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Leo P. Chall
Founding Editor
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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.

Cordially yours,

T. K. Oommen
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1 June 1994
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.)

Gomez, Sergio (FLACSO, calle Leopoldo Urrutia 1950 Santiago 3213 Chile), En la buscaqueda 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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CONTESTED BOUNDARIES AND SHIFTING SOLIDARITIES

94S27297 / ISA / 1994 / 7558
Aaltonen, 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.

1 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 & feminity by female professional dancers, life-(hi)stories may be used differently. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27298 / ISA / 1994 / 7559
Aas, Dagfjønn (Norwegian Building Research Inst [Tel: 472296550; Fax: 472299438]), Social Integration and Collective Acts--A Blueprint for Comparing the Milieu in Residential Areas.

1 An interim report on a long-term research program on residential areas of "urban" type 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: 1-66-22-37-60; Fax: 1-42-67-91-63]), Problématicité général (General Problematic). (FRE)

1 The notion of "regional flavor" is explored at the subcontinental level, & its 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

1 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 1980s. 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

1 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 successful industrializing countries have experienced increases in divorce rates, yet marriage breakdowns have been increasing. Traditionally 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 for a more equal participation in decision making call for a new understanding of the relationships 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 indecison. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27302 / ISA / 1994 / 7563
Abell, Peter (Interdisciplinary Institut Management London School Economics, Houghton St England WC2A 2AE [Tel: 071-955-7588; Fax: 071-955-7674]), Why Doesn't Industrial Democracy Self-Generate?

1 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.

1 In India, all other art forms, music has been devoted to God. Marga (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 an entertainment 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 raga (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.

1 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.)
The growing use of microelectronic technology has brought significant changes at both the production & 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 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.)
Georg Simmel utilizes a Kantian epistemological methodology in his analysis of sociological research. The influence of the family as a social institution is a central topic in Simmel's work. He argues that there are ideal types—standards that form the basis of social comparison. Unlike Kant, who maintains that he provides science with a normative foundation, Simmel's approach is more empirical.

Classical sociology interprets the acts of social actors in terms of social structure, while the individuality of the family structure remains mysterious. Ethnomethodology, a more recent approach, provides ways of describing the local conditions of production in the field of education. When comparing the different registers, they 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, and 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, and in the scales of the maps attached to the registers as activities.

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 Moglich?". (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 South Sulawesi, Indonesia. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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

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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. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Among Nigerian Muslims, child marriage is widespread due to the father's discretionary right to give his daughter in marriage at any age (Ijhar). Examined here are: the position of Islam on Ijhar vis-a-vis child marriage; the various reasons added 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, each and every consequence 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.)

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 close linkage of 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 Israel in 1948, the 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.)

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

Comparison of 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 socialstagen (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 differeniation of the East German society, compared 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 & to some 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.)

Adler, Glenn & Webster, Eddie (Dept Sociology U Witwatersrand, South Africa (Tel: 011-716-3294; 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 influential in a struggle to make the longer and short-term 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 demolishing 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.)

Adorno, Sergio (Dept Sociology U Sao Paulo, 05508 Brazil (Tel: 055-011-21-0011; Fax: 055-011-815-4272)), Racial Discrimination in Sao 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 Sao 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.)

Adorno, Adu-Amankwah, Kel (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.

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.)

Afrary, 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.

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 influential in a struggle to make the longer and short-term 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 demolishing 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.)

Agarwal, Bina (Inst Economic Growth Delhi U. 110007 Haryana India (Tel: 91-11-4633393; Fax: 91-11-4632772)), 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 Marxian & 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.)

Agassi, Judith Bober (York U, Herzlia 46745 Israel [Fax: 972-9-504072]), Can Policy Encourage Equal Parenting?% 1111 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 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.)

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.11 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.)

Aguirre, B. E., Saenz, Rogelio, Edmiston, John, Yang, Nan, Agramon, 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.% 1111 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.)

Aguirre, Patricia (Catedral Salud Publica U Buenos Aires, 1055 Argentina [Tel: 541-581-5813; Fax: 541-583-4888]), Surviving Hyper Inflation and Austerity Program: Household Consumption Strategies in Argentina, 1980-1993.% 1111 The consequences of economic adjustment & stabilization programs in Argentina on household-level nutrition are analyzed. Specifically, changes in calorie 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—rice, bread & meat. However, this situation cannot continue indefinitely. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ahrne, Göran (Dept Sociology Stockholm U, S-10691 Sweden [Tel: 0038-0202/94 51:50] 7

Ahonen, Pirkkoliisa (U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland [Tel: 358-73-1514215; Fax: 358-73-1513290]), Crossing Borders with Myself: Problems of Habituality, Marginality and Globality.11 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.)

Ahonen, Pirkkoliisa (U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland [Tel: 358-73-1514215; Fax: 358-73-1513290]), Crossing Borders with Myself: Problems of Habituality, Marginality and Globality.11 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.)
A comparative analysis of classes in a middle-sized industrial city (Kirkdale, & The national capital (Ankara) in Turkey, drawing on questionaire data from 904 households. The appropriateness of Eirk Olin Wright's class model for generalizing from advanced industrial to non-Western contexts. Triangularity in the organizational structures of irrigation. Its social aspects, e.g., users' participation, must also be considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

49S27336 / ISA / 1994 / 7597 Akcay, A. Adnan & Akiset, 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.

49S27337 / ISA / 1994 / 7598 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 Third World Contexts.

49S27338 / ISA / 1994 / 7599 Akiset, Bahattin & Erbas, Hayriye (Dept Sociology Middle East Technical U, TR-06531 Ankara Turkey [Fax: 90-312-210-12-84]), Civil Society and Civil Organizations.

49S27339 / ISA / 1994 / 7600 Al-Naqeeb, Khalidoun H. (Dept Sociology Kuwait U, Safat 13030 [Fax: 90-312-210-7091]), Political Tribalism, the State and Modernity in the Arab World.


49S27342 / ISA / 1994 / 7603 Aksit, Bahattin & Erbas, Hayriye (Dept Sociology Middle East Technical U, TR-06531 Ankara Turkey [Fax: 90-312-210-12-84]), Civil Society and Civil Organizations.
The joint diffusion & Traces the changing roles of organizations representing agricultura! in-
0038-0202/94 $1.50
94S27346 / ISA / 1994 / 7607
Albas, Cheryl & Albas, Daniel (Dept Sociology U Manitoba, Winni-
peg R3T 2N2 [Tel: 204-747-8274; Fax: 204-275-5781]), Acquiring Perspectives: Being Socialized into Household and Physical Struc-
tures. | Argues that the family home, its material structure & arrangements, has a considerable role in the socialization of family members, & exami-
nes 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 relation-
tship to others. A discussion of dining & living rooms, entrances & ex-
ts, bedrooms, family & rumpus rooms, & bathrooms is presented de-
scribing the typical characteristics of the room & interpreting the behav-
or that goes on in it according to survey responses of a sample of 220 stu-
dents. Findings indicate that although theoretical frames of reference are 
complementary, The dramaturgical concepts of frontstage & backstage as well as a sophisticated conception of privacy help to elucidate the ef-
fects of the flatly asocia! concept of shape & size of spaces on the behav-
or of people within them. The family home produce in those who live in it as an "edgeface complex." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27347 / ISA / 1994 / 7608
Albero-Andrés, Magdalena (Dept Periodisme U Autónoma Barcelo-
a, E-08193 Bellaterra Spain [Fax: 581-2005]), Children and Televi-
sion: 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 im-
pact, 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 process-
es 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 Insit, 
Wimbledon Parkside London SW 19 5NN England [Tel: 81-392-
3184; Fax: 81-392-33180]), British Sociology and Its Audiences. | British sociology parallels & arises out of the vicissitudes of GB's ex-
changes with the outside world & its crises of confidence. It now effec-
tively 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 empow-
ers 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, chil-
dren caught between parental feuding, children who become part of the suicide plan of a parent, & neonicotides. (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-
457-5241; Fax: 507-457-2861]), Housing the Elderly in China. | Explores the influence of the People's Republic of China's policy of one
tural planning at the national level. However, lack of specificity in the legislation & the presence of the dominant agrarian professional organiza-
tions & 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 asso-
ciations to work together to confront the international market & accom-
modate domestic political changes. AA T& Modified by R. Jaramillo. (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: 06-320871; Fax: 06-32687308]), Las nuevas relaciones en-
tre 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 Interna-
tional Division of Labor). (SPA) | The changing roles of organizations representing agricultural inter-
ests 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 agri-
m038-0202/94 $1.50
child per family, the child's responsibility for parental welfare, & pen-
sions & age of the elderly (those age 55+). On the housing characteristics &
Chinese elderly. The analysis is based on 10,258 rural & 9,009 urban households. The urban analysis focuses on differences in
characteristics of central heating, presence of kitchen, electricity, telephone, number of rooms, square meters, & square meters per person; the rural analysis examines differences in num-
ber of rooms, value of house, 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, So-
icological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.

The data from 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 domes-
tic resources with international standards & by actively opening new
channels for cooperation. The aim was to strengthen the national sci-
entific system in general & to increase its international visibility. Currently
there is a change in orientation toward a state-regulated reward system of
incentives. In the name of neoliberal ideology, competition has been pro-
omoted among the members of the scientific community by the cabinet &
the science policy bureaucracy. One of the key words is internationaliza-
tion, to be promoted by adopting the ideas of cost-benefit theory. This
notion determines the characteristics of scientific activity & the multi-
dimensional process of internationalization. (Copyright 1994, Sociolo-
ical Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Alestalo, Marja G. (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland
(Tel: 358-0-7084613; Fax: 358-0-7084619)), Variations in State Re-
 sponsiveness. 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
collection of the social importance of science are identified: (1) the lib-
eral state with its emphasis on pluralism, the functional differentiation of
the cultural, economic, social, & political systems, & the laissez-faire open-
ness to market activities; (2) the welfare state, emphasizing active ideas of
democratization, equalization of opportunity, & active state in-
tervention; (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 conceptions of state responsiveness, & to a recon-
struction of the structures of power. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Ab-
stracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 so-
cial solidarity that constitutes civil society. More than a barometer reflect-
ing social strains & allowing society to take a self-reflective re-
spective stance, the theory of civil society suggests that social movements are
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
race, class, & gender movements are reconsidered from this perspec-
tive. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Alexander-Neville, Edward (Faculty Education U Cape Town,
0038-0202/94 $1.50, 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,"
nationalism, & multiculturalism as used by South African analysts &
political propagandists are therefore the views of the beneficiaries of
those who support particular paradigm, eg, the (Freedom)
Charterists, Africains, democratic socialists, irredentist Afrikaner
nationalists, & liberal democrats. Discussion includes the debate that has
erupted about the concept of the South African nation & the attempts at
distinguishing between "democracy building" & "nation building." The
concepts of ethnic consciousness, core culture, & border cultures are de-
veloped. It is concluded that only a careful rectification 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.)

Alessi, Hayder Ibrahim (Sudanese Studies Centre, 35 Champillion Str
12 Cairo Egypt (Tel: 202-769878; Fax: 202-3931542)), Minorities in
Islamic State, Sudan's Case.

Any religious state is based on belief or creed, not on the right of citi-
zenship. 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, &
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 Islami-
ists 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, as the boundaries between discourse & practice under Islamist
rule. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ali, S. A. (Hamdard U, New Delhi 110062 06 India), Muslim Socie-
ties 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 out in different 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 Lause's The
World Revolution of Westernization (1987). (Copyright 1994, Sociolog-
ical Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ali, Yousef G. & Meyer, Katherine (Dept Sociology Ohio State U.
Columbus OH 43210 (Tel: 614-292-6681; Fax: 614-292-6687)), Ku-
wait: 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 prog-
ress & effects of precipitation, rapid, social change. Findings include dem-
ographic, & 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.)

Wor/d Revolution of Westernization
Alexander, Jeffrey C. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles
90024-1552), Social Movements and the Discourse of Civil Society: Code
Inversion and Identity Formation.
Sociological Abstracts

International Sociological Association

94S27359 / ISA / 1994 / 7620
Alisauskienė, Rasa (47 Didžiaukio St, Vilnius 2057 Lithuania (Tel: 370-2-672.790; 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/Canda; $10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9966 or (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 (Instit Sociology U Hamburg, D-20146 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 40-4123-6185; Fax: 40-4123-6191)), Strategies and Instruments of a Social Revitalisation.

In its attempt to curb economic depression, 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. (Instit Sociology 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 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 Teeside, Middlesbrough Cleveland 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, & their child combinations (6 & 18 in 7 families). (Copyright 1989/89, 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 "productivistic" 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 5 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: 0274-382593)), Gender Stratification 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 science-based popularizations. The variety of cultural & economic meanings of work & their consequences on social relations are discussed using data from three projects on work: homemaking; 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.

Allocations 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 entire groups. This paper argues that this issue epitomizes how little impact has been made by social scientific analyses of the creation, maintainence, 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.)

11Referring to ongoing research on the mixed culture of African Americans who attend black colleges are more race-conscious & committed, & the amount of damages. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

12Since 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.)

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Examination of the Availability of Women Working in Germany, Data from 1991-1993, Three Sectorial Attitude Change in the United States, Britain and Germany. 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 suggested by the theories of Norbert Elias & of John Mayhew (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.)

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Using data from a nationally representative sample from the US, several hypotheses are examined regarding differences between birth cohorts & 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 influence the person's perception of change. One key finding is the increased 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.)

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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.

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

Ambrogetti, Enrica & Morlicchio, Enrica (Largo S. Marcellino, 10 I-80138 Naples Italy (Tel: 081-5519793; Fax: 081-5520176)), Quality of Migration Data: The Italian Case.

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.

Ambrogetti, Enrica (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.

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.

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

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Ambrogetti, Francesco (CERFE, via Flaminia 160 I-00196 Rome Italy (Tel: 39-6-3200851; Fax: 39-6-3221218)), Elias's Impact on Sociological Theory.
An examination of the difference between the action of social movements of the 1960s & 1970s & the grassroots initiatives of the 1980s, with respect to the shift from an emphasis 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 grassroots 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.)

Amir, Delila (Dept Sociology Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel), "Educatina 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-& 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.)

Amstelzaerts, 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 measures is not a simple or direct process. 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. DSM, former the research center of Donald D. van Slyke that can be 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 practice. The significance of the collaboration between chemists & clinicians is emphasized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Anestassova, Lina (Instit Tourism "Aleko Konstantinov" Park Ezerovo, BG-8000 Bourgas Bulgaria (Fax: 359-5-5097)), 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.)

Andersson, Lars (Stockholm Gerontological Research Center, Dalagatan 9-11 S-11382 Sweden (Tel: 468-690858; Fax: 468-8325275)), 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. The paper is based on an international 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 general social 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 the sector care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Andrew, Edward (Instit Sociopolitical Research Russian Academy Sciences, Leninetsky Prospkt 32 Moscow 117324 (Tel: 905-938542; Fax: 905-9380079)), 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 breadth are more subtle then 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.)

Anfossi, Anna (Diplo scienze sociali U Turin, I-10124 Italy (Tel: 39-11-812-54-49; Fax: 39-918-12-94-02)), 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 initiatives visible to a large audience. In the future of grassroots political action, it is anticipated that the impact & outcomes of multimedia will increase. A dichotomic approach may insists 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 analysis approach may explore the interaction 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.)

An accurate analysis of the Catalan language situation requires a knowledge of the language's relative 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 predicted an early demise of Catalan have not looked at the 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.)

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 of commercial 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 jurisdictional 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.)

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Ankerl, Guy (Instit Interuniversitaire, CH-1211 Geneva 11 Switzerland [Fax: 01-41-42-7341718]), Culture of Business and Pluralism in a Global Civilization. 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. Hobies & 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.)

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

Ankerl, Guy (Instit Interuniversitaire, CH-1211 Geneva 11 Switzerland [Fax: 01-41-42-7341718]), 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 of commercial 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 jurisdictional 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.)

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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, a 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.)

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.)

Aoyagi, Midori (National Institut 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.)

Apitzsch, Ursula (J. W. Goethe U, D-40054 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 069-798-3787; Fax: 069-798-2359]), Interculturality 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 as 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 host country & the women's own position 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.)

Appay, Beatrice (CNRS GEDISST IRESP, 39-61 rue Pouchet F-75017 Paris France [Tel: 33-140-25-12-44; Fax: 33-140-25-12-03]), Concentration and Automation 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.)

Axelrod, Lynn M. (Florida Atlantic U, Boca Raton 33431), 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 gender systems in different kinds of US cities, possible crossnational applications are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Araghi, Farshad A. (Florida Atlantic U, Boca Raton 33431), Global Depesantization 1945-1990. ¶ The process of making 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 depesantization are distinguished during the postwar expansion of the world capitalist economy; each phase is contextualized through linking it with the major political & dominant ideological currents in each period. Depesantization is related to the ongoing transformation of the world agricultural labor force. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 biography & 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 that the social that there is a way of looking, listening, & analyzing these voices which, some argue, implies an alternative epistemology. This study is an alternative ontology with their roots in the oppressive structures that women experience. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Panel data as equidistant measurements of a sample of n elements over time are collected, and Switzerland, Poland, and other analyses of local newspapers offer alternatives to the status quo. Women's Retirement in Geographical Regions and Financial Implications.

Experiences of 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 ages 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.)

Arminen, Ilkka (Finnish Foundation Alcohol Studies, SF-00100 Helsinki [Tel: 358-0-133-3481; e-mail: arminen@cc.helsinki.fi]), Life Stories of Alcoholics Anonymouse from a Comparative Perspective. A Study of Recognition of Signs of Alcoholism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Arming, 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. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 Institute in Munich. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Arnason, Johann P. (School Sociology & Anthropology La Trobe U, 3083 Bendigo Victoria Australia [Tel: 61-3-479-2286; Fax: 61-3-479-2703]), Elias in Japan. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The First Period of Reform. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Arriagada, Irma (UN Economic Commission Latin America, Casilla 179-D Santiago Chile [Tel: 56-2-2102532; Fax: 56-2-2080252]), A Critical Analysis of the Role of International Organizations on Promoting Women: A Latin American Perspective. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 global processes, 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.)

A critical analysis of the role of international organizations on promoting women: A Latin American perspective.
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
Arutyunyan, 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 & demonetarization 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
Arutyunyan, 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 socioeconomic 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
Arvanitakis, Rigas & Pirela, Arnoldo (ORSTOM Mexico, Cicerón 609 Col Los Morales 11530 Mexico DF [Tel: 52-5-2807688; Fax: 52-5-282-0800]), The Structure of Technological Learning: Between Techniques and Organization.
† Technology in firms is acquired & developed through various activities (eg. information searching, negotiation of contracts, adaptation on manufacture, product development, process design) that can be grouped under the concept of technological learning. Empirical work in Venezuela has led to our understanding of the relationship between these activities & relates the internal learning process with the external technical relations that a firm has to form in order to innovate 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: 918-1576464]), 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 Annalisation-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 & the 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 about their health & health care. The history of the anthropological & 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 intertwined. 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
† 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 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 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 for their health & health information for controlling their diseases. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27422 / ISA / 1994 / 7683
† The shaping of new techniques under circumstances of uncertainty of market, technology or power is 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 unpredictable process 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 Experiences.
† 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 their evidence base. Secondary data sets, datasets & interviews conducted with 24 people 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.)

2. Though the impact of Western culture on the behavior of Muslim youth can easily be discerned, how they react to this impact is problematic, and various groups present different reactions. An attempt is made to establish a model through which various variables are linked in their causal & 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.)

3. Assar, Khairallah A. (Instit Sociologie U Annaba, 23000 Algeria (Tel: 213-8-8539-10)), The Dilemma of Cultural Identity in Algeria.

4. 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.)

5. Islame movements have gained importance in the political sturcure 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, & 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.)

6. Islame movements also transcend 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 permeation 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.)
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, prescientific tendencies are expressed in a small extent. Students with SVP attitudes are oriented more toward Joseph Stalin & Girinovsky than toward Mikhail Gorbachev, who enjoys the support of students oriented toward NG. The latter was mostly initiated by Stolyapin. 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. (Insti Socio-Economic Studies Population, Kassiosova 17 Moscow 117218 Russia (e-mail: isep@glas.as.org; Fax: 0985-29-08-00)). 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 cultural activity, & 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

Azis, Christian (9 rue Nanettes, F-75011 Paris France (Tel: 48-072651; Fax: 33-22827481)). Labour and Recomposing of Polities: 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 occupational groups 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: 972-2-8828076; Fax: 972-2-8828076)). 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 of actions 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: 801-581-7261; e-mail: szuma@cc.utah.edu)). Processing Two Languages Simultaneously: A Model of Code-Switching among Bilinguals.

Despite growing interest in identifying cross-linguistically valid constraints on code-switching, 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 code-switching. 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: 043-299773; Fax: 043-2282708)). 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 homogeneity" 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 65+ãs in expert systems is noted & elaborated in the case of the ageing S, who has been constituted during modernity in terms of problems. The perspective on ageing as a problematic process & the ensuing search for solutions for these problems have restricted gerontological understanding of ageing; 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 Sociologi 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 Sociologi 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, Aavadanula Vijaya Kumar (Dept Ancient Indian History/ Culture/Anthropology 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 Temples. One of the few 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 economy 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
Baczynski, M. Kazim (Instit Educational Development, C-114 KDA Scheme 1 Amir Khusro Rd Karachi Pakistan [Tel: 92-21-4536821; Fax: 92-21-4548149]), Education and Social Justice in the Developing World.

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 to make 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 “have” & “have nots” in developing countries might be minimized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27444 / ISA / 1994 / 7705
Bachicha, Reimon (Bakuyo 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, affecting new identifications for transcending local communities. Culturally speaking, people move toward wider frontiers. With respect to modern societies, it is maintained that they are of relatively 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. At the same time, the data suggest that religious convictions are being constructed 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 (Schwyn 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 Gadamers' "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
Bafoul, Francois (Observatoire Berlin CNRS, Reichspitzeher 50 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 00-49-30-25491588; Fax: 0038-0202/94 $1.50)

Barg, Dulal (Baluaghat 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. Nietzsche's History of Philosophy, & on the need to understand the concept of 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 the social justice 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.)

94S27447 / ISA / 1994 / 7708
Baug, Gökalp, Lusin (Dept AES UB0, 20 ave Gerege F-29285 Brest Cedex France [Tel: 33-3854-61-55]), Technical Change in Science: An Analysis of Adaptive Strategies.

Adventures in how scientists practice 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 aspects of the early techniques, the research possibilities offered by the new technique, which they are planning to counter the negative impacts of the new techniques. 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 science area & the research possibilities offered by the new technique, which implies joining new organizational & funding networks. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27448 / ISA / 1994 / 7709
Bagla-Gökalp, Lusin (Dept AES UB0, 20 ave Gerege F-29285 Brest Cedex France [Tel: 33-3854-61-55]), Technical Change in Science: An Analysis of Adaptive Strategies.

94S27449 / ISA / 1994 / 7710
Bailey, Edward Ian (Network Study Implicit Religion Winterbourne Rectory, 58 High St Bristol BS 17 JJQ 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 Theor-
Modern social systems are so complex that they require very sophisticated and complex theories. Modern theories have eschewed over-reliance on microtheory at the expense of macrotheory, & 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 techniques are compared with those produced by quantitative, computerized SAHN clustering methods. Finally, developmental issues 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: 614-672-6709; 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 visual images were depictions of violence & of youthful insubordination. The study critiques 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: 31-10-5527842]), Views on Nature, Gender and Environmental Policy

Complete paper available from Sociology *Express. Prices: $5.00 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. Patriarchally, a system of gender relationships & modes of societal organization reflects this pattern & forms the background to modern outlooks on nature & society. From the eighteenth century to the present era, efforts have been made to portray 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 environmentalists, who seek to reverse the dominant trend in which the connection with nature accords women lower status. Furthermore, 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, Borge (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 modernization in a rapidly developing & changing society. First-time & "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 movemenents 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 (Inst Intern Sociol Linguistics, Spui 210 NL-1012 UT Amsterdam Netherlands [Tel: 19-31-20-6318608; Fax: 19-31-20-6318608]), 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), Attikamek-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 extreme number of switches involving whole French NPs, a type of code-mixing often labeled "concatenated 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 (Dept Intern Sociol Linguistics, DrAGO University, Torino Italy [Tel: 39-11-796-211; Fax: 39-11-524-04-02]), Spatial Fragmentation and Urban Society in Third World Cities: The Case of Rabat-Sale (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 need to pay more 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
Balle, Catherine (Centre sociologie organisations CNRS, 19 rue Andrele P-75007 Paris France [Tel: 1-40625570]), 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.)
Balogun, Shyngle Kolawole (Dept Psychology U Ibadan, Nigeria),
Psychological 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 they should be treated no differently than just another sick person. The process of measuring the identification of their psychological 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 & 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.)

Balynder, Arora (Dept Sociology Guru Nanak Dev U, Amritsar 143005 Punjab India [Tel: 91-0183-258802; Fax: 91-0183-258820]), 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.)

Balzer, Wolfgang (Insitit P/L W Munich, D-80539 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 89-21803469; Fax: 89-21802902]), A Power-Centered Model of Social Organized Interest Groups.

% 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 at the meso-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.)

Bamshye, 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 (A, 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 reenchantment into local frames of belonging & private spheres of life.

(Each 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Banerjee, Mira (Ukstock 4 D 43, SF-00720 Helsinki Finland [Tel: 0038-0202/94 51.50] 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 more powerful than the preferred one. 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.)


% 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 significant 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.)

Barbakova, Kreina G. & Reyakina, 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 began during perestroika in the former USSR, drawing on data from different enterprises & industrial works in Tyumen, Russia, 1991-1993. Laws & specific features of socio-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 "vouchering" as a mechanism for making workers the subject of privatization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
An analysis of the personal-political struggles & feminist organizing
common aims: perfecting the links of book science, & understanding how
of all printed & manuscript words. Rubakin thought of the process as
covering all stages of book science: creation, distribution, & utilization
served.)

patterns of black women & the evolution of key movement organizations
book. Both Rubakin's bibliopsychology & Kufaev's bibliosociology had
based on the reader, while Kufaev stressed individuality in perceiving a

scientific domain of sociology, as well as its location with respect to other
dentists as the target & as the actors of a development project, especially
in local markets. The process is illustrated through an examination of the
the food agriculture sector & the new role of transnational corporations
ized by the transformation of the domestic market axis of articulation,

sensitive area. Some prerequisites for

solutions. 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.)

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 consid-
ered 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 the local labor forces? (4) How can immigrants be used to the ad-
vantage 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 constraints that show the need for adjustment to the type of
immigrants that should enter, and the impacts of more quantitative size of the immigrant population. (Copy-
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An exploration of "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.)
ed to autonomy demand. Movement participants have found ethno-based symbols to be efficacious, and 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: 06-4460101; Fax: 0759-321209]), 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: 041-26-31-61; Fax: 041-26-29-83]), 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 ages 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]), Patrimoine/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 multiplicity 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 seize 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 citizen 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, María-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 social contexts are analyzed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27479 / ISA / 1994 / 7740
Behir, 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 collection of 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.)

94S27480 / ISA / 1994 / 7741
Behuo, Fábio (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 constraints 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 urbanist, political, & social history, now inserted in a network of global relations. The increasing function of Rome as a religious center & touristic 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 (lnsit Sociologue U Munich, D-80801 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 089-2180-3221; Fax: 089-2180-2922]), Theory of Reflexive Modernization.

• Quarrelling modernists & postmodernists are being overtaken by a third generational 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 undergoing a metamorphosis 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 (lnsit Sociologue 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 unforeseeability 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

• Reviews 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.)
Reports research on the pattern of generations that has emerged in the Netherlands & related countries in Western Europe. 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.)

Transactions 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 theories 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.)

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 (QL-1 MH) was administered to a convenience sample of 40 psychiatric outpatients diagnosed as schizophrenic. The 9 separate domains of the QL-1 MH Index include: satisfaction levels for different objective QOL indicators, occupational activities, psychological well-being, physical health, social relations, economies, 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.)

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, 1929-1981). 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.)

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, 1929-1981). 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.)

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 textual analysis. The statistical models ALCESTE (Reinert, Monique, 1992) & SPAD T (Becue, Monique, 1992) are employed in the textual 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. A Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 the present labor market policy has had the desired effects. In this policy-oriented approach, the economic representation has a central place, based on the implicit assumption that the unproportional representation can be used as an indicator of social disadvantage. In the 1993 government note "Affirmative Action Policy for Appointments to Public Posts," unproportional representation is the legal basis 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: 0991-0063-20426]), Gender, Class, Culture: Situation of Girl Children in India.

1 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. Here come 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: socioeconomics, & culture. 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 theories that Fs & are generalizable across regions & subcultures, 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: 0991-0063-20426]), 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.

1 Analyzes the concept of development from an environmental perspective, contending that development & environmental issues go hand in hand. It notes that development in the modern world is, in fact, antidevelopment, which has caused irrevocable 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
Behrens, Kerstin (Instit Sportwissenschaft Humboldt U, D-13055 Berlin, Germany), Women in Fitness-Center-Only a Vouge or More?.

1 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

1 Some institutional analysts & systems therapists describe social systems 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 organizational 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 & Muller, Rainer (Center Social Policy Research U Bremen, D-20209 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-421-2184349; Fax: 49-421-2184153]), Age Norms and Gatekeeping in the Life Course.

1 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-functionalist theories is 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 macro-sociologies, 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 views 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: 345-2-35-86-66; Fax: 345-1-53-96]), Informal Economics in Tyumen Region: Its Subject-Object Aspect.

1 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 farming, 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
Beliveau, Denis (Centre international criminologie compare U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [Tel: 514-670-6289]), Crime, justice sociale et criminologie: vers l'institutionnalisation d'une pratique professionelle (CJS, Social Justice and Criminology: Toward the Institutionalization of a Professional Practice). (FRE)

1 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. (Instit Philosophy Russian Academy Sciences, 14 Volkhonka St: 119842 Moscow (e-mail: iframs@sovam.com)), The Middle Class in Post-Totalitarian Russia: Problems of Formation and Functioning.

1 The formation of a middle class in posttotalitarian Russia is closely connected with the consequences of economic reforms. The "shock" variant of reformulation damaged the potential of middle class formation among intellectual workers. On the basis of two years of analysis, it is concluded
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 sta-
tus of those who were earlier “guaranteed” intellectual status. (Copy-
right 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94527501 / ISA / 1994 / 7764
Bell, Eleanor O. & Jul, 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.)

94527502 / ISA / 1994 / 7765
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 had 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.)

94527503 / ISA / 1994 / 7764

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.)

94527504 / ISA / 1994 / 7765
Belloni, Maria C. (Dip 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 these activities. 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.)

94527505 / ISA / 1994 / 7766
Belloni, Maria C. (Dip 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 city 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 (i.e, 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.)

94527506 / ISA / 1994 / 7767

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 difference 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.)

94527507 / 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.)

94527508 / ISA / 1994 / 7769
Ben-Rafael, Eliezer (Dept Sociology Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel [Tel: 972-1-6747242; 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 militantism 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.)

94527509 / ISA / 1994 / 7770
Benatar, Abdenour (c/o Belf Aylo–65 Rue Racine F-92120 Montrouge France [Tel: 47-35-44-90]), L'Avenir de la région...
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 subregions and border zones in Africa) or North-South (the western Mediterranean). The opposing tendency toward regionalization unites the entire assembly of Mediterranean nations, regionalizing those otherwise assigned to the European or the Arab World. The two tendencies are analyzed from the perspective of regional systems theory and regional integration. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 supra-national 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.)

In the Mediterranean region, the impact of ongoing economic transformation on workers: labor flexibility in an Argentine agroindustry. (SPA) 


Alves, F. (World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington DC 20433, USA; Fax: 1-202-521-7578) 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.)

Benavente, Julia & Borchard, Ilse (Institut Recursos Naturales & Agrobiologia, Cordel de Merinas 40-52 E-37008 Salamanca Spain) & Monica Bendini (U Nacional Comahue, 8300 Neuquen Argentina & Robert A Bendiksen, Robert A, (Dept Sociology / Archaeology U Wisconsin, La Crosse 54601-7922) The opposing tendency toward regionalization unites the entire assembly of Mediterranean nations, regionalizing those otherwise assigned to the European or the Arab World. The two tendencies are analyzed from the perspective of regional systems theory and regional integration. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Bendiksen, Robert A. (Dept Sociology / Archaeology U Wisconsin, La Crosse 54601-7922; Tel: 608-785-5781; Fax: 1-608-785-8909) & Monica Bendini, Monica (U Nacional Comahue, 8300 Neuquen Argentina & Robert A Bendiksen, Robert A, (Dept Sociology / Archaeology U Wisconsin, La Crosse 54601-7922) The opposing tendency toward regionalization unites the entire assembly of Mediterranean nations, regionalizing those otherwise assigned to the European or the Arab World. The two tendencies are analyzed from the perspective of regional systems theory and regional integration. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Benguerra, Mohamed (CREAD, rue Djamel Eddine El Afghani 48, 1000 El Bouzaareh Algiers Algeria; Tel: 213-02-94-12-72) & Eirlys E. Davies (Villa 133 Mimosas, Ave Moulay Kamel Fez 30000 Morocco) Code Switching: An Unequal Partnership.
Arguments 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 this 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.)
ernment-inspired republic debate & the Australian High Court’s landmark Mabo decision on native land title highlight these issues. The pur-

vancements & studies 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, & legiti-

mate voices in framing & representing a range of interests now competing for recognition in the reconstitution of Australia’s poity & 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 Restructuring Tensions. 5 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-contounding postal questionnaire over ten years and from local au-

thorities in England & Wales (N = 303). Focus is on issues of sex disrimination within occupational 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 chal-

lenge existing inequalities that lead to disadvantage in old age. (Copy-

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94S27527 / ISA / 1994 / 7788
Bernard, Maura de (Dept Sociology U Bologna, Strada Maggiore 45 1-40125 Italy [Tel: 39-51-6403111-3236; Fax: 39-51-238004]), International Migration Theory beyond Ghosts: From a Systemic to a So-

zial-Relational Frame of Reference. 5 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 per-

spective. 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 linkages & medium-range theories as consequences at different levels implies a reconsideration of the link between the concepts of society & func-

tional system on the one hand, & of society & nation on the other. It is concluded that migration theory can originally contribute to general so-

cial theory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-

erved.)

