significantly alter & massive adjustments would be required by societies worldwide. Here, results are offered from an empirical study that examined how current hazard mitigation strategies could be adapted to SL rise. The study involved a literature review, a comparison of regional & state differences in policies regarding coastal hazards, & a comparative case study. Wide variations were found in policies designed to mitigate for coastal hazards, & the effectiveness of those policies & decision making strategies on hazard mitigation. Since no federal mandate exists & the federal Coastal Zone Management Program is voluntary, there is little consensus & wide fragmentation among state programs depending on special interest groups that become involved in program implementation. Also addressed are the environmental, physical, social, political, & economic factors affecting mitigation of hazards that led to recommendations on policy options for encouraging the adoption of management practices for decreasing human vulnerability to SL rise. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29913 / ISA / 1994 / 10174

**Völker, Beate & Flap, Henk** (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3584 CS Netherlands (e-mail: volker@fsw.ruu.nl; Fax: 31-30-534405)), **Neighborhood Relations and Societal Transformation in Eastern Germany: Increasing Segregation or Openness?**

¶ A report of research findings on the social relationships between neighbors in the former German Democratic Republic before & after the societal turnover. Data were collected in 1992 & 1993 (N = 189 & 300, respectively) in Leipzig & Dresden. It was found that strong ties were rather dissimilar with respect to their occupational background, while the opposite goes for weak ties. A large part of weak ties is represented by neighbors probably as a consequence of the state-controlled housing policy. Occupational heterogeneity between neighbor relations is expected to decrease under the new institutional conditions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29914 / ISA / 1994 / 10175

**Volkwein, Karin A. E.** (Dept Physical Education West Chester State U, PA 19383 (Tel: 215-436-2153; Fax: 215-436-7491)), **Fitness Development in Postmodern Societies—A Cross-Cultural Comparison between the USA and Germany.**

¶ With the world becoming smaller with increasing internationalization, the breakdown of Eastern European societies, & the growing influence of North America, there is a greater need for cultural awareness & understanding among nations. The significant cultural differences & similarities of two influential postmodern societies, the US & Germany, are analyzed. During the last two decades, the influence of sport & the quest for fitness has grown tremendously in both the US & Germany. The enormous success of televised sports & the ever increasing popularity of organized & unorganized sport & fitness activities attest to this importance. This development has led to a different understanding & structural change of the relationship between sport & society. There are many indications that the changes in the area of sport go hand in hand with the changes of the ethos of life in highly industrialized societies. Hence, these changes are reflected in the values & behavior of individuals. It is argued that highly industrialized societies, in particular the fitness movement in the US & Germany, share similar developmental patterns &, consequently, face the same problems & difficulties in the development of adequate curricula. An understanding of the differences & similarities can help modern societies to determine the future direction of sport & physical education within their own parameters. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29915 / ISA / 1994 / 10176

**Vollmer, Helmut Johannes** (Dept Linguistics U Osnabrück, D-49069 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-541-969-4260; Fax: 49-541-969-4256)), **Codeswitching: Linguistic, Psychological and Social Patterns, Constraints, Motivations—Evidence from the Hutterite Data.**

¶ Describes the linguistic development of the Hutterites, an Anabaptist group in North America, arguing that their rate of social & linguistic assimilation was minimal for centuries until their arrival in the US (1874), when it began to increase, as demonstrated by the number & type of loanwords originating from American English that are progressively infiltrating the Hutterian language & thus the everyday linguistic performance of the ordinary people. Focus is on the dynamics of these transformations, & the apparent linguistic effects resulting from closer contact between the different languages. Representative examples, mainly of borrowing & of codeswitching, are taken from data based on field studies from 1990-1993 within 6 Hutterite colonies in the 3 prairie provinces of Canada. It is hypothesized that the intensified contact with English (& with the outside world) will lead to a quicker rate of assimilation & potential language attrition. The observed processes of borrowing & codeswitching indicate an openness toward anglicization on the part of many Hutterites or even an incapability to maintain their differences & cultural boundaries under less favorable social conditions. General sociolinguistic issues, eg, methodological & theoretical problems, are discussed in relation to codeswitching & language contact. Language contact phenomena (& codeswitching in particular) as a cognitive & cultural process is examined, in addition to questions of universality & specificity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29916 / ISA / 1994 / 10177

**Volst, Angelika** (Dept Sociology Instit Advanced Studies, Stumpergasse 56 A-1060 Vienna Austria (Tel: 43-1-59991-215; e-mail: volst@ihssv.wsr.ac.at)), **The Communication Challenge in Science/**



### Information: The Benefit of Networks in the Sciences.

¶ Factors that affect communication between scientists influence the research process & progress. Besides governmental support to establish international research groups, new telecommunication technologies & services, eg, the Internet, support building alliances among scientists will change the way of doing science. Technological options, eg, electronic mail, computer conferencing, bulletin boards, & document search & retrieval systems, provide comparative advantages for specific tasks. Here, a network approach to the interrelation of social & technical interaction within scientific communication is explored, concluding that: (1) Network analysis can be used as an empirical method to draw the geometry of relations, ie, the patterns of arrangements or configurations of ties, between pairs of individuals, groups, or organizations. Communication social networks are now built on technical networks, suggesting convergence of social & technical networks. (2) Networks as social patterns indicate the pre- or postsystemic states of relationships, emphasizing the interpersonal linkages that serve as communication channels. (3) Scientific communication networks serve both as a means of social integration & information distribution. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29917 / ISA / 1994 / 10178

von Hecker, Ulrich (Institut Psychologie Freie U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany (Fax: 49-30-838-6777)), **About the Formation of Exchange Structure in Small Groups.**

¶ Describes the development of interaction patterns in small groups, starting with a preexisting differential resource distribution among participants. Profit maximizing is induced by instruction as a behavioral goal. From power-dependence theory (Cook, Karen, Emerson, Richard, Gillmore, Mary, & Yamagishi, Toshio (see SA 31:5/83N4331), predictions are derived that link the initial resource distribution to two expected patterns of exchange relations, focusing on processes of communication in newly formed groups. Experimental results showed interaction patterns confirming the predictions: mutuality & commitment were essential parameters of the interaction process. Moreover, individual behavior could be linked to the formation of social structure: if the position highest in resource strength behaves in a more egalitarian way, then a centralized, or, hierarchical structure is likely to emerge. If, however, this same position behaves rather selectively from the beginning of the interaction process, then two separate exchange dyads are likely. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29918 / ISA / 1994 / 10179

von Mering, Otto O. (Center Gerontological Studies U Florida, Gainesville 32611 (Tel: 904-392-2116; Fax: 904-392-8524)), **An LTC Policy Dilemma: Social Health Statistics or Older Human Resources.**

¶ Standard socioeconomic & health statistics paint a progressively bleak existence for many Americans from the near to the oldest old, particularly, special populations of old, frail, single women, in rural & urban minority enclaves. Policy-relevant knowledge is lacking about the interplay of formal paid-for human & health service sectors with informal, unpaid personal care & communal support processes. The traditional way of aging well privately with insurance still underpins public welfare deliberations, & ironically, obscures the rising social phenomenon of the third & fourth ages of life, functioning as a renewable & sustainable resource for informal health care & social support. Unless the formal/informal human care resource unit of survival into old age is understood, policymakers cannot decide how to ration the supply or curb the demand for long-term services. These issues & their implications are examined, & the question of how to deal with the problems of misallocated public resources, limited private resources, inequity, & inefficiency is also addressed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29919 / ISA / 1994 / 10180

Von Werthof, Claudia (Institut Political Sciences U Innsbruck A-6020 Austria (Tel: 43-512-5072593; Fax: 43-0512-580704)), **Through Dissidence to Subsistence as Non-Development.**

¶ Today, development means (neo)colonialism & underdevelopment, violence against nature & people (especially women & children), & the destruction of older traditions, not to mention an endless chain of wars. Thus, there is no need for "development," even an "alternative" one, because, it is argued, such an alternative could not have anything to do with development. The current tendency to modernize development again because it no longer corresponds with the needs of the colonizers is critiqued, comparing this situation to the shift from colonial dependence to

postcolonial independence, which proved to be nothing else than neocolonial dependence in a new mask. Demands for alternative development must undergo a change in language from that promoted at present. What is truly needed is a way out of development, dissidence with the system of development, & concrete steps in a new direction; several strategies for achieving this shift are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29920 / ISA / 1994 / 10181

Voormann, Rein (Dept Sociology Instit Philosophy/Sociology/Law Estonian Academy Sciences, Tallinn EE-0001 (Tel: 372-2-45-49-22; e-mail: voormann@socio.fsoi.ee)), **Women's Attitudes as the Indicator of Their Welfare.**

¶ The transformation of Estonia from a totalitarian to a civil society is explored, with focus on women's attitudes toward related social change, particularly with respect to social & job security. Regression analyses are based on interview data (N = 2,000 persons, 66% female), collected in a longitudinal study begun in 1966. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29921 / ISA / 1994 / 10182

Voronkov, Victor M. & Zdravomyslova, Elena A. (Institut Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Serpukhovskaya St 38 198147 Saint Petersburg (Tel: 812-1126613; Fax: 812-2922929)), **Charismatic Leaders in Contemporary Russia: Factors of Popularity.**

¶ Uses discourse analysis on texts written & performed by political leaders & published materials of the electoral campaigns to examine political leadership in Russia in the 1980s-1990s. Results indicate that in both political cycles, charismatic leadership was based on the protest orientation, & leaders were identified as fighters with unjust authorities & corruption who had suffered from political persecution, eg, Boris Yeltsin & Ivanov. The ideological preferences of the leaders of the two periods were different: leaders of *perestroika* shared reformist socialist attitudes, while leaders of post-*perestroika* were affiliated with Russian nationalism. New charismatic leaders appeared in Russia in the transition to democracy. The protest cycle of *perestroika* (1985-1991) brought forward such populist leaders as Yeltsin, Alexander Rutskoi, & Khasbulatov. The cycle of economic reforms of Gaidar (1992/93) brought forward such figures as Zherinovskii & Nevzorov. Focus is on the main factors that contributed to the popularity of charismatic leaders of these periods. An interactionist approach is used to compare short-term charisma of political leaders. Charismatic leadership is considered to be the function of the personal features of the leaders & the cultural & political context of Russia. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29922 / ISA / 1994 / 10183

Vosyliūtė, Anelė (Institut Philosophy/Sociology/Law, Vilnius LT-2600 Lithuania), **The Features of Pilgrimage in Lithuania.**

¶ Until the nineteenth century Lithuania was characterized by traditional pilgrimage: eg, wandering on foot to the shrines by the peasantry, & driving to Jerusalem, Rome, & Poland by nobles. In the Tsarist period, organized travel was forbidden. During the Soviet period many symbols & monuments were destroyed. With the beginning of national rebirth in Lithuania, travels to holy sites are again popular. The pilgrimage of 4-7 Sept 1993 to see Pope John Paul II gave the people & clergy a great spiritual, transcendental, & communicational experience. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29923 / ISA / 1994 / 10184

Voyce, Malcolm B. (School Law Macquarie U, New South Wales 2109 Australia (Tel: 61-2-805-7682; Fax: 61-2-805-7686)), **Testamentary Freedom, Patriarchy and the Inheritance of the Family Farm in Australia.**

¶ The cornerstone of the Australian law of succession to property is based on the idea of "testamentary freedom." In Australia, testamentary freedom has been restricted by Testator's Family Maintenance legislation giving courts a discretion to make provision for dependents if they are not provided for in a will. With regard to farming families in Australia, it is shown how this legislation did not interfere with the patriarchal values of farming where farming was constructed as a male activity & sons inevitably inherited the family farm. Testator's Family Maintenance legislation coincided with these values & provided little interference with the cultural flow of farming norms in Australia. Farming inheritance patterns are therefore less of a consequence of legislation than of parents utilizing a high degree of testamentary freedom consistent with the farming family ideology & the perceived needs of their own situation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## W

94S29924 / ISA / 1994 / 10185

**Vuidaskis, Vassilios** (U Crete, GR-74100 Rethymno Greece [Tel: 0831-55-536; Fax: 0831-24-067]), **Woman's Position in the European Parliament.**

¶ European women are represented equally in the European Parliament (EP). Here, EP composition is explored in the context of the social structures of member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC), with focus on the results of three recent EP elections. Results suggest that Greece's membership in the EEC led to a slight reduction in women's representation in the EP, while Spain's & Portugal's seating in the EP led to a slight augmentation in women's representation. These countries have patriarchal authoritarian social structures, & conservative Christian beliefs, & allow their female citizens opportunities for participation. EEC member countries with lesser feasible total representation in the EP (eg, Luxembourg, Denmark), but with liberal & democratic social-political structures, rank highest in female EP representation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29925 / ISA / 1994 / 10186

**Vuidaskis, Vassilios** (U Crete, GR-74100 Rethymno Greece [Tel: 0831-55-536; Fax: 0831-24-067]), **Human Rights in the Ancient Hebraic Culture.**

¶ The roots of human rights (HR) in the ancient civilizations of the Mediterranean (ancient Greece & Rome) & in the ancient Hebraic culture are explored, noting their impact on modern Christian Western culture. Qualitative analysis of the Old Testament suggests the existence of HR values. The meaning of the ancient Hebraic culture is relativized within the spatiotemporal frame of that historical reality. Findings reveal: (1) There was only a limited granting of HR. (2) HR declarations were founded on divine law. (3) They were more oriented to social groups rather than to individuals. (4) There is evidence of the existence & application of basic & fundamental HR. It is concluded that HR of the ancient Hebraic culture constituted a starting-point for development of the ideas of peace & universal society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29926 / ISA / 1994 / 10187

**Vuolio, Vesa T.** (Dept Sociology Jyväskylä U, SF-40351 Finland [Tel: 35841-602-922; Fax: 35841-602-921]), **Professional Autonomy in the Context of the Strong State: The Case of the Finnish Community Physician.**

¶ Examines the development of the work situation of the traditional Finnish country practitioner, the community physician (MD). The public community MD service functioned until 1972, when it was replaced by the system of local health centers. The Finnish community MD's activities have been generally associated with the principles of independence & flexibility. Described is the formation of this occupational autonomy, 1880-1943, in addition to the major contribution of the medical profession to the process. Although legislation in 1943 established the community MD service, its main principles had started to be articulated much earlier, in the negotiations among MDs, local representatives, & state authorities. A division of labor between the state & municipalities resulted, & because the regulations forming the basis of the MDs' activities were issued by two centers, MDs avoided the danger of becoming too dependent on either. The gained autonomy, the profession's relations to state & local authorities as well as adopted professional strategies exemplify the variation in the continental model of professionalization: the organizing role of the state & effective professional influence do not exclude each other. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29927 / ISA / 1994 / 10188

**Vyas, Yashpal** (Indore Christian Coll, 452001 India [Tel: 0731-493285]), **Slums and Squatter Settlements in the Developing Countries (With Special Reference to Indore).**

¶ Indore, in Madhya Pradesh (India), is a center of education, commerce & trade, & many industries. In 1956, there were no slums in Indore, but at present, there are as many as 200 slums. These areas lack basic amenities & suffer from deficiency of socioeconomic, health, educational, & other cultural facilities. The nature & extent of slums in Indore are examined, including factors responsible for their growth & development, the distinct characteristics of slums in different areas, & remedies for slum eradication. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29928 / ISA / 1994 / 10189

**Wada, Kiyoshi** (Division Drug Dependence & Psychotropic Drug Clinical Research National Instit Mental Health, 1-7-3 Kohnodai Ichikawa-shi Chiba 272 Japan [Tel: 81-473-72-0141; Fax: 81-473-71-2900]), **Cigarettes as a "Gateway Drug" for Junior High School Students in Japan.**

¶ In order to estimate the prevalence of & relationship between cigarette smoking & solvent inhalation among junior high school students in Japan, 5,240 junior high school students ages 12-15 were surveyed. The results reveal that: (1) 30.5% of males (Ms), 13.3% of females (Fs), & 22.2% of all students had smoked a cigarette at least once; (2) 3.3% of Ms, 0.8% of Fs, & 2.2% of all students smoked almost every day; (3) 2.2% of Ms, 0.9% of Fs, & 1.5% of all students had abused solvents at least once; & (4) as the frequency of cigarette smoking increased, the regularity of the life routine was significantly more disturbed, & school & family life were significantly less relaxed, & the availability of solvent & the lifetime prevalence of solvent inhalation increased significantly. It is concluded that, in Japan, daily smoking may be a gateway for junior high school students to solvent inhalation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29929 / ISA / 1994 / 10190

**Wagner, David H.** (Dept Social Work U Southern Maine, Portland 04103 [Tel: 207-780-4764]), **Reinterpreting the "Undeserving Poor": From Pathology to Resistance.**

¶ The homeless & very poor, particularly those not in family constellations, have long been classified as the "undeserving poor." The recent growth in homelessness in the US & other Western nations has led to a conventional wisdom that explains the actions of the poor, particularly when they violate normative expectations of the middle class, as based on pathology. Here, based on 2 years of fieldwork with 100+ homeless people in a northeastern US city, the behavior of "street people" is reinterpreted as resistance based on their collective understandings of social institutions. The refusal to use certain state services (eg, shelter, welfare), to accept all offers of formal work, or to return to families of origin, are demonstrated to be rational actions, often based on insights into the limitations & controls of these dominant institutions. The limitations of both conservative & liberal/advocacy approaches to homelessness are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29930 / ISA / 1994 / 10191

**Wagner, Helmut** (Institut Grundlagen Politik Freie U, D-1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-30-838-2338; Fax: 49-30-838-6347]), **Ethnic Nations as Integral Parts of Continental Regions.**

¶ How can multinational communities be organized in order to be variable, effective, & legitimate? Integration of hitherto independent nations is occurring &, due to economic & environmental demands & technological & communications developments, will become ever more a global necessity. Europe is a case in point. At the same time a worldwide process of fragmentation can be seen—can these contradictory processes be reconciled? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29931 / ISA / 1994 / 10192

**Wagner, Ina** (Institut Gestaltungs- & Wirkungsforschung Vienna Technical U, A-1040 Austria [Tel: 0043-1-58801-4439; Fax: 0043-1-504-2478]), **Virtual Actors Art in the Age of Its Electronic Reproduction.**

¶ Examines the use of information technology (IT) in theater & architectural design. Focus is on: (1) how the technicalities of IT systems in use (eg, multimedia facilities, shared computational & video workspace, visualization & simulation techniques, interactivity) influence work practices in these fields; (2) how artists utilize the technical possibilities of destabilizing forms & content, & specifically, how they rewrite & recontextualize them; & (3) whether standardization & formalization further the deprofessionalization of specific artistic skills & techniques & their integration into other fields of practice. Also explored are the consequences of IT use for the professional identity of artists & the images & metaphors that orient their work. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29932 / ISA / 1994 / 10193