94S27528 / ISA / 1994 / 7789
Bernasco, Wim (Dept Sociology U Utrecht, NL-3584 CS Netherlands [Tel: 31-30-532101; e-mail: bernasco@fsw.ru.nl]), Resource or Restriction? Resources & Spouse's Occupations. 5 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 Sur-

vey) that cover the complete careers of both spouses in 700 couples. Hy-

thesis 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 hu-

man 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 84322-0703 [Tel: 801-750-1245]), Differences in Sibling Migration. 5 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 moderat-

ed 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 Young data (N = 2,400 + US households with 2+ siblings), sibling mig-

ration patterns for African, Hispanic, & white Americans are exam-

ined, using individual-level data including geocodes & selected contextu-

al variables. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-

erved.)

94S27530 / ISA / 1994 / 7791
Berry, Mayall (Social Science Research Unit, 18 Woburn Sq London WC1H 1NS England [Tel: 612-6392; Fax: 612-6400]), Intergenera-

tional Relations at Home and Primary School: Implications for Chil-

dren's Daily Lives. 5 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 dis-

cuss the home & the school as sites of learning & action, & the division of labor in health care between children & adults. (Copyright 1994, So-

ciological 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 Si-

cle de mobilité sociale en Russie (A Century of Social Mobilization in Russia). (FRE) 5 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 im-

plosion 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 main 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 Sto-

ries as Negotiated Narratives of Pluralistic Life Courses. 5 Fieldwork experience shows that while the interpretations of events given by various members of a family may widely differ, the basic informa-

tion about the events themselves is similar. This provides for a safe ground on which to build up case histories that approach objectivity, de-

spite 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 Poucet F-75849 Paris Cedex 17 France [Tel: 33-1-

40251216; Fax: 33-1-40251212]), La Desinstitutionalisation du cours de vie: perspectives et problèmes méthodologiques (Life Course Deinstitutionalization: Outlooks and Methodological Problems). (FRE) 5 The three life course stages (youth, adulthood, old age) of the postwar industrial society rely on the hypothesis of the individual's full integra-

tion through family & work. The life course today is deinstitutionalized. Uncertainty & instability are the main features of life events, biographi-

cal courses are specific to each individual, & less determined by age, due to a discord between subjective experience & the norms of the institu-

tions that define biographical courses. Therefore studying the life course focuses on individual experience through biographical events while keep-

ing in mind landmarks general to most people. The best approach is to in-

tegrate individual life stories within the biographical approach. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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94S27534 / ISA / 1994 / 7795

C The traditional black rural family in South Africa was characterized by a self-supporting agro-economy & lived according to the tribal customs in a patriarchal 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 the transformation of primary group & a lack of social control in urban black society, leading to lack of parental control & increased deviant behavior, encompassing revolutionary political elements.

Questions 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: 030-334051; Fax: 030-354733]), Consequences of Functional Flexibility for Autonomy and Participation.

Questions the relationship between 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 & individuals goals & an equal representation of different groups of workers in participating in decision processes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27536 / ISA / 1994 / 7797
Bezille, Helene & Vicente, Manuela (BP 108 rue Lavoisier, F-76134 Mont Saint Aignan France [Tel: 1635146107; Fax: 1635146104]), Research in Progress: Between Extremeact 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 want the research done, & to publications 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 the taking for granted of positivist values. This stance leads to omitting consideration of the role of transactions that occur in the research process, the need to be thorough, 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 in dispute from ethical, ideological, & social perspectives. Several roles of such transactions are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27537 / ISA / 1994 / 7798

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

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, Sharrir 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 young 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: cphe@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 Minneapolis, Minneapolis 55455-0499 [e-mail: yanjie@umn.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 advantage for 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 perceived by the formal social structure. Discussion 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.)

94S27542 / ISA / 1994 / 7803
Biyata, T. K. (Dept histoire U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P8), Le Touriste, l'artiste et la grammaire icônic: 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 Zairean paintings as narrative structures. A.A. & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Bicalho de Souza, Nair (Center Peace & Human Rights Studies U Brasil, Div of Human Rights Action & Development/Univ of Brasilia, Brasilia 7461-2731, Brazil; Tel: 55-61-2730-5265), Rights on 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 workers' isolation & social exclusion, in part, 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.)

Bickel, Jean-François, Stuckelberger, Astrid & Lalivé d’Epinay, 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 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 combined, 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.)

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 open 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 & consequences 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.)

Biener, Richard G. (Dept Sociology U California San Diego, La Jolla 92038, Tel: 619-534-5278, Fax: 619-534-7453), Social Historians, 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 primarily 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 socially symbolic 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 a divergent & nationalized development of increasing exploitation, which were carried into the union movements of each country. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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 dictatorship, the return to multiparty, democratically elected governments should facilitate access to public data. However, the multiple benefits 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.)

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 open 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 & consequences 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.)

Bilsborrow, Richard E. & Zlotnik, Hania (Carolina Population Center, 123 West Franklin St Chapel Hill NC 27516-3997 Tel: 919-966-2137; 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.

Bixler-Marquez, Dennis J. (Chicano Studies Program U Texas, El Paso 79968), 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.)

Bixler-Marquez, Dennis J. (Chicano Studies Program U Texas, El Paso 79968), 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.

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Bixler-Marquez, Dennis J. (Chicano Studies Program U Texas, El Paso 79968), 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.

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1. Explores the relationship between the realist & interpretivist approaches to social enquiry by comparing the work of Harré & Max Weber. The relationship between Harré's realism and Weber's interpretivism is examined, the implications of combining different ontological assumptions within a research strategy are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

2. Examines factors contributing to radicalization of the skinhead movement in Sweden: The Radicalization of a Youth Culture. The specialization in Sweden into an increasingly neo-Nazi terrorist network. The analysis utilizes data drawn from the group's internal & external publications, interviews with persons close to the group, & 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 Arisk Mustand (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 involving the group's & vis-a-vis competing racial groups have been also important factors in this radicalization process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

3. 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.)


5. 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. 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.)
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 process of intergenerational transmission as resulting from interaction among gift, debt, and kinship relationships—or what children consider having received or not from their parents incites them to reappropriate or refuse part of their material and symbolic inheritance. Regarding this dynamic, the receiver's position appears as central. New York City newspapers compares those of different ethnic, status, and cultural diversities. Ways that newspapers contribute to the formation of group & national identities are highlighted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Blau, Peter M. (Dept Sociology U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599-3210), 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 attentuates the earlier differences between groups, & may eventually obscure them. Thus, multiculturalism doesn't reduce 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 others, 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 & majority members. Tolerance of cultural differences may not enough to remove barriers to social intercooperation in class differences. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


To understand the extreme violence & hatred involved in the conflict in former Yugoslavia, one needs to start from the exhaustion & 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 “ethic 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, passivity & inaction that have made them possible. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Blúzquez-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 interest 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. Sidler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
11 Some scholars in demography or population studies have emphasized how individuals migrate to improve their economic status, in so-called voluntary migration. Voluntary migration is forced by circumstances beyond individual control & normally involves the displacement of compulsive 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.)

11 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.)

11 Arguments are recollected from the German social scientists Schrnolcius & W. Sombart (1863-1941), who analyzed the rise of the employee-owned company. Outcomes of such buy-outs are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

11 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, in which code-switching 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 functional &/or productive 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.)

11 Examine the 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 primafacie 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.)
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 systems in the US & Canada, in which workers lack collective representation & 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: 45-46756671]), 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: 45-46756671]), 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 (L.M), 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 L.M. Explanations for these variations are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27577 / ISA / 1994 / 7838
Bolic, Silvano (Dept Sociology U Beograd, Cilea Ljublja 18-20 Serbia [Tel: 38-639-222]), Main Features of New Entrepreneurs in Serbia at the Beginning of 1990s.
- 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 dynamics 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 processes are densely related to 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 (Viale R. Elena 245, 1-98100 Messina Italy [Tel: 39-90-54-969; e-mail: raduno@raduno.con.it]), Global Agro-Food Corporations and State: The Case of Ferruzzi.
* An analysis of the relationships 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 political & economic well-being in general; (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, Gonzalez, Cristina & Piñero, Maria Teresa (Centro Investigaciones Juridicas & Sociales Facultad Derecho y Ciencias Sociales U Nacional Cordoba, 5000 Argentina), The Argentinian Labour Legislation in the Democratic Post-Transition.
- A comparative analysis of some aspects of labor legislation during periods of Argentinian 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.
- A comparative sociopolitical analysis in Eastern Europe, neid entities 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 sociocultural situations by drawing on analyses of social representatons & 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.
- Analyses 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,
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.)

Borg, Ingwer (ZUMA, Pfiff 112155 D-68072 Mannheim Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0621-1246·41; Fax: 0621-1246·100]), Integrating Theory, Design and Analysis of Surveys through Factor 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.)

Borges, Angela, De Graca Druck, Maria & Franco, Tania (CRH U Federal Bahia, Salvador 40210 Brazil), Industrial Hazards, Surveillance & Contracting 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 industrial structure. Increases in the pollution 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 (contractor) 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.)

Borovsk, G. (ZUB, Zentrum fur Umweltbundesamt, 38050 Braunschweig, Germany [Tel: 05161-87·271; Fax: 05161-87·31]), The Political Economy of the World's Top 200 Corporations. ¶ The competitiveness of world's top 200 corporations, which culminated in the Single European Act (SEA), 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 decisional shift toward economic & political union; rather, it embodies Europe's response to its declining position through an attempt to articulate a new social & political 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, the links 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.)

Borowski, Karol H. (International Inst Suburban & Regional Development, 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.)
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 new hegemon. The forces of regionalism & the emergence of an interlinked global economy provide the context within which the new hegemony will be forged. The emergence of transitional 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.)

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 opportunities; (2) distinguish unique patterns of labor force participation, 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 U.S. census. Data on individuals is linked with county level data on the socioeconomic environment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Examining the rise & fall of hegemonies over the last 500 years reveals a matching pattern of hegemonic & logistic economic waves. Each lasts about 100 years, with another 100-year period between hegemonies, & 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 political relationship. The pattern of the Ecole polytechnique tends to work as a main point of prestige, power. 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.)

Educational system, explained by the S's desire for scholastic success despite poor investment in the school system, defiance toward adults perceived 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.)

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.)

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 & reflected complex uncertainties influenced by their professional background & societal values. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Focuses on the social resources accumulated during the centuries-long process of technology transfer in Algeria as a Muslim country on theoretical and practical levels. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Boulding, Else (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 process of technology transfer in Algeria as a Muslim country on theoretical and practical levels. 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 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 visioning the human possibility & radical redesign of obsolete structures in an energized civil society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Boulton, Mary G., Cummings, Carole & Williamson, Bob (Academic Dept Public Health Saint Mary's Hospital Medical School, London W1 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 become a family history of the condition. 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 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 visioning the human possibility & radical redesign of obsolete structures in an energized civil society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Bousquet, Francois & Cambier, Christophe (CIRAD-GREAN, 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.)

Bouzada Fernandez, Xan M. (Dept Sociologia U Vigo, E-36206 Spain (Fax: 986-375997)), Communication & culture au niveau local.

* The viability 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 nature of a given community, with its particular symbols, values, and expectations in which local development efforts begin, 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.)


* Addresses a central problem in the sociology of human rights: though peoples have a right to self-determination, there are few ethnically homogenous 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 case study, where nearly 40% of the population are Russophone, & where the new constitution, & new citizenship & other laws, have been quite 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 proposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Bryden, 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 also identified. Observations are that child victims are often forgotten, & that child victims 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 unoffi- cially & ungenerally omitted. Disaggregation is poor & use of formal & non-participatory research methods frequent, producing results that are anecdotal, have no comparative value, & may be false. Positive models are employed, in which children are isolated from their social or cultural context, & child development & children's psychological responses to violence are assessed as universal & entirely predictable. 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.)


* 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 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.)

Bradsher, Julie E. & Yates, Mary E. (Insitit 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 aged 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. Findings are 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.)

Branu, 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, & religious areas, eg, in Maiduguri, Nigeria. During historical events, eg, WW I & WW II, 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 unit of focus of incidence, became an area of eco-egal, in migrant traders, craftsmen & workers, & civil servants settled in domains of old & new wards. Each domain is analyzed as to variant language, 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 democlet (lingua franca Hausa); 1 by the hierolect Arabic (Temple); & 7 by the politeolec, English (the officially published language), illustrating the typical urban trilingual & the sociolinguistic repertoire. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Bremner, Nancy Frey (Dept Anthropology U California, Berkeley 94720 [Tel: 510-643-3391; 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 rivalled 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.)

Briskin, Linda (Social Science Division York U, Ontario M3J 1P3 [Tel: 1-416-736-5054; Fax: 1-416-736-5615]), Union Women & 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, contributions, & 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 approach for women's fullness. Drawing on expertise of the Federation of Women Teacher's Assoc 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.)

Broadbent, Jeffrey P., Knove, David, Pappi, Franz & Tsujimaka, Yutaka (Dept Sociology U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455 [Tel: 612-624-1828; e-mail: broad001@maroon.tc.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 consensus society hypothesis, communication ties proved less important & support ties more
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 capitalism, with weak labor divisions, & the US as a diversified pluralism with more distinct class divisions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27615 / ISA / 1994 / 7876
Brochmann, Grete (Instiit Social Research, Munhshg 31 N-0260 Oslo Norway [Tel: 47-22-545510; Fax: 47-22-431385]), Immigration and Democracy. Limits of Control.

1 With the increased immigration pressure on Western Europe from the East & the South, there is a general trend of tighter external & internal control. The state's borders are reinforced, internal solidarity increased, & more deportations are effected. Two sets of implications related to the increasing discord between democratic values & immigration control are discussed: (1) It is possible to intensify border controls without serious repercussions on society. does militarizing borders imply militarizing society? (2) On the other hand, Basque nationalists in immigration are not possible in the liberal European states, how is democracy affected by an increased number of irregular immigrants living at the margins of society? Examples are presented from the Kuwait 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

1 Given the Basque nationalists' part in the construction of the European Community in ordinary political debates, “doing politics” is apprehended as a new form of collaborative activities accomplished by participants to a given social scene. Data consists 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 implication resource by which political argumentation is sustained. Formal analysis of clustered fashions by which Basques speak about Europe enables one to envision the complex, 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.)

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.


1 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.

1 Paul Ricouer'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 (ICA), takes such claims 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 women, & 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

1 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 Cooperatives, 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 for democratic organizations that offer an alternative to conventional business organization is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27620 / ISA / 1994 / 7881
Browncker, 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.

1 Examines 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 ethnic-cultural 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 reconfguration & 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
Bruder, Josef & Diekmann, Andreas (Institiit Sociology U Munich, D-80001 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 089-2180-2901; e-mail: u341ga@sunmail.lrz-muenchen.de]), Education and Marriage: A Comparative Study.

1 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 these effects are influenced by 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 policies created a very different institutional context. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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$4327621 / ISA / 1994 / 7883
Bruecker, 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, autonomy, & 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.)

$4327623 / 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, discursive analysis, 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.)

$4327624 / ISA / 1994 / 7885

- 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 & grassroots movements, distinguishable on several levels & identified here. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

$4327625 / 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.)

$4327626 / ISA / 1994 / 7887
Brunelle, Dorval (Dept Sociology U Quebec, 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 resort 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.)

$4327627 / ISA / 1994 / 7888

- Lincoln's New Salem is a historic site in central II 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.)

$4327628 / ISA / 1994 / 7889
Bruno, Lucia (Faculdade Educacao U Sao 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. Analyses of the organizational strategies in ways that suggest women are redefining local politics as a sphere of action. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

$4327629 / ISA / 1994 / 7890
Bryant, Lia (Flinders U, Lower Mitcham South Australia 5062 [Tel: 6-5-2723373; Fax: 6-5-2320-845]), Pluriparity and Subject Construction and Reconstruction of the Farm Labour Process.

- An exploration of the relationship between identity formation & the differing farming strategies employed by pluriparous & nonpluriparous farm men & women. Focus is on the nature of pluriparity & the question of why some households & individuals within households are pluriparous. In-depth interviews with 42 men & women in South Australia indicate that pluriparity 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 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.)

$4327630 / ISA / 1994 / 7891
Bryck, Murray R. (Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, 2625 Victoria Avenue 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 large agribusinesses & the majority opposed, & increased influence & control by transnational corporations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

$4327631 / ISA / 1994 / 7892
Bryck, Murray R. (Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, 2625 Victoria Avenue 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-
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 and 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 activity. Here, both qualitative & quantitative methods are used to analyze secondary data, identifying correlations & developing trends. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
after the road became operational. It is argued that social & environmental
problems are increasingly constructed and influenced 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 im-
pacts as serious & others as unimportant are identified. Insights into the
organization of protest & 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@frcaud.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
variables from different data sets, if there exist data known to co-vary
with both of these variables. It is assumed that the variables in question &
the common covariance matrices, while from different data sets, are
sampled from the same population. & the common covariance matrices
are identically distributed. 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 separate, but identical, analyses with inferential statistics subsequently performed on the
combined data set. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27641 / ISA / 1994 / 7902
Burns, Thomas (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 con-
textualizes or embeds rationality, judgment, & interaction, is used to dis-
tinguish different types of social rationality or value-judgment-action
logics. The notion of rationality refers 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 & judg-
ment of any particular rationality including rational choice, are also con-
sidered, noting the irrationality of standard rationality. Also addressed is
whether irrationality 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 Sys-
tem Dynamics and Evolution: The Case of Contemporary Globaliza-
tion.

† 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 oper-
ation of selection & other processes on the distribution of rules & rule
systems within & between populations over time. Through such basic
processes, rules are produced, reproduced, adapted, & transformed. In
this perspective, historical developments are seen as the result of
complex contingencies in which human agents, individuals, &
colleets 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 of
change & likely future patterns of globalization are examined. (Copy-
right 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27643 / ISA / 1994 / 7904
Busch, Lawrence & Jurka, Arunas (Dept Sociology Michigan State
U, East Lansing 48824-1111 [Tel: 517-355-3396; Fax:

† Examines the development of research on rapeseed/canola over a fifty-
year period, using a bibliometric approach, with data from a larger pro-
ject studying laboratories, experiment stations, farmers' fields, & proces-
sors' 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 net-
works & their relationship to the production of technical artifacts. Anal-
ysis of the trends in worldwide publications on canola show that, at some
time, the central problematic of the research on rapeseed was defined pri-
marily on the basis of practical example, by strategic interests in fat sup-
ples of the major countries during WWII, while at other times, effective
scientific solutions have significantly reshaped the field. Changes in defi-
tion of the rapeseed problem have insisted 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 B2W 1M0 [Tel: 902-
769-2144; Fax: 902-769-2930]), Individualism in the Russian-
Orthodox Tradition.

† Louis Dumont contended that modern individualism & modernity it-
tself is the result of a transformation of the older tradition of Russian-Orthodox
religious individualism, which existed in early Christianity, to individualism in the modern Occident, & that the uniqueness of Western culture lies in this transfor-
mation. Here, examined is the transformation of the outlook of Russian-Orthodox Chris-
tian individual in the quite different context of Russian-Orthodox Chris-
tian individual & the particular religious values & the role of the Russian Orthodox
Church to this end. Dumont considered to be a major contributing factor in the emergence
of the individual in the West, was quite different in these contexts. The
question is to whether the individual in Russia has perhaps always been & modernity,
therefore, has never taken hold there, or whether there have been
other mechanisms in the Eastern-Orthodox tradition that have led to
inward individualism. It is concluded that while outwardly individuali-
ism abounds in the Russian-Orthodox tradition, inwardly individualism
is not a particular type of rationality: other types of rationality relate
always considered as the little path to salvation. (Copyright 1994, Socio-
logical Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27645 / ISA / 1994 / 7906
Butenko, Irene A. (Instit Cultural Research, Moscow Russia [Tel:
(095-230-0882]), Understanding Existential Val-
ues in Teenagers' Subculture.

† Existential values are considered to reflect the sense of life & death,
fear, affiliation, friendship, love of family, & duty. Feelings connected with
these become especially acute among teenagers because of their special
role, status, & self-reflection. Existential values were essentially igno-
ned 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 existential values is changing, generally because of voluntary
movement & the whole tradition still exists & plays an important role in communication
& relaxation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27646 / ISA / 1994 / 7907
Bye, Pascal (INRA ESR, 2 place Viala F-34060 Montpellier France

† On the basis of national research programs & case studies of coopera-
tive 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 coop-
operative project. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc.,
all rights reserved.)

94S27647 / ISA / 1994 / 7908
Bynum, John Morgan & Kakigyanina, Lyudmila (Social Statistics Re-
search Unit City U, London ECIV OHR England [Tel: 071-477-8480;
003S-0202/94 $1.50

Drawing on theories of social reproduction, a notion of crisis is developed. The wider framework developed allows crises of reproduction to be considered 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.)
and Politics in the Bolivian Democratic Transition.

1. 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 par-
ticipation. 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: national, social classes, & communal. Focus is on the ethnic & political characteris-
tics of Boliva'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
Cambilčíková, 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).

1. Explores how trade unions define the interest of employees in the period of dissolution of the command economy. 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 accep-
tance of the principle of social partnership & the transformation of social partnership among both participating actors & public opinion. The analysis draws on official docu-
ments & semistructured interviews. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Ab-
stracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27658 / ISA / 1994 / 7919
Camie, Charles (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.

1. A study of US sociologist Franklin H. Giddings (1955-1931), 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 differenti-
at sociological issues, he enters the work world during this time period, their aspirations re-
main 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.)

94S27659 / ISA / 1994 / 7920
Camie, 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.

1. 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 of the perspectives & institutional mothers) that it purposes 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 0038-0202/94 $1.50 Victoria 3052 Australia [Tel: 03-344-4235; Fax: 03-344-4972]), Theorising Labour Restructuring: The Casualisation of Labour.

1. 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 expla-
natory value. A more promising approach is proposed in which "casu-
ализация" refers to both jobs & persons & can be defined as a process by which: (1) a growing proportion of employment is structured as prec-
arious employment; & (2) a growing proportion of the economically ac-
tive population is involved in such employment. Evidence for casualiza-
tion is drawn from research on Europe & especially, Australia, & from official statistics & secondary studies. It is contention 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 em-
ployment. 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: 5511-209-206]), Women from Upper and Lower Classes in São Pau-
lo: The Family and the Introduction to the Work Market.

1. Examines changes in women's roles inside & outside the family resulting
from processes of urbanization & industrialization in São Paulo, Bra-
zik. 1850-1950. It is assumed that the family mediates between the indi-
vidual & society & both contributes to the reproduction of the estab-
lished 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 re-
main 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
Cami, 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 European Integration on the European Sports Organizations System.

1. Assesses the impact of European integration on the activities of interna-
tional & national sports organizations & clubs. Focus is on strategies developed in light of requirements that sports organizations submit their projects to the regulations of the European Community. Specifically, European sports organizations are examined as an "open system," identi-
ifying 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.

1. Conceptual analysis & an epistemological theory of the concept can be use-
ful 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 disci-
plines, namely, conceptual loans & exchanges, with the related question of the status of metaphors & analogies in science; & (3) cooperation be-
tween disciplines in (social) research, whose effectiveness may be as-
essed at the conceptual, better than at the linguistic or ontological, leve!
These issues are explored through a review of current literature & discus-
sion of examples from the social sciences.

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C

94S27664 / ISA / 1994 / 7925
Caepechi, Vittorio (Dip. Scienza edizione, via Zamboni 34, 40127 Bologna, Italy. Tel: 051-25-44-364. L'Avvenire del sistema italiano di formazione professionelle (The Future of the Italian Vocational Training System). (FRE)

1. Describes changes in Italy's vocational training, in the relationship between its actors, and in the training patterns of recent generations. Five major changes are highlighted: new 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
Cappelkin, Paola (U Federal Rio de Janeiro, 21941 Brazil (Tel: 55-21-2234965; Fax: 55-21-22211470)), Women's Occupations: Reconstructing Regional Relations of Gender and Labour Market in Brazil 1872-1980.

1. 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
Carabata, Julio (Instit Estudios Sociales Avanzados, Calle Alfonso XII 18 E-28014 Madrid Spain), Types of (Social) Classes.

1. 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
Carré, Henry F. (Dept Political Science Columbia U, New York NY 10027), Audio-Visual Authoritarianism in Romania.

1. 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 totalitarianism. To achieve this, building powerful myths & ideals about a veritable nation building has 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 monarchy over mass communications permits the perpetuation of the authoritarian alliance between the main blocks of power, with the consent of organized 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.

1. Rational choice theories have traditionally taken values & preferences as given, & 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 (i.e., social selectionist) explanation of the differential success of sub-individual social entities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27669 / ISA / 1994 / 7930

1. 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 strategies 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: 593-2-447249)), Podemos locales y levantamiento indigena en Ecuador (Local Power and Indigenous Uprising in Ecuador). (SPA)

1. In June 1990, an important mobilization of the indigenous people of the Ecuadorian highlands surprised the country, in particular, because of the conflict & discipline that characterized the uprising. The province of Chimborazo, with special reference to the parishes of Cachá, Flores, & Cumbie, 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
Carrethé, 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)

1. 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, the product 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, identity 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.

1. 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 for 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)), Personnel Turnover and New Technologies: The Maquiladora Case in Mexico.

1. 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 for 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.)

0038-0202/94 $1.50 48
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
Carrión, 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 & 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
Carrion, 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, i.e., the task undergone by operators in the process of assimilating their assigned task. Also demonstrated are the effects of this order on workers' lives outside the factory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27676 / ISA / 1994 / 7937

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

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. There is focus on debates about 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 is sustained because of the ideal of assimilation. 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 Autónomo México, 04510 DF Mexico [Tel: 5-623-0211; Fax: 5-616-17-33]), Globalizacion 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, transition, & opposition, 1992 to date. After 1992, new demands, leaders, & organizations emerged, going beyond traditional corporate 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, Inauia 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, 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 banal. The denial of the idenification pattern from the Enlightenment, 1962-1991, 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...
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. 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 legitimation 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.)

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 unemployment. 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. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

As 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 elucidating the way the governing elite conceives the very nature of the world to which the mass media refer. 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.)

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Canada: $10.00 international, Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-9866 or (415) 250-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

Sociological Abstracts is the source for 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, and interpret the roots of these changes & their repercussions for work, social classes, & society. In many cases these interpretations are theoretical (ambiguously 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) re- construction 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: 021-3267272]), 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 consequence of this sense of identity is 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, Sao Paulo Brazil (Tel: 55-11-818-5134; Fax: 55-11-818-3157)), Recycling Science into Technical Effectiveness.

At the microlevel, three university research groups in Brazil that were conducting research using data culled from official records of the judiciary in the state of Sao Paulo during 1990 killed in Sao 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.)

94S27691 / ISA / 1994 / 7952
Castro, Naia & Guimarães, Antonio (Afro-American Studies Inst & U, Providence R1 02912 Tel: 1-401-863-3559; e-mail: asergio@brown.edu), Changing Patterns of Work Realities in the Petrochemical Plants of Brazil: 1990 Onwards.

Discusses new patterns of work realities 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.)

94S27692 / ISA / 1994 / 7953
Cataneo, Nathalie (GEDISS-CNRS-IRESCO, 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 destruction/reconstruction of women's relations to work (both paid & domestic) produced by part-time work. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27693 / ISA / 1994 / 7954
Catanzarite, Lisa & Ericson 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.)

94S27694 / ISA / 1994 / 7955
Catenario, Armando (Facolta sociologia U Roma, I-00189 Italy (Fax: 39-6-84435398)), The Plurality of Morals: Their Sources and Levels.

The meaning of religion (experience of "ulteriority") & of morality (sense of justice) is explained as being natural universals, according, respectively, to transpersonal psychology & to Kohberg's psychologic theory. Various forms of morality are differentiated, noting universal principles behind the relativity of norms. Religion can be characterized on a new level as "worldviewing" based not only to morality but also to ritual & 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.)

94S27695 / ISA / 1994 / 7956
Cautres, Bruno (Inst etudes politiques Domaine U, BP45 F-38402 Saint Martin d'Héres 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.)

94S27696 / ISA / 1994 / 7957
Cavalcanti, Hilquias B. & Challant, H. Paul (Dept Sociology U Richmond, VA 23173 (Tel: 804-289-8067; e-mail: lnfcavalcanti@uvrav.bitnet)), Moral Choice and the Collective Life:

Reports findings of research on the homicide of children & teenagers in the state of Sao 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 Sao 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.)

94S27697 / ISA / 1994 / 7958
Cavalcanti, Lucía R. (Dept Psychology Catholic U Rio de Janeiro, 22453 Brazil [Tel: 021-3267272]), 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 consequence of this sense of identity is 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.)

94S27698 / ISA / 1994 / 7959
Chalfant, H. Paul (Dept Sociology U Waterloo, Waterloo ON N2L 3L6 Canada; (Tel: 519-884-5700; Fax: 519-884-5701), The Place of Morals: Their Sources and Levels.

The meaning of religion (experience of "ulteriority") & of morality (sense of justice) is explained as being natural universals, according, respectively, to transpersonal psychology & to Kohberg's psychologic theory. Various forms of morality are differentiated, noting universal principles behind the relativity of norms. Religion can be characterized on a new level as "worldviewing" because 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.)
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The Case of Anti-Aboritomists.

Following Emile Durkheim's argument that normative behavior is the product 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 / 7939
Cavalcanti, Hilquias B., Davidson, Dwight & Swatzel, Marc (Dept Sociology U Richmond, VA 23217 Tel: 804-287-6429; e-mail: hilquias@virginia.edu), De-Routinizing Charisma: Messianic Expectations and the Crisis of Authority (Kera) in the Lubavitch Movement.

The Lubavitch movement have been one of the most successful movements within the Hasidic tradition. Through seven generations the movement has routinized the charismatic authority this way the Hasidic tradition and has not to be compared in terms of time with the entire history of Judaism. 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 movement 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, explaining the recent denotizacion 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, DE 19711 Tel: 302-831-8552; e-mail: john.cavanaugh@mvn.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 Vicci-Ciicciroli'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 provide several insights into the perceived goals of care at different points 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 objects 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. In this perspective, 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 invested at the very moment of accessibility. Utility constraints derived by time use, i.e. activity. Activities fulfill a number of functions—regeneration, production, consumption, recreation, & spatial mobility—and are subject to various personal & 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 investment 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: 312-310-6280; 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, Moslim societies seem to deviate from this pattern. Movements 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 Moslim societies. Regarding this argument, several questions are addressed: Is Islam functional or dysfunctional? Is it a residue only? Do Islamists have new projects 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 Conceicao & Dias, Joao (Ministerio 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 & privatization of forms & 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
Cernigoj-Sadar, Nevenka (Instit 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
Chakravarty, Radha (NISTADS, Krishnan Rd New Delhi 110012 India (Tel: 91-11-572-9151; Fax: 91-11-575-4640)), The Scientific

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and Industrial Research Laboratories in India in the Changing Conditions. 
In the past thirty years, research & development (R&D) policy in science & 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 scientific & 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.) 

Chakravartty-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: $5.80 US/Canada; $10.00 international. Prepaid orders only. Voice phone: (800) 313-7966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

Chamberlayne, Prue & King, Annette (Dept Sociology U East London, Essex RM2 2AS (Tel: 081-590-7722; Fax: 081-849-3616)). Public-Private Relations in Caring in East & 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 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 pivot on personal networks from social networks in 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 centrifugal dynamic & close off the caring relationship from outside support. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Chanana, Karuna (Zakir Husain Centre Educational Studies Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India (Tel: 91-011-68662265; 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. New dimensions, 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.)

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 gulf between the slum areas & the countrywide is analyzed. Housing policy is traced from the pre-British days to the present. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Chantelat, Jean-François & Kamdem, Emmanuel (Ecole cushions etudes commerciales, 2555 ave Decelles Montreal Quebec H3T 1V6 (Tel: 514-340-6359; 514-340-5633)), 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.)

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)), 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.)

Chanthamom, Kay Suaveej (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: $5.80 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 materials? If it was central to classical sociology, how was it incorporated in conceptual & theoretical terms by such authors as Max Weber & Emile Durkheim? How were the classical sociological insights later inte-
Anamnesis, in assisting the patient in recollecting facts of his/her life, has been associated with adverse impacts on the environment. 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.)

Chanthanom, Kay Suwajee (Dept Sociology U Pittsburgh, PA 15260 [Tel: 412-681-6475; Fax: 412-681-6475]), Ethnomedical and Ethnomedical Indicators: Defining Health and Illness in the Third World. Examples from India, Thailand, Malaysia, & other Asian countries are used to argue 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 will be more sensitive 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.)

Chapoulie, Jean-Michel (Ecole normale superieure Fontenay Saint-Cloud, F-92266 Fontenay-aux-Roses Cedex France [Fax: 33-1-41-13-25-90]), Viewpoints on the School System in France and Kind's Surveys of Schools (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 & in the public sphere, & 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 how 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 sciences & research on schools in terms of the public debates on the practical viewpoints of actors in the school system. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Chaves, Claudio & Filho, Beato (U Federal Minas Gerais, 31270 Belo Horizonte Brazil [Fax: 00351-31-441-1509]), Gloses Practises 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 patient's 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.)

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.)

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.)

Chavdarova, Tanya Boycheva (Instit Sociological Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13a Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia [Tel: 0359-2-88-38-37; Fax: 0359-2-88-10-60]), Popular Perceptions of Privatisation 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.)

Chavdarova, Tanya Boycheva (Instit Sociological 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 (illegal) 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.)

Chekki, Dan A. (Dept Sociology U Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9 [Tel: 204-786-9187; Fax: 204-786-1824]), Towards the 21st Century: Political 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.
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. However, the institutional mix requires many variables to maintain a 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 Japanese & 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.)