**Wagner, Peter** (WZB, Reichpietschufer 50 D-10765 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-25-491-203; Fax: 030-25-481-684]), **Sociology and Contingency: Historicizing Epistemology.**



Historically, periods in which sociological debate, broadly understood, was marked by strong epistemological optimism as to explaining the social world alternated with eras characterized by doubt & skepticism with regard to the possibility of valid social knowledge. The shift from the optimism of modernist sociology during the 1960s to the deep uncertainties of the postmodernist 1980s (& 1990s) is the most recent example of such recurring reorientations. Here, these epistemological shifts are described in their own social contexts in an attempt to determine whether times of especially pronounced epistemological uncertainty may be periods of social history when sociological observers are at a loss at grasping the major social transformations of their time, because they rely on reified concepts developed in an earlier mood of certainty. Then, they regain an awareness of epistemological obstacles to their own enterprise, which have always been present, though sometimes obscured. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29933 / ISA / 1994 / 10194

Wakil, S. P. (U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon S7N 0W0 [Tel: 306-244-5156; Fax: 306-343-9666]), **Profiles in Conflict, Time Perspectives and Parent-Children Interaction Patterns: Case of the Pakistani-Canadian Immigrant Families.**

A study of intergenerational interaction, conflict, & resulting adjustments, of a contextually special case of parents & adolescent children within an immigrant group spanning 20 years. Ss included 100+ Pakistani immigrant families & 80+ adolescent children in these & other families, in 4 cities of Canada. A combination of methods—oral history, interview, survey, & participant methods—were used. Findings indicate: (1) there is a difference in nature of interaction & adjustments arrived at between parents & those children born in Canada & those born "back home" who had undergone some socialization before coming to Canada; (2) there is a large degree of incongruency between parents & children in their respective worldviews regarding what they think of each others' attitudes, wishes, intentions, & behavior; (3) as the duration of stay increased, time perspectives of both changed from short stay to permanent settlement, with corresponding changes in attitudes, behavior, & adjustments; & (4) the degree of conflict between the two generations was a function of time perspectives & degree of change in the above variables. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29934 / ISA / 1994 / 10195

Walby, Sylvia (Dept Sociology U Bristol, BS8 1TH England [Tel: 44-272-737348; Fax: 44-272-706022]), **Gender European Union Integration.**

The development of closer links between member states of the European Union (EU) & the development of an emergent supra-state in EU's central institutions will change some aspects of gender relations. The development of the single European market & of labor market regulation to protect workers will have different effects on different groups of workers. Here, it is explored: How is this emergent supra-state gendered? How does this affect policies? How is gender differently implicated in the policies of the nation-states & the supra-state in the EU? Is the Social Chapter of Maastricht simultaneously a pro-woman policy in the UK & an anti-woman policy in Denmark? Is the loss of national specificity a gain for women in one & a loss in the other? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29935 / ISA / 1994 / 10196

Waldhoff, Hans-Peter (Lehrter Str 16, D-30559 Hannover Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0511-52-1679]), **Mass-Migrations and Heterophobia: "Secondary Involvement" in Social Sciences and Society as a Chance to Cope with Civilizing and Power Differentials?**

A critical elaboration of the theory of informalizing processes (proposed by Norbert Elias, Cas Wouters), is combined with arguments taken from ethnopsychanalysis & the sociology of knowledge to show that heterophobia & racism can be seen as typical functions of "social disciplining" at an earlier stage of civilizing processes. Informalized codes of conduct, interpreted as a later stage of civilizing processes, can be shown to have a greater capacity of coping with unfamiliar patterns of emotional control, as one is confronted with processes of modern mass migrations & the resulting new established-outsider figurations. This model is also applied to the level of techniques of scientific work: the step from suppressing fantasies & emotional reactions to using them as self-controlled scientific tools is described as an intellectual aspect of a broader civilizing (informalizing) process. This step enhances the capacities of behavioral scientists to find a more appropriate balance of involvement & detachment in the sense of a secondary involvement (Elias). This is seen as a

possible new level in scientific development, which widens the scope of discussing "strange" emotional structures. A more reflexive social research may contribute to a more civilized description & self-description of ethnic minorities & majorities & thus to a more civilized code of conduct between ethnically labeled groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29936 / ISA / 1994 / 10197

Waldron, Sidney (Dept Sociology & Anthropology State U New York Coll, Cortland 13045 [Tel: 607-753-5987; Fax: 607-753-5999]), **Food Insecurity and Population in Movements: The Case of Somalia.**

A study of the famine process in Somalia among the Oromo & Somali tribes that had taken refuge in Somalia since 1978. It is argued that these refugees declined into famine during their long sojourn in the camps & their subsequent abandonment by the UNHCR. Data are based on anthropological surveys in the camps in the 1980s using such variables as food, fuel, & water to indicate the primitive levels that camp life supported & the problems that had risen. The clear warning of famine had been sounded in 1989 when the UNHCR had begun closing the camps in Mogadishu & elsewhere. The famine process had been wrought even by the relief system itself—both in terms of the bureaucratic containment of the refugees in the camps as well as the level of rations. These factors alone serve to explain the collapse into wandering of large streams of people in Somalia in 1990. Discussed is the absence of accountability in the international relief system. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29937 / ISA / 1994 / 10198

Walker, Alan (Dept Sociological Studies U Sheffield, S10 2TN England [Tel: 44-742-768555; Fax: 44-742-768125]), **Ageing and Social Policy: Reconstructing the Social Meaning of Old Age.**

Traces the emergence of a critical gerontology in the late 1970s & links this to the transformation in socioeconomic structure & policy following the fiscal crisis. Thus, the period from the early 1970s to the late 1980s represented a transition phase in which welfare was structured, the social meaning of old age was reconstructed, & the sociology of aging recast. This period is contrasted with the early postwar phase dominated by functionalist analyses. Discussion includes questions about the future of social policy toward older people, the social construction of old age, & the nature of the sociological analysis required to explain these developments. The main policy focus is on the twelve member states of the European Union. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29938 / ISA / 1994 / 10199

Walker, Janet (Centre Family Studies U Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU England [Tel: 091-222-7647; Fax: 091-222-7497]), **Children of Divided Worlds: Patterns of Parenting after Divorce.**

An investigation of postdivorce parental responsibility for English & Welsh families, focusing on the father's participation. Longitudinal survey data collected in 1985 from separating & divorcing families & in-depth interviews collected in 1991 from 20 fathers concerning 5 years of nonresidential parenting indicate complexities in the postdivorce situation. English family law currently mandates that all fathers should maintain an active social presence in their children's lives & contribute to their financial support. It is found, however, that fathers often are not involved with their children if no longer living with them. Such abandonment reflects the father's economic conditions, the gender of the child (sons favored over daughters), & the cooperation of the stepparents in aiding visitations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29939 / ISA / 1994 / 10200

Walliman, Nicholas S. R. (Postgraduate Research School Architecture Oxford Brookes U, Headington OX3 0BP GB [Tel: 0865-483233; Fax: 0865-483298]), **Self Build Housing and Affordability in the UK.**

While the self-build housing process is widely regarded as being an effective method of increasing affordability, this option is not generally available to people in GB who have low incomes & low levels of building & managerial skills. Since 1980, innovations aimed at lowering the levels of income & skills required of the self-builders have been introduced. The application & effectiveness of these innovations are examined based on results of a comparative analysis of data from questionnaires, structured interviews, & secondary sources—covering the three fundamental procedures of the self-build process, ie, funding, design, & management.

# W

It is concluded that these innovations have succeeded in increasing affordability. However, funding, design, & management are highly interdependent & the overall process is complex, requiring government funding & support to make the projects viable. Extensive professional support is required to initiate projects & guide self-builders. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29940 / ISA / 1994 / 10201

**Walsh, Vivien, Niosi, Jorge & Mustar, Philippe** (School Management U Manchester, M60 1QD England), **A Comparative Analysis of New Biotechnology Firms: The UK, Canada and France.**

¶ Compares the pattern of creation of new biotechnology firms in the UK, Canada, & France in the 1980s, focusing on the characteristics of new firms, the role of the state in the promotion of this new area of research, & the linkages between the new firms & established corporations in chemicals, pharmaceuticals, & other industries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29941 / ISA / 1994 / 10202

**Walter, Jorge** (CEIL, Peña 2690 1425 Buenos Aires Argentina [Tel: 1-805-8602; Fax: 1-952-5273]), **French Technologies in Tierra del Fuego: The Relational Conditions of Technological Adaptation.**

¶ Describes a successful process of technological transference, aimed at construction of an oil plant in Tierra del Fuego, focusing on the cooperation & communication process through which French technological assistance was provided to Argentinian engineers. Data collected via semi-structured interviews indicate that the successful adaptation of the French technology required that: (1) each partner carry out, as stated in the contract, the complementary tasks for which he/she is responsible (specific competence); (2) partners share a common technical language that enables communication (generic competence); & (3) participants recognize their partners' idiosyncratic styles of work. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29942 / ISA / 1994 / 10203

**Walter, Wolfgang** (U Konstanz, D-78434 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-7531-88-2887; Fax: 49-7531-88-3038]), **The Connection of Family Rhetoric and Family Policy. Lessons from an International Comparison.**

¶ The analysis of family reporting has become a central theme of the sociology of family policy, which is not only a set of definite measures (concerning the private life of most people in a country), but also a discourse, in which there are competing assertions & demands referring to basic descriptive & normative concepts, of what a family is & what it ought to be. These definitions & guiding images of family (*Familienleitbilder*), together with the description & analysis of the situation of families, are the main subjects of family reports. Under the influence of pluralization & individualization, they have the task of recreating a consensus on family issues that is mainly supported by a scientific approach. Discussion includes findings of a research project that studied the aims, contents, procedures, & results of family-related reports in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), the US, & France. It is argued that the national differences in the institutionalization of family reports is directly significant for family policy. Findings show that one can distinguish two modes of coupling of family discourse & family policy that are provided by family reports. The first mode is to be found in the FRG & the US, where family reports have a highly symbolic relevance, whereas in France they are of more practical importance for the development of policy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29943 / ISA / 1994 / 10204

**Walton, John** (Dept Sociology U California, Davis 95616 [Tel: 916-752-0782; Fax: 916-752-8885]), **Class, Action, and Identity.**

¶ Class is one of a variety of potential bases of group formation & identity, a complement & alternative to others, eg, ethnicity, gender, or, generally, Max Weber's status groups. There are important historical, empirical questions about the conditions under which class may figure prominently or recessively in group consciousness & collective action. There are also many fruitless, obfuscating, & perverse debates about the allegedly growing or declining role of class, fueled by incommensurate definitions of social class itself & of related social organizational categories. Analyses differ, moreover, according to such legitimate but divergent purposes as portraying a clarity of concepts & analytic purposes helps to supersede rhetorical with empirical debates. In place of the debate over whether class has disappeared, eg, it may be more profitable to ask what historical conditions produce changing configurations of class, ethnicity,

religion, gender, nationalism, etc, as wellsprings of consciousness & action. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29944 / ISA / 1994 / 10205

**Walton, John** (Dept Sociology U California, Davis 95616 [Tel: 916-752-0782; Fax: 916-752-8885]), **State, Culture, and Collective Action: Notes on the Theory of Social Movements.**

¶ Recommends a new direction in research & theory of collective action based on the interplay of state structures & culturally meaningful action. Previous work on social structure (class, status politics) & resource mobilization is assessed, & a case study in the social history of a CA community & environmental movement is presented that suggests certain mechanisms through which state & culture interact to explain the changing form of collective action. Principles from the case study are generalized & an explanation of the changing form of collective action is derived from the state/culture framework that accounts for international parallels among movements, eg, opposition to structural adjustment & support for democratic transition. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29945 / ISA / 1994 / 10206

**Walzer, Norman C. & P'ng, Poh C.** (518 Stipes Hall, Macomb IL 61455 [Tel: 309-298-1031; e-mail: walzern@ccmail.wiu.bgu.edu]), **Incentives and Employment Changes in US Cities: A Determinants Analysis.**

¶ Examines the importance of local industrial incentives on changes in employment, by industry, in US cities. The project uses OLS multiple regression analysis with % employment changes as a dependent variable & population size, wealth of city, wage rates, land cost proxies, & other socioeconomic variables as independent variables. Information on incentives implemented by cities is included to test for the effects of these public policy tools. Findings indicate that interest subsidies & tax levels are significant determinants of employment changes, whereas other economic development incentives & overall expenditures are not. The findings are consistent with those of other studies, except that tax levels are relatively more important in this one. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29946 / ISA / 1994 / 10207

**Wanat, Stanislaw** (Akademia Wychowania Fizycznego, ul Marymoneka 34 Warsaw Poland [Tel: 614-92-37]), **The Social Aspects of Illegal Doping in Sports.**

¶ Examines the social aspects of illegal doping among 533 athletes of various disciplines, based on empirical data collected 1990-1992. Results indicate that Ss, though condemning doping in general moral categories, would not hesitate to use it if it would guarantee them success & sport fame. Findings also suggest that in the near future, the phenomenon of illegal doping will intensify, which is confirmed by the increasing number of positive cases discovered in Polish sports as a result of antidoping control. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29947 / ISA / 1994 / 10208

**Wang, Jenn-Hwan** (Dept Sociology Tunghai U, Taiwan 400 [Tel: 886-4-359-0299; Fax: 886-4-359-6223]), **Corporatism and Clientelism in Taiwan's Political Democratization.**

¶ Since the mid-1980s, Taiwan has experienced a process of democratization. However, different from most cases where regimes were violently attacked & transposed, the ruling party, the Kuomintang (KMT), in Taiwan has still firmly held its power during this process of democratization. It is argued that two mechanisms, clientelism & state corporatism, have contributed to this, although these two mechanisms themselves are being transformed in this democratization process. Clientelism is being gradually replaced by class politics, whereas state corporatism is being substituted by a pluralist market type of arrangement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29948 / ISA / 1994 / 10209

**Wang, Juju C. S.** (Graduate Instit Sociology & Anthropology National Tsing Hua U, Hsinchu Taiwan [Tel: 886-35-715131; Fax: 886-35-723691]), **Environmentalism as a Way of Life: Urban Community-Based Environmental Territory in Taiwan.**

¶ Environmentalism is explored as a way of life in Taiwan, integrating Charles Tilly's "ecological triangle" comprising people, space, & activities. Specifically, the transformation of environmentally aggressive people, space, & activities to environmentally defensible ones is discussed. Garbage archaeology & amenity mapping are used to measure the environmental territory of the research communities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



## 94S29949 / ISA / 1994 / 10210

Wang, Wen C. (Dept Sociology Hartwick Coll, Oneonta NY 13820 [Tel: 607-431-4325; e-mail: wangw@newton.hartwick.edu]), **Migration of Academics from P. R. China to the U.S.A.: Implications of Going, Staying, and Returning.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Though the literature on brain drain focuses on imbalances among job opportunities, living standards, & social-family ties between sending & receiving countries as predictors for professional migration, analysis of longitudinal data collected via life histories & structured interviews with Chinese intellectuals both in the US & the People's Republic of China showed that after human capital & sociodemographic variables were controlled, class position was strongly predictive of intentions to emigrate. However, it was mediated through ideological orientation: on the one hand, ideological differences were adopted as a consequence of assigned class status, which in turn prepared individuals to either return to their homeland after a period abroad or migrate permanently; & on the other hand, ideology had an independent effect on migration decisions when class & social background variables were controlled. A theoretical & empirical explanation of individual ideological differences showed that human capital variables & structural variables do not explain all the variance in brain drain from socialist to capitalist countries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29950 / ISA / 1994 / 10211

Wang, Yunxian (Interdisciplinary Studies Gender & Development School Environment/Resources/Development Asian Instit Technology, Bangkok 10501 Thailand [Tel: 662-5245668; Fax: 662-5162126]), **Women's Place in Family and Society: Social Transformation and Gender Relations in China.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ Chinese women gained certain political & economic rights through land reform, marriage law, & direct participation in production during the ideological transformation & socialist construction, 1949-1978. However, women's emancipation has suffered in the recent process of privatization begun in the late 1970s; also, gender relations have become more complicated as social & gender hierarchies are being reconstructed. Here, the complexity of women's situation in the People's Republic of China during this transitional period is explored. Focus is on the gender impact of the ongoing socioeconomic transformation, & the formation & reinforcement of the internalization of women's subordination & acceptance of patriarchal norms. Illustrative examples are drawn from Shanghai. It is argued that economic reform has boosted initiative & production & raised living standards in a short time. In the name of efficiency, however, this process has pushed women to the front line of social transition. Priority for profitability has displaced women from employment, education, & decision making, & forced them into special domains, eg, the service sector, flesh trade. This displacement of women is a fatal reduction in women's power & has attacked women's perception of their own value. It is concluded that women's position will deteriorate if the gender hierarchy is pampered & reconstructed. Consciousness raising among the intelligentsia, state intervention, & the culture of women's protest against gender inequality must be strengthened to halt the process of reinforcing patriarchy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29951 / ISA / 1994 / 10212

Wankhede, G. G. (Tata Instit Social Sciences, Deonar Bombay 400088 Maharashtra India [Tel: 0091-22-5563289; Fax: 0091-22-5562912]), **Social and Educational Problems of the Deprived Sections of India.**

¶ Examines the social & educational problems of the deprived sections—the Scheduled Castes (former Untouchables)—of India. Traditionally, Indian society has been based on hierarchy, & the Scheduled Castes have been deprived of social, economic, & cultural rights & have been engaged in menial occupations with no right to education. They remained victims of suppression & exploitation until independence. During British rule, they had some open avenues for modern, secular education & occupations. At the time of independence, the constitution provided special facilities for their education & employment, including political representation. However, since independence, studies have revealed that their progress is marginal & the entire policy of special treatment needs

reconsideration. However, education continues to be an effective means for their development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29952 / ISA / 1994 / 10213

Warde, Alan (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, LA1 4YL England), **Cultural Change and Class Differentiation: Distinction and Taste in the British Middle Classes 1968-1988.**

¶ A discussion of contemporary change in class structures in the context of cultural distinctions between fractions of the middle class in the UK explores how differences between professionals, managers, routine white collar workers, & the petite bourgeoisie have altered in the sphere of tastes in food, 1968-1988. Secondary analysis of the annual British Family Expenditure Survey is used to explore changes in the internal homogeneity & the external differentiation of middle class fractions. This is placed in the context of the symbolic & cultural meanings of current eating habits. Data are used to evaluate competing theories of consumption. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29953 / ISA / 1994 / 10214

Wardell, Mark & Zajicek, Anna M. (Dept Labor Studies & Industrial Relations Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802 [Tel: 814-865-5425; Fax: 814-863-9545]), **Labor Relations in a Changing Political Economy: The Polish Case.**

¶ While patterns of conflict & accommodation have varied historically across different Polish industries, recent political-economic changes in Poland have disturbed these historical patterns. Coal miners in particular seem out of step with other workers. Prior to the 1980s, coal miners were more quiescent than other workers. In the late 1980s & early 1990s, industrial conflict seems to have quieted in many previously militant industrial settings. However, there has been a significant increase in miners' dissidence during this period, which has resulted in major changes in the industrial relations of the coal mining industry. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29954 / ISA / 1994 / 10215

Warhurst, Christopher (Dept Organization Studies U Central Lancashire, Preston PR1 2HE England [Tel: 0772-893780; Fax: 0772-892917]), **Co-Ordination and Control: The Management of the Kibbutz Labour Process.**

¶ While integrated into the surrounding market economy, the kibbutz, with its own distinctive economy & society, is one of the most conceptually significant, if academically marginalized, noncapitalist modes of production to emerge in the twentieth century. Each kibbutz community exercises usufruct rights, controlling the means & appropriating the full fruits of production. Labor & all resources are socially & collectively allocated & coordinated; management coordinates rather than controls the process. Currently, however, kibbutz society is experiencing a reorganization of the labor process. Management has emerged as a distinct activity controlling rather than merely coordinating the labor process. Data from longitudinal qualitative research of a case study kibbutz & industrial plant is used with labor process & neoinstitutionalist theories, to illustrate the strategies consciously enacted by the kibbutz by which management has attempted to accommodate the market economy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29955 / ISA / 1994 / 10216

Warzywoda-Kruszyńska, Wielisława & Grotowska-Leder, Jolanta (Instit Sociology U Lodz, PL-90214 Poland [Fax: 48-42-78-01-90; e-mail: zsoul@plunlo51.bitnet]), **Pauperization in Poland in the 90s.**

¶ Poland, like other postcommunist countries, faces widespread transformation processes, which have been accompanied by the impoverishment of families & households. Here, defining "the poor" as households that receive means-tested assistance, a random sample of 1,000 poor households in Lodz, a town with 8+% unemployment, responded to questions concerning family structure, financial & housing conditions, extent of dependence on social assistance, social network, self-estimation, & self-satisfaction. Data were also obtained from social workers dealing with these households. Factor analysis is conducted to explore issues & types of poverty, eg, long vs short spells on social assistance, & emergency, occasional, sporadic vs recurrent & permanent poverty. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29956 / ISA / 1994 / 10217

Watanuki, Joji (Sophia U, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 102 Japan [Tel: 03-3238-3561; Fax: 03-3238-3592]), **Governability of Advanced Democ-**

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## racies.

¶ It is argued that advanced democracies (ADs) can be compared only within a global perspective. Domestically, ADs share the common task of how to cope with welfare needs of an aging population, while responding to global tasks. Economically, ADs face the task of homogenization & integration of their respective economic institutions. ADs also face the need of restructuring sociopolitical institutions in response to post-industrial, postmodern, & postnational trends. Finally, ADs, especially large ones & regional configurations (eg, the European Community) must work toward global democratization & sustainable development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29957 / ISA / 1994 / 10218

**Watanuki, Joji** (Sophia U, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 102 Japan [Tel: 03-3238-3561; Fax: 03-3238-3592]), **Political Generations in Japan in Post-World War II—With Some Comparison to the German Case.**

¶ Peter Merkl identified five political generations in Germany in 1993. Here, based on various survey & other data, five corresponding political generations in Japan are identified: a war generation born before 1928, & four postwar generations, born, respectively 1929-1944, 1945-1953, a cohort involved in the political turmoil of the 1960s, 1954-1968, & after 1969, a group currently emerging on the political scene. However, due to such factors as division under the cold war, recent unification of Germany, & integration of Europe, characteristics & implications of these political generations are different in Japan & Germany. Nonetheless, the legitimacy of democracy in Germany & Japan will continue into the future. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29958 / ISA / 1994 / 10219

**Watts, Meredith W.** (Dept Political Science U Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53201-0413 [Tel: 0271-64739; Fax: 011-49-271-740-3911]), **Youth and Xenophobia: Traditions and Transitions.**

¶ During the final years of the former German Democratic Republic there was an apparent increase in xenophobia among East German youth that was quasi-officially studied by the Zentralinstitut für Jugendforschung in Leipzig. Using data from these studies covering 1988-1990, the hypothesis is tested that the rise of xenophobia among young males was related to two primary mechanisms: (1) an expression of fear & threat to their own unsatisfactory socioeconomic position, & (2) a radicalization to the Right as vehicle for alienation from the state (& its official policy of socialist brotherhood with foreign contract workers). It is also hypothesized that this radicalization was intensified by identification with aggressive youth subcultures (eg, skinheads) as a further means for expressing social & political alienation. Results point to male adolescents as the "actionistic carriers" of xenophobia; however, there is evidence of a general increase in the supportive circle of xenophobic approval among both males & females during that period. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29959 / ISA / 1994 / 10220

**Watts, W. David** (Jacksonville State U, AL 36265 [Tel: 205-782-5540; Fax: 205-782-5541]), **Using Ethnography in Cross-Site Evaluations of Substance Abuse Prevention Programs.**

¶ Examines the use of ethnography as a method for the evaluation of the effectiveness of education & prevention programs to reduce the incidence & delay the onset of alcohol & other substance abuse. Across the US, a wide variety of prevention activities have been undertaken by schools, communities, & the federal government. Using ethnography, three prevention strategies are explored. In addition, methodological & theoretical implications of ethnographic cross-site analysis are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29960 / ISA / 1994 / 10221

**Weakliem, David & Heath, Anthony** (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Bloomington 47405), **The Secret Life of Class Voting: Britain, France and the United States since the 1930s.**

¶ Some scholars have claimed that social classes are dying, & have used the relationship between class & vote as an indicator of this process. However, most such studies have used relatively short time periods or a two-class/two-party model. With dichotomous models, it is impossible to distinguish class (or party) dealignment from class (or party) realignment. With short time periods, it can be difficult to distinguish transitory fluctuations from underlying trends. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29961 / ISA / 1994 / 10222

**Weber, Linda R.** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology State U New York, Utica 13504-3050 [Tel: 315-792-7323; Fax: 315-792-7503]), **Social Bonding and Delinquency: Evaluating a Youth Club's Effectiveness.**

¶ Examines whether youth clubs have an impact on the level of its youth members' delinquency, arguing that although some research has indicated that participation in organized types of leisure activity is inversely related to delinquency, the low number of quality studies in the literature makes it impossible to formulate any strong conclusions about the effectiveness of youth organizations in reducing or preventing delinquency. Youth clubs may exert their impact by providing its members with an opportunity to bond to the club. Since it was first proposed by Travis Hirschi in 1969, social bonding theory has been tested with data on youths' bonding to the family & school. Here, data from 297 youths surveyed in sixth & eighth grade with varying levels of participation in a club are used to assess: the ability of clubs to bond to their youth members, & the relationship of such bonding to delinquency. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29962 / ISA / 1994 / 10223

**Weede, Erich** (Forschungsinstitut Soziologie, Lindener Allee 15 D-50931 Cologne Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-221-470-3952; Fax: 49-221-4705180]), **Future Hegemonic Rivalry between China and the West?**

¶ Contends that China is the only plausible candidate to challenge US hegemony. Its economic growth rate is spectacular & the Chinese government seems capable of extracting the necessary resources for waging a hegemonic rivalry from a society that is likely to remain quite poor for at least another generation. Various scenarios are considered for an emerging US-Chinese relationship. The future will depend on the relative speed of the US decline & the rise of China, which would be enhanced by an open global economy. If the West remains united under US leadership, & if creeping capitalism in China leads to creeping democratization later, hegemonic rivalry will probably remain benign & peaceful. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29963 / ISA / 1994 / 10224

**Wehrle-Einhorn, Juanita L. & Wehrle-Einhorn, Robert J.** (Affirmative Actions Programs Wright State U, Dayton OH 45433 [Tel: 513-873-3207; Fax: 513-476-4289]), **Diversity, Stress, and Workplace Conflict Resolution: The Role of Mediation and Mediation Training.**

¶ Assesses the effects of increasing diversity of the workforce on mental health. One means of ameliorating such stress is mediation training, a structured negotiation in which the parties in a dispute devise their own resolution with the assistance of a neutral party. It provides a means of identifying & articulating serious concerns that might otherwise be dismissed, & provides skill in the articulation of needs & interests, as well as offering insight into the dispute resolution process. The social dynamics of mediation in the context of workforce diversity as a stressor are addressed, in addition to mediation training as an ameliorative mechanism. Issues discussed include sex & racial bias in the mediation process, sex difference in negotiation & mediation ability, & the implications of these issues. Consideration is given to the progress made in the Air Force Institute of Technology's pilot program of teaching workers how to use mediation as a conflict resolution & prevention mechanism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29964 / ISA / 1994 / 10225

**Wehrle-Einhorn, Robert J. & Wehrle-Einhorn, Juanita L.** (Air Force Instit Technology, LSL/Bldg 641 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base OH 45433 [Tel: 513-255-7777; Fax: 513-255-8458]), **Censoring Dangerous Words and Ideas.**

¶ Historically, what is now called "political correctness" has been addressed principally in terms of good taste & social sensitivity, usually without an official imprimatur but accomplishing similar results. A new rule has been introduced into the marketplace of ideas, however: the marketplace itself must not be hostile to a class of participants, at least not to the extent that it denies class members an equal opportunity to participate. This rule regulates expression, at least indirectly, on the basis of the content of the ideas expressed, which in the US has usually been prohibited if the government is the source of the regulation. Certain grounds for censorship of expression on the basis of its content would meet near-universal acceptance, but political correctness is not one of those grounds. Thus, the concept of political correctness as a form of censor-



ship sets the scene for a conflict between two fundamental cultural values, which are examined here. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29965 / ISA / 1994 / 10226

Weinert, Rainer (Faculty Economics Free U Berlin, D-1000 33 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-838-4768; Fax: 030-838-4142]), **Problems of the Institutionalization of Work Councils in East German Enterprises.**

¶ Two major considerations shape the present analysis of East German work councils. The first is that the revolution, considered from a purely economic viewpoint, does not fall within the workers' movement tradition of a "revolution of producers," but rather has unfolded as a "revolution of consumers," in which the industrial sector has played no significant role. The second factor is the expansion of West German institutional models into the former East Germany. To take full account of this phenomenon, the establishment of East German work councils is analyzed from an institutional-sociological approach, using survey data from 40 firms & businesses in East Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, & Jean. The main task facing the work councils is to dampen the shock of the inexorable adaption & change programs that usually entail large-scale redundancy measures. It is concluded that without the institutionalization of work councils in accordance with West German labor law, the crisis of transformation would have an even more severe impact on the East German workforce. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29966 / ISA / 1994 / 10227

Weismann, Anabella B. C. (Freie U Berlin, D-1000 33 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-85002125; Fax: 030-85002266]), **The Picture as a Weapon in the Conflict of Elites. On Public and Private Resistance of the Bourgeoisie against the Spanish-Catholic Government in the Netherlands during the Sixteenth Century, as Articulated in the Oeuvre of Pieter Bruegel (1524-1569).**

¶ During the Dutch revolution, as Philip II based his absolutistic, modern, bureaucratic rule on traditional claims of legitimacy, his subjects & parts of the apparatus in their demand for a return to traditional, feudalistic forms of government argued with a modern concept of authority, based on contractual rules. When studying this process, documentary materials, eg, pamphlets, caricatures & prints, graphics, & painting, are of great importance. In the struggle of the Dutch, one can discern a moderate center-party for the Burgundian state under humanistic-Erasman influence. While the separatists' anonymous pamphlets did not target the king, but his "evil advisers," the royalist's pamphlets accused the former of crimes against the Catholic church. Pieter Bruegel's graphics & paintings are distinctly critical toward society & the system, supporting the center-party. He blames the conflicting elites & even the king. This is quite remarkable, as in spite of overall censorship on picture-production & in contrast to anonymous pamphleteers, the artist was identifiable by his style. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29967 / ISA / 1994 / 10228

Weiss, Johannes (U-Gh-Kassel, D-34127 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-561-804-3105; Fax: 49-561-804-3464]), **Certainty and Modernity.**

¶ Certainty & modernity are closely, & dialectically, related. The process of emancipation (ie, intellectual, social, & technical), which is so central for modern culture, necessitates the production, or discovery, of fundamental certainties that have to be radically new, autonomous, & irrefutable. Reason, ie, science, is thought to be the main source & warranty of that "*fundamentum absolutum et inconcussum*" (René Descartes) looked for. The question is, why this endeavour for absolute certainty has led to a situation where modernity & uncertainty, much more than certainty, have become exchangeable concepts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29968 / ISA / 1994 / 10229

Weiss, Otmar & Curry, Timothy J. (Instit Sportwissenschaften U Vienna, A-1150 Austria [Tel: 43-1-9822661-253; Fax: 43-1-9822661-131]), **Sport Identity and Motivation for Volleyball Participation: A Comparison between American and Austrian Top Volleyball Athletes.**

¶ A comparison of motivation for sport participation between US & Austrian top volleyball players, using hypotheses drawn from symbolic interactionist theory. Focus is on whether female athletes in the US &

Austria find the same social recognition & satisfaction through sport, hypothesizing less social recognition & satisfaction in Austria because it is a more conservative country, with less cultural support for the female athlete. Data are from 100 players in Viennese volleyball clubs & 100 college athletes in OH. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29969 / ISA / 1994 / 10230

Wekerle, Gerda R. (Faculty Environmental Studies York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [Tel: 416-736-5252; e-mail: es050020@orion.yorku.ca]), **Canadian Women's Housing Projects: What Housing Does in Women's Lives.**

¶ In Canada, women's organizations & groups have accessed federal & provincial social housing programs to develop permanent housing designed & managed by & for women. This housing is located in both urban & rural areas & is found in all ten provinces. A decade of experience with housing developed by a diverse range of women highlights the myriad ways in which user control of housing can enhance women's quality of life. Housing is viewed by these groups not as a commodity but as a resource that women can utilize to: effect life cycle transitions, encourage mutual aid, & provide opportunities for participation & self-management. Women's own stories detail what housing means in their lives & the life changes they have undergone after access to permanent, safe, & affordable housing. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29970 / ISA / 1994 / 10231

Weller, Jean-Marc (IRESCO CNRS LSCI, 59 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France [Tel: 0033-1-40251068; Fax: 0033-1-40251066]), **Secrets of Powerlessness. The Moral Feelings of Bureaucratic Actors.**

¶ Uses current theories of social action to examine moral aspects of the work activities of bureaucratic actors in a public assistance administration, & points out the importance of feelings of powerlessness, suspicion, or shame concerning the service relation. Explored is how to reconstitute this dimension of what the actors do, & with which methodological implications. The empirical investigations recently imported in French sociological developments from Anglo-Saxon constructivism, interactionism, & ethnomethodology attempt to address this dimension, but the extent to which they are still compatible with more established approaches is questioned. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29971 / ISA / 1994 / 10232

Wellman, Barry & Potter, Stephanie (Centre Urban & Community Studies U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 [Tel: 416-978-3930; Fax: 416-978-7162]), **The Elements of Personal Community Networks.**

¶ To transcend neighborhood & kinship boundaries in the study of communities, analysts have been studying personal communities—the ego-centered interpersonal networks of urbanites. Focus is on whether it is useful to construct a typology for personal communities. Factor analysis is used on 3 Toronto, Ontario, data sets to identify those characteristics of egocentered networks that form the basic elements of personal communities. Findings indicate 4 principal elements: kinship/friendship, contact, range, & intimacy. This typology may be analogous to Parsons's general AGIL formulation for social systems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29972 / ISA / 1994 / 10233

Wellman, David (Instit Study Social Change U California, Berkeley 94720 [Tel: 510-643-7238]), **From Evil to Illness: Medicalizing Racism.**

¶ Focusing critically on the construction of racism as disease, examines the assumptions underlying that clinical-pathological model & argues that they are not supported by empirical evidence. In addition, four ways in which the disease model perpetuates instead of undermines racism are identified, & a construction of racism that analyzes it as a public, rather than private, issue is proposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29973 / ISA / 1994 / 10234

Wells, Amy Stuart (Graduate School Education U California, Los Angeles 90024 [Tel: 310-206-8570]), **Charter Schools in the U.S.: The Next Wave of School Choice Policy.**

¶ Charter school legislation in eight US states is compared to England's grant-maintained schools, examining equity issues inherent in US policies, & focusing on CA legislation & its impact on the Los Angeles Uni-

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fied School District. Critical questions addressed include the central differences between England's grant-maintained & US charter schools, the goals & purposes of the US policymakers, & charter school legislation implementation at the district level. Analysis & conclusions are based on data from in-depth interviews of policymakers, educators, & parents, combined with extensive review of legislation & charter school proposals. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29974 / ISA / 1994 / 10235

**Wenger, Clare G.** (Centre Social Policy Research & Development U Wales, Bangor Gwynedd LL57 2DG (Tel: 0248-382226; Fax: 0248-362029)), **Change and Stability in Support Network Type: Evidence from the Bangor Longitudinal Study.**

¶ Presents findings from a longitudinal study of support networks among Welsh elderly. In 1979, 500+ older people (ages 65-99) living in their own homes were interviewed using a questionnaire. Survivors were reinterviewed in 1983, 1987, & 1991. Analysis of the support networks of 30 survivors took place 1983-1987. A support network typology based on this work is described & observed shifts to different network types between measurement points are identified. Only some types of shift occur, related to preexisting network type. The correlates of change are identified in addition to correlates of shift for each network type & differences between network types in propensity to shift. It is shown how changes in health status, widowhood, bereavement, & moving affect support networks over time. However, preexisting support networks are crucial for stability & support in old age. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29975 / ISA / 1994 / 10236

**Wenger, Dennis E., Aguirre, Benigno & Vigo, Gabriela** (Hazard Reduction & Recovery Center Texas A&M U, College Station 77843 (Tel: 409-845-7813; Fax: 409-845-4491)), **Evacuation under Conditions of Uncertainty: The World Trade Center Evacuation of February 26, 1993.**

¶ The 26 Feb 1993 bombing at the World Trade Center (New York City) killed six people, injured hundreds, & precipitated the evacuation of thousands. Factors that previously have been found to produce panic were evident in this crisis. Nevertheless, while emergent collective behavior occurred there was no mass panic. Reported here are results of a stratified random survey of 415+ tenants of the two towers, focusing on individual perceptions & collective definitions of the crisis setting, individual & collective behaviors, & the emergent social organization of the evacuation. The findings are discussed in light of the literature on collective behavior & disaster research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29976 / ISA / 1994 / 10237

**Wertz, Dorothy C.** (Social Science, Ethics & Law Shriver Center, 200 Trapelo Rd Waltham MA 02254 (Tel: 617-742-0292; Fax: 617-642-0238)), **Geneticists Approach Ethics: A Survey in 37 Nations.**