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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. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prices: $5.80 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 social or natural 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 transformations 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 macrolevel of a social 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, involving welfare recipients. A utopian nonutopian model of the future 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, involving welfare recipients. A utopian

94S27727 / ISA / 1994 / 7988

Chernina, Natalia (Tereskovoy 40/41, Novosibirsk 90 639000 Russia), A New Challenge for Occupational Training in the Russian Republic. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27728 / ISA / 1994 / 7989

Chernyschenko, Sergey V. (Dnipropetrovsk State U., UKR-320100 Ukraine; Tel: 7-056-2-39-12-16; Fax: 7-056-2-465523), Information Interaction, Morphogenesis, and Evolution in Social and Ecological Systems. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 non-equivalent 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 catastrophes" 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
model of "predator-prey" (or "supply-demand") information interaction is presented as an example of such a model. Another synergetic model of an occupational system 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 / 7990
Chiu, Peter K. S. & Hsin, Ping-jung (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.
1 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 / 7991
Chiarello, Franco & Napoli, Alessandro S. (Dip scienze storiche & sociali U Bari, I-70121 Italy [Tel: 080-317-343; Fax: 080-317-344]), Moderatization and Professions: The Case of Southern Italy.
1 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 "hypeporthetic" tertiarization of the economy based on a wide expansion of services & public administration. The professional class in southern Italy seems to be stressed by diachronically opposed impulses, in which politically oriented acquisitiveness & clientelist particularism still play a critical role. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27731 / ISA / 1994 / 7992
Chiffouleau, Sylvia (14 Gamayet en Nirs 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.
1 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 voca

94S27732 / ISA / 1994 / 7993
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.
1 Rates of incarceration in the US have doubled in the past decade, while crime has decreased or increased slightly depending on the measure. 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 / 7994
Chisholm, Lynee A. (Instit Education U Marburg, D-35032 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-711-52-62-87; Fax: 49-711-52-79-43]), European Youth Research: tour de force ou Turmabz zu Babel?.
1 A description of the development of European youth research & policy since the turn of the present decade: What kinds of theoretical & empiric

94S27734 / ISA / 1994 / 7995
Chistyakova, Yulia Borisovna (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering, Novosibirsk 630090 Russia [Tel: 7-383-23-35-44-27; e-mail: julia@sci.nsk.su]), The Establishment of New Economic Institutions in Russia: Changing and Staticca
cal problematics have been addressed, in which national-cultural contexts, by which interested parties? How is this emergent discourse analytically constructed? 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.)

94S27735 / ISA / 1994 / 7996
Chiu, Stephen Wing-Kai (Dept Sociology Chinese U Hong Kong, Shatin New Territories [Tel: 852-6079008; e-mail: b112701@ccas.cuhk.hk]), The Reign of Market: Economy and Industrial Conflicts in Hong Kong.
1 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-a-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 decisively in the capitalists' 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. Through stressing the influence 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 / 7997
Choe, Hyun (Korea Instit Youth & Children, Daelim Apt 3-603 Okurndon 2-Bungi Songsang Ju Seoul 138-130 [Tel: 82-2-404-2269; Fax: 82-2-379-9768]), Cultural and Ethnic Diversity and Youth Policy in Korea.
1 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 communist 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 / 7998
1 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 heteronomous, 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


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 considers more specifically the periods of introduction of changes, whether a matter of intention, anticipation, or organic 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 precast/c-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 Gavianina 1, I-00192 Rome Italy (Tel: 06-3203170; Fax: 06-32148021)), Environmental and Urban Planning in the "Quadroter" Project: An Italian Experience.

A detailed analysis of the urban history of Rome & the "Quadroter" project. The project was 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

Cicotti, Enrico (U Venice, 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 periods of the peaceful revolution. During the Solidarity social movements of the 1980s, cultural identity was based mostly on national identity; in the last ten years, 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 Bilikent 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 (Inst Sociologie, 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 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

Ciratutas, 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 Lamb (Liberalism, Fascism or Social Democracy. Social Classes and the Political Origins of Regimes in Interver 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 & craftspeople, & 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: 03-3232-4000; Fax: 03-3232-4001)), 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
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 a new 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 capable of being solved 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.)

Clark, Andrew E. (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England (Tel: 203-523301; Fax: 203-523497)), The Restructuring of Enterprise Management and Industrial Relations in Russia. 1997 (Sociological Abstracts Inc., all rights reserved.)

Clark, Simon R. C. (Dept Sociology U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England (Tel: 203-523301; Fax: 203-523497)), Privatisation and the Struggle for Control in the Enterprise Environment. 1997 (Sociological Abstracts Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 control of the enterprise is explored on the basis of intensive longitudinal case studies of industrial enterprises in several regions of post-Soviet 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 control of the enterprise therefore has two dimensions: (1) the struggle to control the representation of shareholders, 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.)
dustral 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 working-class organizations. A gap exists between workers and local 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.)

94S2775 / 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.)

94S2775 / 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. While 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.)

94S2775 / ISA / 1994 / 8017
Clasen, Christina 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 an option; (4) 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 of children was distributed & the education of children was 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-lay—but a crucial role has always been reserved for the mother. This role is a central 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.)

94S2775 / ISA / 1994 / 8018
Clemen, 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@psvm.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, Milklower DE3 5YU UK [Tel: 0332-622273; 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 supramstate & 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 multilevel local governments to the residents of their territories. More recently, however, different forms of accountability (theoretical links between the evolution of the European Union as a supramstate & 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.)

94S27761 / ISA / 1994 / 8022
Factors relevant to the construct of teachers’ workplace learning include: the nature of the innovation/change; the teacher as a person & learner; the histories 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 premise 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.)

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 political & ideological evolution 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 ‘transition宪stitution’ 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.)

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 pre-revolutionary 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.)

Coo, 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 workplace. 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 pre-revolutionary 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.)

Coetzee, Jan K. & Wood, Geoffrey T. (Dept Sociology Rhodes U, 6000 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 1980s.
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.)

Cogan, 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 procedures involved overall coordination of the recovery process, the development of a 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 responsibility & local initiative. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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 & 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 *Le Veilleuse* (1924-1927), indicate how the profession was molded by specific conditions which were experimented with internationally. An attempt is made to show how an international consciousness 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 CDEC, Rua Airosa Galvão 64 São Paulo SP Brazil CEP 05002-070 [Tel: 55-11-871-2566; Fax: 55-11-871-2123]), Health Policy and Economic Change in Brazil.

Notes: 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 & anti-poverty measures in building democratic institutions are considered. Focus is on the relationship between health, social development, & in the context of institutionalized privatization of public services without a consistent neoliberal economic policy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27771 / ISA / 1994 / 8032
Cohn, Ellen (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.

Notes: 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.

Notes: In addition to 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

Notes: 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 imagination of the cultural trauma of domination; the dominant myth of the American exceptionalism is a critical/cultural interpretative strategy is used to explore the issue. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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, in particular, alternative is explained, each one caused 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 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.)

Colomy, Paul (Dept Sociology U Denver, CO 80208 (Tel: 303-871-2000; Fax: 303-871-2090)), Meta theorizing 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 prevailing substantive commitment 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.)

Coltrane, Scott L. (Dept Sociology U California, Riverside 92521-0419 (Tel: 909-787-3501; Fax: 909-787-3300)), 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 access to support from 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.)

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, who transcended 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.)
cal territory. The youth's world is becoming stratified, an expression of local contextual factors & homologous trends toward nationally accepted processes & dynamics. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sidler. (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.ese.lx]), Nationalism as Border Maintenance & Creation.

After a brief assessment of mainstream theories of nationalism (patriarchalism, instrumentalism, ethnossymbolism, & transactionalism), those theories that stress boundary mechanisms are examined. Boundaries are needed to ensure a distinction between two or more groups. The theories that stress the habitus, in the processes of nation building & nation 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 signs; & (2) the lack of these markers 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: 805-893-4151]), Literacy Life Changes: Adult Literacy and the Changing Workplace.

Recent writings about workplace literacy present workplace learning as if there were an extension of the school learning, 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 literacy skills 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., & Sadownik, Alan R. (School Education Open U, Milton Keynes MK6 8AA Buckinghamshire England [Tel: 0908-655863; Fax: 0908-655896]), 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 1989 is examined, based on results of a 1990 study 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. A comparison of 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.)

94S27788 / ISA / 1994 / 8049
Cordier, Thomas (Utrecht U, NL-3584 CS Netherlands [Tel: 0031-30-534688; e-mail: cordier@fsw.ru.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, ie, at minimal costs & corresponding to members' preferences. To achieve efficiency, an information & 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. Information & regulations & affirms that 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 straight-forward, 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 coöperation, & 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 areas & 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.)
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 information on this aspect in the human development literature. 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, and income inequality. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27792 / ISA / 1994 / 8053

Complete paper available from Sociology *Express, Prices: $3.50 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 and the lyrics of 50 tangos to show how they express the social history & organization (i.e., 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
Correa, Marilena (Instit Medica 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 legitmate 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 in 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 (Instit Investigaciones Juridicas U Nacional Autonoma Mexico, Cuidad Universitaria 05410 DF [Tel: 5-622-74-68; Fax: 5-666-52-93]), Subjectivity and Law.

Analyzes the limits of sociology of law, questioning the efficacy and objective timelessness of this discipline. On the basis of the theory of chronologies of European cities, the author analyzes the social effects of new organizational interactions generated by the technical change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27795 / ISA / 1994 / 8056
Corigan, Peter (Dept Sociology U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia [Tel: 61-67-73-21-79; e-mail: pocriga@hetz.un.ea.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, hedonism, diurnal, class, evolutionary, gender, family, & individual times, as well as the notion of the apparently timeless. The conventional sociological approach to events & objects 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.)
Describes the major social, economic, and attitudinal factors associated with cigarette smoking in rural and urban locations in the Philippines, using data from a single survey of 3,142 adults (ages 15+). The study examines the relationship between smoking habits and various personal and socioeconomic factors, including age, gender, education, income, and employment status. The findings indicate that smoking prevalence varies significantly across different demographic groups and that smoking is more prevalent among men, older people, and those with lower education levels. The study also highlights the importance of understanding the social and economic factors that influence smoking behavior in order to develop effective smoking prevention and control strategies.

Costello, Vittorio (Dipt sociologia & scienza U Studi Salerno, I-04100 Italy [Tel: 039-773-622134; Fax: 039-089-962086]). Culture and Ethnicity. Le Prieuré 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 and ethnicity emerging from the work of Horkheimer & Theodor W. Adorno & continuing through Hans Geuthner, 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 racial & 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.)

Costea, Nicolò (via dei Missaglia 59, I-20142 Milan Italy [Tel: 02-893-02999], 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.)

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 in 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.)

Costello, Michael A., & Palabraca-Costello, Marilou (RIMCU Xavier U, Cagayan de Oro City Philippines 9000 [Tel: 063-8822-722322; Fax: 063-8822-722228]), Cigarette Smoking Patterns in the Southern Philippines.

Describes the major social, economic, & attitudinal factors associated with cigarette smoking in rural & urban locations in northern Mindanao, the Philippines, using data from a single survey of 3,142 adults (ages 15+) in 900 randomly selected households, & 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 smoking, & (2) an adolescent’s close friends are nonsmokers. Policy implications of the findings are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Couto, Liliane L. C., Maheu, Louis & Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy (Dept Sociology U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [Tel: 514-343-6111; Fax: 541-343-57221]), Grassroots and National Environmental Organizations in Waste Disposal Controversies.

Examines the 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.)

Couture, Francine (Dept histoire U Quebec, 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 Quebeois context, such exhibits frequently express a conflict between the demands of Canadian & Quebeois 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 Quebeois 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.)

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 an unique perspective to the decision making process, which is discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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 clothing 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, leisure time substantially increased, & a new class of sharecroppers emerged 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.)
The Civilizing Power of Consistorial Practices

1. How do religious authorities influence civilizing processes? A case study examines the role of the seventeenth-century Wallon church in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in the regulation of its members’ conduct. In the Dutch Republic, the Wallon 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 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, elders, & deacons, represented the Wallon church in the city council. One of its functions was the direct & indirect control of members’ behavior & attitudes. A review of interpretations of consistorial practices are presented concerning members’ conduct in terms of its disciplining & civilizing power. Emphasis is on the period after the end of the seventeenth century, when the Wallon 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 Wallon 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.)

2. 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 processes & 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 market products, 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.)


4. Examine 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, & sociopolitical factors. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

5. D’Agostino, Federico (Dept Sociology U Naples, I-80138 Italy [Tel: 39-81-285526]), The Youth Condition in Naples Seen (Both) As Metaphors of Dilemma between Premodernity, Modernity and Postmodernity.

6. 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 modernity 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 relationship about time & space (based on the relationship between territory & space); & perspectives on the future. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
11 Frames as central parts of movement ideologies have a double purpose. They analyze 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 decentralize means of dealing with urban dangers (pollution, traffic, micro-crimes, etc.) in response to a perceived weakening of administrative centralized machinery of risk management. This capacity is emerging from the growing differentiation of social representations and the cognitive factors within the social life, which enable citizens' groups to modify their environment and establish locally based systems of urban risk control. The concept of risk, danger, and regime is examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

11 Focuses on the social trajectory of paid domestic work in Brazil & the new competencies in occupations of tourist trade. 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 Eastern European transformation on the production of science attracts surprisingly little attention from the scholars working in the area of the social sciences 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 Eastern 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 contrast the scholarly visibility of the topic. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

References:

- D'Andrea, Luciano (CERFE, via Flamnia 160 I-00196 Rome Italy [Tel: 39-6-3200851; Fax: 39-6-3221218]). Social Representations and Environment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
- 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]). Frames as central parts of movement ideologies have a double purpose in the social movement process: they serve as means of mobilization, & as weapons. They are constructed in a second case, these frames are constructed as interpretative packages used in 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 39:1/19X2214). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
- Dabrowski, Andrzej (Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark, Tel: 45-4675711; Fax: 45-46756102). The Reception of the East-European Transformation by the SSS&T Community.
- Dagenais, Huguette (U Laval, Quebec GI K 7P4 [Tel: 418-656-5418; Fax: 418-656-2366]). False Dichotomy, Real Consequences: Feminist Activism in the Academy.
- Dahan, Udrij, Bieri, Lisbeth & Rudel, Roman (Human Ecology EAWG, Überlandstr 133 CH-8600 Dübendorf Switzerland [Tel: 41-1-823-53-72; Fax: 41-1-823-53-75]). Communicating about Climate Change on the Local Agenda?
- Dagenais, Huguette (U Laval, Quebec GI K 7P4 [Tel: 418-656-5418; Fax: 418-656-2366]). False Dichotomy, Real Consequences: Feminist Activism in the Academy.
- Dahan, Udrij, Bieri, Lisbeth & Rudel, Roman (Human Ecology EAWG, Überlandstr 133 CH-8600 Dübendorf Switzerland [Tel: 41-1-823-53-72; Fax: 41-1-823-53-75]). Communicating about Climate Change on the Local Agenda?
centuries between causing & impacts. & (2) the damage events of cli- mate change cannot be interpreted monocalyously as either anthropoge- nous or natural, but will remain ambivalent. It is concluded that a local development strategy 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 estab- lish an improved awareness for climatic risks & create a willingness for action aimed at preventing climate change. (Copyright 1994, Sociologi- cal Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27837 / ISA / 1994 / 8098
Dalla Costa, Mariarosa (Istit Scienze Politiche, I-35123 Padova Ita- ly; Tel: 049-828-4-152; Fax: 049-828-4-230)), Development and Re- production.

1 Argues 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 re- production, women have been at the head of the struggle for survival & for improved quality of life, & have been a leading presence in the paci- fism & 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, & all living things. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27838 / ISA / 1994 / 8099
Dalla Costa, Mariarosa (Istit Scienze Politiche, I-35123 Padova Ita- ly; Tel: 049-828-4-152; Fax: 049-828-4-230)), Development and Women's Human Rights.

1 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 unrenumerated work producing & reproducing labor-power, thus denying them a sal- ary, which is the basis of survival in a salary-based economy. This funda- mental 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 presuming 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

1 Explores the evolving definitions, & their underlying assumptions, used to classify homeless people in different countries & by a variety of gov- ernments & voluntary agencies. Focus is on the political economy of homelessness in GB, Canada, & the US, & the ways in which this phe- nomenon is related to the housing & socioeconomic characteristics of the three countries. A conceptual framework is suggested for analyzing homelessness & its relationships with poverty, employment, & the re- structuring, deaninstitutionalization, & 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.

1 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 offi- cials. These local groups were typically not consulted, & was repudi- ated. Planners & donors are now struggling to find mechanisms & pro- cesses 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 organi- zations, the scope of their activities, & the results achieved, & the extent in which this approach results in greater grassroots participation & more appropriate solutions to local needs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

0038-0202/94 $1.50
the full scope of women's activities and participation in all aspects of social life; heterogeneity among populations (in terms of race-ethnicity, social class, and other differences) not captured in aggregate data; and the limits on the possibility of studying with diverse national contexts. Some strategies to deal with these problems and thereby improve the measurement of gender inequality are outlined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94527841 / ISA / 1994 / 8102
Danielova, Olga & Pokorskaya, Elena (Instit Cultural Research, 109072 Moscow Russia [Tel: 095-230-01-77; Fax: 095-230-08-82]).
Art-Problem of Interconnection.

1 Using the theoretical principle of "maximum of information," examined are the inner correlations among the psychological parameters of work activity, lifestyle, and preferences in art. Questionnaire data, obtained by several methodological methods, revealed 5 factors showing the correlations between work characteristics and consumption of art. Only 1 factor-Complexity & diversity of work-shows significant links with preferences in art. Complicated, fascinating, intensive, and 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.)

94527842 / ISA / 1994 / 8103
Dann, Graham M. S. (Dept Government/Sociology/Social Work U West Indies, Bridgetown Barbados [Tel: 809-433-1517; Fax: 809-425-3277]).
Hyping the Destination Image through the Rich and Infamous: The Boundaries of Name Dropping.

1 A number of previous 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 postscript evaluative accounts. Examples of destinations 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 different terms, thereby supplying a framework for a brief discussion on the boundaries of associating names with places. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94527843 / ISA / 1994 / 8104
Dansereau, Francine, Germain, Annick & Charbonneau, Johanne (INRS Universite, 3465 rue Dufferin Montreal Quebec H2X 2C6 [Tel: 514-499-4039; Fax: 514-499-4065]).
Ethnocultural and Social Diversity: Patterns of Coexistence in Local Environments.

1 The urban insertion of immigrants may go through various channels: ways of variable lengths in 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 to invisibilizing or overshadowing 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 urban households. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94527846 / ISA / 1994 / 8107

1 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, tends 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 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.)

94527847 / ISA / 1994 / 8108
Darvas, Peter (Dept Sociology New York U, New York 10003 [Tel: 1-718-633-3486; Fax: 1-212-993-4146]).
State Control over Higher Education in Hungary.

1 The econometric 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 have been contradicted by the strengthening state control & failure of 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 stage, 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 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.)

Das, Dilip K. (Western Illinois U, Macomb 61455-1369; Tel: 309-298-1038), Comparative Policing. Discusses the organizational style, training, functions, and structures of the police in France, Spain, Switzerland, Japan, and Austria, attempting to determine whether there is an ideal set of 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.)

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 threat 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.)

Dasgupta, Sathi (2751 Skylark Rd, Brookmeade 309-298-1524; Tel: 302-984-8524), 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 organization in 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.)

Dushefsky, Arnold (Depi Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06269-2088; Tel: 203-486-4289; Fax: 203-86-6256), 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 decisions. 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 discussed. Special reference is made to the effects of schooling on the formation of minority identity in a society characterized more by its esposal of cultural rather than structural pluralism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Datar, Chhaya Ashok (7 Manjiri Makarand Society, Veer Savarkar Marg Bombay 400016; 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 women, the victims of which 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 basis on which the vision of decentralized economic & political communities can be realized. The best alternative source of energy is photovoltaic realized through biomass, which can be achieved through land management. Future energy sources are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Dave, Parul Bhagirath (7 Manjiri Makarand Society, Veer Savarkar Marg Bombay 400016; Tel: 91-22-4449465; Fax: 91-22-4449212), 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 women, the victims of which 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 basis on which the vision of decentralized economic & political communities can be realized. The best alternative source of energy is photovoltaic realized through biomass, which can be achieved through land management. Future energy sources are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Daud, Fatimah Hanah (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, one of the ultimate indicators of migration, are considered. 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 in the First World. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 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.)

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 threat 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.)

Dash, 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 threat 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.)

Datar, Chhaya Ashok (7 Manjiri Makarand Society, Veer Savarkar Marg Bombay 400016; 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 women, the victims of which 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 basis on which the vision of decentralized economic & political communities can be realized. The best alternative source of energy is photovoltaic realized through biomass, which can be achieved through land management. Future energy sources are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Yugoslavia in Western Societies.

1. Discusses changes in cultural identity among Serb migrant families in France, using interview data. Findings suggest the emergence of a rising sense of cosmopolitanism and a weakening of traditional national identity 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.)

494S27857 / ISA / 1994 / 8118

Davies, Celia (Centre Research Women U Ulster, Coleraine Londonderry BT52 1SA Northern Ireland [Tel: 0265-44141; Fax: 0265-40914]), Competence versus Care? New Managerialism Meets Nursing.

1. Feminist scholarship & campaigning have had a notable success in re-claiming the language of 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 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 issue. Here 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.)

494S27858 / ISA / 1994 / 8119

Davies, Christie & Trivizas, Eugene (U Reading, Whitknights RG2 2AA England [Tel: 0734-318519; Fax: 0734-318922]), Religious Adherence versus Crime in Britain: A Long-Term Trends.

1. Following a marked decrease in the late nineteenth & early twentieth centuries, levels of recorded crime in England & Wales have risen steadily since WWI. 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, e.g., illegitimacy & drug/alcohol abuse, which are similar U-shaped trends, 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 increasing degree of control over the personal lives of the working poor. During 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 degree of religious adherence. GB has evolved from a reforming (1850-1914) to a respectable (WWI-1960), to a secular anomic nation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

494S27859 / ISA / 1994 / 8120

Davies, Joan (Dept Sociology York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 1P3), Travelling Culture: Between Tourism and Habitus.

1. Elements of postmodern 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.)

494S27860 / ISA / 1994 / 8121


1. 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 controlled, 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 imminent status as a global city. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

494S27861 / ISA / 1994 / 8122

Davis, Kathy E. (Faculty Social Sciences Utrecht NL-3508 TC Netherlands [Tel: 030-537546; Fax: 030-531619]), From Objectified Body to Embodied Subject: A Biographical Approach to Cosmetic Surgery.

1. 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, which makes us acknowledge something as "home." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

494S27862 / ISA / 1994 / 8123

De Barros, Henrique Monteiro (Fundacao Joaquin Nabuco, Rua Dos 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.

1. Discusses the experience of integrated rural development projects supported by the World Bank in the early 1970s in 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 project & project officials over the last 13 years indicate that sustainability of traditional production system has been compromised largely by high-tech 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 failure, too, 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 desing & 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.)

494S27863 / ISA / 1994 / 8124

De Bernatt, 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.

1. Homelessness is a reality 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 from 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, promoting 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 (IPGT-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 ascendency 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 relevance of soul, the structural homology 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 (Maaeschrijvend voor de Gesteelde volksgezondheid, 1945-1993). It is concluded that: psychotherapeutic orientations have varied from inner-directed to the demands of commercialism. The role of sport in the integration of Islamic immigrant girls in Belgium is examined, in addition to their potential for 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.)

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 (Maaeschrijvend voor de Gesteelde volksgezondheid, 1945-1993). It is concluded that: psychotherapeutic orientations have varied from inner-directed to the demands of commercialism.

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: 31-525244)), Polishing the Bar: Some Dynamics of a Legal Ethics Code.

Focusses 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-

94S27868 / ISA / 1994 / 8129
De Heer, W. F., Israels, 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 so-called 'bias' methodology. It is concluded that because of the limited 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 Keops, Paul, Theeboom, Marc, Van Puyhemboedt, Linda & Wittcock, 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 potential for 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: 5-7124794; Fax: 5-6125682)), Labor Unions in Latin America facing Neoliberal Adjustments and Productive Reorienting.

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Analyzes the characteristics of the productive restructuration & the
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 bargaining in Brazil & Mexico. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27872 / I SA / 1994 / 8133
De Marchi, Bruna (InstInt Sociol Sociolog ISIG, 1-34710 Gorizia, Italy. Tel: 39-481-53-24-28; e-mail: bruna.de-marchi@cen.irc.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 community planning. Underlying 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 legislation, documents, & interviews with key informants, ie, experts & policymakers involved both in the preparation of legislation & its practical implementation. Current provisions for risk communication in such areas as radiological emergencies, 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 / I SA / 1994 / 8134
De Mel, Neloufer, The Discursive Units 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 theatre in Sri Lanka, focusing on the Tower Hall Theater, which provided a forum for early nationalist, anti-British sentiment. The plays of this period, as well as the audience of this, are used to trace the evolution of a pre-colonial 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 gender constructs were so useful to the early nationalist movement, operate within a Foucauldian archive in the public consciousness, & are being re- enacted on the Sinhala stage 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 / I SA / 1994 / 8135
De Nardis, Paolo (U Roma La Sapienza, 1-00189 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 Machiavellian, 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 among authors of this period who developed a starting analysis about causes of social action. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27875 / I SA / 1994 / 8136
De Pascale, Adele & Vania, Andrea (U Rome, 1-00185 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 Inst of the U "La Sapienza" of Rome, Italy, 1986-1993, are used to investigate relational areas, eg, meanings of diseases, couple & parent-child relationships, & patterns of attachment & detachment. Findings confirm the hypothesis that each disturbances in compliance difficulty is 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 / I SA / 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's insight that this is due to 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 in order to earn money, & 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 / I SA / 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. Many & many educated elite girls & women are being reared in adherence to & consequent assimilation of modern cultural models of individuality, independence 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 & sort out which one is more important to her. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27878 / I SA / 1994 / 8139
De Swaan, Abram (Amsterdam School Social Research, NL-1012 CE Amsterdam, NL (Tel: 31-20-5226262; Fax: 31-20-5252046)). 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 / I SA / 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-
individual 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 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 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.)

De Vries, Sjerp (Dept Recreation & Tourism, NL-6700 AC Wageningen Netherlands [Tel: 31-8370-74638; e-mail: s.de.vries@sarco.nl]), Social Justice in Social Dilemmas. The Effect of Goal Reformulation & Cognitive Bias. A previous study has shown that, in anonymous, single-trial social dilemmas, there is a strong tendency to rely on single-trial social dilemmas without any mention of group members. In contrast, the present study demonstrates that, when the group is made explicit, the tendency to rely on single-trial social dilemmas is significantly reduced. The results suggest that group members are more likely to cooperate when they are aware of the group’s collective goal. The findings are discussed in terms of their implications for social dilemmas and cooperation in general. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 the internalization of collective action frames, drawing on an ongoing (1996) study in the Netherlands & Galicia, Spain, involving interviews with protesting farmers. Interviews were conducted in 1994 (N > 480 farmers) based on structured questionnaires to provide data on farmers’ attitudes 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.)

Debernardi, Augusto & Luisom, 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 participation 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.)

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
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 so-called 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, and therefore include reports & inquiries. It is concluded that the regional distribution of older groups of immigrants—refugees from World War II, 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.)

The authors hypothesize that hunger is caused by the failure since 1970 of government to maintain social benefits. Implicitly or explicitly, the one who gives help leads the one who receives help. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

In a series of publications, Dutch sociologist Henk Becker has suggested that four generations can be distinguished in Dutch society. Based on direct observation methods to produce policy recommendations, some of which were implemented in the role of mediators between their own communities and local French authorities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

In the 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 1940-1950, 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.)

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Sociological Abstracts

Dembo, Pedro (Ministerio Justicia, 70064-901 Brasilia DF Brazil [Tel: 061-225-0906; Fax: 061-226-7980]), Poverty and Educational Policies in Developing Countries: A Critical Review. The impact of educational policies on educational outcomes in developing countries is discussed. The influence of economic development, government policies, and social factors on educational attainment is highlighted. The role of international organizations in shaping educational policies is also examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 analysis of the links between university studies and employment, including the consequences of discontinuous labor force involvement for a sample of "pioneers" - Canadian women who graduated from universities 1930-1930. The sample of about 100 Francophones & Anglophones includes women who graduated in professional programs from dentistry, law, & medicine. 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 comparison 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.)

DePee, 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 competition of world 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 health care 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.)

DeRose, Jennifer (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024 [Tel: 310-825-1026; e-mail: derose@soc.scnet.ucla.edu]), Nationalist Violence as Symbolic Action: A Study of the Front de Libération du Quebec. 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 Quebec (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.)

Derry, James, Sadananda, Keerthy & Mason, Dan (Dept Communit-
Attempts to revitalize the use of cultural symbols (language, thought, etc.) in modern social sciences. Cultural symbols are assumed to be central to social action may be triggered by supernatural forces, suggesting that cultural symbols are impregnated with transcendental/metaphysical dimensions. 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.)

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 as technocratic problems for which bureaucracy has packages of solution. This 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.)

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, 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 transgression, field of economic ethics, & strongly to reject religious restrictions on individual freedom. AA Tr & Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Diallo, Yahya, Société civile et démocratique (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 does not ensure democratic 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.)

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

Preis 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 countermovement & 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 show ing the practice of people's wisdom, 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 countercirculation 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.)

Dias, Patrick V. (Faculty Education U Frankfurt, D-60054 Federal Republic Germany), The Reduction 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, geostatistic, electronic, etc., primarily a progressive meaning & a positive mood not ensure democratic political pluralism, nor does it guarantee the outcome of the introduction of new technologies heavily depends on method, timing, foresight, & other variables. Chief among them is the rationality of the economic paradigm in which they operate. Within the neoclassic paradigm, it is very difficult to avert new technologies which promotes the further development of social relations, communications, & control of policy & production. The outcome also challenges the democratization of education as policy, structure, & process in struggle against paradigms of sociopolitical autocracy & 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.)
The correlations between financial satisfaction & life satisfaction, however, were stronger in poorer nations. The individualism vs collectivism of children's families. For Christian churches, accustomed to rule over women, it is 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 policy development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 200 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.)

The Christian foundations of modern states are undermined. When Emile Durkheim described 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 policy development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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33-1-40251235)), Précification, religions et invention des normes sociales. (A separate social group is defined 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 policy development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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An exploration of theoretical & methodological issues in the study of national modal character in heterogeneous & complex societies. The crisis of Russian reforms is clearly seen through inefficiency of state institutions, antimarket behavior of economic subjects, & social disintegration. Surveys show that the crisis is considerably predeter-
med by the fact that social & economic subjects slowly adapt to the demands introduced by the new system of economic & political institutions. Serious disequilibrium between the normative demands of these in-
stitutions & existing models of social action is a factor of the social trans-
formation crisis. Historical & cultural preconditions of this crisis are re-
viewed. 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.)

Diskin, Josef (ISESP, Moscow Russia (Tel: 33-1-7274-1626; Fax: 733-1-40251209)), Russian Reforms: Crisis of Traditional Paradigm of Development.

The management of scientific & engineers (others) professionals has always been a particular problem for organizations & organization the-
ory. Because highly educated workers dealing with complex problems usu-
ally 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 the control & oversight of those who supervise. 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 trans-
formation underway toward "global enterprise webs" in which organiza-
tions 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.)

Dion, Michel (Groupe sociologie religieux CNRS-ILESOC, 50-66
rue Pouchet Paris 17 France (Tel: 33-1-40251094; Fax: 33-1-40251235)), Religion and National Identity: The Romanian Case.

A consideration of the earnings consequences for nontraditional US students of both earning a degree & earning some form of vocational cer-
tificate, 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 re-
turning 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 creden-
tials awarded later in life, there are no such benefits for women who viol-
ate 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.)

Dion, 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.

A secondary analysis of data from a 1984 follow-up survey of CA adults interviewed as teenagers in 1963 are drawn on to explore the relation-
ship 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, family life cycle, & religion. After summarizing methodological prob-
lems & limitations of these studies, indices of premarital & postmarital changes are described, eg, subjective & objective measurements of health, self-esteem, & age perceptions & their impacts on life satisfactions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

0038-0202/94 $1.50

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Using responses from questions about age at first sexual intercourse & age at first marriage, offers an efficient method of studying premarital sexual behavior in societies where this subject is considered a taboo topic. In 80% 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.)

do Nascimento Arruda, Maria Arminda (U Sao Paulo, 83105 Brazil), The Construction of Academic Sociology in Brazil: The Sao Se in Kinshasa.

The process of institutionalization of sociology in Brazil began in the 1930s with the founder of the U of Sao Paulo. It is suggested that economic, social, political, & cultural changes that took place in Sao 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 Sao 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.)

Dobbelare, Karel & Voye, Liliane (Dept Sociology, Van Everstnr 2e 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 not withstanding. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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.)
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 & ascribed 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—in the US mainland accompanying major political changes 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
Donmez Alcon, Carmen (Dept Sociologia U Autònoma 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 evaluation 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 them. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27947 / ISA / 1994 / 8208
Donati, Pierpaulo (Dept Sociologia U Bologna, I-40125 Italy [Tel: 39-51-604311; Fax: 39-51-239040]), Is Communication Enough to Make Social Participation? The Role of Culture in Social Relationships.

Challenges the neocommunicative perspective, which argues that society is constituted only by communications. Two approaches that deal with this issue are: (1) 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 emergence 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, Pierpaulo (Dept Sociologia U Bologna, I-40125 Italy [Tel: 39-51-604311; Fax: 39-51-239040]), The National Report on the Family in Italy.

Presents the main features & outcomes of the national report on the family in Italy (Donati, Pierpaulo [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

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 & additional data 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 Classification and the Salience of Class: Toward a Comparison of Britain, France, & Italy.

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 conceptualization 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
Donnemann, 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 W. 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 institutionalized 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 (ascended 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: 514-967-3258; Fax: 514-967-7266]), 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 "planning," 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 labor-power-limiting strategies within large firms, combined with conservative 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, Aldwyck WC2A 2AE England [Tel: 0038-0202/94 $1.50

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The Tiebout model provides a solution to Samuelson's problem of efficient production of local collective goods. It suggests that in multi-jurisdictional 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 1986-1991 (the period of the postal tax) in 4 neighboring London 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.)

94S27954 / ISA / 1994 / 8216
Drabek, Thomas E. (Dept Sociology U Denver, Colorado 80208-0209 [Tel: 303-871-2050; Fax: 303-871-2090]), Disaster Responses in 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 Pantielion 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, invites, 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 as a perception of the whole performance by the Greek or the foreign audience. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27957 / ISA / 1994 / 8218

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
Drottz-Sjoberg, 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 & Russia Directly & 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 designed 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, perceptions 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

European technology & development (R&D) programs are a major feature of industrial policy at the European Commission level. ES-PRIT 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 (Inst 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 (Heraclit, Parmenides, Plato, Luther, etc) & on studies in the history of science. Results show that, since ancient times, representations 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: 03-639-1651]), 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 associating 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 as a context external 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
Disis, Hans (Dept Sociology U Tartu, Tiigi 78 Estonia EE-2400 [Tel: 37-234-30812; e-mail: hans@soc.ut.ee]), Family Background as a Factor of Educational Differentiation of Youth: A Critical Analysis.