¶ Questionnaire data were obtained from 5,000 genetics professionals in 37 nations regarding ethical issues in: genetic counseling; screening; indications for prenatal diagnosis; attitudes toward people with disabilities; family participation in DNA linkage analysis; disclosure of genetic information about an individual to spouses, relatives at genetic risk, schools, employers, insurers, & government agencies, against the individual's wishes; privacy of DNA banks & DNA fingerprinting; testing healthy children for adult-onset genetic disorders; sex selection through prenatal diagnosis; carrier screening for cystic fibrosis; use of new reproductive technologies; views on eugenics; & attitudes toward abortions on genetic grounds. Most issues were presented in case vignette form. Professionals were asked how they would act in each situation & why they had chosen this course of action. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29977 / ISA / 1994 / 10238

**Wesolowski, Włodzimierz** (Polska Akademia Nauk Instytut Filozofii & Socjologii, Nowy Świat 72 PL-00330 Warsaw (Tel: 0048-22-267642; Fax: 0048-22-267823)), **Political Parties and the Problem of Political Representation in the Post-Communist Countries.**

¶ Examines the problem of political representation under the conditions of systemic change from a communist society to a democratic market economy, examining changes in Polish economic & political structures, 1989-1993. On a theoretical level, questioned is whether political representation takes place at all under conditions of systemic change, & if so, in what form. Also addressed is the question of whether democracy can

survive without well-established links between the party system & social groups & strata. Three types of deficient representation are examined: undifferentiated, invented, & structured. The heuristic value of Sartori's distinction between the two aspects of representation, ie, who & what, is explored. Under conditions of systemic change this distinction proves to have significant interpretive potential. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29978 / ISA / 1994 / 10239

**Wesselingh, Anton A.** (Dept Educational Sciences Nijmegen U, NL-6500 HD Netherlands (Tel: 80-612341; Fax: 80-615939)), **The Origins of Dutch Sociology of Education Reconsidered.**

¶ Focuses on the theoretical sociological basis of sociology of education (SofE) in the Netherlands, showing that: (1) in its early days, SofE was primarily inspired by the "social problem"; (2) later on, general sociology & especially "grand theory" made important contributions to the theoretical basis of SofE; & (3) on the other hand, mainstream sociological theory in the Netherlands has borrowed very little from specific insights gained in theory & research in Dutch SofE. Analysis is based on a review of sociological textbooks, sociological & other journals, & the proceedings of 10 conferences on SofE held in the Netherlands 1964-1993. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29979 / ISA / 1994 / 10240

**Wessels, Bernhard** (Science Centre Berlin, Reichpietschufer 50 D-10785 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-30-2-54-91-3-15; Fax: 25-49-16-84)), **Macro-Analytical Structures of Economic Interest Organisations in OECD Countries and Socio-Economic Performance.**

¶ An attempt to derive a theoretically informed typology of union systems & employer organizations, focusing on centralization, concentration, fractionalization, & density. Questions concern the degree of structural equivalence or congruence of the union & the employer system of interest organizations, & the relative impact of different structural characteristics on socioeconomic performance. An empirical model tests the impact of structures on conflict behavior, economic policy, & economic performance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29980 / ISA / 1994 / 10241

**Wexler, Philip** (Margaret Warner Graduate School Education & Human Development U Rochester, NY 14627 (Tel: 716-275-8300; Fax: 716-473-7598)), **Radical Theory, Postmodernism and the Sociology of Education.**

¶ Reviews the cultural history & paradigmatic emergence of radical theory in sociology of education (SofE), & describes the transition from radical theory to poststructuralism particularly, or postmodernism generally, as it applies in social science & SofE. Several tendencies of postmodern theory in SofE are described, & a dissenting view is expressed on the value of a postmodern orientation to SofE. The road from postmodernism to a reformulated SofE based on a reconsideration of classical theory & a synthesis of modern social theories is brought to bear on the question of a social theory in education for a new age. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29981 / ISA / 1994 / 10242

**Wexler, Philip** (Margaret Warner Graduate School Education & Human Development U Rochester, NY 14627 (Tel: 716-275-8300; Fax: 716-473-7598)), **From Negative and Critique to Affirmative and Surrender.**

¶ Traditional critical theory interests in self & alienation are discussed in the context of postmodernism. It is argued that altered sociocultural historical circumstances are already encouraging forms of thought & being beyond both the alienation critique of early industrial modernism & postindustrial postmodernism. These bases for change are reviewed & related to several main theoretical tendencies in order to conceptualize a solution to alienation in self for a new age. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29982 / ISA / 1994 / 10243

**Weyer, Robert A.** (Dept Sociology County Coll Morris, Randolph NJ 07869 (Tel: 201-328-5630; Fax: 201-328-5613)), **A Sociological Analysis of Changing Trends in Mental Health Legislation: A Case Study of New Jersey's New Involuntary Civil Commitment Law.**

¶ A study of an involuntary psychiatric commitment law enacted in NJ in 1987 explores whether the law was a product of the vested interests of the mental health organizations & their organizational environment,



based on public documents & newspaper accounts of the legislative history of the law & interviews with persons important to its shaping & passage. Analyzed via an interorganizational field approach, the data demonstrate that mental health policy is the product of a political economy reflecting the interests of major mental health organizations, & that organizational environments stimulate change, but major organizations determine the final product of that change. Results are relevant to three larger issues: (1) the rational/political aspects of public policy making, (2) the delivery of mental health services as an arena of political activity, & (3) the interaction of the mental health environment & its organizations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29983 / ISA / 1994 / 10244**

**Whimster, Sam** (Dept Sociology Guildhall U, London England [Tel: 071-320-1044; Fax: 071-320-1117]), **From Patrimonialism to Max Weber's Agrarian Sociology.**

¶ Sociology as a modernizing science generally has a built-in bias against the rural, which represents traditionalism & backwardness. However, German social & cultural sciences in the nineteenth century stand out as having a prurient bias, in contrast to British, US, & French social science. This is seen by some as evidence of a nonmodernist strain within German thought & its idea of national identity. German sociology's evolution from eighteenth-century Herrschaft & patrimonial theories to Max Weber & nineteenth-century sociology is traced, showing that the rural as a social entity was not jettisoned, as it was by British market theorists such as Adam Smith. The role of bourgeois German novelists in providing a continuity of agrarian outlook between unenlightened patrimonialism & the German bourgeois worldview is also considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29984 / ISA / 1994 / 10245**

**Whitley, Richard D.** (Manchester Business School, Booth St West M15 6PB England [Tel: 44-61-275-6336; e-mail: r.whitley@fs2.mbs.ac.uk]), **The Role of Dominant Institutions in Structuring the Incorporation of Formal Knowledge into High Level Expertise and Work Jurisdictions.**

¶ Relations among formal academic knowledge, training in high level expertise, & practical problem-solving activities vary considerably across fields of practice, as well as across societies. Four major kinds of skills development, certification, & extent of jurisdictional control over tasks & jobs can be distinguished: craft professional, academic professional, contested academic, & research based. These variations result from differences in dominant institutions & characteristics of fields of practice. Of particular importance are: the extent of professional elite power, state licensing, the prestige of modern science & of universities, the level of student demand, the nature of the employment system & labor market organization, & the contextual dependence of problems & issues. Academics in some managerial fields have extended their jurisdictional control in some countries by developing technical skills for dealing with complex, yet well-bounded & general, kinds of problems involving quantitative information. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29985 / ISA / 1994 / 10246**

**Whitley, Richard D., Henderson, Jeffrey, Lengyel, György & Czaban, Laszlo** (Manchester Business School, Booth St West England M15 6PB [Tel: 44-61-275-6336; Fax: 44-61-275-6598]), **Enterprise Type and Strategic Choices in the Emerging Hungarian Market Economy.**

¶ The privatization of large state enterprises in postcommunist Hungary has taken a number of different paths. Five major ones are distinguished here: -1) enterprises expected to remain permanently in state hands, largely for strategic reasons; (2) companies created through the process of "spontaneous privatization," usually owned by combinations of managers, banks, & partners; (3) enterprises currently being privatized through managerial & employee buy-outs; (4) state enterprises sold to foreign investors; & (5) purely private firms. Although these categories are not totally internally homogeneous, they summarize key differences, in particular: the nature of the critical risks & uncertainties faced by enterprises, their key resources & assets, their ability & need to change activities & skills, & preferred growth strategies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29986 / ISA / 1994 / 10247**

**Widmaier, Ulrich, Niggemann, Hiltrud & Merz, Joachim** (Ruhr-U Bochum, D-44780 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0234-700-5172;

Fax: 0234-7094-112]), **What Makes the Difference between Unsuccessful and Successful Firms in the German Mechanical Engineering Industry? A Microsimulation Approach Using Data from the NIFA-Panel.**

¶ For small & middle-sized German manufacturers, economic success is becoming more difficult, given rising costs & increasing international competition. Despite this general trend, some firms are performing well economically. An attempt is made to identify factors that result in success via a microsimulation of data from the NIFA panel on 1,500 firms in the mechanical engineering industry with 20+ employees. The model measures success as the degree to which a firm uses its production capacities in terms of both machinery & labor power. The goal is not to identify a parametric function between independent & dependent variables, but to demonstrate the changes necessary in the independent variables to achieve a predetermined level of success, & to identify strategies that guarantee the greatest number of firms to survive under the restriction of predetermined level of success. On the basis of the results, policy recommendations are formulated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29987 / ISA / 1994 / 10248**

**Wiedenbeck, Michael** (Kappelenplatz 4, D-68239 Mannheim Federal Republic Germany), **The Identification of Group Effect by Multilevel Models.**

¶ The Gibbs sampler is demonstrated as a user-friendly algorithm for the estimation of group effects in multilevel models. The Gibbs sampling technique is explained in general terms & illustrated by simple examples. The main application is the interviewer effects in the data of the ALL-BUS (German General Social Survey), which are modeled by means of a random coefficient model & estimated using the Gibbs sampling method. The results are compared with the corresponding results of other procedures, eg, VARCL. Emphasis is given to the problems of large numbers of groups & of constraints for the parameter estimates. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29988 / ISA / 1994 / 10249**

**Wieland, Norbert** (Harsewinkelgasse 4, D-48143 Münster Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-251-46205]), **The Analysis of Individual Structures of Motives in a Biographical Approach.**

¶ Considers methods for analyzing biographical material to reconstruct individual motive structures. Offered in illustration is a standardization of a hermeneutic process done by experts who had to analyze an opinion on life stories derived from focus interviews with 7 young adults brought up in German foster homes during the late 1970s & early 1980s. The analysis draws on activity theory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29989 / ISA / 1994 / 10250**

**Wiemann, Barbara J. L.** (Mieuwe Amstelstr 34, NL-1011 PM Amsterdam Netherlands [Tel: 31-206221917; e-mail: b.wiemann@pobox.ruu.nl]), **The Care for Unmarried Mothers in Dutch Roman-Catholic Homes.**

¶ Dutch Roman Catholic homes live up to dominant norms about the organization of sexuality, reproduction, & child care. During the 1940s-1960s, unmarried mothers & their children often became outsiders; the mothers were regarded as violators of norms & their illegitimate children as a living embodiment of that violation. The mothers were also a threat to the reputation, self-respect, & socioeconomic position of their family. Although pressure was put on caretakers in the homes for unmarried mothers to cooperate in the process of exclusion, they attempted to integrate the unmarried mothers & their children into society. Analysis examines how this gender work was performed in the 1940s & 1950s & how it has changed. Classical sociological theory—especially the work of Norbert Elias & his Dutch followers—is incorporated in addition to theoretical notions about gender & power developed in women studies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S29990 / ISA / 1994 / 10251**

**Wiemann, Barbara J. L.** (Mieuwe Amstelstr 34, NL-1011 PM Amsterdam Netherlands [Tel: 31-206221917; e-mail: b.wiemann@pobox.ruu.nl]), **Gender- and Intergenerational Relationships as a Task. The Care for Unmarried Mothers in a Dutch Roman-Catholic Home during the Fifties.**

¶ Examines the care given by caretakers in a Dutch Roman Catholic home for unmarried mothers & their children during the 1950s. This care is interpreted as integrational work, as well as gender work. The

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caretakers—mostly women—tried to influence the organization of sexuality, reproduction, & child care, & thereby gender & intergenerational relationships. Research includes primary sources, eg, personal files on clients, minutes of deliberations among caretakers & the managing committee, & annual reports. The theoretical notions are developed in accordance with the grounded theory approach to qualitative analysis. The analytical perspective is influenced by the work of Norbert Elias & his Dutch followers & recent writings about gender & power developed in the field of women's studies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29991 / ISA / 1994 / 10252

**Wiesława, Kozek** (Instytut Socjologii U Warszawski, PL-00325 Poland [Tel: 48-22-27-85-99; Fax: 48-22-27-85-99]), **The Industrial Relations and Problem of Unemployment in Poland.**

¶ There are systematic connections between the patterns of industrial relations & unemployment. First of all, industrial relations under state control are connected with conditions in which unemployment is limited. In a market economy, the state attempts to remedy unemployment. If the state becomes involved in industrial relations, it acts as one of many actors. Industrial relations in Poland today show how previous experiences in the field of unemployment are unsuccessful in a newly developing market economy. Trade unions in Poland have not yet proposed means to cope successfully with unemployment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29992 / ISA / 1994 / 10253

**Wiewiorka, Michel** (CADIS-EHESS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France [Tel: 49-54-24-27; Fax: 42-84-05-91]), **The Use of Racism in Europe.**

¶ Racism has reemerged in the political agenda of Western European countries. Important debates about minorities, national identity, rising unemployment, & exclusion of & the making of an underclass are developing. While between-country differences in expressions of racism are evident, racism is prevalent in Europe due to the end of industrial society, the crisis of the welfare state & institutions, & deep changes concerning national identities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29993 / ISA / 1994 / 10254

**Wiggins, Richard D. & Wale, Chris** (Social Statistics Research Unit City U, London EC1V 0HB England [Tel: 071-477-8000; Fax: 071-477-8583]), **Intergenerational Transmission in Longitudinal Birth Cohort Data Using Multi-Level Modelling.**

¶ Examines family relationships across generations. During the fifth sweep of the 1958 National Child Development Study, when cohort members were age 33, a subsample of cohort members' children ( $N = 2,617$ ) were investigated. Analysis exploring intergenerational transmission requires a complex data structure requiring a multilevel approach, which recognizes the nesting of generational units. Three principal advantages of adopting a multilevel perspective are demonstrated: (1) the ease with which unbalanced data can be accommodated; (2) accommodation of variation at different levels of the hierarchy; & (3) the availability of appropriate software. The approach also opens up new areas of secondary analysis of existing data that are expected to have an impact on research designs concerned with the collection of intergenerational data. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29994 / ISA / 1994 / 10255

**Wihl de Wenden, Catherine** (CERI, 27 rue Saint Guillaume F-75337 Paris Cedex 07 France [Tel: 33-1-4410-8484; Fax: 33-1-4410-8450]), **Flux migratoires croisés de l'Est et du Sud: comparaisons européennes** (Crossed Migratory Fluctuations from the East and the South: European Comparisons). (FRE)

¶ Analyzes the current discourse in European countries in relation to East-West & South-North migration, focusing on whether there is an emerging competition between the East & the South as suppliers of new immigrants, & what types of migratory flows are at stake: brain drain, middle classes, cultural brokers, young people seeking adventure. Several questions are addressed: What perceptions affect European policy making in this field? How does the South perceive the opening up of the East & the European integration process? Do these new trends affect the immigrant populations already in Western Europe? Answers to these questions need to take account of recent global changes, eg, the end of the East-West antagonism, transformations in developing countries & in the Arab world, & changes in the role of the nation-state. In Western Eu-

rope, in particular, major prerogatives in the field of policing, border guarding, & the granting of asylum are gradually being transferred to the European level, where they are confronted with new transnational actors, often acting as pressure groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29995 / ISA / 1994 / 10256

**Wiking, Ehlert** (Dept Social Sciences U Osnabrück, D-49074 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0541-969-4623; Fax: 0541-969-4600]), **The Transformation of the Mode of Participation in Germany.**

¶ German reunification offers the chance to understand more precisely the mode of the prevailing system of participation in the West. East German labor is confronted with the DGB-unions of a free parliamentary democracy & its specific regulation of the participation of interests; & the legitimate West German unions face the new challenges of former socialist farmers & workers. The mutually different signs of integration help to explore the functional structure of modern trade unions in modern societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29996 / ISA / 1994 / 10257

**Wikman, Anders** (Statistics Sweden [Tel: 0946-8783-4930; Fax: 0946-8783-4812]), **Developing Social Indicators.**

¶ The collection of data via surveys using interviews/questionnaires has obvious limitations: the method provides only an indirect assessment of the conditions it is supposed to measure. The results are dependent on how well the respondents fulfill their task as reporters; further, the means of communication leaves an imprint on the results, stemming from its ambiguity & of imprecise use of concepts. Consideration is given to ways of constructing more precise question formulations. Validity tests can help demonstrate that measurement error can be decreased if the precision in the formulation used is increased. At the same time, there are also risks involved in trying to use very precise formulations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29997 / ISA / 1994 / 10258

**Wilk, Liselotte** (Institut Soziologie U Linz, A-4040 Austria [Tel: 0732-2468-291; Fax: 0732-2468-594]), **Changing Structures of Families—Changing Intergenerational Relationships. How Do Austrian Children See Their Grandparents?**

¶ With family structural changes & decreased stability, grandparents are becoming important persons for their grandchildren, holding emotional & instrumental meanings & fulfilling special functions. Data obtained from 2,745 children age 10 & their parents in Austria, through questionnaires, interviews, & composition analysis confirm the hypothesis that grandparents are important family members for their grandchildren, functioning as close emotional partners, leisure-time mates, & caretakers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S29998 / ISA / 1994 / 10259

**Wilkie, Mary E.** (Dept Sociology U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia [Tel: 067-73-2937; e-mail: mwilkie@metz.une.oz.au]), **An Analysis of Territorial Borders and Cultural Boundaries Illustrated with an Australian Case Study.**

¶ Territorial borders strikingly illustrate the constructed nature of social reality. They present a point of both separation & contact & locus of control over a range of cross-border flows in which they process difference by procedures of conversion, dual affiliation, or uniformation. Investigations show that functioning borders are more appropriately analyzed as a series of zones in which controls may be spread rather than an abrupt line. Cross-border flows are a product of differences between politics & the exploitation of these differences are upheld or challenged by different interest groups. In this sense, borders, though territorially fixed, are dynamic, & their social significance may change. These points are illustrated by various examples from around the world & systematically explored in a state border study within Australia. The utility of these analytic distinctions for understanding nonterritorial systems is examined. Cultural groups may be conceptualized as bounded systems even though they often exhibit the open-ended features of networks. Boundaries between cultural groups may be zone-like rather than line-like & their cross-border flows are monitored by volunteer gatekeepers rather than public officials. Government policy in regard to migrant settlement in Australia can be interpreted as contributing to the definition of cultural boundaries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S29999 / ISA / 1994 / 10260

**Wilkinson, John** (Rural Federal U, Rio de Janeiro 22241-020 Brazil [Tel: 55-21-225-8794; Fax: 55-21-205-9569]), **Science and Technology and New Patterns of Competitiveness in Agrofood. The Brazilian Case.**

¶ Argues that the speed with which Brazil's modern agroindustrial sector was consolidated & its subsequent international competitiveness depended on patterns of agricultural innovation that ensured global diffusion, & also on the increasing maturity of the technological packages themselves. New waves of innovation & new institutional patterns governing its diffusion raise a question mark over future conditions of competitiveness. Discussion includes the importance of technological innovation & conditions for its access for the continuing competitiveness of Brazil's principal agrofood sectors—coffee, fruit juice, fresh fruit, meats, milk products, & oils. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30000 / ISA / 1994 / 10261

**Willems, Helmut Eric** (Dept Sociology U Trier, D-54286 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-651-201-2706; Fax: 49-651-201-3969]), **Youth Violence against Foreigners in Germany—Biographical Aspects, Escalation Processes, Generational Factors.**

¶ Given the intense discussion about youth, education, & the recurrence of chauvinism & racism triggered by violent acts against foreigners in recent years, an attempt is made to incorporate empirical data concerning xenophobic attitudes, violent criminals, & the process of escalation. Information concerning biographical & socioeconomic characteristics of the perpetrators is offered. Generational aspects of new xenophobic & nationalistic movements are discussed, highlighting factors underlying the escalation & diffusion of violence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30001 / ISA / 1994 / 10262

**Williams, Claire R.** (Sociology Discipline Flinders U, Adelaide 5001 South Australia), **Lessons from the Unionisation of Flight Attendants.**

¶ Historically, Australian women flight attendants have had an all-women's union (AFAA), influenced but not controlled by male unionism. In 1993, the Qantas airline stewards' union amalgamated with the AFAA to form the FAAA (Flight Attendants Assoc of Australia). Data collected from Australian domestic & Qantas flight attendants since 1980, including 4 surveys of union memberships, interviews with union leaders, & observations of their industrial relations, are used to examine the nature of flight attendant unionization & activism, with emphasis on service work, women, & gender. Explanations for the sustained activism of women & service workers include their strategic location, the nature of the airline industry, the stance of the employer, occupational culture, & community. These are considered in relation to ideas in the academic literature about working women's concerns, "women's ways" of organizing, & work culture & skills developed within the job itself which enhance union activism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30002 / ISA / 1994 / 10263

**Williams, Fiona** (School Health & Social Welfare Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA England [Tel: 0908-654233; Fax: 0908-654124]), **Gender, "Race" and Class in the British Welfare State: Some Implications for the Analysis of Welfare Regimes.**

¶ An attempt is made to translate an analysis of gender, race, & class in the development of British welfare policy into elements of a framework for the analysis of comparative welfare regimes. In GB, the welfare settlement was struck according to a combination of the balance of class forces, the availability of cheap labor, & cultural/political traditions & expectations, all rooted in the historically & nationally specific interrelations of capitalism, patriarchy, & imperialism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30003 / ISA / 1994 / 10264

**Williamson, John B. & Hochman, Gilberto** (Dept Sociology Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167 [Tel: 617-552-8530; Fax: 617-552-3199]), **Old Age Security Policy: The Brazilian Model vs. the Chilean Model.**

¶ Despite the similar origins of the Chilean & Brazilian public pension programs, by the 1980s, Brazil emerged as a model of how, in a Third World nation, pension coverage can be extended to include most of the rural population & many urban workers in the informal sector, while Chile introduced a privatized scheme that has attracted much attention,

& may eventually supplement or replace public social insurance schemes in many Third World nations. Based on analysis of the existing literature, it is concluded that: (1) the Chilean model works for the middle class & employed workers, but not for the poor; (2) it is likely that more developing nations will adopt aspects of the Chilean model to construct a privatized second tier to supplement social insurance-based pension schemes than will phase out social insurance-based schemes in favor of privatized alternatives; (3) the Brazilian system does more than the Chilean system to reduce income inequality; & (4) the Brazilian inclusion of the rural population is likely to be most feasible in nations at a comparable level of development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30004 / ISA / 1994 / 10265

**Willinsky, John M.** (Faculty Education U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z4 [Tel: 604-822-6502; Fax: 604-822-8234]), **Postcolonialism as Applied Sociology of Literacy.**

¶ Postcolonialism represents a particular effort on the part of scholars to address the legacy of colonial attitudes as a prevailing master narrative that remains a force in the popular psyche & an issue in dealing with global issues of race & immigration, nationalism, & globalization, in a post-cold war era. A postcolonial approach to literacy in the schools begins with a brief review of how reading & writing instruction have been used historically, through the colonial system, to position Europe in the world as the rightful center of the civilizing forces. A second area of analysis involves the multiplicity of identities displaced within concepts of race & nation, in themselves, constituted through language acts that include the curriculum. The third area of this postcolonial contribution is pedagogy, focusing on the importance of curriculum content, rather than process, method, & technique. The aim here is to see how the curriculum derives from & perpetuates a colonizing perspective in many subject areas, & how the content of past & current lessons constructs "otherness" within the definition of such concepts as nation, language, & education. It is argued that the debate needs to shift from how literacy serves students to what researchers responsibly owe teachers & students, as a form of intellectual & moral purchase on the world, much as this understanding serves sociologists of literacy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30005 / ISA / 1994 / 10266

**Wilpert, Czarina** (Institut Soziologie/Forschungstelle/Technische U Berlin, D-10623 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-30-314-25089; Fax: 49-30-314-27846]), **Concepts of Citizenship Implications for Racist Ideologies and Ethnic Identity.**

¶ Examines the implications of the right of access to citizenship in the context of de facto long-standing migration & settlement in the Federal Republic of Germany. Discussion includes how definitions of access to citizenship influence everyday ideologies about rights to belongingness as well as the immigrant's view of rights to membership & political participation. Qualitative & quantitative data on naturalization rates, attitudes about naturalization, political organization, & the articulation of interests & claims of the descendants of immigrants in Germany are studied in the context of the evolution & the logic of policies toward foreign workers & ethnic Germans in the post-WWII period. Related to a secondary analysis of data available on immigrant minorities in other countries, it is concluded that experiences of so-defined otherness influences perceptions of legitimate civil rights & political identity with a long-term influence on the political integration & claims articulated by descendants of immigrants. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30006 / ISA / 1994 / 10267

**Wilson, Bruce William** (Union Research Centre Organisation & Technology, 171 Latrobe St Melbourne 3000 Australia [Tel: 613-663-4555; Fax: 613-663-3444]), **Technological Change and Praxis Research: Methodological Issues in the Australian Context.**

¶ A technological change agreement between the Australian Taxation Office & the Public Sector Union has led to the establishment of the Union Research Centre on Organization & Technology (URCOT), which was expected to provide independent research advice to the union during a major transformation of the technologies, business systems, & working environments in the Taxation Office. Following the experience of the *Arbetslivscentrum* in Sweden, URCOT has set up investigative work groups among workers particularly affected by change processes of concern to the union. The emphasis in the research process has been on developing analyses of the issues arising in a manner that contributes to

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action at both local & national levels. Guidelines are offered to assist researchers who wish to work participatively with workers & their unions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30007 / ISA / 1994 / 10268

**Wilson, Bruce William** (Union Research Centre Organisation & Technology, 171 Latrobe St Melbourne 3000 Australia [Tel: 613-663-4555; Fax: 613-663-3444]), **The Welfare of Australian Young People: The Significance of Employment Orientation.**

¶ Over the past thirty years, there has been a steady decline in the number of young people (ages 15-19) employed in full-time, paid work in Australia due to significant structural change in the labor market. In responding to these changes, many young people have chosen to remain in educational institutions for longer periods, but many have been unemployed. Youth suicide, especially among young men, has increased, as has evidence of health & related social problems. Research demonstrates that young people continue to maintain a strong emphasis on gaining full-time employment as the major step in establishing adult status. Policy implications are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30008 / ISA / 1994 / 10269

**Wilterdink, Nico** (Dept Sociology U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands [Tel: 20-5252225-6644623]), **Inequality and Interdependence. Long-Term Developments in the Distribution of Income and Wealth.**

¶ Since about 1980, socioeconomic inequality in Western societies has increased. The question addressed here is how changes in socioeconomic inequality are connected to the basic long-term evolutionary trend of increasing figurational complexity, ie, social differentiation or division of labor & the growth of networks of interdependence. The trend of increasing complexity, which included both industrialization & bureaucratization, occurred within the framework of sharply demarcated & strongly competing nation-states; the links of interdependence between different social classes within each nation-state became stronger, resulting in decreasing socioeconomic inequality. The recent increase of socioeconomic inequality in all Western societies can be explained by the ongoing growth of networks of interdependence which make the boundaries of the nation-state increasingly irrelevant. Part of this process is the increasing international mobility of firms, making them less dependent on any specific national society. Therefore, the power of large international firms with respect to national governments & nationally organized groups, eg, labor unions, tends to increase. Within each national society, the ties of interdependence between various socioeconomic groups are weakening, resulting in growing inequality. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30009 / ISA / 1994 / 10270

**Wimberley, Dale W. & Hoe, Ruan** (Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg VA 24061 [e-mail: wimberly@vtvm1]), **Income Strategies of Rural Chinese Households: A Preliminary Analysis.**

¶ Household income strategies in the Third World help to illuminate the microlevel process of the struggle to maintain & improve quality of life. Smith's (1992) conceptualization of household income types is used in a preliminary examination of the wage & nonwage fractions of rural household incomes in the People's Republic of China, based on survey data from the 1988 Chinese Household Income Project. The means for five components of household income in rural China are estimated: wages, market income, rent, transfers (private & state), & subsistence. The relative weights of these components are compared between rural areas of two provinces integrated into the capitalist world economy in very different degrees: Shanghai & the northwestern province of Shaanxi. Wages make up 66% of rural household income, on average, in highly industrialized, high-income Shanghai, whereas subsistence income is 66% of income in the poorer, more remote province of Shaanxi. However, subsistence income per capita is actually higher in Shanghai than in Shaanxi, continuing to play a critical role in household strategies despite the dominance of wage employment & an industrial economy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30010 / ISA / 1994 / 10271

**Winter, Gerd** (Centrum Europäische Rechtspolitik, Universitätsallee 1 D-28359 Bremen Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49421-2182247; Fax: 49421-2183403]), **Patent Law Policy in Biotechnology.**

¶ The formal notion of the law does not capture the law's impact in policy area analysis as, eg, in environmental protection. Protective regulation

should be distinguished from emancipative & supportive law. Reforming the latter may prove more environmentally protective than the refinement & tightening of regulation. Patent law is discussed as an example for supportive law. A patent provides a limited monopoly for exploiting a quantum of information. Patent law has been expanded to cover genetic information & technology, which speeds up investment & inventiveness in relation to a multitude of new products & processes that pose environmental, ethical, & distributional problems. Contract law provides an example for emancipative law. It is concerned with approximating the interests of the parties to the contract but disregards side-effects on third parties & the environment. Protective regulation in general is prone to fail because it cannot resist the joined pressure based on emancipative & supportive Law. The pressure on & the workload of protective regulation could be reduced by reforming those other bodies of law. For instance, patent law could be redesigned to extend only to clear & rather developed products of human ingenuity, thereby speeding down economic growth, & contract law could be redesigned to reflect externalities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30011 / ISA / 1994 / 10272

**Winter, Ian Charles** (Australian Inst Family Studies, 300 Queen St Melbourne Victoria 3000 [Tel: 61-03-608-6888; Fax: 61-03-608-0886]), **The Radical Home Owner? A Neo-Weberian Theory of Housing Tenure and Social Change.**

¶ Drawing on 86 in-depth interviews undertaken in 3 case studies of social action in the home, neighborhood, & place of employment, it is argued that home ownership can be the basis for oppositional strategies that challenge dominant social relations & resist the sociospatial logic of global economic restructuring. This understanding of the social significance of home ownership is advanced through a neo-Weberian theoretical framework that recognizes: (1) objective inequalities of an economic, political, & cultural nature are constructed through housing tenure; (2) meanings derive from the experience of these inequalities sufficient to cause social action; (3) through such social action, tenure-based social groups form. The locale (public/private), & the extent to which all three dimensions of inequality (economic, political, & cultural) are drawn on in a course of social action, appear indicative of the nature & degree of social change that will result. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30012 / ISA / 1994 / 10273

**Winterton, Jonathan** (Work Organization Research Unit U Bradford, BD9 4JL England [Tel: 0274-384384]), **Multiskilling Training and Industrial Relations: Conflict and Consensus in the New Agenda.**

¶ Addresses several questions concerning multiskilling: (1) Does multiskilling represent the acquisition of significant new skills, or is it a social construct designed to promote flexibility & mask deskilling? (2) Does serious multiskilling exist in practice beyond management rhetoric? (3) What are its costs & benefits to the workforce? & (4) What factors explain its different experiences? The introduction of multiskilling is examined in four sectors: engineering, chemicals, clothing, & coal mining. In each case, the sector framework of training & other initiatives to promote multiskilling is analyzed before investigating the progress toward multiskilling made at one key site. The case studies are illustrative of the leading edge of change rather than as representative of each sector at large. Interviews were conducted with managers & trade union officials in the establishments studied & with senior personnel in the respective training organizations at sector level. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30013 / ISA / 1994 / 10274

**Wippler, Reinhard & Mühler, Kurt** (Wilhelminapark 20, NL-3581 NG Utrecht Netherlands [Tel: 31-30-531967; Fax: 31-30-534405]), **Collective Action and Institutional Changes in East Germany: Some Consequences.**

¶ Addresses the consequences of the institutional changes of 1989/90 in East Germany. After summarizing the main arguments explaining the collective actions resulting in the East German revolution, the institutional changes following the revolutionary events are analyzed. Taking these institutional changes & consequent social problems into account (eg, massive unemployment & slow economic development), an attempt is made to explain reaction patterns (violence, absence of large-scale organized protest, political polarization). Parts of the explanation are considered in view of recently collected data about labor market behavior in the former East Germany. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



94S30014 / ISA / 1994 / 10275

**Witte, Rob** (U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [Tel: 44-203-523523; Fax: 44-203-524324]), **State Responses to Racist Violence in Europe.**

¶ Discusses state responses to racist violence in Europe since 1945, drawing on examples from GB, France, & the Netherlands. Four phases of response are distinguished, characterized by perception of racist violence: (1) as an individual problem; (2) as a social problem by certain groups in society; (3) by society as a social problem demanding action by the state; & (4) as an issue on the political agenda. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30015 / ISA / 1994 / 10276

**Wohlrab-Sahr, Monika** (Institut Soziologie Erziehung Freie U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-455-52-86; Fax: 030-838-5841]), **Conversion Processes: Paradigm Shifts and the Reconstruction of Biography.**

¶ Presents qualitative research on conversion processes from a Christian-secular context to religions or spiritual movements from non-Western cultures. Religious conversions are looked on as paradigm shifts, in a biographical as well as cultural sense. However, a question arises regarding the relation between the new paradigm & the biographical & cultural structures that were overcome. This question is answered with reference to biographical interviews with German converts to Islam & to the Neo-Sannyas movement, which are analyzed by means of a hermeneutic method of interpretation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30016 / ISA / 1994 / 10277

**Wolff, Stephan, Müller, Herrmann & Messmer, Heinz** (Institut Sozialpädagogik U Hildesheim, D-31141 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 05121-883131]), **Witnesses in Court—Credibility as an Interactional Accomplishment in Judicial Settings.**

¶ Explores the credibility of witnesses in the court procedures of inquisitorial criminal law. Discussion includes the institutional nature of how credibility is proceeded, established, & safeguarded in the course of an ongoing interaction between the witnesses & professionals involved. Analysis of audiotaped testimonies, examinations, pleas, & verdicts, numerous observations of court interactions, & written opinions reveals that credibility is not so much the outcome of the participant's negotiations, but a function of special constraints principally used to legitimize court decisions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30017 / ISA / 1994 / 10278

**Wollschläger, Christian** (Fakultät Rechtswissenschaft U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0521-106-4417; Fax: 0521-106-4431]), **Acceptance and Avoidance of Litigation in Japan 1876-1991. The Kawashima Thesis Revisited.**

¶ Caseloads of Japanese civil courts are compared to historical trends in Europe & the US, based on data from official judicial statistics. After the introduction of the modern legal system, Japan made more frequent use of courts than did Western states before 1900. Litigation rates have declined since the beginning of industrialization. Yet, the avoidance of litigation is not a modern phenomenon, as critics of Kawashima have suggested. Evidence is provided by relating caseloads to gross national product: Sweden shows a parallel decline since 1830; but at the same level of the economy, Japanese litigation rates per capita have always been higher than in Western countries. This confirms Kawashima, who explained the avoidance of litigation as a continuance of rural social norms from Japan's feudal period into modern urban life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30018 / ISA / 1994 / 10279

**Wong, Lloyd L.** (Okanagan University Coll, Kelowna British Columbia V1V 1V7 [Tel: 604-762-5445; Fax: 604-470-6001]), **Asia-Pacific Capitalist Migration to Canada: The Global Immigration Market and Impacts on Race and Ethnic Relations.**

¶ Analyzes Asia-Pacific capitalist migration to Canada in the context of the global economy, capitalist expansion, & Canadian immigration policy. Specifically, Canada's business immigration program, which operates in a global immigration market, is compared to the programs of Australia & the US, assessing the nature & extent of Asia-Pacific business immigration in parts of the Pacific Rim as part of the globalization process. These countries' migration policies have linked human migration with the flow of capital. The impact of this migration on ethnic relations in

Canada is also assessed, presenting results from a recent survey conducted in Vancouver, British Columbia, of Asia-Pacific business immigrants. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30019 / ISA / 1994 / 10280

**Wong, Lloyd L.** (Okanagan University Coll, Kelowna British Columbia V1V 1V7 [Tel: 604-762-5445; Fax: 604-470-6001]), **Chinese Capitalist Migration under the Canadian Business Immigration Program.**

¶ Outlines the evolution of Canadian policy on business immigration as expressed in its Business Immigration Program, in effect since the late 1970s, but only recently gaining prominence. Secondary data are presented to illustrate the demographic, economic, & social effects of the policy & its recent shifting emphasis. Currently, the majority of business migrants are Chinese capitalists from Hong Kong, Taiwan, & Singapore; focus is on their participation in the program. Data are presented from a 1992 survey of approximately 300 Chinese business immigrants in Vancouver, British Columbia, illustrating aspects of these migrants' social adaptation & their race & ethnic relations in Canadian society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30020 / ISA / 1994 / 10281