An analysis of educational differentiations 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 postsec-

dary 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 different than 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 major-

ity 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 Yrk U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 (Tel: 416-531-3820), The Ability of the Indian State to Re-

structure Indian Capital: The Case of Indian Machine Tools Manufactur-

ers. § 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 newspa-

pers, & government documents. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Ab-

stracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27964 / ISA / 1994 / 8225

Duarte Fialho, Jose Renato (Instit Estudos Sociais Avanzadas, Ave Menendez Pidal E14004 Cordoba Spain (Tel: 34-57-218138; Fax: 34-57-218401), Representacion de intereses en la agricultura de Brasil-el caso de Rio Grande del Sur (Representación de Intereses 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 repre-

sented in the presence of the old agrarian professional organizational (APOs), as well as the emergence of new forms of repre-

sentation, 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 con-

sidered as factors in rural syndicalism. The old APOs are renewing them-

selves, 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: 7-095-938-0126), 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, & deper-

sonalized 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 rea-

sonable limits & becomes part of one's social consciousness is a valid sub-

ject 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, Chénéville Quebec J0V 1E0 (Tel: 819-428-1315), La Revolution sandiniste: une revitalisation nationale, ethique et religieuse (The Sandinist Revolution: An Indige-

nous, Ethical, and Religious Revitalization). (FRE)

§ Can the contemporary Sandinist movement in Nicaragua be seen as the revitalization of an old, transcultural, Meso-American Indian reli-

gious tradition? Three hypotheses present themselves, i.e., that the Sandinist revolution is a revival movement, crypto-religious, or the con-

tinuation of an indigenous, Meso-American tradition. The first hypothe-

sis may be verified by mapping the history of the revolution to the dia-

chronic indicators of A. F. C. Wallace. An analysis of the central ele-

ments 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 con-

temporary 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

Responsibility. § 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, & ac-

cording a leading role to the thematics of normativity & scientific re-

sponsibility, the sociology of science in more particular is spurred on by the failures of the Indian state to integrate Indian machine tools manufacturers into an international division of labor, (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27968 / ISA / 1994 / 8229

Duclós, Denis (Centre national recherche scientifique, F-75700 Paris France (Tel: 0033-1-43434575)), Beware of the THIRSKANGER!

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 soc-

ial structure, here termed the "science" or technoscientific role, its rela-

tionship with other roles are considered: power & identity, social sharing, & reality. Their respective emphases on threat, danger, & for-

tune 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: 812-292-28-29)), Changing Local Elites: Problem of Identity and Self-Identity (St. Petersburg Case).

§ Explores the identity formation of the new elite in Leningrad/St. Pe-

tersburg, 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 for-

mation was determined by three main political conflicts over the last five years between: (1) the protest movement of perestroika & city authori-

ties; (2) the new City Council & the Leningrad Communist Party Com-

mittee; & elections that developed after the election of mayor & failure of the Aug 1991 coup. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S27970 / ISA / 1994 / 8231

Dumais, Lucie, Messing, Karen & Courville, Julie (CINBIOSE U Quebec, 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 (back-
 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, an- other of the psychosocial implications of re-sensations of physical & mental stress; and the outcomes linked to outcomes linked to 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 & safety issues heightened awareness of women's integration problems, but seemed insufficient to ensure changes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Dumas, Brigitte (Dépt sociologie U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (Tel: 514-343-7304; 514-343-5722)). Les Représentations sociales de problèmes écologiques à travers les 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 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 objectivation & anchoring. Through objectivation, 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 and of knowledge that the media assume in the issue of ecology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


Women in couple relationships are becoming increasingly discontent 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, 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 couple relationship. However, 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.)

Dunlap, Riley (Dept Sociology Washington State U, Pullman 99164-4020 (Tel: 509-335-8101; 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 overlook 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 the problems; (3) we ignore our own existential & perceptions of environmental degradations; & (4) we perpetuate the myth that human societies have become 'ecofocal' from ecological constraints. The popularity of the constructivist approach to environmental problems thus represents the continuing strength of sociology's inherent unecological "human exceptionalism paradigm." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Dunning, Eric G. (CRSS U Leicester, LE1 7QR England (Tel: 0533-527524)). 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' "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' 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' work consists of a half-digested corruption of some of Norbert Elias' 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.)

Dupuis, Jean-Pierre (Ecole HEC, 5255 Deselles Montreal Quebec 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 considering the question of the nature of family businesses, 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.)

Dus, Jesper, Madsen, Jorgen Steen & Jensen, Carsten Stroby (Dept Sociology U Copenhagen, DK-1361 K Denmark (Tel: 35322399; 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.)

94S27977 / 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, Marguerite (Dept Sociology U Houston, TX 77204-3474 [Tel: 713-743-4989]; 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 Markert, A. Gary Dworkin (1991), an analysis of 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.)

94S27982 / ISA / 1994 / 8243
Dwyer, Tom (IFCH U Estadual Campinas, 13081 Sao Paulo Brazil [Tel: 55-11-280-48-48; e-mail: tom@cevax.unicamp.br]), The Sociology of Work: For a Redefinition through Historical and Phenomenological Actionalism.

- 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 & G. Morgan's Sociological Paradigms and Organizational Analysis (1976), & the debate that this generated, as a starting point. Michael Rose, in Industrial Behaviour-Theoretical Developments since Taylor, has propounded the future of work in terms of deprofessionalization of work, upbuilding, & unification of historical & phenomenological actionalism. 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 actionalism (Alain Touraine) & in phenomenological actionalism (Alfred Schutz). 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

- An approach to the analysis of industrial accidents that is grounded in the discussion of the 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
Dwyer, Tom, Russell W. (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 cross-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 unshaken. "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-
Discusses the ethnographic method as interactive, reflexive, and a universalistic form of identity. Methodological problems of a processualism constitutes a new cultural tradition of individual elites are historically situated in a specific cultural frame of reference. The theory of public space that unites the substantive area of demographic transition. It is argued that the past school has failed theoretically in two ways: (1) pactmen purport voluntarism and „elite choice,” but voluntarism within the past school frame of reference gives way to determinism; (2) pactmen purport objectivity, but objectivity within the past school frame of reference results subjective residual categories. The central observation is that environmentalism is basically a particularist identity project, which can enter modern universalistic discourse only at the price of disenchantment & universalization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Eder, Klaus (Dept Political & Social Sciences European University Insti, 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 processualism & dynamic cultural analysis are discussed, & two lines of argumentation are developed: one arguing for a shift from determinism 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 identity project, which can enter modern universalistic discourse only at the price of disenchantment & universalization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Eder, Klaus (Dept Political & Social Sciences European University Insti, 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 views. This thesis in the sense of an identity creates processes of mobilization that are not necessarily focused on the interests of those adhering to their aims. 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.)

Edes, 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 past school has failed theoretically in two ways: (1) pactmen purport voluntarism & „elite choice,” but voluntarism within the past school frame of reference gives way to determinism; (2) pactmen purport objectivity, but objectivity within the past school frame of reference results subjective residual categories. Focus is on one of the past 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 views of the relationship between individual elites are historically situated in a specific cultural framework, which must be understood in order to understand the process of democratization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Edmondson, Ricca (Dept Political Science & Sociology University Coll, Galway Ireland [Tel: 353-91-383353; 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 combing environmentalism with democratic transition. Accepted contributions to the study of aging are analyzed to examine these points & offer an alternative approach. Contributions to the study of aging are analyzed to examine these points & suggest alternative methods of proceeding. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Egbert, Maria M. (Dept Germanic Languages U Texas, Austin [Dept Germanic Languages U Texas, Austin])
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 investigate the transformation of one conversation into simultaneously two conversations, this investigation develops a new sequence type & initiates a shift in topic or action. The schism-inducer employs practices of solicitation of recipiency 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.)

Examines typical patterns of time use as reported in diaries obtained from 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 investigate the transformation of one conversation into simultaneously two conversations, this investigation develops a new sequence type & initiates a shift in topic or action. The schism-inducer employs practices of solicitation of recipiency 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.)

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.)

Eichberger, Henning (IDRAETSFORSK, DK-4200 Slagelse Denmark [Tel: 45-35384605; Fax: 45-35384382]), Festivity and Discipline: History of Sport as a Way of Life, Sociology International, 38: 1, 205-214. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc, all rights reserved.)

Eckard, Hanne-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.)

Ekengren, 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. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc, all rights reserved.)

Experiences interviews with 10 Swedish middle class girls age 19 & their mothers & grandmothers coming from all strata of the society are analyzed as the persons from two generations coming from different social strata are compared in their bodily displays & daily routines, the differences between generations & social strata are also noted. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc, all rights reserved.)

Ehling, Manfred (Federal Statistical Office, Gustav-Stresseman-Ring 11 D-65180 Wiesbaden Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-291-752903; Fax: 49611-724000]), Activity Patterns of the German Time Use Survey. Examines some patterns of time use as reported in diaries obtained from 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 investigate the transformation of one conversation into simultaneously two conversations, this investigation develops a new sequence type & initiates a shift in topic or action. The schism-inducer employs practices of solicitation of recipiency 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.)
lyzed from the point of view of conflicts between parents & their teenage daughters. The 3-generational study allows a historical analysis from 1930 on, 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.)

49S28007 / ISA / 1994 / 8268
Elizer, Ben-Rafael (Dept Sociology Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv IL-69978 Israel [Tel: 972-3-5402697; Fax: 972-3-5402291]), National Security & 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.)

49S28008 / ISA / 1994 / 8269
Elkinson, Galina Vasilyeva (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.

49S28009 / 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?

49S28010 / ISA / 1994 / 8271
Ellingsæter, Anne Lise (Instit Social Research, Munthe gt 31 N-0260 Oslo Norway [Tel: 22-55-4510; Fax: 22-43-1385]), Mothers and Fathers as Providers. Norms, Preferences and Practices.

49S28003 / ISA / 1994 / 8264
Ekerwald, Hedvig (Dept Sociology Uppsala U, S-75108 Sweden [Tel: 46-18-11-94; Fax: 46-18-11-76]), Changes in the Life and Culture of Young Women in Sweden since the Thirties.

49S28005 / ISA / 1994 / 8266

49S28006 / ISA / 1994 / 8267
Eläisen, Sven (Dept Social Science U Karlstad, S-63009 Sweden [Tel: 054-835826; Fax: 46-54-838409]), Secularization and Natural Law: The Case of Samuel Pufendorf.
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 2,250 married couples. Mothers 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 & Contested Action Frames: Environmental Struggles in British Columbia.

A cross-national study of occupations. Although the findings indicate that the majority of parents combining child care & economic provision have developed the furthest, occupational medicine in the former GDR were published in 1990. In countermovements & on collective action, effective in their campaigns against it. Drawing on the literature & on Brazil & Chile & addresses the relationship between transnational action frames, focus is on the development of a countermovement - or 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, 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 national ecology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28012 / ISA / 1994 / 8273
Elordi, Carlos A. (U Connecticutt, 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 & examines the relationship 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 & pluralism is more developed in Brazil & China. The results of interviews, then & now, are presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28013 / ISA / 1994 / 8274
Elser, 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 policlinics 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: 46-31-7734272]), 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 internationalism, deriving from the 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 & Herrlemann, 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 problem, hierarchical curve modeling is presented as an innovative 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
Engstrom, Rita 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.

It 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, & can be understood as something only existing outside 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 discor-dinations of voices, raptures in conversations, & innovations in enunciating relationships & the doctor's role are further re-kinked on 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

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 symposiac 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, & these on these vulnerable groups requires reconsideration of the power relationship between researchers & researched that determines exploration of new explanatory methods. It is argued that 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.)

0038-0202/94 $1.50
Anne Frank's diary began as a young girl's record of her thoughts and dreams, becoming a unique and powerful voice for the oppressed during World War II. The diary's significance lies not only in its historical accuracy but also in its emotional depth, capturing the raw reality of life under the Nazi regime.

Central motivations for analyzing Anne Frank's diary have been its unique contemporary significance. Scholars have considered the diary in the context of psychoanalysis, surrealism, and Marxism, among other approaches. The diary serves as a testament to the power and influence it has exerted by the technical experts in various fields, including sociology and the human subject. Several goals for a new clinical sociology, aimed at understanding the human (collective or individual) self, have been discussed.

The concept of political culture is drawn on to identify the type of cultural context within which the diary was written. The concept of vital environment refers to all objects and forces perceived to be the establishing of a new rational contract. This dynamic is seen as part of a short phase of human history, the end of history conceived to be the establishment of a new rational contract, as in the cases of Saint-Simon, Auguste Comte, Karl Marx, and the French socialists.

During the Enlightenment, several causal models were used to frame the concept of vital environment, including the classical work of thinkers like John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Immanuel Kant. These models have been useful in understanding the role of the environment in shaping human behavior and well-being.

Infinite number of small events. It is an ironic turn of history that the so-called heterogeneity of ends—a causal model for the social sciences—was developed. 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 society. 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.

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To achieve sustainable development, a fundamental change in lifestyles is needed. This involves addressing problems related to the integration of Iranian political regions with Colombia, as a response to the growing intervention by capital and the state in the wake of such discourses. Focus is on the ways in which questions of identity, ethnicity, and alternative visions of development are being approached by the movement in the context of the region's most legendary "biological diversity." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Since 1990, such radical forms of urban action have vanished, while the action of the urban poor facing the democratization process has become one of the most effective forces for the reconstruction of cultural and economic policies. This shift has implications for different potential policy scenarios and has implications for developing models or analytical 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 and generate institutionalized modes of ethnic discrimination; (2) explore the methodological utility of the Bogardus Social Distance Scale for measuring the level of ethnocentrism in a society; and (3) argue for the need to create new international legal institutions capable of maintaining the rule of law to safeguard the human and civil rights of ethnic minorities in member states of the UN. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The Commodity Transformation of Long Term Care.

Private, corporate, and 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 and their larger economic and 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 commodification. 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.)

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The End of Rationalism.

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 noble 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.)

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.)

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having dramatically diverse effects on different sectors of the population. 
argue 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 and practices of democracy and the market. Among vulnerable populations, it is provided a basis for assessing the changes in some cases, is associated with support for interventionist, redistributive political strategies, and in others, with nationalism, intolerance of minorities, and low levels of democratic commitment and participation. Failure to ameliorate these grievances would have deleterious consequences for the legitimacy of the new regimes, with consequent implications for commitment to reform and 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 and 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 92039; Tel: 619-534-2614; Fax: 619-534-4752)) The Politics of Lived Experience: Identity and Black Civil Society in South Africa.

5 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 neoliberal cooperatives 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.

5 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 enabling their family to adopt the following treatments. 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 promote 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.

5 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 specialists. To the contrary, the unintended consequences of implementing 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


5 The care & largesse are important for the reasons of care remuneration 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 reorganizational projects, under review, eg, the development of 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 institutionalizing more effectively the gendered resource of informal care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28040 / ISA / 1994 / 8301

Evett, Julia (School Social Studies U Nottingham, NG7 2RD England [Tel: 0602-515396; Fax: 0602-515233]) Gender and Career in Engineering and Science: The Changing Dimensions of Management.

5 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 the GB, the USSR, France, Germany & the Ukraine. The causes of migration are discussed: (1) resettlement of populations; (2) unsatisfactory conditions for women engineers & scientists resulting in the coexistence of different meanings of payments for care; while some of them strengthen market & consumerist elements, others seek ways of institutionalizing more effectively the gendered resource of informal care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28041 / ISA / 1994 / 8302

Ev-touch, Volodymyr (Instit Sociology, 12 Shovkovychna St 252021 Ukraine [Tel: 044-291-60-84; Fax: 044-291-56-96]), Ukraine in the Context of East-West Migration: Sociological Estimates.

5 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) outmigration. 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 (Instit 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)

5 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-
tremes in efficiency produce unforeseen & unwanted consequences &
when new technologies 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 bio-
technology, medicine, manufactured consumer goods, & environmental-ist concerns. Enshrined in the Maastricht treaty & in the recent ecolog-
cal summit meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, precautionary policy
should be regulated through legislation. However, inaction may under-
mine an overly precautionary policy. In the technologically developed soci-
ety, precaution is still necessary, but should be reasonable. AA Tr &
Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28034 / ISA / 1994 / 8304

Ezzine, Abdel fattah (Inst universitaire recherche scientifique, BP 6287 Morocco [Tel: 212-7-77-61-18; Fax: 212-7-77-21-35]), La
Modénité 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 infra-
structure, it ignores the demands of modernism which include civil
emancipation, family planning, etc-creating of a prosperous, fully em-
ployed society, still governed by the austere morality of Islam. AA Tr &
Modified by A. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28034 / ISA / 1994 / 8305

Fabian, Gergely, Lukácskó, Zsolt & Gicze, Peter (4400 Nyiregháza, 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 physi-
ical mobility. Alcohol is also a major contributor to deaths. State pro-
grams to combat these problems are insufficient. Examined here are mo-
tion & sports as a method of keeping healthy. The view of sports pres-
ted on TV is seen as problematic. Content analysis suggests that recent
changes have produced changes in TV. Comparison of Western, Hungar-
ian, & 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 cov-
erce contributes to an explanation of national health problems. (Copy-
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94S28045 / ISA / 1994 / 8306

Fache, Willy H. L. (Dept Social/Cultural/Leisure Agolicy U Gent.
B-9000 Belgium [Tel: 32-9-264-62-80; Fax: 32-9-264-64-93]), Innovating
Tourist Resorts, A Model for the Future?

In both developing & developed countries, a number of large integrat-
ed tourist resorts have been developed in the last two decades. Such re-
orts 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 inno-
active 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 proj-
ects is presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28046 / ISA / 1994 / 8307

Fache, Willy H. L. (Dept Social/Cultural/Leisure Agolicy 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 exam-
ined are the features of recent social innovations (SIs). SIs differ from
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
did not recognize 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

Falache, 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 Silenc-
ning 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 mu-
sic 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

Falache, Annette T. (Dept Sociology U Sydney, New South Wales
2006 Australia [Tel: 02-6923774; Fax: 02-6923783]), Popular Music

Examines the social significance of hearing, analyzing the connec-
tions between hearing & popular music. The body's sense of that which
is heard is framed by historical & cultural factors. Sociologists have been
restrained to acknowledge the connections between hearing & mod-
ernity, as civil emancipation, family planning, etc-creating of a pros-
perous, 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.)

94S28049 / ISA / 1994 / 8310

Falkum, Katrine (Norwegian Youth Research Centre, Gaustadallén 21 N-0371 Oslo [Tel: 47-22958409; Fax: 47-22604427]), Becoming an Extreme Racist. Three Life Stories.

Explains how an identity as extreme racist is created, using three dif-
ferent life stories of trajectories into a racist subculture in Oslo, Nor-
way, derived using participant observation & narrative interviews. Internal &
external dynamics in the conversion process are distinguished. The con-
cept of symbolic violence is used to show that racist outbursts & ideolo-
gies may be seen as a strategy of coping with subtle social suppression.
The analysis will mainly follow the tradition of Pierre Bourdieu, especial-
ly his writings on trajectory & life stories. The main factors caus-
ing 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 compo-
nents. 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 strong-
hold 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 con-
straints of work tasks. The defense of employment also corresponds to the
possibility of defending creativity. The agreement taken by the workers
against the possible 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
rela
Discusses the psychiatric consumer/survivor movement, a social movement organized around the collective management of health, which 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.)

Offers a sociological view on the recent transformation of the cultural salience of food for some baby boomers in the US, based on empirical data collected on 100 enterprises, including examples of privatization as well as 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 economic performance. 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.)

Examines the role that Argentine women have played in the transition to democracy: the Argentine case. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

Compares the program & discourse of the Amsterdam (Netherlands)
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 on women's & children's perceptions & 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.)

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.)

According to 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 concluded that the assumptions which inspired the EC legal policy were missed. 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 directed to enforce reasonable standards for the EC. 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 under supranational measures have been established. In light of the subsidiarity principle, based 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.)

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, for which a movement away from traditional "Anglo-conformity" assimilationist model to the development of a multicultural policy is needed; & (2) the recognition that true equality, being meaningful, must be reflected in the workplace. Thus, achieving employment equality became a stated objective of the Canadian state with four targeted groups: women, "visible minorities", & physically handicapped. The ramifications of these policies, & their achievements, are assessed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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, for which a movement away from traditional "Anglo-conformity" assimilationist model to the development of a multicultural policy is needed; & (2) the recognition that true equality, being meaningful, must be reflected in the workplace. Thus, achieving employment equality became a stated objective of the Canadian state with four targeted groups: women, "visible minorities", & physically handicapped. The ramifications of these policies, & their achievements, are assessed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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The theory 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 foci of experts, contributing to legitimate their ideologies & positions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

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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.)

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 in. The notion 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 social 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.)

Ferraro, Joseph (U Autonoma Metropolitana Iztapalapa, Mexico DF 03940; 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 them achieve the basic minimum standards of living of their inhabitants. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ferraro, Joseph (U Autonoma Metropolitana Iztapalapa, Mexico DF 03940; 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 solutions proposed for the social problems of that area. It is concluded that 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.)

Ferraro, Joseph (U Autonoma Metropolitana Iztapalapa, Mexico DF 03940; Tel: 724-4789; Fax: 5-612-5682), Catholic Religious Culture and 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 a reflection of an ideological change in the Catholic church. Perhaps, the most outstanding example of this change is the work being done among the indigenous by the bishop of San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas, Samuel Ruiz Garcia. 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.)

Ferraro, 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 the development of coordination & ensuring synchronization of the work process. (5) Managers capable of generating consensus will obtain better results than traditional authoritarians. (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.)

Ferraro, Myra Marx, Anthony, Denise & Wilkie, Jane Ribblett (Dept Sociology U Connecticut, Storrs 06269-2068; Tel: 203-486-4428; Fax: 203-486-6356), Economic Dependency, the Breadcrumb Role and 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 work. These measures include the 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 as a function of economic dependency, breadwinning as a gendered role, & the wife's hours for the household and unpaid labor roles. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ferreira, Claudino (Faculdade Economia U Coimbra, P-1000 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 of 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.)

Filali, Salah (Poste Djelfafy 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 socio-economic & 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.)
Filippoula, Evagelos M. (Saint Savvas Hospital, 171 Alexandras Athens Greece [Tel: 301-643-1033]). Emergency Planning: National and International Perspectives.

Examines current thinking about the relation between nationalism and human rights, and 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 benefactor of the cultural heritage 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.)

Fischer, Tania (Escola Administracao U Federal Bahia, Brazil (Fax: 0043-1-5235843)), The Cultural Evolution of Social Metabolism with Nature—A Quantitative Analysis.

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.)


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.)

Finn, Gary Alan (Dept Sociology U Georgia, Athens 30602 [Fax: 706-542-4320; e-mail: gfinf@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, i.e., a quadrant of action: body/physicality, mind/consciousness, other/sociality, & culture/hierarchy. Underlying these conceptual sets 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.)

Finn, Robert (Dept Sociology Warwick U, Coventry CV4 7AL England), Nationalism and Human Rights: A Critique of Recent Studies.

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 benefactor of the cultural heritage 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.)

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 sources, the 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 more creative potential are unexploited.

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.)

Fischer-Rosenthal, 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 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 exploitable (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) & 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 "self regulation of these physical processes to achieve sustainability. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
A critical appraisal of selected theories of the preconditions for the emergence of this new type of party are analyzed; how crises emerge, how they are managed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Crisis communication research should be cross-disciplinary, joining with other disciplines to provide a more comprehensive understanding of crisis communication. This approach recognizes the interdisciplinary nature of crisis communication and promotes the integration of knowledge from various fields. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The ethnopolitical struggles of the Canadian Indigenous Women's Movement. • A critical 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 women's associations: the Native Women's Assoc. of Canada & Women of the Metis 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.)

The Lega Nord has been 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 has invented a specific strategy of flexibly mobilizing the electorate. In addition, the Lega invented a specific strategy of flexibility mobilizing the electorate. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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." In contrast to the other new "movement-parties," the Lega Nord has been able to distinguish a distinct political identity. This is its identity relates to the changes between center & periphery that the Lega indissolubly relates to the critique of traditional parties. In addition, the Lega invented a specific strategy of flexibility mobilizing the electorate. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 explained 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 distinguish a distinct political identity. This is its identity relates to the changes between center & periphery that the Lega indissolubly relates to the critique of traditional parties. In addition, the Lega invented a specific strategy of flexibility mobilizing the electorate. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Flam, Helene (Fakultat 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 precondition for the anticomunist 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 social contract, & the 1970s liberalization thesis are critically reviewed in order to support the argument that much empirical 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) revolutionaries' crisis, & (5) 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 existing model, particularly to discern successful cases from failures & nonattempts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Flodin, Bertil (Dept Journalism & Mass Communication Communication Studies U Stockholm, S-11328 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 & GANDA (Swedish); SOCIOPHILE, PSYCHLIT, & SOCIAL SCIENCE CITATION INDEX (English)) indicate tremendous expansion in the 1980s, however, it has been mainly empirical, without 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.)
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 many different factors 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 provided. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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 ethnographic approach to organizational planning requires a conception of situations as a locally managed & practically occasioned features of action. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

49S28100 / 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.

1 Departing from the hypothesis that union leaders' belief in democracy reveals in both organizational & political behavior supporting the democratic 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.)

49S28101 / ISA / 1994 / 8362
Franklin, Margaret-Ann (8 Burgess St, Armidale Australia 2350 [Tel: 067-726438; Fax: 61-067-71112]), From Terra Nullius to 'Habla': The Legal and Political Battles for Land Rights by Australia's Indigenous People.

1 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.)

49S28102 / ISA / 1994 / 8363
Franklin, Richard Langdon (Dept Philosophy U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia [Tel: 067-73-2386; Fax: 067-73-3317]), Justifications and Causal Explanation of Knowledge Claims: Are They Incompatible?.

1 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 SoK causality: sociology of knowledge cannot discover causes in the sense of traditional philosophers. Else when social data can be quantified, only statistical correlations are possible. Rather, the SoK 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.)

49S28103 / ISA / 1994 / 8364
Francozay, Suzanne M. (U South Australia, Magill 5072 [Tel: 08-3024626; Fax: 08-3024745]), Women Working in Australian Unions.

1 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 Australia, 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 & "women's interests." The claims of both feminism & unionism create social & political dilemmas for union Fs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

49S28104 / ISA / 1994 / 8365
Freire, João (ISCTE, Av Forças Armadas P-1600 Lisbon Portugal [Tel: 01-797-6000; Fax: 01-7964710]), Industrial Foremen in Portugal: Searching for Identity.

1 The central role that auto production has 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 muddy 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. After two irreversible secular trends—the environmental & energy crises—are working against continued auto hegemony in transport. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Abstract not available. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 based on the assumption 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.)

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 based on the assumption 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.)

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 Blue-Collar Proletariat. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Friedman, Debra, Hechter, Michael & Kanazawa, Satoshi (Dept Sociology U Arizona, Tucson 85721), A Theory of the Value of Children. 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.)

Friedrichs, Jürgen (Research Inst 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.)

Friedrichs, Jürgen & Opp, Karl-Dieter (Research Inst 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.)

Friedrichs, Nathalie (INSERM U, Hôpital Bicêtre 78 rue Général Leclerc F-94275 Cedex France [Tel: 45-21-24-37; Fax: 45-21-20-75]), Unemployment: Precautionary, Social Insecurity and Citizenship. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 Bohannan, Louis Wirth, Jane Addams, & W. E. B. Du Bois. 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.)

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 anti-tobacco 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.)

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.)

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
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, and 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 Inst & 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 theories 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 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 sociological view of museums much more nuanced diastratic explanations depended 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 & Wolf, Karl E. (ZUMA, PO Box 122155 D-68072 Mannheim Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-621-1246-133; Fax: 49-621-1246-104)), 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. Concepts lattices are visualized by a directed acyclic graph (DAG). The CA is a two-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 multidimensionality 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 societes 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 Decamps, 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 well prepared to assume industrial functions. Therefore, the government created a new fourth channel called Nouvelles Filières d’Ingenieur (New Engineer Channels). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28123 / ISA / 1994 / 8384
Gadotti, Moacir (U S110 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 & supervising 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 an 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 primarily pragmatic. 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.)

0038-0202/94 $1.50
The academic definitions of social economy, development, and 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.)

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 the trends & perspectives of development, social economy, & self-management in different parts of the world. The main objective of the family study was to identify socioeconomic, psychological, & ethnocultural variables that condition family patterns & dynamics, which in turn influence the children's scholastic achievements & degree of community participation. Data were obtained via a scale of modernism-traditionalism (Inkeles & Smith), an income assessment for sociocultural variables, & a somatopsychological assessment. Of 16 specific hypotheses, 9 were supported by the data. Based on these results, the hypothesis of psychosocial modernism was found surprising, & that the Amuzgo 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.)

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 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 the developing countries. The second phase of the STD program (1987-1990) during which 339 projects were approved with partner institutions in 97 countries of which 68 were LDCs is described. The social background for the problem is (1) the relative role different partners play, (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 the development capacity building in Europe & to the emergence of scientific communities in the LDC. 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.)

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 emergence of superethnicity. Concrete sociopolitical & legal measures aimed to alleviate negative effects of superethnicity are proposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Depression is examined within the economic & social context. Supernumerary theories of stress & depression & develops a model linking the two. Stress is viewed as resulting from a poor person-environmental interaction, 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 dissonance, 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.)

Examines how economic status and participation in higher education programs affect cities & urban regions. Various theories dealing with social change in former socialist countries are reviewed, including modernization, economic efficiency, & socialization theories. In an attempt to grasp major changes that have spatial consequences. In urban, rural, & regional economies, & changing position in wider territorial systems are identified. The post-socialist transition is typically accompanied by the selective breakdown of the socialist welfare system based on full employment policy. Cities are faced with major problems, including an increasing rate of unemployment that creates the need for additional policies & economic decline of traditional industries, which consequently reduces public funds. How these crises affect social & spatial divisions are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28137 / ISA / 1994 / 8398
Garami, Erika (Social Research Institute, 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 of 604 respondents ages 50-60 living in small Hungarian villages & towns of their children, ages 10-40. The theoretical basis of the study was derived from Max Weber's & Talcott Parsons' concepts of ethnicity & ethnic traditions. The most important conclusion is that the differentiation of ethnic identity is principally socialization. Emotional aspects of the commitment of minorities to their own ethnic group & the majority group are explored. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28138 / ISA / 1994 / 8399
Garcia Panelli, Ana (Sanchez-Bastamante 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, youth people from families of high socio-economic 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 relationship between social origin & 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) & study in relation to: cohort membership, sex, parents' education, parents' party membership, & parents' cultural resources. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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@redvald.dpsca.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 intertwinement 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, Mexican producers propose to increase dairy production to match 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
Garcia Zamora, Rodolfo (Facultad Economia U Autonoma Zacatecas, Mexico [Tel: 492-285-26; Fax: 492-285-36]), The Problems of the Integration 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 policies & 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 & is illustrated in Mexico, economic integration & the models that they sustain are endangered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28142 / ISA / 1994 / 8403
Garcia Zamora, Rodolfo (Facultad Economia U Autonoma Zacatecas, Mexico [Tel: 492-285-26; Fax: 492-285-36]), The Modernization of Mexican Agriculture in Regards to NAFTA.

† The crisis of agriculture & Mexican rural farm workers is studied. Following the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), there is a need for the reformation 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 populace, & 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
Garcia Zamora, Rodolfo (Facultad Economia U Autonoma Zacatecas, Mexico [Tel: 492-285-26; Fax: 492-285-36]), The Neoliberal Miracles in Problems. The Cases of Spain and Mexico.
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.)

In transition from authoritarianism, exemplified by the recent process of democratization in Latin America, coincides with a deeper transformation of society. The 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 SMS, the military regimes, & the process of democratization are described, hypothesizing that during the predominance of the classical national-popular matrix, one SMS prevailed that fused development, populism, & nationalism. During the authoritarian regimes, the predominance was given to a democratic SM. The question now is whether 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.)

Transition from authoritarianism, exemplified by the recent process of democratization in Latin America, coincides with a deeper transformation of society. The 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 SMS, the military regimes, & the process of democratization are described, hypothesizing that during the predominance of the classical national-popular matrix, one SMS prevailed that fused development, populism, & nationalism. During the authoritarian regimes, the predominance was given to a democratic SM. The question now is whether 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.)

Tourist motivations to travel 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 expected novelty, social/private orientation, activity/passivity, age, frequency of travel, & 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 structures along two dimensions: distance & climate. Data collection & analysis techniques are also discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 level of representation 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 councillors, & 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.)

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.)

Geldof, Dirk (Dept Political & Social Sciences U Antwerp, B-2610 Wilrijk Belgium), Evolution in (Un)Employment: The Case of Antwerp. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 traditional 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 ma-
ket, the unemployed, people living on subsistence income, or low-skilled workers with temporary or interim contracts. Initiatives aimed at the (re) integration of these 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 1, 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 (Inst Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia (Tel: 3592-883837; Fax: 3592-803791)), Democratization and Uncertainty: The Context of Risks.
* Considers that competitive political structures are usually expected to cope with risks more effectively than authoritarian ones. With few exceptions, no significant increases in social security for large groups in international tensions. The conceptual framework of functioning 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 (Inst 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 (Inst Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13A Moskovska Str BG-1000 Sofia (Tel: 3592-883837; Fax: 3592-803791)), Paradoxes of Rationality.
* Argues that current values & change cause 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 soil 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 & strategies of risk management. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28160 / ISA / 1994 / 8421
Genov, Nikolai (Inst 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 youth 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 macro-level 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 meso-level influences on youths' cultural features in both countries. Focus is on the relationship of youth centrum & 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 period. 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., Kalakutina, Ekaterina V. (Inst Economics Russian Academy Sciences, Lavrentiev Prospect 17, Moscow 109316 Russia (Tel: 8-3532-354427; e-mail: ger@osi.msk.su)), Privatization and Restructuring as the Main Factors of Changes in Management-Participation Interrelations at Russian Enterprises.
* Research & observations at 7 Siberian enterprises, 1992, 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 (TU's) are now in crisis, & have lost the trust of their members & turned into something between consumer cooperative societies & a department subordinate to the deputy director on social problems. The opinions of managers & TU leaders concerning the question of what the TU should be is 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. (Inst Economics Russian Academy Sciences, Lavrentiev Prospect 17 Novosibirsk 90 630090 (Tel: 8-3832-354427; e-mail: ger@osi.msk.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
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, so 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.)

494S28165 / ISA / 1994 / 8426
Gerhardt, Uta (Instit of Sociology U Heidelberg, D-69117 Federal Republic of Germany; Tel: 49-6221-542975; Fax: 49-6221-542996), Parsons' System Theor's 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 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.)

494S28166 / ISA / 1994 / 8427
Gerhardt, Uta (Instit of Sociology U Heidelberg, D-69117 Federal Republic of 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, analyzed in terms of social changes, can explain the patients. It is important to whether occupation is a central life interest, which spurs return to 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.)

494S28167 / 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 Inglisht's & Clark's theory, it is hypothesized that processes of socioeconomic development or intergenerational change are contributing to a growing dissociation between social liberal & environmentalist attitudes & classical socialism, & to a declining impact of occupation & class on ideological staidings. Mail survey data were obtained from Swiss local party groupings in 1989 (N = approximately 2,500 respondents) regarding correlations between type of 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 French-speaking cantons; greater dissociation prevails in the French- & Italian-speaking regions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

494S28171 / 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 unalienation 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 macrosocial stability. Those left without the means to participate in the economic or political process tend to become alienated from the process. 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 both 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.)

494S28172 / 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 engineering approaches, focused on system stability, and thus on feedback processes furthering equilibriums conditional on a type of feedback. Second-order cybernetics, which emerged in the 1950s, was based on discoveries in biology and neuroscience, focused on the interactions between observer and 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, & supra-systems; the stress on circular causality; feedback & feedforward processes; auto- & cross-regulation, etc. While second-order cybernetics may provide tools to describe organized complexity, it 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 their stress on phenomena like autopoiesis, change rather than stability, self-reflection, 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 (Inst Adv Studies U Malaya, 59100 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia (Tel: 03-7577000; Fax: 03-7566940)).
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 multiple minorities, a special form 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 (Inst Soziologie U Hannover, D-30167 Federal Republic of Germany (Tel: 05131-1243; Fax: 0511-7625544)).
Comparative Study of Islam's Fundamentalism: Revival of Institutionalized Public Moral Control.

Uses the development of the Mohutseb's office to show that the genesis of the Islamic Republic in Iran can be understood as an institutionalized democratization & therefore as a move of decivilization. Up to the nineteenth century, the concept of public moral control appears as a shift of balance between external control (Fremdzwang) & internal control (Selbstzwang) 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 (Inst Estudios Nacionales U Panama, Panama City (Tel: 507-69-1412; Fax: 507-23-81-24)).
The Return of the Judge 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, at the highest rank. 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)).
The Reformation and the Culture of Eighteenth Century.

Examines interconnections of art with life; the plays of Chikamatsu are examined as they shed light 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, Lukacsko, Zsolt & Fabian, Gergely (DOTE-Egészségügy Főiskola, Sóstói H-4400 Nyíregyháza Hungary (Tel: 42-14-522)).
The Role of Armchair 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 argued, must be connected to the transformed status of tradition in a globalizing 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 even as compared to earlier phases of modern social development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28181 / ISA / 1994 / 8442
Gieson, Deirdre (Dept Sociology U Utrecht, NL-3508 TC Nether-
A cohabitation contract can be considered as an alternative to the legal arrangements a marriage contract provides. Here, the legal consideration is in the multiplication of the relevant domestic & international actors. The focus on the cohabitation's 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, span 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.)

Compare 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, & state 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.)

Reliance on native or ex-primitive accounts of the tourist industry & of personal experiences as tourists has resulted in the persistent dichotomy of First World-Third World, urban-rural, modern-primitive, traveler-siderest, & 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-primitive actors 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 agents 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.)
Violence against Women in Swiss Families.

explores the hypothesis that the more that structure, organization, & perceptions are inequitarian (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 & resoluons of both partners, division of domestic & paid work, & 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.)

The system of industrial relations developed in West Germany since the 1919--1990: Promoting Change in Social Science Applications: The Case of Turin.

Draws on personal experiences as a promoter of a clinical/appiled approach in sociology at the local level to explore the process of diffusion of an innovation. It is contended that sociological practical 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 state of the negative political climate in the East German region 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.)

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 tribal 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.)

The way that the South African government manipulated ethnic claims in its pursuit of the apartheid dream equipped many in the 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 & Afrikaaner nationalists, as well as incipient separatist movements with an ethnic dimension in South Africa. But these movements have no political strategy to address their demands.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.)

The Choice of Profession and Sphere of Activity by School-Leavers in Ukraine.

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 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 governmen-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.)

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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 conformity 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 bank must improve the regulation of national banks & 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.)

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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 compassionate that extends beyond issues of human oppression into animal & environmental matters. She entered into graduate work in the mid-1960s unsuspecting of the sexist tyranny awaiting. A succession of androcentric hegemonies on her integrity forced her 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 neo-feminism, suggesting that her childhood rage & broad naturalist/humanist orientation posed her that specialized arena. Though problems of elitism 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.)

Goldest, Walter L. (U California, Santa Cruz 95064 (Tel: 408-459-2543; Fax: 408-459-3518)), Beyond Cycles of Hegemony: Economic, 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 alleviation 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.)

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 depends rather to display an 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 realignment & its opposite—and other shifts that can be taken as indicating class realignment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Gomes, Rui Machado (U Lisbon, P-1600 Coimbra Portugal (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 autobiographic texts. Further, Bourdieu's idea 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, & sociocultural determining forces. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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 an organization, it is necessary 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 pervers or pathological cultures in organizations, perhaps as a consequence of the confluence of underadapted participation & communication models or the discrepancy or incompleteness between them. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 an organization, it is necessary 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 pervers or pathological cultures in organizations, perhaps as a consequence of the confluence of underadapted participation & communication models or the discrepancy or incompleteness between them. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

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.)
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 notions 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 drawn close ties with the industrial activities in the region & have participated in several political movements. The tribal struggle has been focused on three main issues: 1) the right to self-determination, 2) the right to equal representation in the state & the central government, & 3) the right to the use & control of natural resources. The tribal movement has gained momentum in recent years, & several tribes have established their own political parties & have won seats in the state assembly & the Lok Sabha. The tribal movement has also gained international attention, & several international organizations have provided support & assistance to the tribal people. The tribal movement has been characterized by its non-violent & democratic approach, & it has gained the support of many national & international organizations. The tribal movement has also been characterized by its close ties with the farmers' movement, & the two movements have worked together to achieve their goals. The tribal movement has also been characterized by its close ties with the environmental movement, & the two movements have worked together to achieve their goals.
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 donators & 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

* 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, & self-identification with the place of residence becomes stronger. (3) The complete 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
Gotiing, Ulrike, Haug, Karin & Hinrichs, Karl (Zentrum Sozialpolitik U Bremen, D-28209 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-421-218-406 Fax: 49-421-2214647]). 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 passed in 1991. The analysis stresses 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 etudes sciences sociales Centre recherches historiques, 54 bdv Raspail F-75270 Paris Cedex 06 France [Tel: 33-1-4454-2842 Fax: 1-4454-2398]). Historical Anthropologie 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: 31-20-758-2262; Fax: 31-20-755-2446]). The Theory of the Civilizing Process and Its Discontents.

* Norbert Elias's 1939 theory of the civilizing process has been both acclaimed & criticized. Four interconnected 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, sociologist) tenor. Sociologists are confronted with a three-fold 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: 31-20-755-2262; Fax: 31-20-755-2446]). 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

* 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 & that 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 Inst Athens, Solomou 41 P Psychi- con 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 Inst Athens, Solomou 41 P Psychi- con 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 for university admission in 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 Inst Athens, Solomou 41 P Psychi- con 154 52 Greece [Tel: 30-1-6854283]). A Comparison between English and Greek Young Football Fans Related to Their Behavior during
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.)

94S28233 / ISA / 1994 / 8495
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 Game, 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 characteristics of its object of knowledge by valuing give & take speci- fication. 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 lan- guage 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 / 8497
Govaerts, France (The Savoy 200 East 61st St #31A, New York NY 10021 [Tel: 212-486-2569; Fax: 212-755-1449]), New Aging and Con- tested 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 events, & then socializing it socially built by technocultural & work-trade-financial management demands, a shift is occurring in the social construction of time. This shift is appearing in modern 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 social level with regard to ageist ideology. New perspectives on aging depend on the management of free time aimed to counter negative social concep- tions & 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 / 8497

Utilizes the concept of "symbolic estate" (a set of artifacts, myths, stories, & persona) in analyzing cultural transmission both within & across cultural & ethnic divisions. 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 sce- nario: (1) heritage is subject to invention (Hobsbawm & Ranger, 1983) & selection so that it may be multiplied, modified, accumulated, & used in new creation; & (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 oedia- l 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: gradaloph@fmsrberkeley.edu]), A New Look at Occu- pation: Theoretical Musings and Empirical Evidence from Soviet Rus- sian 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 show 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
Gratoph, Rebecca, Wright, Erik O. & Hout, Mike (Survey Research Center U California, Berkeley 94720 [e-mail: gratoph@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 capital, a new construct, 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 access to positions of authority in the organizations that employ them. The effects of organizational capital, a task, 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.

\% 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 function of this normative effectiveness, a system that influences 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 postmodern fashion 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 controle de l'organisation et de la couverture sociale (Globalization of Technology and Counterforces).

\% The increasing trend 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 technological world should not to be left in the hands of engineers & technocrats. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28241 / ISA / 1994 / 8502

\% 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 assumes that the 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.)
Nine Likert-type items from the 1989/90 Australian Youth Survey (N = 94S2
with an important role played by the consolidation of market mecha-
trends concerning the lowering living standards in Romania is dependent
standard of living in Romania is the combined effect of pre-
and postevolutionary 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 econom-
igrowth, & on the orientation of structural transformations toward the
creation of a social market economy. This implies the optimal implementa-
tion of the measures envisaging economic rationality & social justice,
with an important role played by the consolidation of market mech-
nisms, & by the improvement & adaptation of social & economic policy
struments. The restructuring 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-
right 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Grigorescu, Victor (Instit Medine & 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 un-
gloriously & pathetically in 1989, after the rigid & suppressive family
d dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu in the preceding two decades. While
the economy of the country was completely run-down & the society com-
pletely 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 on-
going struggle process between the post- & anticommunists are out-
lined. 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 ex-
cess. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Grigorescu, Constantin (Instit National Economy Romanian Academ-
Achare, 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 Inst of National Economy, & data
referring to the level & evolution of real incomes, reveal that an increas-
ing segment of the population live below the limits of a decent standard of
living. The scourge of poverty affects especially pensioners, the jobless,
youth, graduates, & families with many children. The drop in the
standard of living in Romania is the combined effect of pre- & postevolu-
tionary 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 econom-
igrowth, & on the orientation of structural transformations toward the
creation of a social market economy. This implies the optimal implementa-
tion of the measures envisaging economic rationality & social justice,
with an important role played by the consolidation of market mech-
nisms, & by the improvement & adaptation of social & economic policy
struments. The restructuring 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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hypothesis. It is emphasized that both theories require analyses of the effects of social context—an aggregate-level factor—on the individual. They argue that sociological research should permit more comprehensive and less idiosyncratic 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-0014 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’ 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
Grosofegue, Ramon (Maison sciences homme, 34 Blvd Raspail F-75270 Cedex 06 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-44-41-32-46; Fax: 33-1-44-41-00-65]), 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, others 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

† 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 on gender was an explanatory factor, although the factor may account for an even 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 competition over 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.)
Explores the level of sex selectivity changed over time in various regions. Historical data, in stages. This transition is related to changes in the position of women, 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.)

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 Taylortist or a post-Taylorist model) in favor of improved quality of service. The universities must manage both the influx of students & the variety of fields of study; 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.)

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 workers, & the complex social processes of combining formal & informal training that has evolved to meet the needs of the forthcoming marginalized social strata of the globe, presenting alternative solutions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 workers, & the complex social processes of combining formal & informal training that has evolved to meet the needs of the forthcoming marginalized social strata of the globe, presenting alternative solutions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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—public welfare programmes (unemployment, retirement, etc.) & public active employment policies. The data come from a questionnaire survey of top management in 2,200 establishments & from 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 altering firms' behaviors with regard to the management of aging employees. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Towards the end of the urban transition, the study of sex selectivity in net R-U migration needs to complement the synchronic approach with a diachronic perspective that explores how sex selectivity changed over time in various regions. Historical data, however, 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.)
The rationales that underlie companies' actions in managing aging of the workforce: firms' age structure, policies toward younger workers, and demographics. The data come from a survey questionnaire of top management in large 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.)

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: (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, & recruitment strategies of the firm, industry, & country; & (3) exploring the implications for the interaction among multinational firms, European institutions, & national governments. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Courtroom Evidence, Santa Barbara CA 93105 (Tel: 805-569-5773; Fax: 805-893-8016), & 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 programs; & (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.)

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 & 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, institutionalized 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.)

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Advantages & Disadvantages of the Ethnomethodological Concept of Doing Gender.

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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 processes engaged in this contentious public discourse are described to show the relevant central policy issues (e.g., 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.)

The 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 CO2 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 climate 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.)

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 organizations 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 new relations during socialism because it was the only way to neutralize state power. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
0038-0202/94 $1.50

~ Literature on new forms of assisted conception (AC) is used to explore the consequences for clients of some rather minor administrative arrangements. 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.)

94S28287 / ISA / 1994 / 8548
Hacker, James C. (Dept Sociology U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 (Tel: 403-444-7367; Fax: 403-444-7196)), 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 Australia, 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, S&Paulo Brazil (Tel: 011-294-1964)), The Ageing of Old Workers in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The ageing of workers in Sao 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 programs, revealing 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, Sao Paulo Brazil (Tel: 011-294-1964)), Survival and Loneliness in Old Age: The Social Relationships of the Aged with Adults and Children, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Explores the old age of retired workers of both sexes living in S& 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
Haines, Erica (Dept Social Policy U Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU England (Tel: 091-222-7487; e-mail: erica.haines@nel.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 solidarity. 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 Sociologie WU (aanknoppen 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 of the Dutch Reformed Church. 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 denominations 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 (Instlt Theoretische Physik & Synergetik U Stuttgart, D-7000 I 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 work together. In many disciplines, from physics to sociology, cooperation of individual parts of a system leads to macroscopic structures or functioning: 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 & Pilos, 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 symbiotic & 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 multiaspect 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 (Dept 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
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. These processes are seen as the very starting points for such new models of participation which offer greater hope for lasting change & promise a new form of citizenship for the socially excluded.

(Permission 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

An ethnographic longitudinal study of deconstruction of a collective culture. The extent to which individuals perceived outcomes are interpreted in light of 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. 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 of smoking 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.)

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 context. An analysis of the musical transformation toward nation-building, 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 context. (Permission 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Royyal Melbourne Instut Technology, Victoria 3001 Australia (Tel: 61-03-660-2900; Fax: 61-03-639-16853). 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 stereotypic & build in early life. In comparable ways, some 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. (Permission 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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0038-0202/94 $1.50
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 belief that 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 the United States, Canada, Australia, & European countries. 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

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 become 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 an 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-44000 Nantes France [Tel: 33-40-40-35-23]), Les Ingenieurs egypiens et syriens en quete de leur identite (Egyptian and Syrian Engineers in Search of Their Identity). (FRE)

Compared the ideological positions of engineers living in Syria & Egypt, with focus on the influence of an engineer’s ideological position; the influence of an Islamist or other ideology; & socioeconomics, political, & technical factors. Results show that 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 position, many see it as 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 renaissance. A modernizing, ideology is evidenced 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
Hancox, 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 invoked notions of consumer choice & autonomy, drawing on a rights discourse, in some areas of interface with medicine & medical interests. This paper includes an examination of two basic misunderstandings: (1) that we are in a normal medical crisis, which will be cured by means of market economy & democratic decision–while in reality, we are in a process of medicalization which is evidenced within both groups of medical personnel, which are distinguished by objective aims–technocratic vs technicist–both of which manifest a fetishistic view of technology. Nevertheless, in a dependent society, actors such as medical practitioners 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.)

94S28308 / ISA / 1994 / 8569
Hanefors, Monica (Institut Tourism & Travel Research University Coll Falun, S-78110 Borlange Sweden [Tel: 46-243-54536; 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 & perceived 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, Kauppila (Dept Sociology U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland [Tel: 358-73-1515459; Fax: 358-73-1512714]), From the Ideal to the Self-Evident: Education in the Life-Course of Fins. Discusses the meaning of education during the life course of Finnish people, based on 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: 9042-43-4411]), Socialization professionnelle des infirmiers: etude 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) 258-5013. From the Ideal to the Self-Evident: Education in the Life-Course of Fins. Discusses the meaning of education during the life course of Finnish people, based on 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.)

94S28311 / ISA / 1994 / 8572
Hardy, Marcella, Mingant, Anne, Grossmann, Sophie, Varin, Sylvie & Chareliois, Alain (Dept sciences education U Quebec, 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...
appropriation of such knowledge depends on the valued competencies & vocational identity sought by students, which are linked to their expected work 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: 302-831-8500; Fax: 302-831-8776), Intergenerational Support for the Old, in the United States: A Historical Life Course Perspective. Ch. Changes in intergenerational supports since the turn of the century are examined from a historical perspective: coreidence 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 of aged parents from adult children are reconstructed as well as the parents' & childrens 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: 302-831-8500; 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 reconstructions 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 cohort's life trajectories, & subsequently affected their retrospective interpretations of the criteria of support for aged parents in nursing homes. These 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 of 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 Olympic Games. Compares the policy of the three levells of government in Spain that of the Games by the International Olympic Committee to Barcelona up to the Opening Ceremony. Some tentative conclusions are drawn as to how 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. This paper illustrates how market competition & 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-
To understand the daily behavior of individuals, it is necessary to understand the space and context in which activities are contained. This has neglected questions related to the nature of activities, new hybrids, or social spaces. This makes the understanding of social activities extremely complex.

Haruoja, Merle (Estonian Institute for Human Rights, EE-0029 Tallinn (Tel: 3726-316216; Fax: 3726-316250)), Migrant Workers in Estonia and Europe: Legal and Political Status. Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Harvey, Andrew S. (Dept Economics Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia BC (Tel: 902-420-5129)). From Activity to Activity Settings: Behaviour in Context.

Harvey, Andrew S. (Dept Economics Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia BC (Tel: 902-420-5129)). From Activity to Activity Settings: Behaviour in Context. Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


Haselbach, Dieter (Dept Sociology U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3P5 (Tel: 604-721-8650; e-mail: haselbak@uvwm.uvic.ca)), New Marginalized Workforce: New Social Movements and Employment Practices. A German Case Study.

Hatashita, Hiroyo (Tokiwa U, Mito 310 Japan (Fax: 782-715-859)), Theorizing Comparative Research: Paradigms, Relativity and Postmodern Organizational Analysis.

Hassan, John (School Management & Economics U Keele, Staffordshire ST5 5BG England (Fax: 782-715-859)), Theorizing Comparative Research: Paradigms, Relativity and Postmodern Organizational Analysis.

Hataashita, 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.
Deals with the implementation of European Regulation of the Production and Marketing of Fresh Meat.

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.)

Present 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, a matrix with 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 and 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.)

A set of hypotheses concerning the relationship between social uncertainty & two types of trust—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 two groups of buyers: (1) greater social uncertainty (i.e., the possibility of being cheated) leads to commitment formation between specific buyer & seller; (2) committed partners have higher levels of particularistic trust; (3) greater social uncertainty thus increases 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.)


Recent interest & research on individuals reporting no religious affiliation, 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, divorce, & euthanasia. 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.)

Dealing with the implementation of enforcement of Council Directive 91/497/EEC on the protection & marketing of fresh meat, 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.)

Examine the impact of WWII & 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 annual reports of the Canadian Physiotherapy Assoc. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 (i.e., 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.)

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 the new social movements of the 1960s & 1970s, 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 & material capital; health flows (morbidity & mortality) are constrained by hereditary health stocks & health impairments due to previous lifestyle; & happiness depends partly on the personality characteristics of extraversion & neuroticism. A major reason for the noncumulative nature of these inequalities is that the stocks affecting income, health, & happiness are themselves only weakly correlated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


**1. Introduction and Methodology**

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 anomic, unofficial patterns of informal work organization, reorganization, and bargaining relations that were changing during the 1980s under new structural conditions. The resulting model includes as a special case the Boltzmann-like equations leading to the Boltzmann-Fokker-Planck equations, the logistic equation, the gravity model, and the semiotic framework as developments in social semiosis or "meaning struggle." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**2. Economic and Organizational Changes**

It is shown that Boltzmann-like equations allow the formulation of a social force model. The main challenges facing environmental sociology are the development of new institutional frameworks. This process is described, based on Finnish cultural patterns. 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.)

**3. Professionalization and Autonomy**

The resulting model includes as a special case the Boltzmann-like equations leading to the Boltzmann-Fokker-Planck equations, the logistic equation, the gravity model, and the semiotic framework as developments in the social semiosis or "meaning struggle." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**4. Economic and Organizational Changes**

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.)

**5. Professionalization and Autonomy**

The resulting model includes as a special case the Boltzmann-like equations leading to the Boltzmann-Fokker-Planck equations, the logistic equation, the gravity model, and the semiotic framework as developments in social semiosis or "meaning struggle." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**6. Economic and Organizational Changes**

The resulting model includes as a special case the Boltzmann-like equations leading to the Boltzmann-Fokker-Planck equations, the logistic equation, the gravity model, and the semiotic framework as developments in social semiosis or "meaning struggle." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**7. Professionalization and Autonomy**

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**8. Economic and Organizational Changes**

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**9. Professionalization and Autonomy**

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**10. Economic and Organizational Changes**

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**11. Economic and Organizational Changes**

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**12. Economic and Organizational Changes**

The resulting model includes as a special case the Boltzmann-like equations leading to the Boltzmann-Fokker-Planck equations, the logistic equation, the gravity model, and the semiotic framework as developments in social semiosis or "meaning struggle." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**13. Economic and Organizational Changes**

The resulting model includes as a special case the Boltzmann-like equations leading to the Boltzmann-Fokker-Planck equations, the logistic equation, the gravity model, and the semiotic framework as developments in social semiosis or "meaning struggle." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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**Footnotes:**


2. Heikkala, Risto K. (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (Tel: 3580-1917007; Fax: 3580-1917033)), The Generalization of Environmental Consciousness? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

3. Heiskala, Risto K. (Dept Sociology U Helsinki, SF-00014 Finland (Tel: 3580-1917007; Fax: 3580-1917033)), The Generalization of Environmental Consciousness? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
shows that Georg Simmel agreed with basic premises found in the works of Baruch de Spinoza (1632-1677). Those are: a nondualist epis-
thesis, & a perspectivist approach to experiences. In Spinoza's ethics, hu-
man emotions are described as moving forces that help determine cogni-
tion: they must enter into a dialogue with reason to preserve human exis-
tence. Simmel agrees with this in his two volume Introduction to the Mo-
ral 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.)

Heller, Horst Jürgen (Insti Soziologie Ludwig-Maximilians U, Mu-

sch D-81827 22 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 4989-2180-2251;
Fax: 4989-2180-2292)), Spinoza's Influence on Georg Simmel.

Anne, Paul, Aguirre-Hauchbaum, Salvador F., Roberts, Alden E.

Heller, Jelena (Dept Sociology, University of Luxembourg, P.O. Box 10103, NL-2500 GD The Hague, The Netherlands (Tel: 31-70-241-3648;
Fax: 31-70-241-3622)), Spinoza's Influence on Georg Simmel.

Helman, Sara (Dept Sociology Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mt Scopus H-91905 Jerusalem (Tel: 972-7-42101-53; Fax: 972-7-232-7658)),

Confiscation of Citizenship: Redefining Citizenship Duties and Constituting
Civil Society in Israel.

Heller, Monica (Ontario Inst Studies Education, 252 Bloor St West
Toronto MSS 1V6 (Tel: 416-923-6641; e-mail: mheller@oise.on.ca)),

Code-Switching and the Construction of Language Norms.

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: 615-989-2508; Fax: 615-989-5907)), Anxiety and Depression among Mex-

ican/Mexican-American and Anglo-American Residents of a United
States Border City.

Helman, Jelena (Inst Philosophy/Sociology/Law Estonian Acadc-

of Sci, 23030 Tallinn, Estonia (Tel: 372-2-45-49-22; e-mail:
helemae@socio.foi.ee)), The Specific Characteristics of Wom-

en’s Work Career.

Heller, David (TQR Centre, 200 Place Youville, Montreal Quebec H2V
3G7 (Tel: 514-873-7987; Fax: 514-873-6157)), National Identity in
Quebec according to Provincial Members of Parliament.

Heller, Denise (TQR Centre Place Youville, Montreal Quebec H2V
3G7 (Tel: 514-873-7987; Fax: 514-873-6157)), National Identity in
Quebec according to Provincial Members of Parliament.

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: 615-989-2508; Fax: 615-989-5907)), Anxiety and Depression among Mex-

ican/Mexican-American and Anglo-American Residents of a United
States Border City.

Henderson, Kathryn (Dept Sociology Texas A&M U, College Sta-

tion 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.

Henderson, Kathryn (Dept Sociology Texas A&M U, College Sta-

tion 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.

Henderson, Paul W. (Department of Psychology, University of Cal-
ifornia, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA (Tel: (213) 825-2550)), Pervasive

Workplace Stressors and Their Consequences: An Extension of the
Coping Model of Occupational Stress.

Henderson, Paul W. (Department of Psychology, University of Cal-
ifornia, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA (Tel: (213) 825-2550)), Pervasive

Workplace Stressors and Their Consequences: An Extension of the
Coping Model of Occupational Stress.

Henderson, Paul W. (Department of Psychology, University of Cal-
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Workplace Stressors and Their Consequences: An Extension of the
Coping Model of Occupational Stress.
11 Focus groups of Pueblo Indian family caregivers (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.)


11 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, & media, 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.)

11 Conflict or Social Support? Local Networks Revisited.


11 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, & media, 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.)
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 cannot 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 Ont, London, Ontario N6A 5C2 [Tel: 519-616-3606; Fax: 519-616-3200]). Can American Gun Conservatives Be Right? Gun Plentitude & Homicide Rates in Switzerland, Israel, & 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 similar availability conditions. These cultural explanations are, however, still insufficient to explain 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 arguments against gun control may paradoxically exhibit greater insight while advancing disastrous policies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28362 / ISA / 1994 / 8623
Hopewell, 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 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 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
Hesstien, 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.

ICT states 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 15 years, whereas 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.)

94S28364 / ISA / 1994 / 8625
Hermkens, Piet L. J. & Arts, Wil (Dept Sociology U Utrecht, NL-3508 BC Netherlands [e-mail: hermkens@fsw.ru.nl; Fax: 31-30-5344045]). Social Structure and Disturbative 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, 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 of two people or persons differ. Hence, how one determines the just term of Jasso's equation is 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 shifts in 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 & 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

A two-dimensional contradiction is evident in the field of social welfare within the process of European integration: functional between the economic & 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.)

94S28367 / ISA / 1994 / 8628
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 percentage 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 bureaucratic inertia, vested interests, and politicization have been largely responsible for the program's failure. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Hickman, Mary J. (U North London, N7 8DB England), The Irish Experience of Racism and Discrimination in Britain. A review of past research about the articulation of religion, class, and identity in the experience of the Irish in GB, and 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 unanticipated from the 1940s & 1950s, 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 constructions offer alternative readings of Deleuze & Foucault, and the interference pattern are used in the analysis of the Irish experience, & on relations between the British state & the Irish community, are assessed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Hidalgo Da Silva, Oswaldo (Fundacao Univesidade Estadual Haringa, Ave Colombo 3600 87020-900 Parana 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 ideologicos (Agrarian Professional Organizations in Brazil and Europe: Reflections on the Convergence and Homogeneity of Their Organizational Models and Ideological Discourses) (SPA). It 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, it is also 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.)
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 latter's utility function is illustrated in situations where both normative & 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, economic rational choice or "schizoid" dissociation among such environmental attitudes & (2) the correlation of lexicographically ordered environmentalist attitudes & corresponding behavior. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
er hand, occupational level appears to be positively associated with level of job satisfaction. Nonetheless, it is emphasized that job satisfaction can be different 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, Siddharanesh L. & Gaduganti, 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, Siddharanesh L. & Gaduganti, 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 fresh engineering students in Karnataka 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 preponderance 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, Siddharanesh L., Gaduganti, R., & 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. Debunking the myth that entry to the medical profession is a means of social mobility, 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, Siddharanesh L. & Hiremath, Arthi K. (Dept Sociology Gulbarga U, 585106 Karnataka India [Tel: 08472-24839]), Organizational Structure and Employee Satisfaction.

† Are the criteria for 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 form 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.)

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94S28389 / ISA / 1994 / 8650
Hiremath, Siddharanesh 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, family structure, family planning, & marriage. 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 DF CR 09340 Mexico [Fax: 52-5-686-3833]), Petites et Grandes Entreprises au Mexique. Une Réflexion sur les modes 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: 31-30-534732]), 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 & 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. They offer opportunities for businesses to show their civic responsibility & validity in modern-day business objectives in the postindustrial city. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
A discursive analysis of advertising texts that explicitly or implicitly in-
clude Generation X, with an overview of recent economic indi-
cators of youth culture in the North American context. While dou-
glas Coupland's novel Generation X (1991) offers an intriguing cri-
tique of generation X's 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 generations of
Generation X: one is unnamed, & the second is the displaced genera-
tion. This essay reviews how members of the
academic, and cultural discourses around Generation X are
articulated in the popular press. (Copyright 1994, Sociologi-
cal Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 be-
lieved was required to provide an understanding of society, ensure social
progress, & address the "uncertainties of the age." Her writings include:
macro-sociological 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 participa-
tion in Victorian sociological discourse, her original contributions to so-
ociological theory & method, & her distinctive perspective on society as
a woman & a feminist. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all
rights reserved.)

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 represen-
tation, the sampling procedure follows a design that defines as popula-
tion 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 can-
not 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 & lan-
guage, such research does not constitute a substitute for quantitative na-
tionalwide surveys. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all
rights reserved.)

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 & proletar-
ian 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. (Copy-
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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.)


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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: 608-261-5021]), The Impact of Institutional Arrangements and Organizational Structures on Major Scientific Discoveries in Bio-Medical Research.

Discusses the institutional arrangements & organizational structures that are related to 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 major discovery (or 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 medical institutes in countries having major biomedical discoveries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


Examines the ways in which heritage–the past around us–is shaped in accordance with the tastes or legacies of the powerful. 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 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, & stories 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-
Examines the social construction of the concept of disaster in the context of the "global age," defined as the period when all humanity began to recognize the interdependence of modern, complex societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Horner, Donald (Dept Sociology U Arizona), 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), and take part in the same destiny, is traced to 1945. Reasons for its inception are outlined. Negative factors include: the threat of nuclear war, and 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.)

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 modernization process, & 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.)

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.)

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 & boundaries. Qualitative evidence gathered through extended participant observation, & in-depth interviews, of a sample population of Portuguese living in Vancouver reveals 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 proposed 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.)

Horton, Hayward Derrick (Dept Sociology Iowa State U Science & Technology, Ames 50011-1070 [Tel: 515-296-2508; e-mail: hdlh@isumvs]), Race, Cohort and Labor Force Participation: A Test of the Population and Structural Change Thesis. Much work on the demographic effects 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 theoretical perspective on race & structural change. According to the structural change thesis, the implications of these changes for future cohort differences? Theoretical implications of the findings are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Horton, John (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551 [Tel: 310-325-3133; e-mail: horton@socjss.ucsd.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 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 assimilation does not necessarily depend on unconditional assimilation to the standards of the Anglo political majority. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 miracle, staying power of the boom, & management experience of the 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.)

Hout, Michael, Brooks, Clem & Manza, Jeff (Dept Sociology U California, Berkeley 94720-3380 [e-mail: mikhout@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 social workers, professionals have become more Democratic while a significant minority of skilled blue-collar workers have dropped their traditional support for the Democrats (with-
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 multilevel path analysis for panel 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.)

Houthoorn-Steenstra, Hanneke (Dept Research Methodology Free U, NL-1017 AD Amsterdam Netherlands [Tel: 020-6647131]), The Openness of Open Survey Interviews. 1. 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 interviewing 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. The latter's task is to identify F goals, and to decide how to structure the interview. In such interviews, interviewers generate talk suitable for the answering scheme, a requirement that may easily lead interviewers to being suggestive. Interviewers' interactive methods of making their Rs provide talk that is suitable for coding are analyzed, & the extent to which these may be suggestive is evaluated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Hoy, Beila (UN High Commissioner Refugees, 154 rue Laussane CH-1202 Geneva Switzerland [Tel: 41-22-739-8840; Fax: 41-22-739-8742]), The Scope and Meaning of Refugee and Asylum Statistics. 1. 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. This article 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. Deemed 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.)

Hox, J. J., Bronkers, J. & Schijf, H. (U Amsterdam, NL-1018 CN Netherlands [Tel: 31-20-5703530; e-mail: a7190 (hox@asr.nl)]), An Application of a Multilevel Structural Equation Model. 1. Social science data often have a hierarchical structure, with variables...
Analyzes pooled time-series & cross-section data for pension expenditures during the late 19th & 20th centuries, showing that: (1) Christian democratic & social democratic incumbency are positively associated with pension expenditure; (2) Only social democratic incumbency is associated with pension quality & less inequality & poverty among the elderly. 

In climate change policies, distributive issues have attracted attention, as the control was to connect the police of the US, Europe, & Latin America. Several examples are offered, with a focus on training & organizing foreign police toward protection of US interests. 

Huebner-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). 

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. 

5. These distinct issue-definitions are identified, analyzing 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 of engagement in climate change policy. Here, these issue-definitions are identified, analyzing which (expected) constraints there are to pursue a climate change policy based on efficiency or equity. 

The history of the symptom as drawn up by the clinical subject underwrites 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 that such overdetermination is built at the crossing of social & psychological realities. 

Humphrey, John (Instit Development Studies U Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RE England (Tel: 044-273-60626; e-mail: j.humphrey@sussex.ac.uk)), The Position of New in 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, & employment practices, & labor-management relations is examined, using material from a sample of 20 firms in Brazil & secondary sources on firms in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, & Mexico. 

Humphrey, Michele (Instit Development Studies U Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RE England (Tel: 044-273-60626; e-mail: m.humphrey@sussex.ac.uk)), Overdetermination du symptome: lecture ctherapeutique d'un objet complexe (Overdetermination of a Symptom: Clinical Approach to a Complex Object). (FRE) 

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. 

During WWII, such intelligence cooperation between covert CIA operatives & foreign policy, with increasing focus on training & organizing foreign police toward protection of US interests; several examples are offered. 

Humphrey, Michael (Instit Political Science U Aarhus, DK-8000 C Denmark (Tel: 45-89-421342; Fax: 45-86-139839)), Constraints to Fairness in 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 of engagement in climate change policy. 

Distributive Aspects of Climate Change Policies in the European Community. 

During the twentieth century, German youth have been socialized by education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc.) 

The active control of air traffic is a complex phenomenon. 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. 