**Wood, Robert E. & Deppen, Monika** (Dept Sociology Rutgers U, Camden NJ 08102 [Tel: 609-225-6013; e-mail: wood@camden.rutgers.edu]), **Cultural Tourism: Ethnic Options and Constructed Otherness.**

¶ A survey of literature exploring the interrelationships between tourism, ethnicity, & the state notes that the encounter between tourists & locals is profoundly structured by other, often "invisible" actors, eg, the host state. Specific forms of "otherness" are socially constructed via complex processes that almost always implicate other institutional spheres & affect intergroup relationships. Particular attention is given to the role of the state in sanctioning particular notions of culture & ethnicity, to the range of mechanisms by which the choice of ethnic options, & how the construction of versions of otherness influences broader relationships between the state & diverse ethnic groups in the host society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30021 / ISA / 1994 / 10282

**Wortman, Ana** (Institut Investigaciones Facultad Ciencias Sociales, 1114 Buenos Aires Argentina [Tel: 0054-1-962-9942; Fax: 0054-1-962-2531]), **New Cultural Identities in a Postmodernism Culture.**

¶ A description of how the debate about modernism & postmodernism has opened a new road to understanding changing cultural process in the last two decades. Another rationality constitutes the processes of socialization of people, public space, politics, & everyday life in mass media culture. In consequence, this culture produces a new kind of individual & subjectivity that configures social processes. Postmodernism introduces a new sensibility that illuminates other dimensions of society that contribute to a culture theory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30022 / ISA / 1994 / 10283

**Wouters, Cas** (Hogeweg 8, NL-1098 CB Amsterdam Netherlands [Tel: 20-6655294]), **Etiquette Books and Emotion Management in the 20th Century: The Integration of Classes and Sexes.**

¶ A comparative study of changes in twentieth-century US, Dutch, English, & German etiquette books, focusing on connections between changes in ranking & formality, especially with regard to classes & sexes, & changes in emotion management. Diminishing social & psychological distance between people of different class & rank has led to growing openness or familiarity, & a rising trend toward "unconstrained self-constraint," interpreted as symptoms of expanding social integration & identification processes. There is also a diminishing social & psychological distance between the sexes, & changes in the demands on emotion management in the process of women's social integration & emancipation. A sketch of the expansion of upper & middle class women's sources of power & identity focuses on aspects such as the decline of chaperonage & the development of codes of behavior for new situations. Also discussed are the war between old & new relational ideals & sources of power, & concomitant feelings of ambivalence in both women & men. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30023 / ISA / 1994 / 10284

**Wright, Cecile Yvonne** (Dept Applied Social Studies Nottingham Trent U, NG1 4BU England [Tel: 0602-418418; Fax:

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0602-486813)). **Ethnic Relations in British Schools.**

¶ To explore the school experience of ethnic minority pupils in the UK, ethnographic studies were conducted of a multiethnic secondary & a primary school. Both studies involved the extensive use of observational & interview data to explore the daily character of school life. Documented aspects of schooling included: (1) the interactions between indigenous white teachers & ethnic minority pupils, especially as they relate to academic selection & matters concerning school discipline; (2) analysis of pupils' responses in relation to their particular experience of school & how they drew on cultural resources of their home backgrounds; & (3) pupils' progress in terms of survival & accommodation strategies within the school contexts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S30024 / ISA / 1994 / 10285

**Wright, Edmund** (3 Boathouse Court Trafalgar Rd, Cambridge CB4 1DU England [Tel: 0223-3502-56]), **The Fictive in Ideology.**

¶ Although several writers have acknowledged the fictive & narrative elements in ideology, there has been little theoretical attempt to account for its importance. John Thompson, eg, who has recently called for an examination of "the misuse of the story," nevertheless does not give any analysis of its place in ideology. He relies on Clifford Geertz, who, though speaking of social forms as "acted documents," does not examine what Victor Turner, another anthropologist, better describes as a "dramatic dialectic." A recent philosophical view is brought to bear on the fictive in ideology, a development of an application of the "irony model" to social forms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S30025 / ISA / 1994 / 10286

**Wright, Talmadge & Haymes, Stephen** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626 [Tel: 312-508-3451; e-mail: twright@orion.it.luc.edu]), **Marketing Urban Cultural Landscapes: The Intensification of Consumptive Pleasure and Productive Despair.**

¶ The contemporary cultural landscape of the postmodern city is characterized by marketed cultural representations of an "exotic other," from appropriated African-American, Latino, Asian, Native American, & other cultural forms. The use of marketing culture strategies to construct urban spaces for consumption & desire intensifies the relationship between hierarchically organized social spaces & pleasure within the context of corporate capitalism. As the city reconstructs historical districts & creates spaces for stores to increase the intensity of consumptive pleasure, the increased surveillance, physical isolation, & marginalization of the populations represented as the exotic other intensifies productive despair. Within the context of a post-Fordist decline in worker living standards, the increase in class, gender, & racial divisions, & a rise in the general level of urban violence, the design of consumptive pleasure spaces assumes a more Disneyworld-like fantasy appearance. An attempt is made to integrate these observations of marketing culture & cultural colonization within a larger theory of production & consumption related to the processes of city building in the 1990s. Possible strategies of resistance & subversion to this process are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S30026 / ISA / 1994 / 10287

**Wright, Talmadge & Roberts, Michael** (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626 [Tel: 312-508-3451; e-mail: twright@orion.it.luc.edu]), **Homeless Collective Empowerment Strategies: San Jose, California vs Chicago, Illinois.**

¶ Participant observation fieldwork & interviews conducted 1990-1992 in San Jose, CA, & Chicago, IL, are compared to document a different conception of homeless empowerment. The establishment of the Student-Homeless Alliance in San Jose fostered a strategy of collective empowerment, as did the establishment of Homeless on the Move for Equality & the "Tranquility City" homeless encampments in Chicago. In both cases, individual empowerment was subordinated to collective empowerment based on the formation of homeless community. Contrasts between the actions of both groups are highlighted in reference to local city politics & theoretical schema offered drawing on the insights of Deleuze & Guattari, Michel Foucault, Henri Lefebvre, & de Certeau. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S30027 / ISA / 1994 / 10288

**Xie, Yu & Hannum, Emily** (Population Studies Center U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48104-2590 [e-mail: yuxie@umich.edu]), **Earnings Inequality in Urban China: Consequences of Economic Reforms.**

¶ While post-1978 economic reforms have clearly brought about rapid economic growth & high levels of personal income unprecedented in modern Chinese history, little is known about their consequences on the redistribution system in the People's Republic of China. Here, data obtained in a 1988 national survey of 9,009 urban Chinese households are used to examine the impact of reforms on earnings inequality, noting which segments of the population have benefited, & on earnings determinants. Capitalizing on the fact that the pace of economic reforms has been regionally uneven, the degree of economic reforms is measured through aggregate economic indicators at the city level from external sources. Analysis first correlates measures of earnings inequality with indicators of economic reforms, & regresses personal earnings as a function of variables measuring human capital (eg, education & experience) as well as political capital (eg, being a party member or a government official), examining whether the residual variance correlates with economic reforms variables. Next, a multilevel approach is used to test the hypothesis that market forces behind economic reforms are conducive to a more meritocratic system & thereby have increased the importance of human capital & decreased the importance of political capital. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S30028 / ISA / 1994 / 10289

**Yadov, Vladimir A. & Danilova, Elena N.** (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, 117259 Moscow Russia [Tel: 1289109; Fax: 095-1289161]), **Individuals in Social Space: Social Identifications in Changing Russia.**

¶ Examines findings of several nationwide surveys of adults carried out regularly during the last two years in Russia. Interviews focused on feelings of belongingness to particular social groups & communities. Criteria elaborated for the response-set (groups & communities) were: group size; sociostrata position; involvement in social networks; value-biased solidarity (political, cultural, national, citizenship, etc); & locus control. Data reveal quite a stable hierarchy of groups & communities in people's social identifications. The dominant position is occupied by family & small groups, which provide adaptation, security, & feelings of social respect. The groups by sociostrata position & value-biased solidarity play less important roles in creating people's social space. Factor analysis reveals patterns of social identification determined by: active-passive personal life strategies; real-symbolic construction of social space; conformity-unconformity of social behavior; & material-ideal orientation in life success. The patterns of social identification & their combination vary for different groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S30029 / ISA / 1994 / 10290

**Yahya, Diallo, Pour une approche théorique et méthodologique de la problématique des areas regionales** (A Theoretical and Methodological Approach to the Problematic of Regional Areas). (FRE)

¶ Regional aspects of culture, geography, & history are identified & defined, using a conceptual & institutional approach, focusing on the notions of space in civilization, community, & the state-people link. While the new world order is noted for increasing unilaterality, the development of pockets of resistance to a united Europe represents an alternative outcome of the conventional nationalist agenda. Within these pockets, hegemonic interests are polarized, ethnocracy & political tribalization are returning, & religious, social, & interethnic conflicts are intensifying. A cultural integration strategy, linking peoples & communities & constructing new identities, is proposed. Affecting people in all areas of the world, this centralization will uncover new spaces of solidarity, cooperation, interdependence, & unity within economic, cultural, & strategic geopolitical realms. It is argued that regions are the basis for civilized & cultural spaces. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S30030 / ISA / 1994 / 10291

**Yajima, Masumi** (Faculty Economics Meikai U, Urayasu Chiba 279 Japan [Tel: 81-473-55-5120; Fax: 81-473-55-5420]), **Management for Promotion of Sport Performance and Finances Scale—A Case Study on Sport Organization in Japan.**

¶ Explores the relation of finances scale & management for promotion of sport performance in sport organizations, drawing on mail questionnaire data from 44 sport organizations belonging to the Japanese Olympic Committee. Analysis suggests that differences in finances scale of sport organizations influence the character of the management system, the situation of resources supply, performance evaluation, etc. The relation of finances scale & sport performance in international competition is also examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30031 / ISA / 1994 / 10292

**Yakovovich, Valery** (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England [Tel: 44-203-523545; e-mail: [sopab@csv.warwick.ac.uk](mailto:sopab@csv.warwick.ac.uk)]), **Social Change in the Former USSR, Young Generation and Transition to Marriage.**

¶ Contains that the behavioral patterns of any young generation are influenced by its social environment & by the older generation: the former is more important in a situation of drastic social change while the latter works more efficiently under stable conditions. Such changes can be fast or slow depending on a particular combination of environmental & generational factors, which complement each other. Here, this theoretical conception is applied to a study of the transition to first marriage by an age cohort born 1964-1966, drawing on data from the longitudinal project "Paths of a Generation" collected in the Baltic republics, Byelarus, & Karaganda oblast of Kazakhstan. It is hypothesized that the probability of marriage increases as an individual reaches the age of his or her father or mother. Parental patterns become unimportant, if the social conditions of the younger generation are different from the older one, or if individuals move upward in the social structure. Using piecewise constant exponential event-history models with time-dependent covariates, a strong effect of parents' experience is found that is not absorbed by social mobility of children. Recent social change increases the hazard rate to get married for Latvians & Estonians, who associate the decision with a contribution to national revival, & decreases it significantly for all others, due to economic deprivations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30032 / ISA / 1994 / 10293

**Yamagishi, Toshio, Yamagishi, Midori & Cook, Karen** (Dept Behavioral Science Hokaido U, N10 W7 Kita-ku Sapporo 060 Japan [Fax: 011-81-11-74-72-858]), **Trust and Commitment.**

¶ It is often argued that Japanese society is characterized by a high level of interpersonal trust when compared to US society. It is argued here that Japanese society may be characterized by a higher level of "particularistic trust"—trust between specific partners—due to more ubiquitous networks of mutually committed relations than in the US. On the other hand, the level of "general trust"—trust in human benevolence—is predicted to be lower in Japan than in the US. Theory behind these predictions & some empirical findings, including results of a cross-cultural experiment & questionnaire survey, are presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30033 / ISA / 1994 / 10294

**Yamaguchi, Kazuo** (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 [e-mail: [yama@cicero.spc.uchicago.edu](mailto:yama@cicero.spc.uchicago.edu)]), **Logbilinear Partial Association Models of Status Attainment.**

¶ After reviewing extant methodological tools for studying social stratification & mobility, logbilinear partial association models are applied & extended in an attempt to re-characterize the basic status attainment of Blau-Duncan's concept of "process of stratification" from father's occupation to son's education & occupation using the following model for the I\*J\*I table. OCG-I & OCG-II data are used for two early time periods, & pooled General Social Survey data for three more periods, focusing on: (1) the characteristics of status & nonstatus dimensions of association, separating direct & indirect ones; & (2) how each dimension of association changed over time. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30034 / ISA / 1994 / 10295

**Yamaoka, Kazuo** (School Jurisprudence Teikyo U, Hachioji Tokyo 192-03 Japan [Tel: 81-3-3964-1211; Fax: 81-3-3961-1145]), **Classification and Contingency Table.**

¶ In the social, behavioral, & medical sciences, categorical scales exist for measuring attitudes & opinions on various issues & demographic characteristics, eg. gender, social class, & stage of a disease. For analyzing categorical data, bivariate association analysis & multivariate model building have been developed. In considering the robustness of the association, however, one cannot ignore the effects of confounding factors. Considered here is the validity of the association of two categorical variables with being free from confounding factors, using a contingency or cross-classification table. Results of various applications are summarized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30035 / ISA / 1994 / 10296

**Yanai, Takaharu** (Statistics Bureau Management & Coordination Agency, 19-1 Wakmatsucho Tokyo 162 Japan [Tel: 03-5273-1160;

Fax: 03-5273-1184]), **The Status Quo of the Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities of Japan.**

¶ The Statistics Bureau of Japan has conducted time-use surveys every 5 years since 1976. Here, described is the 1991 survey in which 250,000 persons, age 15+, reported basic characteristics, & allocation of time by precoded activities for 2 consecutive days, of major leisure activities. The data allow analysis of recent trends of time allocation, differences of time allocation according to lifestyles, changes in the roles of men & women, regional differences of time allocation, & the relationship between decreasing working hours & increasing leisure hours. Implications for policy making, company management planning, & academic studies are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30036 / ISA / 1994 / 10297

**Yaneva, Dominika A.** (Centre Science Studies Bulgarian Academy Sciences, BG-1000 Sofia [Tel: 359-2-44-54-79; Fax: 359-2-80-31-36]), **Metascience as a Rigorous Science. Alternatives to Constructivism in Providing an Integral Image of Science.**

¶ A generation of science & technology (S&T) scholars tried hard to challenge former concepts claiming specificity of scientific enterprise, rigidity of science self-regulatory norms, & quality of knowledge content. A "socially-constructed science" these enthroned instead, as methodological mainstream in S&T studies. Examined here is what was clarified & what remained obscured by constructivist explanatory patterns? Possibilities of achieving a metatheory about science are explored, along with questions this would raise about the proper nature of science? It is argued that constructivist S&T trends have not been so radical as claimed. An alternative perspective is outlined, & it is queried whether modern metascience will dare to become a rigorous science itself. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30037 / ISA / 1994 / 10298

**Yanitsky, Oleg N.** (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, ul Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 b5, 117259 Moscow [Tel: 095-930-56-38; Fax: 095-128-91-61]), **Environmental Movement in Post-Totalitarian Russia: Some Conceptual Issues.**

● Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prices: \$8.50 US/Canada; \$10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

¶ The environmental movement (EM) is the only genuine new social movement in Russia & other states of the former USSR, but recently, the EM has undergone profound transformations. The goal here is to build a theory of a new social movement under conditions of a rapidly changing & risk-laden posttotalitarian society. The EM's context is conceptualized by paradigms of "system exemptionalism" & "system adaptation," which reflect the current situation in Russia. Particular attention is paid to the simultaneous influence on the EM transformations of changing contexts (local & global) & internal transformations of the EM. Some political consequences of these changes are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30038 / ISA / 1994 / 10299

**Yawney, Carole** (Atkinson Coll York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [Fax: 705-489-3783]), **Building a Pan-Ethiopia Nation: The Role of Rastafari Women.**

¶ Discusses how Rastafari women negotiate the complex relationship between gender, race, & class issues, in light of their overriding focus on building a Pan-Ethiopian Nation based on the Afrikan family. Focus is on the Caribbean-Diasporic connection, examining how the globalization of Rastafari, & the experiences of Rastafari women outside of the Caribbean, have affected the Rastafari movement dynamic in Jamaica & elsewhere in the Caribbean. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30039 / ISA / 1994 / 10300

**Yokoyama, Minoru** (Kokugakuin U, Shibuya-Ku Tokyo 150 Japan), **Enforcement of the Police for Coping with Organized Crime in Japan.**

¶ A 1989 Japanese White Paper revealed that police enforcement for coping with organized crime was characterized by four periods after WWII. Historical documents are drawn on to analyze relations in these four periods between the police & organized criminal groups, above all, the *Boryokudan*, or *Yakuza*. Immediately after WWII there was a close relationship between the police & the *Boryokudan*. After Japan achieved a high-growth economy the police improved their human resources & equipment for maintaining security & order, but failed to eradicate the

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*Boryokudan*. Attempting to deprive the *Boryokudan* of their prosperity, the Law to Prevent Unjust Activities of the Members of *Boryokudan* was enacted in Mar 1992. Focus here is on how the police are coping with the *Boryokudan* under this new law. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30040 / ISA / 1994 / 10301

**Yoldi, Inmaculada Serra** (U Valencia, E-46010 Spain), *Las instituciones sociales para menores: el papel de los educadores* (Social Institutions for Minors: The Part of Educators). (SPA)

¶ Analyzes the influence of community & institutional social control on the social integration of boys & girls from broken families, & with manifested behavior problems. An attempt is made to reveal how the identity of the outsider is formed & the influence that public institutions of social control have on this process. To evaluate the effects produced by internment, it is important to establish a relationship between the family, the child, & the social workers within the institution. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30041 / ISA / 1994 / 10302

**Yu, Ping** (CSR Inc, 1400 Eye St NW Suite 300 Washington DC 20005 (Tel: 202-842-7600; Fax: 202-842-0481)), *Evaluating School-Based Substance Abuse Prevention Programs: An Integrated Approach*.

¶ Quantitative & ethnographic data from a national cross-site evaluation are used to assess the effectiveness of 4 school-based substance abuse prevention programs in affecting knowledge, attitudes, & behavior relative to alcohol & other drugs among high-risk secondary school students in the US. This integrated approach to data collection will help determine which prevention strategies are effective in preventing high-risk youth from involvement in alcohol & other drugs, & also to provide information on the process through which desired prevention outcomes are achieved. On a broader scale, results will help policymakers & program developers make informed decisions on which prevention strategies, under what conditions, should receive priority funding consideration. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30042 / ISA / 1994 / 10303

**Zabludovsky, Gina** (Cerrada Monte Kamerún 42 PH, Mexico 11000 DF (Tel: 525-520-7840; Fax: 525-294-86-33)), *Globalization and "Domestic" Politics*.