Here, the emotional, cognitive, & strategic adaptation of the subject's progress from external appropriation of symptoms to the rewriting of social reality is compared, arguing that these processes in general are more characteristic of Latin America than of Europe. Analysis follows the flow; & (3) the achievement of a schematic to manage the flow of traffic 

Nick, Schenectady N (Tel: 518-783-6991; Fax: 518-783-6691), Political Parties and Public Pensions: A Quantitative Analysis. 

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. 

During the twentieth century, German youth have been socialized by education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc.) 

Thereafter, several examples are offered, with implications of such political-military synchronization. 

International Sociological Association 

Huebner-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 education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc.) 

Additional all rights reserved.) 


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.
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.)

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 Rooting: Mental Health Stages of Korean Immigrants in the U.S. examines structural & situational contexts of Korean immigrants' uprooting & rooting (migration & acculturation) processes in relation to mental health. The general theoretical contention is that, in view of migration & societal technological 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 (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.)

Hyman, Richard (Industrial Relations Research Unit, Coventry University, CV4 7AL, England, Tel: 44-203-523840; Fax: 44-203-5241841), 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.)

Hytten, Matti (Research Inst Soc 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.)

Hvinden, Bjørn (INAS, Munthes gt. 31 N-0260 Oslo Norway, Tel: 47-22-55-45-10), The Sociology of Ambiguity: Poverty and Social Integration in a Simmelian Perspective.

Hyvönenen, Matti (Research Inst Soc 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.)

Hytten, Matti (Research Inst Soc 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.)

Hyman, Richard (Industrial Relations Research Unit, Coventry University, CV4 7AL, England, Tel: 44-203-523840; Fax: 44-203-5241841), 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.)

Ianni, Octavio (U Campinas, Sao Paulo Brazil, Tel: 11-241-2095; Fax: 11-579-8368), 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.)

Ianni, Octavio (U Campinas, Sao Paulo Brazil, Tel: 11-241-2095; Fax: 11-579-8368), Educated 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 classes & 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.)
49S.28443 / ISA / 1994 / 8704
Ianni, Octavio (U Campinas, São Paulo Brazil (Tel: 11-241-2095; Fax: 11-579-8968)), Nation and Globalization.
Since the fall of WW II, especially since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the global society has become the main subject of sociology. This means that the classical paradigm, i.e., 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, systemic 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.)

49S.28444 / ISA / 1994 / 8705
Icli, Gomul & Kocaci, 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.)

49S.28445 / 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.)

49S.28446 / ISA / 1994 / 8707
Ilmonen, Kai Juhani (Labour Inst Economic Research, Hameenlahti 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 members from new groups. In the 1980s, however, these unions have 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 & introduce 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 on distribution. On the other hand, the enterprises in terms of social corporatism & 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.)

49S.28448 / ISA / 1994 / 8709
Ilyin, Vladimir (Roobez Journal Social Studies Syktyvkar State U, 167001 Russia (Fax: 812-218-88)), 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.)

49S.28449 / ISA / 1994 / 8710
Immerfall, Stefan (Dept Political Science U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599-2265 (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 intrinsically entwined. Macrotistorical 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.)

49S.28450 / ISA / 1994 / 8711
Infestas, Angel (Dept Sociologia U Salamanca, E-37002 Spain (Tel: 923-216424; e-mail: infa775.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.)

49S.28451 / 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.
The formation of an Islamic female identity is a counterpart of the ongoing attempt by Islamist 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 Islamist 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 Islamist 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.)
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 Inst 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, 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-Schei, Eleonora & Voronas, Nicholas S, (Instit Sociology & Commission Science Policy Studies Romanian Academy, Calea Victoriei 125 Bucharest R-70102 [Fax: 40-1-312-0209; e-mail: scientific@roereanu.ici.ro]), Transforming Romanian Science and Technology: Toward More Pluralism and Diffusion Oriented Policies.

† In a two-dimensional diagram of centralized/pluralist- & mission-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 smaller, more regionalized structures. This transition in 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 & change in the structure & dynamics of collective memory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28455 / ISA / 1994 / 8716
Irwin-Zarecka, Iwona (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3C5 [Tel: 519-884-8546; Fax: 519-884-8547]), Reframing the Past: What Is a Teacher of Polish Literature to Do?

† Discusses the establishment of a postcommunist literary canon. Embodied in a larger task of constructing new rules for remembering the past with respect to intense public debates 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

† 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-Issien (Dept Sociology Columbia U, New York NY 10027 [e-mail: ishida@sunixd.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 both Japanese & US organizations, 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.
During recent years, ethnicity has played an increasingly dramatic role in illustrating the continuity of socialist practices on the way to the disintegration of states. Here, it is argued that while every ethnic culture will exist into the future, the concept of modernity in the theories of Niklas Luhmann, Jürgen Habermas, Pierre Bourdieu, and Anthony Giddens (respectively, systems theory, communications theory, class habitus, and feeling-orientated social theory) is characterized by reverence for nature, especially for mountains, among people in villages and towns. These concepts & behaviors were widespread among Japanese in preindustrial times, nature & the environment were revered & treasured. However, industrialization & secularization have weakened worship of mountains & nature among Japanese, & the destruction of the environment & environmental problems is increasing. The contemporary relevances & revival of Shugendo in Japan are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Abstracts.
of the current financial & transnational capital cycle, both periods politically led by government Peronism. The type & objectives of working class mobilizations were examined, 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 through 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.)

94528471 / ISA / 1994 / 8732
Jacobi, Pedro Roberto (Centro Estudos Cultura Contemporânea CEDEC, rua Airosa 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 patronimlistic & clientelistic models of politics still prevalent in Brazil. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94528472 / 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/political 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.)

94528473 / 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 these 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 & modes of thought 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.)
An examination of the relationship between several measures of religiosity and prejudice: An update and denominational analysis.

An examination of the proliferation of attempts to identify counterexamples, especially in the code alternations between an Indo-European and 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 code-switching universals were already within reach. Despite some excellent research conducted in code-switching between English and 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 code-switching research is encouraged, but claims of universality should be limited. Focus should be placed on the switcher himself/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 code-switching are provided. The kind of contrastive codeswitching research proposed here allows collection of valuable data concerning code-switching/codeswitching 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.

Participation of Women in Science and Engineering Professions in India

Examines feelings of burnout among 420 teachers from 2 colleges in Quebec, drawing on structured questionnaire data. The average response rate was 98%.

Jaiswal, Rajendra Prasad (Dept Sociology DAV Coll, Varanasi)

Jain, Ranu (Tata Inst Sociol Sciences, Deonar Bombay 400008 India (Tel: 0091-22-5563290; Fax: 91-22-5562912)), Ethnic Dynamics: Changing Bases of Ethnic Group Formation in an Indian Metropolis — A 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 bases, the community members projected 3 ethnic identities: Saharwals, 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.

Jaiswal, Rajendra Prasad (Dept Sociology DAV Coll, Varanasi)
South Africa (Tel: 021-650-3517; Fax: 021-650-3518), Racism, Xenophobia and the Extension of Citizenship in South Africa.

Why are some countries willing to naturalize immigrants, especially of recent origin? 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 defined 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.)

94S28483 / ISA / 1994 / 8744
Janoski, Thomas E. & Glimenich, Elizabeth (Dept Sociology Duke U, Durham NC 27706 (Tel: 919-660-5630; e-mail: citizen@soc.duke.edu)), Citizenship, Colonization, and Indigenous Peoples: Explaining Naturalization in Advanced Industrialized Nations.

1. Why are some countries willing to naturalize immigrants, especially of recent origin? 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 defined 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 Abo 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.

5. 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 equivalized disposable income is below 50% of the median decreased from 17% in 1966 to 3.7% in 1990. Correspondingly, income inequality decreased 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 for means, variances, & standard deviations of consumption, 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 inequality & poverty risks among the elderly. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28485 / ISA / 1994 / 8746
Jarell, Jean-Pierre (Centre etude tourisme & civilization Laboratoire don'histoire du tourisme & de l'organisation de produc, U Picardie, 80000 Amiens, France (Tel: 03-32-06-20-86; Fax: 03-32-06-20-86)), The Finnish Environmental Movement toward New "Transnational" Cultural Spaces.

1. This is a study of the recent growth of "transnational" spaces punctuated by symbolic events. The Salt Road through the French & Italian Alps, the pilgrimage route to Santiago de Compostella, Spain, & the Antillian (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
Jarosz, Maria (Instit Political Studies, ul Polna 18/20 PL-00625 Warsaw Poland), LarAutogestion ouvriere dans la quatrieme annee de la renform polonaise (Employee Self-Management in the Fourth Year of Polish Reform). (FR)

6. 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
Jaryikoski, Timo A. (Faculty Education U Oulu, SF-90571 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.

4. 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 elite, & moral resistance elite. Analyzed are the dynamics of the acceptance of immigrants. The lack of colonization experiences leads to a more narrow & ethnically defined 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.)

94S28488 / ISA / 1994 / 8749
Jarvela, Marja (Research Inst Social Sciences U Tampere, SF-23101 Finland (Tel: 358-31-156994; Fax: 358-31-156502)), Climate Change, Living Environment and Way of Life: Aspirations for New Strategies of Social Development.

7. Examines the social concepts of risks & proposed policies related to global environmental problems, based on interviews with 40 representatives of groups of influential actors of environmental policies in Finland. The research 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) political will 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
Jaryikoski, 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.

4. Using the basis of examples of thematic tour itineraries, it is shown how such trips generate what M. F. Lafferty has called a "new mental geography." The execution of such itineraries, by reactivating an inherited cultural legacy, fosters a new perception of the territorial traversed. Such physical elements as signposts & descriptive brochures further contribute to the emergence of new "transnational" spaces punctuated by symbolic events. The Salt Road through the French & Italian Alps, the pilgrimage route to Santiago de Compostella, Spain, & the Antillian (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.)

94S28490 / ISA / 1994 / 8751
Jaryikoski, 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.
environmental action groups arose that challenged the moderate policy. In the 1980s, the Greens become another environmental organization in Latin America. Secure franchise 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. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Jasinska-Kania, Aleksandra & Polezszuk, Jan (Institi Sociology, Karowa 18 Warsaw 64 PL-00324 Poland [Tel: 48-22-278599; e-mail: kasi@wp.pl (private binet)), 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.)

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 a calculus & probability distributions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Javetz, Rachel, Orpaz, Ruth & Gordon, Lois (Hadassah Medical Organization, Ein Korom PO 1200 Jerusalem IL-91120 Israel [Tel: 972-2-777555; Fax: 972-2-434344]), 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.)

Jefferson, Tony J. (Faculty Law U Sheffield, S10 1FL England [Tel: 0742-826276; Fax: 0742-721319]), From 'Little Fairy Boy' to 'The Complet Destroyer': Subjectivity and Transformation in the Biography of Mike Tyson.

A 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.)

Jefeitz, Nestor & Rodriguez, Maria 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 (Argentine) central area may constitute themselves into social actors capable of a grassroots housing development proposal, & whether they will be pursued with different interests in the local scene. Such precarious building occupancy takes place in individual & collective family dwellings (eg, old factories, hospitals, schools, & abandoned structures), both state & private 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, the factors that molded them, the way they relate to the city & to other local actors, the obstacles they face, & the potential they have for impacting local development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Jensen, An-Magritt (Norwegian Insti Urban & Regional Research, PO Box 44 Blindern N-0313 Oslo [Tel: 47-22-95-88-60; Fax: 47-22-66-77-74]), 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 are born into a consensual union risk experiencing familial dissolution during childhood. This risk is considerably higher than the dissolution of marriage. Another disturbing fact is that legal status in terms of custodial rights are weaker in consensual unions than in marriage. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Jenson, June (Dept Science Politique U Montreal, 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. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Jeifetz, Nestor & Rodriguez, Maria Carla, Ocupantes precarios urbanos: su emergencia como actor social (Precarious Urban Squatters: Their Emergence as Social Actors). (SPA)

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Explores whether the precarious squatters in the Buenos Aires (Argentine) central area may constitute themselves into social actors capable of a grassroots housing development proposal, & whether they will be pursued with different interests in the local scene. Such precarious building occupancy takes place in individual & collective family dwellings (eg, old factories, hospitals, schools, & abandoned structures), both state & private 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, the factors that molded them, the way they relate to the city & to other local actors, the obstacles they face, & the potential they have for impacting local development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Jiang, Shanye, Hall, Richard H., Lococo, 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 in China and the United States. (JSP)

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.)

Jimenez de las Heras, Maria Angeles (c/o Ramirez Tormo 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.)
Since the 1971 law, trade unions, employers' organizations, and 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 studies for 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.)


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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 that were 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.)

Johnson, Colleen L. (Dept Medical Anthropology U California, San Francisco 94143-0850 [Tel: 415-476-7266; Fax: 415-476-6715]), Alienation, Disengagement, and the Seminon.

Explores the relevance of Camming'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 optimization horizon, (2) they are more 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) 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.)

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 pre-representational structuralization of human consciousness has been left less formulated. Pre-representational children have not been studied by 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 interaction as the basis for intermarriage within social groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Johnson, Nan E. (Dept Sociology Michigan State U, East Lansing, 48824-1111 [Tel: 517-353-9725; e-mail: 15343nej@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 have 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 at age 18. While performance boys show a lower prevalence rate of disabilities preventing any kind of work by whites. Death certificate data indicate 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 & 150 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.)

Johnson, 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.)

Jonson, 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 Sectoral 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-

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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 both economic 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 Inst Social Research Stockholm, S-10691 Sweden (e-mail: janne@sofi.su.se)), Class, Social Mobility, and Political Attitudes in Sweden.
1 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 identification 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.
1 An analysis of the beginnings of 14 videotaped general practitioner-patient consultations in an urban hospital. In those instances, the video is topialized 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 precognos are sequentially organized as request-granting sequences that can be more or less elaborated. The function of these precognos is analyzed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28518 / ISA / 1994 / 8779
1 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 & unnoticeable 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: 54-1-962-2521)), Intergenerational Occupational Mobility in Buenos Aires.
1 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 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 or 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 92039)), Landscapes of Memory: Cultural Imagery and Tourism in Black Paris.
1 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 international 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.)
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.)

Jungereira, Eliane Botelho (Pontificia 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 Instituto Jusit & Juridico Popular has been closely identified to a modern model of cause lawyering. Its discursive based conscience, on 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 construct the model. Focus is on how the use of subversive professional strategies (eg, paralegals, legal education, the nonhierarchical relationships 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.)

Juzeliūniene, Irena (Lithuanian Inst Phil/Sociology/Law, 102 & Viliuš 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 chain connection between demarcations & structural 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 the rule of the majority, & (2) a characteristic of 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-person & 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.)

Jureidini, Ray P. (School Social Inquiry Deakin U, Geelong 3217 Australia [Tel: 61-52-272254; e-mail: ray@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 that the development of cooperative & integrative rather than adversarial & competitive business relations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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.)

Junqueira, Eliane Botelho (Pontificia 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".

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.)

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: Multicultural Nation-States.

Analyzes 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.)

Jyrkkänen-Pakkasvirta, Teela & Poretskina, Eugenia (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.)

Kaiser, Susan B., Chandler, Jean 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.)

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94S2853 / ISA / 1994 / 8794
Kajita, Takanichii (Faculty Social Studies Hitotsubashi U, Tokyo 186 Japan Tel: 425-476-2630), 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
Kakekin-Fishman, Devorah (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 & exclusion, 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: 7-383-2-35-55-80), 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 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 355250, Palm Coast FL 32135-2530 Tel: 904-446-9272), 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 & carnivalesque capitalism envisioned by the moral philosophy of Adam Smith, & may transcend this vision by introducing ecological concerns that science neglected until recently. Observed experiments in different parts of the world are attempts to harness the forces of love in the workplace & marketplace instead of seeing them as 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 Panjab U, Chandigarh India), Women Activists and Violence against Women.

Examines the impact of skilled migration on 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. The adjustment to 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 Nebrangur Secunder 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 gendered. Focus here is on punitive justice, health, & education. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28541 / ISA / 1994 / 8802
Kanopiene, Vida V. (U Vilnies, 2057 Lithuania Tel: 370-2-370208; 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 democratisation. 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 questionnaires 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, continuing decline can be explained by the peculiarities of political processes & privatization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
The best known Hungarian representatives of social thought and on further training. Data from a longitudinal study are used to follow their identities are formed in Kumaon, north India. It was found that myths, including the "village life. It was discovered that life cycle ritual is actually myth in sym- "village myth," formed the core of the conceptual & cognitive process of the vil- lage life. It was discovered that life cycle ritual is actually myth in sym- bolic 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.)

Kapar, Eva (U Budapest ELTE, H-1364 Hungary (Tel: 36-1-1754-835; Fax: 36-266-4091)), 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 anti-sociological, focus here is on 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.)

Karkulakhi, Anthe H. (UIAH, Hämëntie 135 C SF-00560 Helsinki Finland (Tel: 90-75-631; Fax: 90-75-63-351)), Fashion--The Essence among Senior Female Citizens?.

An analysis of fashion preferences 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 inter-views & clothing picture analyses were conducted with 30 females aged > 75. A classification on the subjective features of the concepts is attempted through an impressionistic analysis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


To fulfill a commitment made at the World Conference on Education, the authorities of the Charwaha Vidyalaya, a school for children of the Charwaha tribe (Thal), India is expanding early childhood developmental 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.)

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 agricul- tural 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.)


Examinations 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-Lithuanians, it could be seen as a minority within a majority. 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 & understanding in the 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 authenticating his investigation into new actions held 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

In Islam and Democracy, the Moroccan sociologist & feminist Fatima Mernissi raised central questions of Enlightenment in the Arab-Muslim community in the face of external enemies. Thus, Mernissi raises central questions of Enlightenment in the Arab-Muslim world, involving attitudes & ideas that are not alien to this culture, contrary to what dominant Arab governments & conservative institutions maintain. An authentic reading 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.)

94S28553 / ISA / 1994 / 8814
Kastenholtz, 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 for Technology Assessment, is described. The goal is to develop & evaluate politically & economically realizable strategies & instruments to orient an economic transition. An analysis has shown that a stable development of a defined region would be possible if 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 function and instruments for a new economic orientation toward sustainable development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28554 / ISA / 1994 / 8815
Kawin, Antti (Work Research Centre U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland [Tel: 358-3115611; Fax: 358-31157265]), Beyond Social Corporatism: Finland's Employment Crisis and the Emergence of New Adjustment Strategies in 1990's.

Finland maintained relatively high levels of employment until the late 1980's. 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 brought about by 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, workplace, & new qualitative dimensions of growth. An essential question is the way in which Finnish development is connected to changes in the entire Baltic Sea region, particularly 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 use. This approach to research has been taken in a descriptive 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 gender 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: 972-2-220-111; 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 settlement & to clandestine immigration museums, which commemorate the struggle against British restrictions on Jewish immigration in the 1930's & 1940's, 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 sociopolitical experience & has served to buttress different ideologically & politically 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, Trivandanrum 695 581 India [Tel: 91-471-41-8425]), A Comparative Study of Elderly Care by Families and Institutions: The Case of Kerala, India.

The data of the present investigation were gathered during a four-month fieldwork in Malayalam, the mother tongue of Kerala, India. The specific areas covered were hospital settings, old age homes, retirement homes, nursing homes, & care by families. The data were gathered through participant observation, personal interviews, & focus group discussion. The results indicated that Rs in families were more happy & satisfied 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-
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.)

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 distortion mirrors 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 reaction requires work: first, a person 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 transcend the reflective self 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 vital to fulfill these mothers' economic, social, & psychological needs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 or 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 perspective, 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.)

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, 4 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 a perspective of an acting expert. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Kaufmann, Laurence (Instit sociologie communications masse U Lausanne, CH-1015 Dorigny Switzerland), Regimes de verite et imaginaire postmoderne: de l'opinion politique a 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 assigns multiple 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 to postmodernism & 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.)

Kaukonen, Erkki (Research Inst Social Sciences U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland [Tel: 358-31-2156597; 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) conventional national statistics & the commodification of science; (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.)

Kaukonen, Erkki & Khoreva, Lyubov (Research Inst Social Sciences U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland [Tel: 358-31-2156597; 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 downsizing have pushed the once prestigious Russian Academy of Sciences 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 vital to fulfill these mothers' economic, social, & psychological needs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Kaukiossa, Pekka (Institut Sociologie U Jyväskylä, 40100 Finland [Tel: 358-41-602993; 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.)

Kauppi, Niilo (Research Center Language & Semiotic Studies Indiana U, Bloomington 47408 [Tel: 812-855-6193; Fax: 812-855-5844]), 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 part of the event, embedded in the cultural structure. Creating an alternative cultural sociology would require special attention to the interactions between observer & observed. In Distinction and Homon 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.
Bourdieu's 1982 exploration of the imposition of social, economic, orga-
nizational, and psychological conditions on the activities of women scientists
& 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
of the international society for organizational 

49528568 / ISA / 1994 / 8825
Kawasaki, Ken'ichi (Dept Sociology Komazawa U, Tokyo Japan 154
Tel: 03-3418-9260), Urban Youth Culture in Contemporary Japan &
the Individualism of Japanese Youth.

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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 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 subjects in the society as a whole 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.)

Kawasaki, Ken'ichi & Haga, Manabu (Dept Sociology Komazawa
U, Tokyo Japan 154 Tel: 03-3418-9300; Fax: 03-3418-9260), Urban Youth Culture in Contemporary Japan—The Individualism of Japanese Youth.

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313-9966 or (415) 259-5013. Fax number: (415) 259-5048.

Though emphasis on the group still prevails in contemporary Japan,
Making in Critical Illness: A Canadian Study.

In Canada today, it is widely assumed that most patients want to exert control over decisions that affect 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 aged 65+ in a chronic care hospital with regard to control, ethical considerations, dying with dignity, legal rights, & autonomy. Results indicate that even the frail, elderly patients & their proxies may have a voice in decisions & favor 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.)
lyzed. Findings show that (1) pre-1993 CDC definitions of AIDS underreported 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 structures coexist with the visibility of the poor & marginalized. 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 citizenship & political science interpretations of Islamicism, a political-sociological analysis of Islamic movements & their relations with the postcolonial states. The relationship among traditional Islamic, radical Islamic movements, & modern solutions to the problem of cultural & religious identity is proposed. (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@hgl.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 hierarchies 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 their role in process of marginalization & discrimination in their broader context, over time & across national boundaries. Concentrating on GB & Germany, investigated is the interrelation among the social relations & identities & 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.)

94S28584 / ISA / 1994 / 8845
Kerrou, Mohamed (Instit Recherche Maghréb, 1002 Tunis Tunisia [Tel: 216-1-796722; Fax: 216-1-797376]), Islamic 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 Islamic, radical Islamic movements, & modern solutions to the problem of cultural & religious identity is proposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28585 / ISA / 1994 / 8846
Keshen, Richard (University Coll Capebreton, Sydney Nova Scotia [Tel: 902-539-5300; Fax: 902-562-0191]), 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.)
Argues that although social change has pressured Arab governments to launch broad developmental programs, corruption, resource misallocation, and 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 Sunni & Shi'i, 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 & have being more impact on community life. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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 subject (number two is good enough). Here, a number of Japanese narratives 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.)


Groups in Lebanon as a Source of Popular Legitimation. 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 political & cultural factors. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Khondker, Habibul Hague & Jahan, Mehraj (Dept Sociology National U Singapore, 0511 Singapore (Tel: 65-772-6110; e-mail: socchakh@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.)

Khubechandani, Lachman M. (Centre Communication Studies, 270 Sind Society Ganesh Khind Pune 411007 India (Tel: 0212-3353151)), 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 ignored, treated 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 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. Political-economic & sociocultural interfaces with communication technology must be considered in framing communication policies for the future. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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.)

Kizimine, Richard 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 compartmentalization & 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.)

Kimura, Kunihiro (Faculty Humanties & Social Sciences Shizuoka U, 422-8577, Japan (Tel: 054-237-1111; e-mail: jskkimu@hs.s.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 action 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 and 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 in 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.)

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 process of saving the planet. While 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 & poststructural theory are proposed as rhetorical & epistemological alternatives for recreating children's social, political, & environmental awareness. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

King, Judith (Brookdale Inst 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, Israeli firms previous findings regarding factors contributing both to reemployment & to general job mobility after retirement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Kirch, Aksel, Tuisk, Tarro & Kirch, Marika (Instit Social & International Research Academy Sciences, Estonia boul 7 Tartu 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 European 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 Estonian consider non-Estonians as aliens (the corresponding % in EC (European Community) countries is 40%-60%). Other sociological research conducted in 1992/93 shows the strengthening of state-loalty 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.)

Kirchberg, Volker (U Luebeck, 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. ¶ Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prices: $8.50 US/
The unification of the two Germanies in 1990 presented the opportunity for the emergence of corporate sponsorship in a former socialist country. The reunification had a negative effect on cultural and societal paradigms. Linking sociology with business in western Germany has a tradition of giving to the arts, unlike in eastern Germany, which lost its 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 the corporate motives for arts support: social responsibility, image improvement, corporate identity improvement, and personal interest in management. Also offered are strategies to improve corporate sponsorship of art in eastern Germany. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


Kiselev, Maxim (12 Aaxoff St, BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [Tel: 359-87-5509; Fax: 359-821054]), Collectivistic and Individualistic Trends in Bulgarian Social Thought and Practice from 1878 to 1989. Sociology in Bulgaria, which became independent from the Ottoman Empire in 1878, was chiefly collectivistic; even its modern traits were patriarchal. A modernistic & a collectivistic party developed among intellectuals. Though initially individualistic, modernism became pro-mass & collectivistic after WWI, uniting German & Russian radicalism. Alternately, 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 process of updating Bulgarian social thought, & ethnomethodological & postmodernist 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.)

Klutar, Peter (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, 61109 Slovenia [Tel: 386-61-168-34-61; Fax: 386-61-341-521]), Refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina in Slovenia. Data 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 in management. Also offered are strategies to improve corporate sponsorship of art in eastern Germany. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Klopp, Eduard & Komgrovsky, Viktor (Insti World Economy & International Relations, 23 Profsoyznay Str GSP-7 Moscow 117859 Russia [Tel: 095-128-61-07; 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 phenomenon that affects all spheres of social life, & should be treated as a model for social structure reshaping & transform-
mation of social psychology. Also, new trade unions can be seen as ade-
quately institutes for solving industrial conflicts & creating new forms of
social partnership. Quantitative & qualitative analysis of data from in-
terviews with administrators, trade unionists, & workers, especially
in the mining industry, reveal the dynamics of processes of transfor-
mation of social consciousness & the ambivalency of its nature at the moment.
It is concluded that political & economic changes have affected broad
differentiations of social groups & socioprofessional interests. In close
competition with market reforms & structural reconstruction, independ-
ent unions have become widespread & play an important role in indus-
trial relations, & in the formation of new democratic institutions not only
in industry, but in the society at large. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Ab-
stracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28614 / ISA / 1994 / 8875
Klodahl, 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.
1. 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 examina-
tion of measurement error in network research is reported. Data from
two studies of large social networks (nodes = 3,000 & 6,000, respect-
ively) in which (randomly selected) participants were asked to indicate per-
tsons to whom they were connected using: (1) an open-ended (random
prompts) naming stimulus, & (2) a fixed-choice list of network members.
Of interest is the number of associates reported (outdegrees), density of
personal & social networks, reachability, distances, centrality mea-
sures, & properties of Markov models characterizing the networks. Im-
lications are suggested. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc.,
all rights reserved.)

94S28615 / ISA / 1994 / 8876
Klügel, James R. & Miyano, Masao (Deport Sociology U Illinois,
Urbana 61801 [Fax: 1-217-333-5225; e-mail: kluegel@uiucvmid]), Justice Beliefs and Support for the Welfare State in Advanced Capital-
ism.
1. Examines the effects of status characteristics & opinions about eco-
nomic justice on public support for the welfare state in 5 advanced capi-
talist countries, focusing on support for government intervention to
reduce the inequality of life chances produced by the market in general.
Data 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 support for government programs. While a number of factors
(a similar level of majority opposition to government intervention placing
an upper limit on support for government programs) are systematically
affiliated 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.)

94S28616 / ISA / 1994 / 8877
Knudtson, Stefanie (Landstrasse-Haupstr 79-14, A-1030 Vienna Aus-
tria [Tel: 1-7134255]), Life Satisfaction in a Third World Environment.
1. Interview data obtained from 678 household heads & their first wife
in Maputo & Beira, Mozambique, reveal the 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 urbaniza-
tion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28617 / ISA / 1994 / 8878
Knorr-Cetina, Karin (Faculty Sociology U Bielefeld, D-33501 Fed-
eral Republic Germany [Tel: 0521-106000; Fax: 0521-106-5844]), Theo-
retical Constructionism.
2. Two goals are attempted: to introduce a development in theoretical so-
cial ideology that one might call theoretical constructionism, & to give empirical
examples for this perspective from the area of science & culture.
(Conflict 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28618 / ISA / 1994 / 8879
Knotternus, J. David (Dept Sociology Oklahoma State U, Stillwater
74078-0395 [Tel: 405-744-6106; e-mail: jdk2307@osuice]), Structural
Rationalization: A Theory of the Reproduction of Structure in Social
Life.
1. Presents a formal analytical model that focuses on the dynamics in-
volved in a social group embedded within a larger social environment.
Particular attention is directed to 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 fac-
tor 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, Hulya (Faculty Architecture Dokuz Eylul U, Alsancak 35230
Izmir Turkey [Tel: 232-4218643; Fax: 232-4215219]), The Charac-
teristics of Housing Users of a Cooperative Housing Project in Izmir,
Turkey.
1. Addresses the implementation of Turkish housing policies & their re-
sults. Social & economic characteristics of houseowners & users' opin-
ions about their houses & environment are studied in a specific coopera-
tive housing project in the city of Izmir. Householder survey & question-
naire results indicate that preference for houses is based mostly on finan-
cial characteristics of households than needs. Housing satisfaction proba-
bles relate 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.
1. 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 clientelistic welfare state established during the re-
publican period, replace the personal regimen of support by an instru-
ment 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 finan-
cnces; (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
Koessler, Brigitte (Wirtschaft Kunst Austrian Business Committee
Arts, Karnitter Str 8/6 A-1010 Vienna [Tel: 512-78-00; Fax: 513-89-56]), Art Sponsorship by the Austrian Business Sector.
2. 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 spon-
sorship is already an important element of the communication mix & of
fers a number of creative alternatives of shaping & improving the corpo-
rate identity of a company. The way a company promotes the arts de-
pends 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 advertis-
ing. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28622 / ISA / 1994 / 8883
Kohl, Juergen (Center European Social Research U Mannheim, D-
11Examines the state & development of the intelligentsia in the econom-
ic, 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 in-
creased since 1989? & 2 What are the chances of university graduates
finding appropriate jobs in a segmented labor market? To illustrate the
socioeconomic changes in Bulgarian society, focus is on the
development of the intelligentsia in the post-communist transition.
Examines the state & development of the intelligentsia in the econom-
ic, 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 in-
creased since 1989? & 2 What are the chances of university graduates
finding appropriate jobs in a segmented labor market? To illustrate the
socioeconomic changes in Bulgarian society, focus is on the
development of the intelligentsia in the post-communist transition.
The transition to a market economy

Judges elicit different activities, career paths, behavior patterns, choices. Data are from the Comparative Longitudinal Study of Youth in right 1994, Sociological action are based on trials where defendants deny the charges. In Dutch responsibility for their actions. Moreover, most studies of courtroom interaction are based on trials where defendants deny the charges. In Dutch trials, most defendants admits at least to some of the charges. Many also appear to accept a moral responsibility for their actions. It is 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.)

Kon, Igor S. (Instit Ethnology & Anthropology Russian Academy Sciences, 48 Vavilova Str 11733 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. In the context of social & economic integration 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.)

Konoreva, Ile (Inst Philosophy & Sociology Meistaru 10, Riga Latvia [Tel: 0112-216781; e-mail: ilze@f.ja.lv]), Women's Role & Choices: The Impact of Social Changes in Latvia. Economic & social changes in postcommunist 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 among 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 sex. Young women prefer to realize their social role by participation in the labor market, combining it with a family role. Nevertheless, women'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.)

Kos, Dragol (Faculty Social Sciences U Ljubljana, 6109 Slovenia [Tel: 386-61-184161; Fax: 386-61-344521]), Cities in the Transition from State Socialism: Searching for a New World. The conceptual change of perspective & 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 semirural 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.)

Kosak, Shunkichi (Dept Civil Engineering Tokyo Metropolitan U, 4-6-1 Hachioji 192-03 Japan [Tel: 81-426-77-7772]), 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. 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. Accidents in dwellings are discussed as well as difficulties 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.)

Kosiewicz, Jerzy (Academy Physical Education Warsaw, Marymonka 34 str Lektaryska 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, i.e., 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 existentialist & 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 confession in its assumption & aim is the true belief in creation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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, and 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.)

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.

1 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 harm 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 & collectivist objectives of the socialist system. These contents are supported by data from recent sociological surveys. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Kostov, Georgi (Inst Sociol, 13A Maskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [Tel: 359-2-88-10-60]), Economic & Political Integration/Disintegration in the World.

1 Examines the relationship among social stressors (life events), social support. In the sample, cultural, interpersonal (micro-structural), and social relations are the most powerful stressors. Communicative life events are ried residents of Shanghai indicate that communicative social stressors are more powerful than indicators of global social structure. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Kostova, Dobrinka (Inst Sociol U Sofia, BG-1504 Bulgaria), The Economic Elite in Post-Communist Bulgaria. The Paradoxes of the Adaptation.

1 Compares 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.)

Kostoyev, Alexander G. (Inst Socioeconomic Problems Population Russian Academy Sciences, 27 Krasnokazn Moscou 112708 RUSSIA [Tel: 095-1290400; Fax: 095-2065384]), Social Youth Policy in Russia: What Should the Government Do?.

1 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's society's integrity on a new qualitative level. The sociobehavioral aspects of this problem are central: (1) The structural reconstruction of the economy will imply 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 being particularly 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.)

Kotzeva, Tatyana (Inst Sociol, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [Tel: 359-56-944, Fax: 359-470-2064]), Feminization of the Bulgarian Society under Socialism: Barrier or Alternative in the New Democracy.

Kourti, Evangelia & Androussou, Alexandra (U Crete, GR-11524 Athens Greece [Tel: 30-1-6494998]), Identity Construction within a Bi-Cultural Context.

1 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 identification. Qualitative methods 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 persistent indicator of the dynamics of this process. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Kovach, Imre (Inst Polit Science Hungarian Academy Sciences, H-1068 Budapest [Tel: 1214-830; Fax: 1221-843]), Agricultural Transformation in Hungary and Other Eastern European Countries.

1 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 postcommunist 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 rural transformation, rural overlapping, migration & marginality are discussed, using empirical data & government accounts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Koracic, Branislav & Rabrenovic, Gordana (Dept Communication U Stanford, CA-94305 [Tel: 415-723-6045]), Social Stress and Social Support in the Stress-Distress Process among Married Individuals in the People's Republic of China: A Case of Shanghai.

1 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 adults 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 same modes used, 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.)
The understanding of objectivistic science as valid knowledge, culminating in the birth of sociological cognition itself. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

11- The understanding & forecasting of elite & nonelite incomes have been hampered by the lack of a multivariate, global, dynamic methodology that allows the recognition of 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.)

11- The understanding of ideology is that the concept is: rationalizing of housework, mutual informal support & care, a social interaction environment, & most important, the absence of mature structures. 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 current & 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.)

11- 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 building the mock-ups has been applied in 3 case studies of housing design processes. The processes engage the future residents in using the other & 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.)

11- The understanding of ideology is that the concept is: rationalizing of housework, mutual informal support & care, a social interaction environment, & most important, the absence of mature structures. 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 current & 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.)
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 income 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.)

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 restructuration & reallocation that occurs during the juvenile phase: the higher the level of modernity, the more important individual incomes in the determination 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.)

Krawczyk, Zbigniew (Academy Physical Education, Marymonka 34 sro Warso 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 way societal relations & the body work in 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.)

Krebli-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 multivariate 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 implications of this finding is that approval of behaviors in exclusion may, over the short to medium term, have little impact on societal well-being. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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 contained questions on nationalism & national identity, 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.)

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 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 restructure. New entrepreneurial concepts of Japanization & of further rationalization are 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.)

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 two-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.)

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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- and 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.)

Krymkowski, Daniel H. & Domanski, Henryk (Dept Sociology U Vermont, Burlington 05405 (e-mail: d.krymkowski@uvmax.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, commun

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.)
Japanese society is characterized by the integrated coexistence of both the local and international. The late twentieth century appears marked by disturbing shifts in the 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.)

Workers' participation in management as a goal was adopted in India in 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 failure of the following factors: ineffective trade unions, multiplicity & internunion 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.)


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 six to eight centuries; European culture, GB, & France in particular, in the nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries; & US culture since the end of WWII. Nevertheless, Japanese modernization contains the most modern component to modernity. 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.)

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 distinctly 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 past this history of national identity that has played in GB's engagement with other nations, & the world at large, in this century, with focus on what it has affected GB's current attempt to come to terms with its European identity. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 in 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 failure of the following factors: ineffective trade unions, multiplicity & internunion 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.)

Kumberolu, Belkin (Marmara U, Istanbul Turkey 81040 [Tel: 216-336-28-09; Fax: 216-336-99-42]), Bosnian Refugees in Kirkireli (Turkey) Camp.

Focuses on Bosnian refugee experience in Turkey, based on an anthropological field study in a camp in Kirkireli. 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.)

Kumpes, Josip (Insti 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 sociopolitical 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 constrictional) 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.)

Kung, Hsiao-Ming Justine (Dept Sociology State U New York Buffalo, Amherst 14260 [Tel: 716-688-4568; e-mail v0786v@ubrvms.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 family or extended kinship network weakens 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 = 2,351 respondents [Rs]) are used to examine...
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 for Chinese R 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.)

11 Reviews 62 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%), this seems to be the consequence of 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.)

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.

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.)

Kusz, 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).

Kutzar, Dagmar (Family Research Unit Tartu U, EE-2400 Estonia (Tel: 37234-35436; Fax: 37234-35440)), Multiple Social Change and Stress of People in Estonia.

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Kutzar, Dagmar (Family Research Unit Tartu U, EE-2400 Estonia (Tel: 37234-35436; Fax: 37234-35440)), Multiple Social Change and Stress of People in Estonia.
A questionnaire was administered to 809 adult respondents in Apr/May 1993. Factor analysis reveals the presence of 4 factors (frustration, hating the fact of ages) that determine stress reactions. With the help of cluster analysis, the respective profiles are analyzed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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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 crises & 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.)

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Kuvací, 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 economic 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 rationalities? How will the changes affect the system in which they operate? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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Kuz'min, Mikhail V. (19 Solomenskaya Str apt 53, Kiev-110 25110 Ukraine [Tel: 044-277-61-50; e-mail: synerg@sovum.com]), Socio-genetics: 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 dynamic growth of social systems, treated as a biological, social, & economical phenomenon in synergetic unity of all aspects of human activities. Socio-genetic models are elaborated on the basis of hypercyclic connectivity of human activities into a functional pre-stratification states 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 macросpace under some conditions. As a result, the following complex dynamic effects in society are described: success, stagnation, & failure (meso and macro), which determine stress reactions, 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 simulations & statistics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28697 / ISA / 1994 / 8958

Kuzmics, Helmut (Instl Soziologie U Graz, A-8010 Austria [Tel: 0043163803554; Fax: 0043163803547]), 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 civilizational 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, undermining the weight & peculiarity of the Austrian civilizing pattern. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28698 / ISA / 1994 / 8959

Kvande, Elin & Rasmuss Bente (Dept Sociology & Political Science U Tromsøme, 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. M's are more prone to unemployment than Fs because of the structural change from agriculture & production to a service economy. Public & private sector workplaces 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 of economic reform, & its resistance to cultural, educational, & social change. 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 particles 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.)
11 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.)

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 by the option offered by an inherently political-religious 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 withdraw completely from an antidemocratic paradigm nor create institutional 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.)
In Quebec, the founding of the School of Criminology of the University of Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (Tel: 514-343-6191; Fax: 514-343-2269)), The Institutionalization of Criminology as an Autonomously Disciplined: The Example of Quebec. In Quebec, the founding of the School of Criminology of the University of Montreal marks a historic moment in the teaching of criminology as an independent and 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 & justification, to which this process gave rise. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Lammers, Cornelis J. (Faculty of Social Sciences U Leiden, NL-2333 AK Nieuwerkerken, the Netherlands (Tel: 0-71-27383; 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 occupant 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 macrolevel. 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 international-organizational relations. However, for both native & occupant, the political consequences of a change 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.)

Langlois, Simon (Instil québécois recherche culture, 14 rue Halldorsson, Québec Côte-R. 4R 3A3 (Tel: 418-642-4695; Fax: 418-642-3317)), 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 development?...
springs in Spain brought about a reshaping of the general social structures, functions, and leaders of the Franquista period. Together these new social movements generally have progressive/humanistic goals and agendas. On the other hand, the economic conditions of the industrial nations have paved the way for reactionary social movements & parties of resentment. The shame & humiliation of such conditions foster an attack on those who seem responsible. Fascist groups may provide not only a sense of dignity with meaningful identities & group ties, but also an escape from the isolation of the individual. In recent years, this new generation of fascists has emerged. How can we understand this resurgence? In the interwar years, individualistic ideologies & explanations of "failure" in the person, not the system. This 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 tastes & 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 & recognition 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 have been influenced by both the Francisco period & the current political & economic climate. Changes in political & economic conditions that characterize these societies, especially regarding skill & gender relations, have exposed the problem of a very weak sectorial organization. Further research is needed on the role of these principles, the core values of the dominant modern French culture should be respected. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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-Gayarré, José (University of Bilbao, Spain (Tel: 34-4424-0733)), Ideology and Realities of a Post-Socialist Society: The Russian Case.

1 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
Larsson, Stein (Dept. Comparative Politics U Bergen, N-5007 Norway (Tel: 47-55-21-21-12; Fax: 47-55-32-28-44)), Theory, Law and Structure.

1 A multidisciplinary analysis & synthesis of the classical theories, laws, structures, paradoxes, & empirical generalizations in social sciences & related discourses is simply a culture broker or more of a cross-boundary facilitator. 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, Fingatan 16 S-22362 Lund Sweden (Tel: 4643-133436; Fax: 4646-143845)), Changing Gender Contracts and Housing Conflicts.

1 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 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, the wife, & 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, the wife, & women's legal rights to housing. 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: 31-773159; Fax: 31-119378)), Perpetuating the South: Promoting Between Cultural Boundaries.

1 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 tour culture rather than the host society. Here, it is explored whether the 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 / 8999
Lash, Scott M. (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, LAI 4YL England (Tel: 0044-524-65201; Fax: 0044-524-594-256)), Reflexive Communities.

1 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 entail 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, LAI 4YL England (Tel: 0044-524-65201; Fax: 0044-524-594-256)), Information Structures and Production Systems.

1 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 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, LAI 4YL England (Tel: 0044-524-65201; Fax: 0044-524-594-256)), Social Movements: Embedded Communities or Actor-Networks?

1 Argues that new social movements are neither "gemeinschaftlich" (as is civil society) nor "gesellschaftlich," 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 neoconservatist 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, LAI 4YL England (Tel: 0044-524-65201; Fax: 0044-524-594-256)), Technology: Reflexive or Embedded?

1 Discusses contemporary flexible production systems, arguing that these are necessarily reflexive & informationized 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)), Rhetorique professionelle et medicament (Professional and Medical Rhetoric). (FRE)

Complete paper available from Sociological Abstracts 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.

1 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 drugs 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. Structuralizing the pharmacy profession is organizing, identifying drug as the social object of the group. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

0038-0202/94 $1.50 179
94S28733 / ISA / 1994 / 8994
László, Pethő (Bercsényi u. 47, H-5100 Jászberény Hungary (Tel: 0036-57-312-730; e-mail: h6323@harmath@e1a.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 (Conejo nacional investigaciones cientificas & tecnicas, calle Corrientes 1632 2000 Rosario Argentina (Fax: 54-41-263376]), Impacte de la globalizacion y las politicas de ajuste economico 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 agropecuarian sector has been closely linked with international market 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 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 at the same time different scenarios to agropecuarian policy making.
AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28735 / ISA / 1994 / 8996
Lauristin, Marju & Vikahlemm, 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 & 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 at the same time different scenarios to agropecuarian policy making.
AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28737 / ISA / 1994 / 8998
† 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.
† Recent 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 career 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 & Agar, 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 interpretation, 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: 403-228-5552; Fax: 403-229-2085)), 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 Madrid Spain), 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 homeowner 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 war- rantry. A 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, Ludovici A. (CNRS-ENST, F-75013 Paris France (Tel: 33-1-45-817559; Fax: 33-1-43-659515)), Statistical Processing of Responses to Open Questions in Survey Analysis.

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.

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.

94S28745 / ISA / 1994 / 9006

94S28747 / ISA / 1994 / 9007
Leckie, Jacqueline (Anthropology Dept U Otago, Dunedin New Zealand (Tel: 64-3-478760; Fax: 64-3-4798751)), Economic Restructuring and Political Changes in Relation to Labour Movements in the South Pacific: Ethnicity and 'Tradition' in Labour Relations.

94S28748 / ISA / 1994 / 9009
Ledesma, Isabel (U Autónoma Puebla, Mexico (Tel: 22-40-21-26)), Personality and Legal Person.

94S28749 / ISA / 1994 / 9010
Lee, Alison (School Adult & Language Education U Technology Sydney, New South Wales Australia (Tel: 02-3303859; e-mail: a.lee@uts.edu.au)), Curriculum, Literacy and Gendered Subject Production.
Two well-known methods are used in obtaining a response or measure of 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 electronic data bases under study are operated 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.)

A survey of health practitioners in 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.)

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 distribution of the randomization is based on the randomness of the systematic statistical inference. (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.)

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. Recommendations are offered for future role social policy research in this context. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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. Recommendations are offered for future role social policy research in this context. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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 daycare 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 concept 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 & care workers. This contradiction & the related gendering of citizenship are examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

"Public" Family: The Reconciliation of Work and Family Obligations

Socioeconomic 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.)

The Urban Farmer: From Primitivism to Social Democracy

Leira, Arnlaug (Instit Social Research, Munthe gate 31 Oslo N-0260 Norway [Tel: 47-22-35-45-10; 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 private & public, 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.)

Leira, Arnlaug (Instit Social Research, Munthe gate 31 Os lo N-0260 Norway [Tel: 47-22-35-45-10; 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 private & public, 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.)

Lengyel, Gyorgy (Dept Sociology Budapest U Economic Sciences, H-1093 Hungary [Tel: 1174-482; Fax: 361-1175-172]), Controlled Economics & Socialism, 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 private & public, 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.)

Lentini, Orlando (U Naples, I-80138 Italy [Tel: 0644233152; Fax: 081-5521086]), Machiavellian Social Analysis.

Explores early methodology, before the foundation of modern epistemology, & with the formation process of alternative models of social systems, etc, 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 familialism, 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 reaching the hegemony of imperial Spain, when Florence lost centrality & liberty. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 Modernization of Uttara 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 against the state, an important ingredient of its working is the collaboration 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.)

Lesinski, 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; the formation of networks of unemployed 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 & 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.)

Leslau, Avraham (Dept Sociology U Haifa, Haifa 31905 Israel [Tel: 972-4-6473700; Fax: 972-4-6473701]), The Transformation of Machiavellian Social Analysis.

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 correlation 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 correlation was estimated between 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-32000 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 Russians 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. The middle class is 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 political result of the reforms. Public opinion is now oriented toward the establishment of a private sector, & most Russians strive to be self-reliant, rather than reliant on the state. However, some are adapting to the new situation through deviant behavior. Adapting 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
Levet, Ursula (140 West End Ave #7C, New York NY 10023 [Tel: 212-362-8618]), The Future of the European Community as a Political Community: Will Immigrants Be Members?.
% 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 a general premise, i.e., 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
Levin, 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) 316-9666 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. The German occupation is an example of the 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: 20-623537]), 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 WW II, conflicts surrounding the Dutch coal supply arose among the Germans. A "bureaucratic war" developed over the level of the exports of coal to Germany, between the German administration & 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 high 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, & other communications from the archives of the German Occupation Administration 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: noahi@ecsg.tau.ac.il]), The Impact of Labor Market Structure and Ethnicity on Employability of Arab Workers in Israel.
% 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
% 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-
discusses different research strategies used to examine the occupation-ability or motivation to complete vocational training. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28774 / ISA / 1994 / 9035
Lewis, Mary R. (Graduate School Social Work U Houston, TX 77204-4092 [Tel: 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 data gathered through individual interviews and in a shelter-based program no longer than two weeks while in transition to another temporary or permanent home. The study was conducted in groups, with individual educational plans for each child. Data collected through videotaped open-ended individual & 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: 089-623606-0; 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 school 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
Leo, Kees-Hendrik, 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 are distributed over their population and there are structural differences 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, and 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 (Inst Sociological 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 of 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.

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 Durkheirn, Max Weber, & Talcott Parsons as theoretical points of departure, transformations in China from agrarian 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 of educational & social stratification & change, both among areas, & genders, all in relation to industrialization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28780 / ISA / 1994 / 9041
Libs, Muriel & Lebant, 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]). Differences 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/listed to, on a regular basis among those with common sociodemographic 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 & sociodemographic characteristics, particularly age, time availability, educational level, & gender. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28781 / ISA / 1994 / 9042
Liebmarr Pizzinello, Giulia (Via Subatra 30, I-00198 Rome Italy [Tel: 0039-06-3292/94 150], Taking the premises of Emile Durkheirn, Max Weber, & Talcott Parsons as theoretical points of departure, transformations in China from agrarian 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 of educational & social stratification & change, both among areas, & genders, all in relation to industrialization. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
A theoretical discussion of the relationship between cognition & imagery in international tourism. Ethnic wars, nationalistic movements, & civil conflicts have created intercultural 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 non-risk 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 repositioned above 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 Institut NL-2511 CV Hague [Tel: 0-70-3565230; Fax: 0-70-3647187]), Cohort- & Age-Related Changes in Household Composition among the Elderly.


94S28783 / ISA / 1994 / 9044
Liefkerink, 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 play a significant role 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 SociologyExpress. 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-coethic 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
Lilfrank, 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 realities into account, Finland has been cited as the most gender-equal 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 of gender relations on 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.)

94S28787 / ISA / 1994 / 9048
Lima de Faria, Margarida (Rua de Benguela 538 1 Esq., Paredo 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, fulfills 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 more general 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 | /SA | /1994 | /9050
"Lima, Marinus Pires de (Instit Ciencias Sociais-ISCTE, Ave Forgas Armadades 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 renova- tion 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 | /SA | /1994 | /9051
Lima, Marinus Pires de (Instit Ciencias Sociais-ISCTE, Ave Forgas Armadades 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 & sociopo- litical modernization, & related to the crisis & the changes in the organiza- tional structure. The social actors' polarization (entrepreneurs & unions) over the state, which plays a leading role in industrial relations, is also investigated. Socio-economic problems of the modernization of the agricultural sector in Portugal & the middle strata of the peasantry, new organizational forms of intervention & 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 corre- sponding 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 differ- ent international economic context. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28791 | /SA | /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 sur-veys 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 & earn-ings. 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 im- pact men's positional statuses. Thus, the direct inheritance effect of posi- tional statuses gains further significance in differentiating between men & women in the Chinese stratification system. (Copyright 1994, Soci-ological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28792 | /SA | /1994 | /9053
Lindbekk, Tore (Dept Sociology U Trondheim, N-7035 Dragsoll Norway), International Educational Careers, A New Elite?
" The European Commission's survey of North American students shows that study is 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 | /SA | /1994 | /9054
Lindberg, Staffan (Dept Sociology U Lund, S-22100 Sweden [Tel: 46-4610862; Fax: 46-46104794]), Indian Farmers' Movements in Historical and Comparative Perspective.
" Represents 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 corre- sponding 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 differ- ent international economic context. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28794 | /SA | /1994 | /9055
Lindeman, Ellen M., De Vos, Henk & Van Schuur, Wybrand 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 Char-acteristics.
" Examines the determinants of participation in voluntary work in 2 rep- resentative 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 charac-teristics. Supporter studies show that these variables 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 la- bor in the market, work at home, study, & leisure. Time spent on these sectors is related to social circumstances, eg, position on the labor mar- ket, 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 | /SA | /1994 | /9056
Lindstrom, Anna K. B. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024-1551 [Tel: 310-398-2613; e-mail: izz@acm.org]), Forms of Repair in Swedish Conversa-tion.
" 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 second repair are examined. Earlier conversation analytic research based on English conversation has sug-gested 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 discourse. Analysis draws on English translations & tran-
scriptions 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 FAU survey was first used.
The analysis is based on responses to the FAU survey by suburban offi-
cials 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 re-
duce taxes & spending & at the same time, increased services, of crucial
importance. The loss of federal revenues & failure of bond referenda
were relatively unimportant. This consensus is surprising given the diver-
sity of the suburbs & in comparison with the results of the 1980 FAU
project survey, when inflation was the main concern & state tax & ex-
penses pressures the leading factors. Federally mandated services, & rising service
mands & pressures from local taxpayers were relatively unimportant.
There is a similar consensus on the appropriate strategies for this envi-
noment. These officials are pursuing strategies that emphasize strategic
planning, better utilization of local revenue sources, transfering the costs of some services through user fees, cooper-
ation with other governments, & improved productivity through better
management & labor-saving techniques. The officials were also in agree-
ment about avoidance of politically unpopular strategies, eg, increasing
taxes, reducing services, & eliminating programs. (Copyright 1994, So-
ciological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28797 / ISA / 1994 / 9058
Linko, Maarja (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 about museum ideology
& the role of the general public in museums & other cultural centers in
Western societies, drawing primarily on Robert Hewison's The Heritage
(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 partic-
ular, is it possible that the thriving heritage industry draws people's at-
tention too much to the past so that they lose sight of the present & fu-
ture? 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
accepted representation of history, even though it would be more fruitful to
consider other ways of thinking. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts,
Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28798 / ISA / 1994 / 9059
Liseleniott, Wilk (Institu sociologique 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 fami-
lies 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 chil-
dren, the nuclear family: one-parent families are seen primarily as a so-
cial 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 specif-
ic problems of different family forms & their challenges for family poli-
cies are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all
rights reserved.)

94S28799 / ISA / 1994 / 9060
Lissowski, Grzegorz & Swistak, Piotr (Instit Sociology U Warsaw,
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 situa-
tions 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 gen-
eralizes two classical principles-Rawlsian & conservative—is proposed.
When applied to the data, the generalized principles provide a remark-
able fit. Given the explanatory power of this framework, it is used to ex-
tend it to cases not explored in previous studies. Finally two other data sets, ob-
tained 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 Juridicas & Sociales U Na-
cional Córdoba, Argentina (Tel: 54-41-527972; Fax: 54-41-2105544)),
The Subjectivity of the Social Actor and the Construction of the Social
Social Order: A Theoretical Proposition.
* One of the traditional dilemmas of sociological theory refers to the rel-
apation between the individual & society, which has generated stan-
dard 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 legitimation of the social & the legal order.
Some theoretical alternatives offered by different sociological paradigms
for the analysis of the problem are reviewed. (Copyright 1994, Sociologi-
cal 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 nine-
thenth century. In the early twentieth century, animal protection inter-
ests dominated the movement, but in the 1950s, conservation associations
increasingly diversified. Here, explored are the various kinds of associa-
tions, 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 special-
ization of countermovements. The discussion is related to current investi-
gations of social movements, self-referential movements, & sociologi-
cal theory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights
reserved.)

94S28802 / ISA / 1994 / 9063
Livian, Gyorgy (Instit History Hungarian Academy Science, H-1014
Budapest (Tel: 361-156-4967; Fax: 361-156-4967)), The First Work-
shop 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 intellec-
tual 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 re-
shaping the region. At the same time, they developed a sophisticated &
critical type of discussion. Thus, the workshop became a hotbed of so-
cial thinkers like Oszár Jászí, Karl & Michael Polányi, Georg
Lukács, Karl Mannheim, Aurel Kolnai, etc, who, following their emigra-
tion in 1919, enriched Western social thought by their Eastern experi-
ence, in a different way of thinking. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Ab-
stracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28803 / ISA / 1994 / 9064
Litvinenko, Olga (Komsonomskyi St 26-11, Kurgan 640018 Russia
(Tel: 352-22-2-44-27)), Social Genealogy of Modern Farmers in Rus-
i

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prices: $8.50 US/
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 a small number of former & present farmers of the beginning of the century & modern Russian farmers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Global-Local Linkages in the Agri-Food Sector.

Expects the theoretical & empirical links between global & local processes in the agrifood sector. Global restructuring 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.)

Globalization of 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 corporate & 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 cooperative 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. Some of the cate- gories 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.)

Logan, John Allen (Dept Sociology U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 [e-mail: logan@ssc.wisc.edu]), EM Estimation of a Coupled Utilities Model of Occupational Choice and Income.

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 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. Despite 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.)

Minorities in US Cities: The Legacy of the 1960s.

Investigates patterns of minority residence in several major US metropol-itan areas, using so-called locational-attainment models applied to data from the 1980 & 1990 US censuses to estimate the locational "payoffs" 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 charac- teristics, & 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 the model must have very high 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.)
Explores how male Israeli veterans born 1952-1954 construct the meaning of war in the context of identifying the correct level of spatial aggregation at which population 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 founding indicate, that, while the effects of levels of spatial aggregation & for the same level of aggregation, 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 founding 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.)

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 Rhô, 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 policies & industrial emergency & present knowledge about risks & safety measures; & (3) ways that people store, give, & utilize information about risk. Specificities of the Italian case are illustrated in a comparative perspective with other countries. Particular attention is devoted to issues surrounding the degree of comprehensiveness, competence, & one-sidedness 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.)

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.)

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. Rs, 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. 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.)

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.)
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 that has been occurring in 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, Mariela (Center Investigaciones Culturales & Educativas, Av Los Chorros Edificio ASOVINCAR Sebucan 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 ascendant & 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

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
Loewenstein, Ariela & Gilbar, Orr (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, & 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 experienced. Such factors may offer insights into development of support systems to assist in-home caregivers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28823 / ISA / 1994 / 9084
Lozado-Giotart, Jean-Pierre (17 rue Nicolai, F-75012 Paris France (Tel: 1-43-40-22-31; Fax: 1-45-44-27-14)), Chaises touristiques hôtelières et nécessités géographiques (Tourist Hotel Chairs and Geographical Necessity).

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

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 structure 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: 9021-880243; Fax: 9021-608-2191)), 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 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, & a study of the home ties of F migrants in Calabar, Nigeria, are drawn on to examine the ties that M 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

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.)
The Società Italiana di Sociologia (SoIS), established 1989, is a professional association comprising applied sociologists. Here, the goals, activities, and 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 to define the formal & juridical roles of sociologists in the fields of applied sociology is analyzed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.

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 disporportionate, 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.)


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 disporportionate, 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.)

Luke, Allan A. J., Kaie, 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.

© Copyright Intersocietal University Corporation from Sociology*Express. Prices: $7.50 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.)

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: $7.50 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 gender roles, & career opportunities, 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.)

Lundberg, Olle (Swedish Insti 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 1892-1913, & 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 height, 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 differences in the proportion performing below average. The conclusion is that class level is linked to a set of factors that continuously affect mortality, health, & well-being over the lifecycle. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Luppes, Martin J. G (Statistics Netherlands, PO Box 4481 NL-6401 C2 Heerlen [Tel: 31-45-707-591; Fax: 31-45-727-400]), 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 confirm 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.)

Lurie, Gordon A. (3900 White Settlement Rd #2, Fort Worth TX 76107 [Tel: 817-625-8163]), Hong Kong and the Rise of the Professional State.

Longitudinal research on Hong Kong's professionals & professionalization during its reform era (late 1960s-1980), & the corporatist political discourse & 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 Asia 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) evaluates 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 & contribute to a theory of institutionalized processes, & 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]),


Explores different meanings of the concept of “family” within a social-semiotic framework. After presenting a general definition of semiotics & considering Training and Labor institutions, propositions on the connections between semiotic & pragmatic theories of family actions are offered. Conclusions concerning the application of this framework 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 performs 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
Lussich, 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: From Work Socialization to Labor Institutions. Examines the different techniques explained in the previous article. (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 antinuseum to the Borneplatz-Konflikt. The Stadtwerke, the Judengasse Museum, & the antinuseum 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 actions also bear testimony to the difficulties of mounting a museum 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 & 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 movements analyses around issues of unity & diversity. The social & 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: 31-30-5345441; Fax: 31-30-5347331]),

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 reflected in the ways of remembering forgetfully by key international actors & constituents. The significance of survival strategies, collective memory, & the effects of adaptation to the new environment are considered. The development of social identity from the past to the present in an objective way, avoiding false maneuvers of the past (eg, positioning oneself in a nonreflective way in Khalidun’s approach, or turning to religious fundamentalism). How can the new Arab personality, ill-caught between contradictions, be redeemed in light of contemporary sociological & anthropological research? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28842 / ISA / 1994 / 9103
Maas, Cora J. M. (Dept Methodology Faculty Social Sciences Utrecht NL-3584 CS Netherlands [Tel: 31-30-5345494; e-mail: maasj@fsw.ru.nl]),

Primates 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 primates of the multilevel analysis is shown. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28843 / ISA / 1994 / 9104
Maatouk, Frédéric (Instit Sciences Sociales U Libanais, Tripoli Lebanon [Tel: 06-440332]),

Where Is Contemporary Arabian Sociology Leading To?

Arabic 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 Khalidun’s approach, or turning to religious fundamentalism). How can the new Arab personality, ill-caught between contradictions, be redeemed 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: 81-425-92-0691]),

Perceptions of Social Justice on Determining the Level of Payment in Japan.

Tests the hypothesis that perceptions of social injustice are explained by the different influence that “should have” & “actually have” factors have on determining the level of payment. Data collected from a 1991 survey in 100 districts of Japan (N = 77 respondents [Rs]) identify several main desirable factors: individual effort (98%), responsibility (95%), & working condition (98%), 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.)

0036-0202/94 $1.50 193
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, encompasses both institutionalized racism, and 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.)

Machiavelli, Niccolo (1469-1527). "The Prince," trans. A. M. Heberden, 1st ed. (New York: Modern Library, 1943). A timeless guide to the art of politics, this book has been a source of inspiration for politicians and philosophers for centuries. It explores the nature of power and the means by which it can be obtained and maintained. Machiavelli's ideas have been influential in the development of modern political theory and continue to be relevant in understanding the dynamics of leadership and governance in contemporary society. (Copyright 1943, Modern Library, Inc., all rights reserved.)


discussions 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. Comconimt with the development of racially discriminatory policies at the EC & individual state levels, there has been a growth in racism across the EC. This is linked to the influence of xenophobic, anti-immigrant 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.)

Mack, Zdzislaw (Inst Sociologia Jagiellonian 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.Variables that mark 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.)

Mach, Zdzislaw (Inst Sociologia Jagiellonian 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 territory, & the new identity of the immigrant community. The process of transformation has not impacted 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.)

Machaček, Ladislav & Rosko, Robert (Inst Sociologicka Akademie, Klementinum 3166/1 Praha 1 (Tel: 1-238-21-23; Fax: 1-238-21-23)), Youths 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 Institute of Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences tested the hypothesis that young people ages 18-24 were the social group most highly involved in the process of the revaluation of existing social institutions (civil, political, & social). In the case of postcommunist Slovakia, this means to restore a citizen for the market in the role of an entrepreneur & 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.)


* 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, & 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 Sao Paulo, Brazil, is described here, drawing on data obtained during semi-structured interviews & participant observation. It is concluded that one of the reasons a 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 becoming a powerful social force affecting the urban environment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


* 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 role in the development process. This thesis is supported with 1992 interview data from 400 women, revealing that group activities are in 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.)


* 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 local actors. Here, it is explained 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 “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.)

94S28855 / ISA / 1994 / 9116 Machonin, Pavel (Institute Sociology Academy Sciences Czech Republic, Jilska 1 110000 Prague 1 [e-mail: tucek@epsgas11.bitnet]), Historical Comparison of Social Stratification in the Czech Republic 1984-1991, 1993.

* This paper compares the classical points of 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 this first phase of this transformation. In state socialism, & also at the beginning of social transformation, egalitarianism in earnings prevailed. At present, there is disequalitarianism 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 (Justiti 8e Fakultat 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 intergenerational relations: youth & their parents are united in their roles in starting, organizing, & perpetuating them, a lack of attention to issues of gender in urban movements, & 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 Sao Paulo, Brazil, is described here, drawing on data obtained during semi-structured interviews & participant observation. It is concluded that one of the reasons a 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 becoming a powerful social force affecting the urban environment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28857 / ISA / 1994 / 9118 MacIntyre, Sally J., Hunt, Kate & Sweeting, Helen (MRC Medical Sociology Unit, & Lllybank Gardens Glasgow G12 8QO 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. However, differences in a wide range of health measures are examined via data from 2 longitudinal health studies conducted in the U.K. 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.)


* 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 relation are offered: First, the categories 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, & for symbolic goods), they involve different dynamics of decision making, muting any direct transfer from the economic to the political domain. Secondly, &
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. (Inst SocioLaw Lund U, S-22221 Sweden [Tel: 46-4610881; 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 tribeto & its dynamic role in 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. ❖ 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 & institutions; (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. 3-150129 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 cliques. These data concern political networks, agenda setting, & marketing strategies of municipal councillors, assessors, & mayors of different political parties. The current relations between political actors & parties can hardly be described by politological categories of clientelismo di partito or clientelismo individuale, or by the classical typologies of political parties. This paper suggests 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, LE1 12U 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 monocular 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 perceived dislocation of 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 a transnational fluid, plural consumer identities. Addy, 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
Magan, Vladimir S. (Inst SocioLaw 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 reward 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
Magan, Vladimir S. (Inst SocioLaw 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 canceled. Still, the current Russian economic view is paradoxical because support for the market orientation 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: 602-523-3932]. Defining Refugees, Examining Refusals: 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 state control among the refugees. Adjustment mechanisms 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: 58.50 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 inverting the logic 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.)
94S28876 / ISA / 1994 / 9128
Makhlina, Svetlana T. & Gaav, Ludmila H. (Saint Petersburg Institute of Culture, 191014 Russia (Tel: 821-314-10-86; Fax: 821-314-41-531), 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 & 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 form 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.)

94S28886 / 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. Completed 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, some inequalities, & civil unrest. Attempting to regain its preeminence, 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
Makrinidou, 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

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
Malinetti, Matti (Dept of Science University Tampere, SF-33101 Finland (Tel: 358-31-215-6396; Fax: 358-31-215-6020)), INTERCOCTA Nomenclators and Administrative Groups: Strategic Opportunities for INTERCOCTA Program.

Reports recent developments of the INTERCOCTA (International & EuroCooperative) project (funded by the Commission of the European Union) 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
Mallesh, 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. No economic-redemptive programs could undo this consciousness. An attempt is made here to explore the limits & powers of myth in either alienating or liberating Dalits from their dehumanized condition, through a historical & phenemonological method. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28873 / ISA / 1994 / 9134
Malombe, Joyce Mwende (Housing & Building Research Institut 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 SociologyExpress. 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 that 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 & Pantelidès, Maria (Dept Regional Planning U Thessaly, Greece (Tel: 30-81691695; Fax: 30-81691695)), Segregated Space, Segregated Lives, Segregated Minds: Social Segregation in Votos, a Mid-Sized Urban Area in Central Greece.

Shows that segregation is a more complex process than the spatial dis-
tancing between social groups, embracing every aspect of social life. Vo-
los 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 be-
tween consumption practices (availability of a number of durables) &
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 so-
ociogeographic survey of 980 households in 1993. Systematic & coherent
links were found between class & status characteristics, residential loca-
tion, consumption practices, & political attitudes, showing that segrega-
tion 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: 0272-763653; Fax: 0272-763895]), Welfare State
Restructuring & the Contradictions of "Affordable" Housing Policy.
As a critical review of the housing affordability debate in Europe, noting
the reemergence of the issue in the late 1980s, the problems of establish-
ing 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 ten-
ants 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 recon-
cile 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
Malyshova, Marina Mikhailova (ul Krasikova 27, Moscow B-218
117218 Russia [Tel: 124-61-85; Fax: 007-095-129-08-01]), The De-
livery of Local Community in Russia: The Stages of Industrializa-
tion. 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 be-
tween the state & the marginal masses of people, which stabilized the tot-
allitarian regime & prevented the total disintegration of society; & (2) the
destruction of local community life in 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
concepts considered are collective identity, social control, integrative cer-
emonials, social polarization, & individualism. (Copyright 1994, Socio-
logical Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28877 / ISA / 1994 / 9138
Mangabeira, Wilma (Faculty Social Science Federal U Rio de Janei-
ro Brazil 20550, Fax: 55-21-294-7081; Tel: 55-21-221-1470), The Dilem-
mas of the Brazilian "New Unionist" Movement in the Context of Fur-
ther Democratization. Examines how the Brazilian "new unionist" movement is positioning itself in relation to the proposed 1994 revision of the labor code. It is ar-
gued 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 differences between the goals of a union located in a developing
country vs in the developed world; & (2) whether the significant econom-
ic & 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 un-
der limited competition are addressed. Different views & proposals re-
garding 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 coun-
try, newspaper clippings, & material produced by nongovernmental or-

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.)