¶ Addresses theoretical problems faced by contemporary sociology & political science in relation to explaining political action in a global society. New meanings are suggested for classical political concepts, eg, democracy, sovereignty, & autonomy of the national state in relation to the distinctions between domestic & international policy, & between the geographical borders of the national state & the global influence of political action. Also considered are other social phenomena, eg, social stratification & new social movements, in the global context, & related challenges for sociology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30043 / ISA / 1994 / 10304

**Zacher, Lech W.** (Dept Political Science U Maria Curie-Skłodowska, PL-20080 Lublin Poland (Fax: 4822-322184; e-mail: zachtech@plumcs11.earn)), *The Environmental Movement in Poland: Evolution and Decline*.

¶ The environmental movement in Poland was not only historically, but economically, politically, & socially conditioned. History is seen as an ecologically negative heritage. Sociopolitical & economic factors forming environmental consciousness are assessed, & Eastern Europe's environmental situation after WWII is outlined. The need for an environmental movement is stressed; at present, internal & external factors, old & new organizations, politics, & ideology seem more important. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30044 / ISA / 1994 / 10305

**Zakharieva, Mariana** (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia (Tel: 3592-883837; Fax: 3592-803791)), *The Challenge of Sustainable Development: Education for Educators*.

¶ Arguing that sustainable development is impossible without adapting education to its principles, a case study is presented here to critically analyze the current state of & prospects for ecologization of the Bulgarian educational system, focusing on the need for new value orientations, knowledge, skills, & practical attitudes. The introduction of the ecologi-

cal dimension is interpreted as a modern educational innovation. The contribution of teachers & educational decisionmakers is crucial for the success of the innovation. Thus, university education must be substantially reformed to meet the ecological reorientation requirements of secondary school teaching. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30045 / ISA / 1994 / 10306

**Zakharieva, Mariana** (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia (Tel: 3592-883837; Fax: 3592-803791)), *The Transition to Market Economy in Bulgaria: Challenges to Education*.

¶ A crucial issue in the current restructuring of the Bulgarian economy is the quality of the labor force. Statistical data & results of sociological studies suggest that the content, organization, & methods of vocational training lag behind the demand for necessary technological, economic, & social innovations vital to a modern production system & market competition. Specifically, organizational principles typical of central planning remain intact, & the development of worker competence, skills, & attitudes has not been adjusted to situations dominated by private entrepreneurship. Ways to reorganize vocational training under the conditions of continuing economic crisis, political instability, & cultural disintegration have yet to be determined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30046 / ISA / 1994 / 10307

**Zaluar, Alba** (U Estado Rio de Janeiro, 22260-000 Brazil (Tel: 55-21-2469088; Fax: 55-21-2641142)), *Women of Bandits: Crime and Virile Cultures*.

¶ Addresses violent & organized crime & the secondary roles women play in it, drawing on ethnographic data from a poor neighborhood in Rio de Janeiro & statistical data from official sources. Today in Brazil, in an international historical context, revolt in the face of injustice & hypocrisy is lost in acts of violence that escape comprehension & are increasingly attributed to an absolute evil, in which women are nothing more than bit actresses or victims. Some poor women have succeeded in overcoming the new social roles imposed on them by the economic, political, & military system of drug traffic, where they figure, together with children, as the main preys. Some reaffirm themselves as subjects by changing themselves & their lives choosing conventional feminine roles, while others try to escape from violence by taking arms themselves, & embodying male attributes. Analysis draws on modern criminology & feminist psychoanalysis, as well as on the theoretical approach suggested by Donzelot & Michel Foucault. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30047 / ISA / 1994 / 10308

**Zammit, Edward L.** (Workers' Participation Development Centre U Malta, Msida (Tel: 356-340251; Fax: 356-336450)), *The Role of Research in Workers' Education for Participation: The Case of Malta*.

¶ Argues the case for research as an integral part of the process of workers' education for participation. Drawing on the writings of Paulo Freire (1970) & G. Kester (1980), it is contended that effective education should aim at a transformation of the workers' subculture to promote participation. Likewise, research should be policy oriented & carried out within a collaborative framework—involving both academic researchers, workers, & their leaders in exploring existing institutions of participation, worker representation, & the objectification of participative values. Research should also be conducted on specific areas relevant to worker participation, eg, occupational health & safety, & the introduction of new technology. An evaluative case study is presented of the Workers' Participation Development Centre at the U of Malta. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30048 / ISA / 1994 / 10309

**Zamudio, Lucero & Toledo, Alvaro** (U Externado, Colombia (Tel: 571-3418158; Fax: 571-3418158)), *Housing and Life's Sense in Popular Sectors: Relationship between Rural Migrants and Urban Patterns*.

¶ In Colombia, massive rural-to-urban migration during the 1950s & 1960s was due to both rural violence & demographic transition. Whole families were displaced without economic resources or any skills for urban labor, & arrived with no housing or source of income, two areas that help reestablish meaning & integrate immigrants to the rest of the city. Thus, housing acquisition becomes the center point of family activities, offering an expectation of some future income by either renting a part of the house, or by using it as a shop or small factory. Here, life history

data from migrants to Bogotá, supplemented by secondary data on the city's development & population growth, are used to investigate the impacts of housing in the organization of their life goals, & as an economic strategy to deal with the living conditions of growing urban slums. It is demonstrated that the process of attainment & progressive home building is a main integrating axis between the migrant families & urban life, helping them cope with social, cultural, & economic uprooting, & becoming a tool for social mobility. The lack of additional integrating axes following this process constitutes a crisis point for the family organization, particularly for its youngest members. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S30049 / ISA / 1994 / 10310**

**Zapf, Wolfgang** (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin Sozialforschung, D-10785 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 30-25-491-503; Fax: 30-25-491-684]), **Alternatives of Societal Development.**

¶ In theories of social changes & modernization on the societal level, an interesting problem is the criteria for alternative developmental paths toward medium-term goals (eg, economic take-offs, universal suffrage) or long-term goals (eg, the welfare state) & alternative outcomes. Variations in origins, sequential links, & results must be considered, along with the meaning of path dependency. Starting with classical examples from B. Moore & Stein Rokkan, alternative developmental paths of recently transformed societies are investigated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S30050 / ISA / 1994 / 10311**

**Zaret, David** (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Bloomington 47405 [Tel: 812-855-3430; Fax: 812-855-2818]), **Petitions and the Invention of Public Opinion in the English Revolution.**

¶ The invention of public opinion in the seventeenth-century English revolution is an important case for analysis of the origins of a public sphere in politics. Transformations in the traditional political practice of petitioning are analyzed. The impact of petitioning increased the scope of political communication & altered its content & utility. The invention of public opinion was a practical accomplishment that appeared in advance of formal theories of liberal democracy. Theoretical implications of this analysis militate strongly against pessimistic assessments of liberal democracy that derive from critical theory & postmodernism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S30051 / ISA / 1994 / 10312**

**Zarina, Inna & Eglite, Parsla** (Inst Economics, 19 Turgeneva Str Riga LV-1524 Latvia [Tel: 371-2-227474; Fax: 371-2-228784]), **Diversity of Leisure Interests in Latvia.**

¶ The impact of the transition from totalitarianism to democracy & a market economy on leisure activities in Latvia is examined, based on a 1992 survey of residents of Riga & rural areas (N = 1,809 & 866, respectively). Findings reveal that respondents are more interested in leisure than in business or law. Men expressed the greatest interest in technology, nature, sports, keeping fit, & politics; women are most interested in nature, keeping fit, fashion, moral affairs, & folklore. The degree of interest differs by age: sex, fashion, & rock music are more popular among younger Rs. Men's interest in sports & sex is approximately twice that of women. Analysis of the frequency of leisure interest coverage in the mass media suggests that in Latvia the leisure needs & interests of the population, especially those of women, are not being met. The divergent leisure interests of spouses is a common source of marital dissatisfaction. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S30052 / ISA / 1994 / 10313**

**Zborovsky, Garold** (Ural State Vocational Pedagogic U, Ekaterinburg 620012 Russia [Tel: 343-2-319-463; Fax: 343-2-319-463]), **Systems of Vocational Education in Different Countries: Some Reports of Correlation.**

¶ Compares different models of vocational training systems in the modern world. The so-called "market" model in the US, Japan, GB describes the vocational training process as almost independent from the state. The "school" model defines vocational training systems as strongly dependent on the state (France, Italy, Sweden, Russia, Poland, & Hungary): the state plans, organizes, & controls all vocational training. The third model ("dual system") characterizes the role of the state that creates conditions for vocational training activities of private companies (the main part) & public schools (eg, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Austria). The task of sociology is to reveal the social efficacy are each model from the point of view of social groups, & individual interests. Some criteria

for this efficacy are defined: (1) correlation (interdependence) between socially & productively necessary education in vocational training; (2) perspectives for young people opened by each model; & (3) attitudes of different groups & strata of youth in vocational training. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S30053 / ISA / 1994 / 10314**

**Zdravomyslov, Andrej** (Russia Independent Inst Social & National Problems, Moscow 129256 [Tel: 181-01-13; Fax: 187-89-22]), **Reforms in Russia in the Light of the Sociology of Conflict: An Analysis of Interpretations.**

¶ Criticizes interpretations of reforms in Russia that are based on the theory of class struggle & the concept of totalitarian society. As an alternative, the theory of political space with four fields of communicative actions is elaborated. These fields consist of constitution; privatization; interrelations between central & regional interests; & Russia in the modern world. Each field is changing through the conflicts of real & symbolic interests, the outcome being connected with the reformulations of the "rules of the game." The actors on the same field are divided into at least two opposing groups with their own ways of theorizing & producing political clichés. The interpretative abilities of world system theory & some other theoretical constructions are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S30054 / ISA / 1994 / 10315**

**Zdravomyslova, Olga** (Inst Socio-Economic Studies Population Academy Sciences Russia, Moscow 117248 [Tel: 007-095-129-04-00; Fax: 007-095-310-70-15]), **The Situation of Russian Women in the Context of Contemporary Economic, Political and Cultural Transition.**

¶ Two contradictory tendencies are evident in contemporary Russia: (1) a valuing of female employment & women's education, & (2) a return of women into the home & a transformation of the family into a female career. The transformation of the family in Russia has been on going during this century, as evidenced by a comparison of pre-WWII & recent statistical & demographic data. The main indicator of modernization of family life is the transformation of authority relations within the family. Compared with the past, egalitarian tendencies are stronger in all areas of family life today. Analysis of 1988 poll data from younger people reveals support for egalitarian norms, although the traditional family constituted an ideal. This normative "mixture" reflects the actual situation: the overwhelming majority of women work, but the division of labor in housekeeping remains traditional. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S30055 / ISA / 1994 / 10316**

**Zdravomyslova, Elena**, **The Formation of New Political Myth in Russia: Discourse Analysis in a Comparative Perspective with the Western Political Myth.**

¶ Shows how social movements produce symbols that are used in the making of new political myths & a new political culture in Russia. Three types of symbolism—democratic, national-patriotic, & orthodox—have been used since 1991 to demonstrate the attitude of authorities toward Russian history & the future of the country. The political language of the new authorities was picked up from the symbolism of the social movements developed during the political cycle of *perestroika*. Different social movements (democratic & national-patriotic) contributed different types of political symbolism. An attempt is made to establish links between the Western thematic of social movements & the new political myths. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94S30056 / ISA / 1994 / 10317**

**Zehraoui, Ahsène** (CNRS-IRESO, 59 rue Pouchet F-75020 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-40-25-10-25; Fax: 33-1-42-28-95-44]), **International Migrations in the North-South Relations: The Maghreb-Europe Case.**

¶ The bipolarity & duality of the contemporary world put forward the problem of migrations as crucial in North-South relations. A high population growth combined with a pressure to migrate inside the society & on the frontiers have generated a series of problems that are disturbing the relations between nation-states & between societies. Focus here is on the stakes, strategies, & consequences of migrations between the Maghreb & Europe. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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94S30057 / ISA / 1994 / 10318

**Zelem, Marie-Christine** (Institut sciences sociales Raymond-Ledrut U Toulouse Le Mirail, F-30158 Cedex France [Tel: 61-60-4250]), **Risque d'incendie de forêt, redéfinition des identités et émergence de nouveaux liens sociaux** (The Risk of Forest Fire, Redefinition of Identities and the Emergence of New Social Ties). (FRE)

¶ Faced with the need to protect their wooded areas against the risk of forest fire, communities have been moved to engaged in intercommunal efforts. It is not so much the forests they are trying to preserve, as the integrity of areas whose real & symbolic appropriation has become the stake in the competition between different, often conflicting, modes of use. For competing users to unite in protecting their wooded areas from the risk of fire requires reconstitution of the social ties between them. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30058 / ISA / 1994 / 10319

**Zepa, Brigita & Paulins, Aldis** (Latvia Social Research Centre, 33/35 Kr. Barona St PO Box 59 LV-1011 Riga), **The Process of Stratification in Stage of Transition to a Market Economy: Self-Identification.**

¶ In the transition period from socialism to free market economy, there are rapid changes in the social structure. The subjective aspect of the process is examined here—how people perceive this process, & with which social group they identify. The situation is complicated by social differentiation, emerging as the result of economic changes in Latvia. Data obtained 1991-1994 via citizen surveys show that subjective factors, eg, lack of information about the welfare of society, future uncertainty, stereotypes remaining from Soviet times, & psychological discomfort, all determine self-estimation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30059 / ISA / 1994 / 10320

**Zghal, Abdelkader** (CERES Tunisie, 23 rue El Imam El Borsoli Tunis 1000 [Fax: 00216-1-343237]), **Civil Society, Islam, and the Crisis of a Developmentalist Paradigm. The Case of the Arab Maghreb.**

¶ Reflects on the political & theoretical implications of the use of the concept of "civil society" in the field of Arab cultural studies. It is argued that Arab, & particularly Maghrebian, countries were largely dependent on the coincidence of two phenomena at the beginning of the 1980s: the deconstruction of developmentalist politics, & the rise of Islamist movements. In this political context, the concept of civil society became a key word of political-economic liberalism, & was used against the project of a theocratic state. The construction of this concept both in the field of politics & sociology is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30060 / ISA / 1994 / 10321

**Zghal, Riadh** (Faculté sciences économiques & gestion Sfax, BP 1088 3018 Tunisia [Tel: 216-4-278-879; Fax: 216-4-279-139]), **New Trends in Management Theory and the Need for Concepts from Sociology of Work.**

¶ A survey of three specialized journals of sociology & management shows their common concern with such issues as culture, technology, & power. It is found that theories of management borrow some concepts from sociology to guarantee social engineering. At the same time, the sociology of work reasserts the emergence of the sociological dimension, & highlights social agents' tendency to evince divergent rationality. Importantly, the application of both disciplines in developing countries is likely to emphasize the cultural patterns of labor relations. Divergence between the fields is related to the focus on the efficiency vs objective research paradigms. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30061 / ISA / 1994 / 10322

**Zhou, Myeong H. & Shin, Doh C.** (c/o Shin-Institut Public Affairs Sangamon State U, Springfield IL 62703 [Tel: 217-786-6646; Fax: 217-786-7279]), **Democratic Transition and the Changing Quality of Life in Korea.**

¶ To examine the impact of democratization on the quality of personal & national spheres of Korean life, questionnaire data were obtained from a cross-section of the population in Nov 1993. Analysis reveals that, on the whole, political democratization over the past 6 years has brought significant improvements in the quality of private & public life, & the further expansion of democracy is likely to continue to enhance quality of life. However, the experienced & expected impacts of democratization

are not uniformly positive across the entire population nor across different spheres of life. Reasons why people attach different meanings to the same type of democratic change should be explored in future theoretical & empirical research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30062 / ISA / 1994 / 10323

**Ziccardi, Alicia** (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 Mexico DF [Tel: 525-623-0286; Fax: 525-616-1733]), **The Task of Government: Local Government and Citizen Demands.**

¶ Examines the problem of local governments in Mexico during the 1980s, focusing on the relation between the institutions of local government & the demands of the citizens in the context of neoliberal politics & a democratic process. Data are compiled for 10 cities governed by 3 political parties (PRI, PAN, & PRD) that represent different political currents to demonstrate the possibilities & limitations of that relation at the local level. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30063 / ISA / 1994 / 10324

**Zick, Cathleen D. & Bryant, W. Keith** (Family & Consumer Studies U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112 [Tel: 801-581-5771; Fax: 801-581-5156]), **Quality Time with Children: Parental Trade-Offs between Primary and Secondary Child Care Time.**

¶ Expands previous research by investigating the amount of time parents spend in both primary & secondary child care activities, & the factors that affect parental trade-offs between these two types of child care time. Data from the U of Michigan's 1975-1981 Time Use Longitudinal Panel Study are used, & parental trade-offs between primary & secondary child care time are modeled using system of time allocation equations grounded in a household production model. Results illuminate the role of economic & sociodemographic factors in parental decisions regarding child care time allocation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30064 / ISA / 1994 / 10325

**Ziegert, Klaus Alexander** (Dept Jurisprudence U Sydney, New South Wales 2000 Australia [Tel: 02-232-5944; Fax: 221-5635]), **Social Differentiation, Legal Differentiation and Civil Society—What Else?**

¶ The break-down of state socialism in the countries of Eastern Europe has resulted in a kind of implosion of normative structures. Here, a systems-theory approach is applied to the observation of human practice related to everyday life coping in Eastern European societies (ie, the former Eastern Germany, Poland, & Russia). Focus is on the normative concepts available for communication processes in family & legal organization. Results suggest that the transition from state socialist societies will lead to pluralist & individualist structures similar to those prevalent in Western societies. Such a transition follows a course of social & legal differentiation from the patterns of social organization as they currently exist as a result of stunted or retarded modern society differentiation due to state socialist diversion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30065 / ISA / 1994 / 10326

**Ziehl, Susan C.** (Sociology Dept Rhodes U, Grahamstown 6140 South Africa [Tel: 0461-318361; Fax: 0461-25570]), **The Family as Social Institution.**

¶ After examining past & contemporary conceptions of the family, it is argued that neither the "family-as-social group" nor the "family-as-ideology" notion constitutes an adequate framework for research. A broader approach is proposed that draws on Karl Marx's distinction between base & superstructure to argue that the family needs to be seen as a multifaceted & dynamic social institution comprising both an ideological & a concrete aspect. The application of this framework in a study of families in South Africa is described. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30066 / ISA / 1994 / 10327

**Ziemer, Roberto** (Holistic U Brasilia, Brazil [Tel: 011-426-4873; Fax: 011-426-3721]), **Organizational Mythology: Changing the Deep-er Programs in the Workplace.**

¶ The concept of organizational mythology is introduced as a way to understand the deep subconscious psychosocial patterns that structure the way people in organizations relate to themselves & to the outer world to give meaning to their work. One of the primordial forces in this direction

is the process of idealization (creating an ideal identity) that every individual, group, or organization goes through as a way to enhance its self-image. At the same time, this provisional identity excludes & represses some organizational aspects that are considered disturbing & confusing, aspects that Carl G. Jung referred to as the "shadow." It is argued here that, although this process is needed in the first stages of personal or organizational development, with time, this splitting creates tensions & conflicts that will undermine the very purpose of the company. It is shown that this enantiomorphic process (the emergence of the subconscious opposite in the course of time) is how the organization tries to surface some of its original aspects that are fundamental to its wholeness & integrity. In other words, "shadow work" in organizations can be an important aspect of a major process of transformation, & can be used as a tool for a continuing process of consciousness expansion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30067 / ISA / 1994 / 10328

**Zilinskiene, Laimute** (Dept Sociology Vilnius U, LT-2057 Lithuania [Tel: 370-2-773029; Fax: 370-2-762681]), **Relationship between Generations: Social and Psychological Aspects.**

¶ Family biographies can be used to analyze the social experience of living in society across several generations. Here, qualitative analysis of biographical data from twentieth-century Lithuania identifies two types of family: the first characterized by close intragenerational relations, & the second representing the bourgeois value system. Success or failure to meet the desired goals during the life course influence not only the relationships between the older & younger generation, but also relationships with the next (third) generation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30068 / ISA / 1994 / 10329

**Zimakova, Tatiana Vladimirovna** (Population Studies Center U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48104 [Tel: 313-998-7146; Fax: 313-998-7415]), **Democratization and Poverty in Russia: The Political Culture of Social Welfare Policy.**

¶ Over the last thirty years, social policy in Russia has undergone three major stages: (1) extensive development of a Soviet-type social welfare state (based on the increase of state public consumption funds); (2) rapid growth of an occupational social welfare system (based on the creating of social funds within enterprises for employees & their families); & (3) the current period of establishing a dual system of social services: government-operated for the poor, run through a network of means-tested public welfare programs, & a nongovernmental system operating in the private sector for the rest of the population. Examined here are changes in social welfare policy during this current period & the factors underlying these, based on a content analysis of social policy & poverty debates as reflected in scientific literature & mass media, 1989-1993. It is hypothesized that, contrary to prevalent opinion, social policy is influenced by ideology to a far greater degree than by difficulties in the economic situation or by the internal contradictions within previous welfare policies. Several oversimplifications regarding previous social policies are exposed, including: (1) a market economy breeds prosperity in the long run, & the population is meanwhile willing to accept short-term hardships; (2) all past social policies have been total failures & must be rejected wholesale; (3) social policy is a marginal area subordinate to major economic & political goals; & (4) the psychological shift from a "state social guarantees" system to an "individual opportunities" society will be embraced by the population, & the values & culture of a free democratic society will be easily assimilated to replace those of a totalitarian socialist state. It has now become clear, following the initial phase of radical reforms, that these illusions, proceeding from "market euphoria," must be subjected to critical review, taking into account contemporary political & economic turmoil. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30069 / ISA / 1994 / 10330

**Zimmerman, Ekkart** (Institut Sociology Technical U Dresden, D-01062 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-351-463-7043; Fax: 49-351-463-7085]), **Assurance versus Distrust: On the Impact of the World Economic Crisis in Europe on Democratic Survivability.**

¶ After examining differences between assurance games & games of a more distrustful nature, the logic inherent in those types of games is illustrated by contrasting the Swedish & German political coalitions resulting from the Great Depression. Evidence from some other crucial coalition situations in the 1920s & 1930s in other European countries is offered to illustrate & to bolster the general argument that the structure

of crucial elite games differed in surviving & collapsing democracies in interwar Europe. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30070 / ISA / 1994 / 10331

**Zimmermann, Ekkart** (Institut Sociology Technical U Dresden, D-01062 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-351-463-7043; Fax: 49-351-463-7085]), **Theories of Re-Democratization: Paths and Promises or Shadows from the Past?**

¶ Three dependent variables (steps) in the study of (re-)democratization & major causal factors thereof are synthesized in a brief analytical overview: collapse of the ancient regime, transition of regimes, & consolidation of democracy. The crucial importance of the transition phase for later developments is stressed, particularly the types of coalition games taking place during this phase. Here, attention is drawn to the paradigmatic work of Colomer. Commonalities & differences between, on the one hand, the collapse of democracy in interwar Europe subsequent to the Great Depression &, on the other hand, the fragile status of most East-European states, are addressed. It is questioned whether there is one general theory of regime survivability accounting for both the collapse of & the transition to democracy, or whether only some theoretical elements are reoccurring—sometimes in "mirror image"—in the three areas of comparative analysis: during the interwar period, during successful (re-) democratization in southern Europe, & in the dismal state that most eastern states of Europe (& the southern border states of Russia) find themselves in today. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30071 / ISA / 1994 / 10332

**Zimmermann, Ekkart** (Institut Sociology Technical U Dresden, D-01062 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-351-463-7043; Fax: 49-351-463-7085]), **The Theory of Mass Society.**

¶ Kornhauser's explication of the theory of mass society is traced, in particular, the linkage to Emile Durkheim. The critique by Pinard points out that intermediate organizations themselves may be alienated from the system. The slightly different theoretical focus of J. D. Wright concerning stability in systems is elaborated. The structure-vs-behavior controversy is addressed. Some recent developments in East Germany, eg, the rise in right-wing extremism, are tied to the theorizing resulting from the present undertaking. Weaknesses & strengths of the theory of mass society are summarized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30072 / ISA / 1994 / 10333

**Zink, Allan** (Philipps U Marburg, D-80803 Munich Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 4989-3-40-14-24; Fax: 4989-39-21-71]), **The Role of Organised Interests. A Comparative Analysis of Political Crisis in Eighteen European Polities 1919-1933.**

¶ An examination of the particular influence of intermediary structures for specific crisis outcomes, based on qualitative data, expressed in 7 Boolean variables, from 18 interwar European country studies. The conceptual framework is a model in which three "pure" systems of interest intermediation—pluralism, corporatism, & clientism—demarcate a triangular field within which the mixed systems characteristic of each individual country can be located. The purpose is to determine if certain areas within the field point to particular crisis outcomes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30073 / ISA / 1994 / 10334

**Zinnecker, Jürgen** (Faculty Pedagogy & Psychology U Siegen, D-57068 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0271-740-4389; Fax: 0271-740-2527]), **The Institutionalization of Childhood and Youth as Educational Moratoria—About the Future of Growing Up in Western Industrial Societies.**

¶ Suggests ways that the life situations & experiences of children & young people in Western industrialized society may develop in the coming decades. Emphasis is on the increasing pressure to acquire credentials & to absorb, in competition with others, a range of programs for the acquisition of "cultural capital" (in the sense of Pierre Bourdieu) during these life phases. As a consequence, childhood & youth move structurally & ideologically closer to a social positioning as "cultural fractions." Like adult producers & transmitters of culture (the educated classes & the intelligentsia), they are equipped with a certain savoir-vivre, space & time for thought, & articulated perspectives on self & society, but at the same time, are cut off from the corridor of power & distant from the industrial & business world. This lifestyle & worldview is called "culturalism," &

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during childhood, means busying oneself with games, fantasy, & aesthetic pursuits—a specific culture of “conspicuous idleness” (T. Veblen). The life of the younger generation as “schooling” both within & outside of formal education is discussed, especially the transformation & extension of childhood culture specific to the families into didactic & increasingly active involvement in the shaping of their own biographies, termed here as early “biographization” (W. Fuchs) is noted. The market is analyzed as a new agency of social control & changing balances of social power between younger & older generations within the family. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S30074 / ISA / 1994 / 10335

**Zinnecker, Jürgen & Behnken, Imbke** (U Siegen, Federal Republic Germany). **Children as Informants in Qualitative Research.**

¶ Reports on ongoing empirical & historical research on the modernization of childhood in the case of a rural-industrial & a contrasting urban area in western Germany. The investigation aimed at a holistic description of life stories of three generations of children within the same families & gender lines. Specifically, data were collected in 10 personal interviews conducted over 3 months in the family homes with grandmothers, mothers, & daughters, or grandfathers, fathers, & sons, on their experiences at age 10, in a given historical context. The following techniques were employed: (1) children tell the story of their lives (oral history interviews); (2) children draw & explain a visual schematic of their primary & external environment habitats (method of subjective ground plans & maps); (3) children respond to a set of different “personal action inventories,” which include play activities, everyday coping behavior, extracurricular activities outside the school (action inventories combine systematic registration of personal preferences & competencies with lively storytelling); (4) children show & demonstrate the use of personal belongings, especially toys, clothings, vehicles, & personal collections (property inventories); & (5) photographic ethnography of personal life spaces together with the children as ecological experts or as social actors. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S30075 / ISA / 1994 / 10336

**Zoltán, Restás** (Faculty Journalism & Mass Communication Studies U Bucharest, Romania [Fax: 401-7782612]). **The Institutionalization of the Romanian Social Research: The Monographic School of Dimitrie Gusti.**

¶ Presents oral history data collected in the 1980s from the survivors of former participants in the Sociological School of Bucharest, Romania, founded by professor Dimitrie Gusti in the interwar period. Insights are provided into the strategies of assembling certain sociological researchers in an institutional way in Romania. Discussion includes participants' everyday-life, interpersonal relations between group members & the founder professor, & the social & cultural contexts in which these occurred. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S30076 / ISA / 1994 / 10337

**Zuev, Andrei E.** (Inst Socio-Economic Studies Population Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 117218 [Tel: 7095-1290400; Fax: 7095-2481787]). **The Modern Problems of Russian Graduates: Education or Unemployment.**

¶ The Russian higher education system was created according to goals & demands of an economic system based on state management, in which military industry played a leading role. Today the destruction of this economic system has negatively impacted the higher education rate. Explored here are the social priorities of youth, the main obstacles they face regarding employment, & ways of overcoming these. Official government statistical & qualitative questionnaire data were collected on school-leavers, graduates, & unemployed youth living in cities, towns, & rural areas of Tambow, Udmurtia, & Moscow; interviews were also conducted with local Bureau of Employment personnel. Analysis suggests that higher education prepares potential unemployed, since academic specialities do not correspond to social demands of society. Young people's

motivation for productive labor is reduced, along with their interest in higher education. In turn, youth criminality increases with unemployment. Workplace structure modification & infrastructure development are needed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S30077 / ISA / 1994 / 10338

**Zulfikarova, Vasilisa** (Dept Government Manchester U, M13 9PL England). **The Role of Business Elite in the Formulation and Implementation of the Government Market Oriented Policy in Russia.**

¶ It is commonly accepted that state-industry bosses in Russia are the main opponents of the rapid transition to a market economy. This view is shown to be rather oversimplified. Intrarelations between the right & centrist oriented groups of industrialists are described, showing how representatives of the latter who favor a gradual transition to the market economy are the main social force whose support is crucial to the successful implementation of the government's privatization policy. Both groups rely on a well-established network of old & new connections. The success of the government's current market reform program largely depends on its ability to achieve two goals simultaneously: (1) to gain the backing of the centrist group of entrepreneurial elite through the granting of economic incentives, & (2) to break & neutralize the right group, thus removing them from the forefront of the political decision-making process. Analysis draws on documentary material, including legislation regarding business activities & property relationships; newspapers & journals published in English & Russian; opinion polls; & other official publications of the Centre for Economic & Political Research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S30078 / ISA / 1994 / 10339

**Zuzanek, Jiri** (Dept Recreation & Leisure Studies U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1 [Tel: 519-885-1211; Fax: 519-746-6776]). **Time-Use and Experience Sampling Data as a Measurement of Daily Behaviour.**

¶ Examines historical evolution & present application of time-budget & experience sampling methods to the study of daily human behavior. Focus is on: (1) conceptual & operational problems faced by the two methods in defining units of daily behavior (classification & coding of episodes & activities); (2) methodological problems encountered by the two methods in reporting activities conflicting with societal normative expectations; & (3) methodological problems associated with assigning qualitative attributes (eg, satisfaction, psychological states) to daily behaviors within & outside the immediate situational context. Also discussed are sampling problems encountered by researchers using time-budget & experience sampling methods. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 94S30079 / ISA / 1994 / 10340

**Zylberberg, Jacques & Côté, Pauline** (Dept Political Science Laval U, Quebec G1K 7P4 [Tel: 418-656-3772; Fax: 418-656-7861]). **Beliefs Regulation: Power and Church.**

¶ Contends that beliefs are known only through their objectivation, which does not exist independently of power & religion. Power is the probability to reproduce not an abstract authority, but the beholder of authority in the process of ordering an instable & unknown environment. Religious aggregations are also processes by which the holder of authority uses references to beliefs. In the same manner, power is a religious process because it is based on a belief in an enterprise of ordering actors, society, & history, & in the malefic resistance of other actors & the hostility of the environment. Beliefs, then, are always a reference, an object, & a matter of ruling by any power, especially by church & state. Beliefs are known only through networks & hierarchies of the beholders of authority; these actors structure & control the process of objectivation, the communication of referents, & the enforcement of regulation. Beliefs, *sensu stricto*, may be stimulated by church & power as order stimulates disorder. However, in the Western experience, power & church dissipate beliefs through reproduction of cooperation & conflict. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

# 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. They, along with other abstracts received by September 30, 1994, will be included in the **Late Arrivals** section of the **Conference Abstracts Supplement**, to be published in December as Issue 7 of **Sociological Abstracts** Volume 42.

**Afanasyev, Vyacheslav** (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, 38 Serpukhovskaya 198147 Saint Petersburg), **Organized Crime in Contemporary Russia**

**Ahmad, Shadbano** (Aligarh Muslim U, Uttar Pradesh 202002 India), **Victimization of the Female Child: A Case Study of Aligarh, India**

**Appelbaum, Karen** (Dept Sociology U South Africa, Pretoria 0001), **Towards a Situational Analysis of Children's Mental Health in South Africa—A Preliminary Account**

**Blain, Michael J.** (Dept Sociology Boise State U, ID 83725), **Power, War, and Melodrama in the Discourses of Political Movements**

**Bois-Raymond, Manuela & Van der Linden, Frans T.** (Faculty Social Sciences U Leiden, NL-2300 RB Netherlands), **Youth Information: A New Concept in Youth Policy Dutch Perspectives in European Context**

**Clechocinska, Maria** (Dept Humanities U Agriculture & Education, PL-08110 Siedlce Poland), **Rebuilding Collective Identity in Poland as a Process of Rebuilding Democracy in a Western Perspective**

**Corr, Helen** (Dept Government U Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XQ Scotland), **The Social Construction of Motherhood in Education 1870-1914**

**De Meur, Gisèle** (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), **Comparing Political Systems: Establishing Similarities and Dissimilarities**

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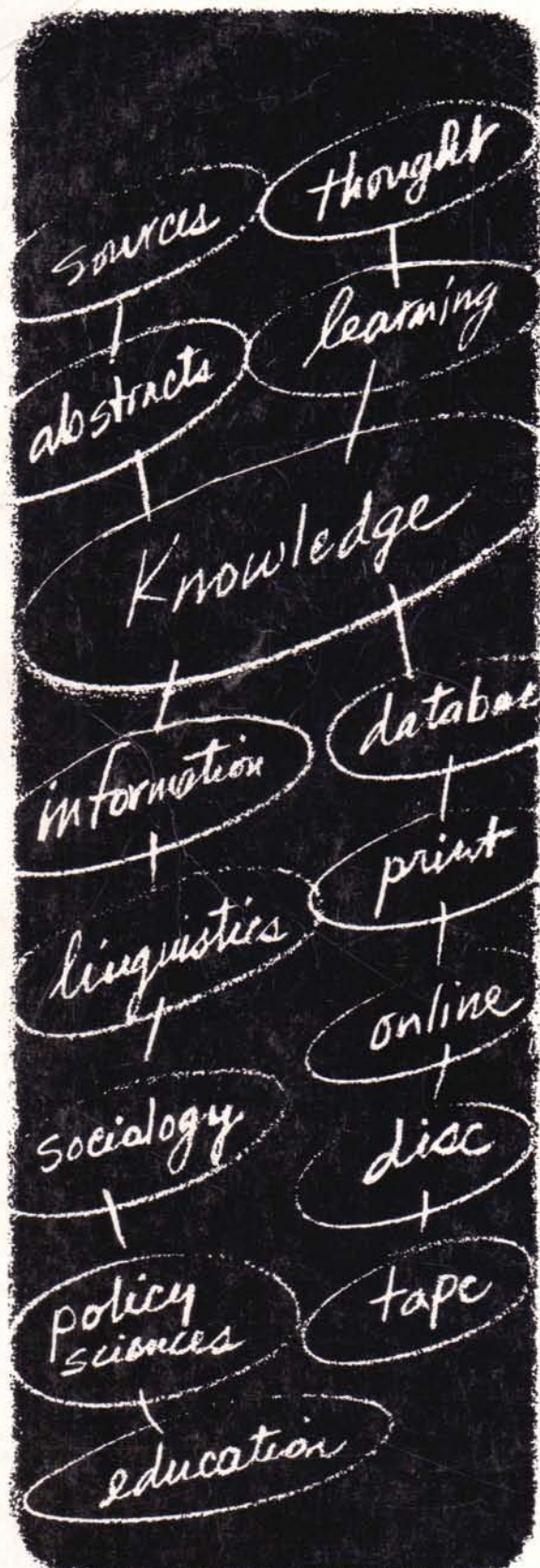
## ABBREVIATIONS

&	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		

## FOREIGN LANGUAGE CODES

AFR	Afrikaans	FLE	Flemish (Belgium)	RUS	Russian
ARA	Arabic	FRE	French	SCC	Serbo-Croatian with Cyrillic alphabet
BUL	Bulgarian	GER	German	SCR	Serbo-Croatian with Roman alphabet
CHI	Chinese	GRE	Greek	SLO	Slovak
CZE	Czech	HEB	Hebrew	SLV	Slovene
DAN	Danish	HUN	Hungarian	SPA	Spanish
DUT	Dutch (Netherlands)	ITA	Italian	SWE	Swedish
EFR	Bilingual English and French (Canada)	JPN	Japanese	TAG	Tagalog
ENG	English	KOR	Korean	TUR	Turkish
ESP	Esperanto	MUL	Multilingual	UKR	Ukrainian
FIN	Finnish	NOR	Norwegian		
		POL	Polish		
		POR	Portuguese		
		RUM	Rumanian, Romanian		

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