11 An overview of major trends in educational attainment in the US, Discrete-time survival processes of interest to social demographers in 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.)

11 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.)
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 phenomenon. Some parts of the children's behavior; socioeconomic status & the adjustment of the foster family are also significant. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Marques, Emilia Margarida (Dept Anthropology U Nova Lisboa, P-1200 Portugal [Tel: 01-3467683]), 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- & hetero-representations (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 particular well suited for the development of group identity. Analysis of these 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.)

Marques-Pereira, Bérengère (Instit 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 democracy, and how the understanding of the children's behavior: 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.)
Political controversies about waste management possess a growing importance in modern societies. In social science, these debates are central to discourses about environmental, political, and social topics. Even before reunification, the futility of attempting to transfer the patterns of industrial waste management withdrawn in post-industrial and post-modern societies. The most important facets of the desecularization trend are: the reappearance of the expressive forms of the religious tradition; the syncretistic reorganization of two or more religious systems; and the growing sociopolitical relevance of worldwide religions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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, 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.)

Around 1890, critics close to literary avant-garde circles first developed a late stage in the rediscovery of the primitives by French art critics. Traditionally, the idea of the Isehnen altar must be interpreted as a central element 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 modern perspective of the role of cooperatives, & a more coherent progressive economic framework of the primitives. This rediscovery epitomizes an awareness of the the differences between the methods of critics & connoisseurs. Eventually, it provides an answer into insights, comparisons, & connoisseurships. The relationship between partners & in reference to kin & friends is analyzed. 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 many differences between partners & between the primary obstacles to this process & the way it is actually done, 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 of the 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.)

The Rioplatense Milk Complex has 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-
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 the subsequent period, 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 (UNEED 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 woman 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, CF1 3EU Wales [Tel: 0222-874000; Fax: 0222-874419]), Trade Union Identity and the Politics of Flexibility: A Comparison of Britain and Spain.

† The debate over 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
Martonin, 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 criteria, 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 transformed urban culture is explored on the basis of ethnographic sketches of several formerly colonial cities, eg: Douala, Cameroon; Hanoi, Vietnam; Rabat, 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 on 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: 06-6072529]), 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 career aspirations & demands, in extremely unfavorable social conditions. There remains the hope, therefore, that under suitable financial & organizational circumstances, Russian scientists will be able to realize their creative & 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 7HE 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 major sample 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, & the process 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.)
The self-managed peasant organization is a response to the penetration & social revolution. The presence of a strong leader–Caudillo–is identified as the main factor limiting the development of peasant organizations in Mexico, named Mexican Popular Agrarian Vanguard (VAMP), among other associations. Several factors are considered in VAMP's development: structural change in the individual units of agricultural production, & 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.)

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 Shipbuilding in Japan. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

Maturana, Humberto Rovasinos (Facultad 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.)
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.)

Maximov, Boris (Instit Sociologi 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 de-stabilize 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 Soviets. The hypothesis is confirmed 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.)

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.)

Mayer, Margit (John F. Kennedy Inst 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 antidemocratic or environmental movements, protest by newly marginalized groups & their (frequently militant) advocates, right-wing & antigovernment 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 desintegration triggered by the (politically enforced) subordination of social life to market criteria, though the movements themselves are affected by these tendencies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
11 Theories about crime have largely been derived from research that shows crimes have largely 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, 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.)

11 Explores how varying approaches to the conceptualization of differences& mobility rates for German women between wage labor markets are less permeable. Compared here are the family context and mobility of women in the US and Federal Republic of Germany. Theoretical connections between work and retirement are much lower in Germany than in the US. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

11 The literature on codeswitching is replete with proposals of syntactic & semantical differences & ascriptions of factors involved in code choice. However, little attention has been paid to Jean Urc'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 degree of syntactic parallelism on syntactic & semantic patterns of codeswitching will be addressed. Data come from studies of Spanish/English codeswitching in the US, Mexico, & Spain, Romanian/Saxon codeswitching in Romania, Austrian/Slovak, Romanian & Latvian/Bulgarian codeswitching in Bulgaria. Supplemental data are drawn from the literature. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Examines how & why social reform, profits, & policing came together to reform a strategy of social coercion in the London (England) metropolitan area in the late 18th 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 impact 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 reassertion 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.)

McMullan, Jon L. (Dept Sociology Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C5 Tel: 1-902-420-3871; 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, dispersing communal policing & prefiguring professional, state-based police work. The social development of modern law & order 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.)

McNamara, Dennis (Georgetown U, Washington DC 20057 Tel: 19-202-687-36-30; Fax: 19-202-687-13-26), 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 state's role as 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.)


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 priorities of 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.)

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".

Participates in a dissertation project investigating the social & political roles of particular particles in meetings 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 Germany. Focus is on their 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 particular participation frameworks. In so doing, they restrict the opportunities of other participants to initiate & develop topics. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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, and political); (5) the status of refugees in the host country; (6) emotional attachment with the country of origin; and (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 and Eastern European refugees suggests political and legal strategies for solving this problem in Switzerland. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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, and political); (5) the status of refugees in the host country; (6) emotional attachment with the country of origin; and (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 and Eastern European refugees suggests political and legal strategies for solving this problem in Switzerland. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Meljogiel, Maria C. (Ryks U Groningen, NL-9712 TG Netherlands [Tel: 31-50-63-6241]), Children between Care and Autonomy.

Meijvogel, Maria C. (Ryks U Groningen, NL-9712 TG Netherlands [Tel: 31-50-63-6241]), Children between Care and Autonomy.

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Meijvogel, Maria C. (Ryks U Groningen, NL-9712 TG Netherlands [Tel: 31-50-63-6241]), Children between Care and Autonomy.

Melossi, Dario (Facoltá Giurisprudenza U Bologna, I-40126 Italy [Tel: 39-51-544337; Fax: 39-51-259624]), State, Identity, and Social Control: The Current Case of Europe.

Melossi, Dario (Facoltá Giurisprudenza U Bologna, I-40126 Italy [Tel: 39-51-544337; Fax: 39-51-259624]), State, Identity, and Social Control: The Current Case of Europe.

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Meneghelli, 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, pp. 207-220. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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, pp. 221-235. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Mercier, Delphine (Colioge 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, pp. 236-244. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Merz, Martina (Instit Science & Technology Studies U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany), The Practice of "Virtual" Collaboration: Theoretical Physicists' Usage of Electronic Mail Devices, pp. 245-254. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
In everyday life, cohabitation - Old and New Normalcies. The thesis that Western & Nordic American social phenomena are identified based on the levels of endangerment of development problems in Croatia. An attempt is made to establish a continuum of refinement using interview data from LA tenants. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Meho, Hans (School Advanced Urban Studies, Clifton Bristol BS8 4EA England (Tel: 0272-741117; Fax: 0272-7373080)), 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. Such issues are investigated using interview data from LA tenants. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Meyer, Heinz-Dieter (Zentrum Europa & Nordamerika forschung, Humboldtstr 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.)

Meuschen, Hans (Instit Soziologische Russland Academic Institute, Moscow Russia (Tel: 041-235-700; Fax: 041-235-165)), Some Aspects of the Position of Russian Women in Post-Socialist Society. A Mechanism of the Civilization of Manners.

Mestres, Milan (D. Saluja 3, 41000 Zagreb Croatia (Tel: 385-41-68-00-25; Fax: 51-38-34)), Types of Refugees-The Croatian and Bosnian-Hercegovinian Experiences. Uses interview & survey data from 700+ Croatian displaced persons & refugees in 1992 in Croatia & 1,000+ Croatian & Bosnian-hercegovinian 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: pre-refugees, pseudo-refugees, impelled-refugees, refugia, & war destruction & occupation, expellees, & expirniser-refugees. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Mestrovic, Marko (Ekonominski Instit 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 workplaces 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.)

Mieulemann, Heiner (Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut Heinrich-Heine U, F-40025 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.)

94S28967 / ISA / 1994 / 9228
Meyer, Jean-Baptiste & Gaillard, Jacques (Faculty Ciencias Estadisticas U Nacional Colombia, Bogota [Tel: 57-1-285-4171]), 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.
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 multiregion synchronous & forward 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.)

Meynert, Mariam John (Instit Pedagogics U Lund, S-22100 Sweden [Tel: 01-255-44-08; 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 (34 years age 65+) were asked about social support, 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 neighbor-hood 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.)


Based on the ideas of Hannah Arendt & Walter Benjamin, developed is a portrayal of a 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 (I in part because of) a virtuous degree of control over the public'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.)

Mejell, Maria Teresa (Faculdade Ciencias Letras U Estadul Paul-385-41-431990; e-mail: silva.mezjal @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, refugees attempt to establish new networks. 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, flight status, ethnic origin, & prewar migration experiences explain how & with whom refugees attempt to establish new networks. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Mielke, Maria Teresa (Faculdade Ciencias Letras U Estadul Paulist, Araraquara 14800-901 Sao 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 cultural differences, defined as so-
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

Michaelson, 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 forms of 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

Micheals, 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-Jan Ant 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 in how tourism 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 astronomically 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. Focus here is on how this tourist demand is 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.)

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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 freedom & 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 an exemplary case for integrative social services 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 (Inst Sociology Bulgarian Academy Science, 13A Moskovska St BG-1000 Sofia (Tel: 2-89-8264; Fax: 2-87-8757)), 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 equality with another group, 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. (Inst Economics & Industrial Engineering Siberian Branch Russian Academy Sciences, M. Lavrentyeva Str 17 Novosibirsk 630090 (Tel: 383-2-350535; e-mail: ieie@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

Mikulioniené, Sarmite (Inst Philosophy/Sociology/Law, Zhirnunu 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 unable 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

Mihlaric-Hadnicic, Miriam (Faculty Education U Ljubljana, Slovenia), Is School as a Great Equalizer Only in the Past, or Will It
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 the technological advances bring about differences in individual lifestyles, requiring 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 / 9230
† 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 result of living with a mentally ill parent; & childrearing practices of the adult child. Findings suggest 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, Ned & 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 key document in a university context & 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 economics with issues of control & surveillance. The perspectives provide a practical illustration of C. Wright Miller'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, Paula & 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 revisionists & neo-Marxist accounts of the rise of mass schooling. Poststructuralist revisionists 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 patriarchalist rule. Diverse logics of social change exerted autonomous influence on the institutionalization of science in knowledge provision to the social aspects of social processes will redress the gender bias of disciplinarian 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 Brinlken 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
Minea, Claudio (Dept Geography U Trieste, I-34127 Italy [Tel: 040-573-1710; Fax: 040-5763176]), 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 Pressed 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 interplay between economic factors & national economic 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 factors. Researchers are encouraged to provide a more critical examination of social & personal factors that policy reforms have on those who receive & provide care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S28995 / ISA / 1994 / 9256
Mirkayna, Elena Z. (Inst History Science & Technology Russia Academy Science, 103012 Moscow (Tel: 7-095-9259143; Fax: 7-095-9259111)), 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 scientific activity. The social injustice in Soviet science society is considered, noting the interrelations between scientific & traditional cultures. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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Argues that famine is rooted in the unequal transactions between different socioeconomic categories involved in the production process. Discusses if the limits of the entitlement approach, which appears to be unable to explain the process that arises out of the constant interplay of economic, political, & social factors; eg, the ambiguities of land revenue laws reflect the unequal terms of exchange between victims & beneficia-
ries, 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 legitimate 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.)

Studies of 720 government retirees & 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.)

Studies of 720 government retirees & 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.)

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Studies of 720 government retirees & 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.)

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Studies of 720 government retirees & 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.)

Studies of 720 government retirees & 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.)

Studies of 720 government retirees & 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.)
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.)

Moallam, Minoo (U California, Berkeley 94709 [Tel: 510-526-2759; Fax: 510-643-7282]). Transnationalism, Feminism and Fundamentalism: Confrontation of Economic and Sociological Approaches.

Because of the information asymmetry between the doctor (the producer) & the patient (the consumer), there is always an objection to danger in the health care system that suppliers do not behave as a perfect agent of the consumer's interest. An interest in the 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 of handicapped persons). On the other hand, history of diffusion of prenatal diagnosis of Down's syndrome suggests 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.)

Michelin, Jane S. P. (Disaster Research Inst U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2 [Tel: 204-4746652; Fax: 204-269-3599]). Psychosocial Effects on Women and Children in the Somalia Disaster.

The effects of stressors & further needs were assessed in Somalia through 2 questionnaires administered to 20 residents & dislocated 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, 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 Bossaso, 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 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.)


The rural populations of Maharashtra Pradesh & Madya Pradesh states, India, have been living in poverty for centuries & accepting it as fate & God's will. Postindependence economic rationalization policies in the state 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 development rather than a path 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-6700 EV Utrecht, Netherlands (Tel: 31-08370-82495; Fax: 31-08370-84763)), Modernizing Modernity. Ecological Restructuring in the Chemical Industry.

The simulation program will provide a valuable tool for town planning. It explores the construction of gender divisions revisited. It examines 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, multinational & 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.)

94S29015 / ISA / 1994 / 9276
Moncada, Alberto (39 Martin de Los Heros, Madrid E-28008 Spain (Tel: 34-1-5470810; Fax: 5417342)), The Commmuting Worker. The analysis focuses on the way in which leading spokespersons utilize the Inkatha Freedom Party. It 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 option for a strategic partnership 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.)

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.

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.)

94S29017 / ISA / 1994 / 9278
Moniz, Antonio 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.

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, multinational & 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.)

94S29018 / ISA / 1994 / 9279
Moniz, Antonio 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 the European Electronic Industry. The 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 & 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 optimized to the optimization of pedestrian flow in buildings, (under conditions in which the pedestrian the individual using the 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.)

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. The 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 & 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 optimized to the optimization of pedestrian flow in buildings, (under conditions in which the pedestrian the individual using the 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.)
In GB the current construction of good practice in child protection is based on the principle that the child's welfare is paramount. This principle is embodied in legislation as well as in official policies and guidelines. The welfare of the child is of primary concern when they confront situations where physical or psychological abuse may occur. Grounded analysis of qualitative data from interviews with 50 health professionals reveals a predominant role of the protection of children in situations by health professionals to social services. The professionals' remits of the health workers, as well as their perceptions about the remits of other agencies, were crucial to the decision-making process. The issues of the ownership of professional expertise, the nature of the professional relationship with the parents, the response of other social services to 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 antibacterial to this principle. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Examines the potential changes that the new international setting may bring for the processes of globalization. This study departs from a conceptualization of global post-Fordism as an ideal type characterized by a set of dialectical relationships—de-regulation-reregulation, fragmentation-coordination, & empowerment-disempowerment—& 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.)

A case study of non-Western urban society examines changing labor market returns to Western education in Kano, Nigeria in 1974 and 1992. It analyzes the importance of economic education as the modern sector of the economy expanded. In 1974, Western education still matters in this newly privatizing economy. 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 in the future. This study departed significantly from previous research by using a more representative sample.
Morkinas, Zigmantas (Saltonkaiu 58, LT-2500 Vilnius Lithuania), Working Life in the Transition to Free Market Economy and Cultural Transition

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.)

Mormont, Marc M. (Fondation universitaire luxembourgeoise, B-6700 Arlon Belgium [Tel: 63-2153868; Fax: 63-218500]), 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' 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 descriptive 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.)

Morris, Delyth (School Sociology U Wales, Bangor Gwynedd LL57 2DG [Tel: 0248-382140; 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.)

Morton, Betty Hearn & Enarson, Elaine (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Florida International U, Miami 33119 [Tel: 305-348-2247; e-mail: morrobw@servax.fl.edu]), Making a Case for Gendered Disability 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.)

Moschonas, Andreas (School Social Sciences U Crete, GR-74100 Rethymnon 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.)

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.

Rather than the description of a concrete phenomenon, the 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 phenomenon. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Questions whether the term "new professions" is sociologically meaningful, arguing that any new profession is better understood as the recombination 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, ecocaregivers, or through the promotion of new tasks, eg, recycling &/or selective removal. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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.)


Complete paper available from SociologyExpress. 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 restructuring, not knowing about other development models are essential. Addressed are the changing role of private firms in local economic development, & the institutional framework that should foster 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.)

Moulines, Colette (Université de Versailles-St-Quent, Université Paris XI, France, and Centre de Sociologie des Organizations, CNRS, France), Women and Positions of Social Power.

It investigates the impact of the Chernobyl disaster in various Russian regions, drawing on focus-group interviews conducted in 1990-1993 from the perspective of women. It examines the relative impact of Chernobyl on both genders, the gendered allocation of responsibilities & the impacts of 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 institutions & authorities. The influence of this on postdisaster social & psychological stress is examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Mu, Aiping (School Humanities & Social Sciences U Glamorgan, Pontypridd Mid Glamorgan CF37 1DL Wales [Tel: 044-38-0480; Fax: 044-38-2138]), Rural Women's Economic Activities and Fertility

Mozgovaya, Alla Victorovna, Women and Positions of Social Power.

Mouzelis, Nicos (London School Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE England [Tel: 071-955-7295; Fax: 071-242-0392]), Modernity, Late Development and Civil Society.

Surveys scientific, business, & public administration literature about local economic development in 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 restructuring, not knowing about other development models are essential. Addressed are the changing role of private firms in local economic development, & the institutional framework that should foster 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.)

Mozgovaya, Alla Victorovna (1nstit Sociologie Russian Academy Sciences, 117218 Moscow [Tel: 095-126-00-69; Fax: 095-126-91-61]), Women, Authorities and Social Institutes in Post-Chernobyl Russia: The Results of Sociological Inquests in Regions Affected by the Disaster.

Complete paper available from SociologyExpress. 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 investigates the impact of the Chernobyl disaster in various Russian regions, drawing on focus-group interviews & questionnaires data collected 1990-1993 from Russian women & 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 institutions & authorities. The influence of this on postdisaster social & psychological stress is examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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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 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 (southeast of Jiangsu province) & Chongqiang (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.)

Müller, Georg P. (Instit 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 unemployment 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 depends on his professional qualification; statistical 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.)


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 justice; & for the quality of citizenship. It is argued that the shift in social 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 effects are supportive, & do not necessar-
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.)

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 & its consequences & its integration into the changed mode 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.)

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 & its consequences & its integration into the changed mode 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.)

Mulready, Patricia (10233 Capitol View Ave, Silver Spring M D 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 representation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Mulvany, Julie (Dept Sociology Swinburne U Technology, Hawthorn Victoria Australia 3122 [Tel: 03-8198209; Fax: 61-3-8190574]), The Housing Needs of the Psychiatically 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-
Analyzes demographic data on international migration within & to Immigration to reunified Germany has increased to unprecedented levels. 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.)

Munz, Rainer & Fassmann, Heinz (Instit Sociologie 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: $35.00 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.)

Munz, Rainer & Ulrich, Ralf (Instit Sociologie 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 the 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 jus 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 to the birth rate is also discussed. The long-term average level of 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 the 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.)

Munrja, 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 1987, six 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.)

Murišak, Janko (Faculty Art U Ljubljana, 61000 Slovenia (Tel: 386-61-123400; Fax: 386-61-125933)), 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.)

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.)

Myers-Scotton, Carol M. (Linguistics Program U South Carolina, Columbia, 29208) [Tel: 803-777-2258; e-mail: carolms@univscvm.csd.scarolina.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 constraints, 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: crucialstructural 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.)

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 Incumbrasance.

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 & how, with implications for the potential political support for state pension regimes in the future. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
An examination of the pattern of communication in the social environment for academic professionals, where therapists whose attempts at being objective all too often consider situational variables as passive. Characteristics of typology groups are linked with communication science among the academic community in India explores the effect of women in India is examined. Focus is on: (1) conceptual clarification that should be treated not as dichotomy but rather as continuum. Empirical findings discriminated against in the job market. Sex-role stereotyping has victimized 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 and cultural practices. In some cases, women have been exploited physically by their husbands mentally as well as physically, having 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 who are often too blind and repressed to treating patients and causing considerable hardship for women. Worker organizations, eg, trade unions, are faced with attempts at 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.)

Any framework of political change has ramifications at other levels of human existence. Primary focus is on majority-minority relationships, ethnic rivalries, & 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 pluralism. 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.)

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 multiracial 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.)
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 compared to those expended during rural 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 intrafamily food distribution. Scales to measure calories expended during household chores are scientifically described. Wages should be paid equally to both sexes in income generated for home consumption. Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved. 

94S29077 / ISA / 1994 / 9338
Nalini, B. (Dept Sociology Madurai Kamaraj U, Palkalainagar 629021 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 generations and sometimes act as the elders. Discussion is based on fieldwork in two subcultural communities--Kettiyar & Nadas--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 629021 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, Montréal H3E 3P8 [Tel: 151-527-5140]), Beyond Queer Theories and Activisms: Anarchist Sexualities.

In 1990, North American sexual politics witnessed the emergence of an apparent 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 ACT UP, 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 contexts. 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 catchetically to mark a space of difference for which no word exists. In this gesture, anarchists elaborate a vision of sexualities that include bisexuality & 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 given, 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 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

Unearths the causes of female (F) migration to Calcutta, India, & documents their assimilation in 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 living--as domestic servants, 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 in 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 Kankalana (Dept Sociology U Osmania, Hyderabad 500007 Andhra Pradesh India [Tel: 040-70473; Fax: 040-692020]), 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 the 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 money in the banks of post offices. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29084 / ISA / 1994 / 9345
Narusk, Anu (Inst Philosophy/Sociology/Law Estonian Academy of Sciences, 7 Tallinn EE-1010 [Tel: 372-2-529-719; Fax: 372-2-446-608]), Social Networks of Estonian Families.

Using 1993 national survey data from Estonia (N = 1867), 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 &
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. Children who 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
Nasman, Elisabeth (Dept Sociology Uppsala U. S-75108 Sweden [Tel: 18-18-11-91; Fax: 18-18-17-70]), 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 having an income level below 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 & 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 (Instit national recherche agronomique CARRA, BP 589 Settat 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 setting 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 Moroccan. 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 experiences 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 & bridges in the labor market. Data are from national labor force surveys & case studies concerning part-time employment in Nordic countries. Special attempts 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?

† Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prices: $8.50 US/
008-0202/94 $1.50

94S29089 / ISA / 1994 / 9350
Navarro Yáñez, Clemente Jesús (Instit Estudios Sociales, Edificio Universitario Servicios Multiples 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 (Instit Sociolog U Oldenburg, D-26111 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 0441-798-2939; 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 partnership 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 Trivadrum 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 SrS 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, a sense of intergenerational solidarity. It is suggested 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 (Instit Social Political Research Rus-
Political consciousness in Restructuring Russia.

Political ideologies of contemporary Russian society include different interpretations of such basic values as freedom, equality, social justice, individualism, level of interference in economic sphere, state guarantees of well-being. How these values relate to the level of mass consciousness? Is it possible to reveal patterns of aggregates 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.)

Audience activity with respect to printed media in Russia is analyzed. Multi-variant 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.)

The rise & decline of national daily newspaper & magazine readership during 1990-1993 are discussed. Multi-variant 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.)

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.)

Attempts to apply the figureization 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 groups, also play significant roles. The analysis draws on Noel Mostert's (1980) historical account of the period, the sociological series, Geknelde Land (1960) by Afrikaans novelist F. A. Venter, & a personal diary of Maria Louisa Maartens. The descendence of the Afrikaner from European origins, to border farm figuration, to Afrikaan "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.)

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
Neuhauser, Georg (Fakultat Padagogik U Bielefeld, D-33501 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0521-106-4358; Fax: 0521-106-58441), Sexual Abuse and Its Institutional Adaptation.

Looks at the institutional treatment of childhood sexual abuse, presenting evidence that low law standards in public services Interpretation 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, Benyamin (Open U, Ramat-Aviv IL-61392 Tel-Aviv Israe,(Tel: 972-3-6460517; Fax: 972-3-6423639), Interrelated Nationhood: Israelis and Palestinians.

Presents a conceptual model of the growth of nationhood, in which historical factors prevent adolescents from forming meaningful social bonds? Two explanations are proposed: (1) changes linking family structure & economic system predominance over the family & community systems, Youthful 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.)

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 facilities 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: 614-488-8938), 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 behavioral problems. 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 work 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, Yuriy Lvovich (Regional Interbranch Research Center Informsoziologiya, 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.

The 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: scohn560@umula.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 conjuring 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 H.O. 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 profligacy welfare of democratisation in 1961, 1974, & 1981, respectively. The democratic regimes of Spain (1976) & South Brazil (1959) reveal possible countervailing 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
Nichooff, Jens-Uwe (Instit 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 1959-1989.

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, Francis & Alderson, Arthur S. (Dept Sociology U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599 (Fax: 1-919-962-7358)), 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
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 coding scheme of time use studies. A harmonized European time use survey is the second cross-cultural hybrid, 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 and lifeworld does not clearly distinguish language as a colonizing medium 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 subsumes all cultural universals in complex societies is drawn from the postconventional level of socialization. People learn to listen 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 toward achieving understood communication orients itself positively. 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 composition, & export as % of GDP. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

1994S29108 / ISA / 1994 / 9369

Jürgen Habermas argues that communicative action orients itself toward achieving reasoned understanding between a speaker & a listener who share a common life-world. 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 toward achieving understood communication orients itself positively. 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 composition, & export as % of GDP. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

1994S29109 / ISA / 1994 / 9370
Niemela, Jukka (Turku School Economics, SF-20500 Finland).

Quality of Work and Industrial Relations at Finnish Shipyards.

Analyses 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. During the 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.)

1994S29110 / ISA / 1994 / 9371
Niemir, Iris I. (Eurostat E2 Jean Monnet Building A2/18, L-2920 Luxembourg [Tel: 352-4301-23566; 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 further classifications & analysis. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

1994S29111 / ISA / 1994 / 9372
Nieuwehaer, Paul & Dirk de Graaf, Nan (Dept Sociology Nijmegen U, NL-6500 HK Netherlands [Tel: 31-80-613028; e-mail: u211360@hnykun11]), Explaining the Level of Class Voting in 15 OECD Countries, 1950-1990.

Scholars using the manual & nonmanual class contrast, the afford 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.)

1994S29112 / ISA / 1994 / 9373
Nieuwehaer, Paul, Dirk de Graaf, Nan & Uitew, 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.)

1994S29113 / 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.)

1994S29114 / 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.)

1994S29115 / ISA / 1994 / 9376
Nissen, Ursula (Deutsches Jugendinstit, Freibadstr 30 D-81543 Munich, Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 089-62306-222; Fax: 089-62306-162]), Early Political Socialization of Girls and Boys in West Germany 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
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 (e.g., 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.)

94529116 / ISA / 1994 / 9377
Nixon, Paul J. (181 Gilbert Rd, Cambridge CB4 3PA England [Tel: 44-222-60927; Fax: 44-222-33-4748]), Civilizing Processes in the Gurghiu Valley, County Mures, Transylvania: Established and Outsider Villagers, Romania are discussed, drawing on Norbert Elias’s & John L. Scott’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 (e.g., collective education vs individualization processes) of orienting Romanians through familial orientations & immigrant culture strategies they manage to preserve a strong family cohesion & ethnic group survival. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94529117 / ISA / 1994 / 9378
Nocifora, Enzo (Dpt sociologia, via Salaria 113 I-00198 Rome Italy [Tel: 06-8542167; Fax: 06-8552631]), The Mediterranean Tourist: 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 Norbert & South, & West & East, are suggested, arguing that touristic communication can help prevent conflict & war. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94529118 / ISA / 1994 / 9379
Nocifora, Enzo & Cattaneo, Angela (Dpt 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 Evrg-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.)

94529119 / 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, i.e., the historical process by which groupings of individuals 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 metaphysic 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 Weberian sociology. The concept of habitus, applied exclusively in French sociology to the study of class determinations, is considered, 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 issue of the integration of immigrants & the difficulties of European construction, are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94529120 / ISA / 1994 / 9381
Noivo, Edite (Dept Sociology U Montreal, 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 familial orientations & immigrant culture strategies they manage to preserve a strong family cohesion & ethnic group survival. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94529121 / 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 & intercultural life 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 psychic & psychological violence from their marital partners, aged parents, & youth. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94529122 / 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 in 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.)

94529123 / 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.)
Social International Sociological Association

94S29124 / ISA / 1994 / 9385
Nothnagel, Detlev (Limmerstr 49, Hannover D-30451 Federal Re
groupy Germany (Tel: 49-511-4583696)), Informal Processes of Antic
i and Structures of Competition in Elementary Particle Physics.

94S29125 / ISA / 1994 / 9386
Novick, Susana (National Commission Scientific & Technology Re
search Buenos Aires State U, 1407 Argentina (Tel: 54-1567-342; Fax:

94S29126 / ISA / 1994 / 9387
Nowak, Andrzej, Zienkowski, Leszek & Urbaniak, Jakub (Insti
Studios SpoIecznych U Warszawski, PL-00183 Poland (Tel: 48-22-
31513; Fax: 48-22-315153)), Modelling Changes in Eastern and Cen
tral Europe.

94S29127 / ISA / 1994 / 9388
Noya-Miranda, Javier (Dept Sociologia U Complutense Madrid, E-
28223 Spain (Tel: 3413913911; Fax: 34031942850)), Social Class,
Evaluations of Inequality and Norms of Distributive Justice in Spain.

94S29128 / ISA / 1994 / 9389
Nupponen, Terttu (Instit Sociologi U Jyväskylä, SF-40351 Finland
(Tel: 3581660-6928; Fax: 3581660-6921)), Professional Control
and National Reconstruction: Modern Urbanism, Planning Technolo
gies and Professional Strategies of Finnish Architects in Wartime.

94S29129 / ISA / 1994 / 9390
Nwa-chill, Chudi C. (Dept Sociology/Anthropology Nnamdi Azikiwe
U, Awka Anambra State Nigeria), Science and Technology: The Path
of Development in Nigeria.

94S29130 / ISA / 1994 / 9391
O Riagáin, Pádraig (Linguistic Instit Ireland, Dublin 2 (Tel: 011-
353-1-676-5489; Fax: 011-353-1-661-0004)), The Production and Re-
struction of a National Language: Irish Language Policy. 1922-
9891.

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 Re-
struction of a National Language: Irish Language Policy. 1922-
9891.

94S29132 / ISA / 1994 / 9393
O'Connor, Julia S. (Dept Sociology McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario
L8S 4M6 (Tel: 905-525-9140; e-mail: occonor@mcmil.cis.mcmaster.ca)), Globalization, Regionalization
A retrospective study of the treatment outcomes of patients who re-ceived 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 signifi-cantly 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 perform-ance 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 dis-charge, 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 psychia-trists contribute significantly to mental health care in Nigeria, & formal recognition is recommended. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

An analysis of the welfare state in Ireland relative to other small open economies on the European periphery. There is a deep lack of community within US urban slums that frustrates attempts to improve them from within. Research should investi-gate 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.)

O’Hara, Sabine U. (Dept Economics Rensselaer Polytechnic Instit, Troy NY 12180 (Tel: 518-276-8096)), Economic Analysis of the Sport Elite: An exploration of 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.)

Olin, Kalevi A. W. (Dept Social Sciences Sport U Jyvaskyla, 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.)

Olive-Augusto, M. Helena (Dept Sociologia U Sao Paulo, 05080-900 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 & im-plementation 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 affect-ed 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 receiving 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.)
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 emergent 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 expression, also carried with it a new idea of time in which death came to be dramatically perceived as a finite limit to everyone's life. The recognition of such a limit opposes the idea of eternity, the acknowledgment 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.)

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 complete sample survey data in 800 respondents in each of 2 large & influential mass-based civil-society organizations in South Africa: the black (Africa) section of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk, originating in the missionary activity of the mother church of apartheid's Africaner 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.)

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.)

The emergence of the individual, the idea of freedom, & the way they carry through in-
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, & chemical/physical hazards may account for the concentration of susceptible 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

© 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 normological network & conceptualization/operationalization of QoL that can be used to develop hypotheses on the determinants of QoL in medical & psychiatric practice. This framework posits 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 redefined 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]), Articulacion sectorial e interprofesional de intereses en la agricultura Brasileta (The Sectorial and Interprofessional Articulation of Interests in Brazilian Agriculture). (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

© 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 agronomists, & 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 sector of the country is based. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29153 / ISA / 1994 / 9414
Ortmann, Andreas & Squier, 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 & administerv for 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: horzak@andromeda.rutgers.edu]), Trans-National Professions and Multi-National Public Authority: Global Confrontations during the Twentieth Century.

© Intergovernmental compacts along with expanding domains of sovereignty of regional & supranational public arrangements increasingly challenge understanding of professions based in national domains. Global exchanges of resources induce national governments to negotiate international arrangements 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 states of professionals & their services will be displayed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29155 / ISA / 1994 / 9416
Ortman, Andreas, Brian J., Surveying the Litigation Landscape in America: News from the Network. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

© When private disputes over negligence, fraud, & property rights pass the thresholds of grievances & 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 & conditions. Instead, the state context shapes the basic parameters of plaintiff & defendant success. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29156 / ISA / 1994 / 9417

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© Present four socioeconomic "photographs" of France for the years 1695, 1812, 1911, & 1990 based primarily on sociopolitical 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 mainly by 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-relationship, & 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 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), The 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 would spend 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 Saturdays 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
Ottos, 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 of young people in general & focuses on identifying 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 concept being developed in the context of intergenerational 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 mostly unknown. This paper & the concepts of direct observation & the observational means have long been acknowledged to be unconvincing, yet conventionalists model science, in which definitional statements are a matter of arbitrary decision & contingent agreement, are hardly more satisfactory. It is argued here that a realistic conception of science & a conceptualization of a 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
Overbeck, Greet M. M. (Agricultural Economics Research Institut, NL-2502 LS Hague Netherlands (Tel: 31-70-3300100; Fax: 31-70-356424), 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 development 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 is covered by 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 farms 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.ian.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 social & economic change by offering alternative visions for participation & building consensus. Through self-help initiatives & mass community 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 re-trenchment 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
Paakkonen, 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, respectively). The results support the stereotype 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
Pagès, Max (83 route Sartrouville, F-78230 Le Pecq France (Tel: 139-769679)), Towards Interdisciplinary Integration: From Synthesis to Articulation.
† Previous work has led to a conception of scientific work called "dialec- tical 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 is here 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
Pagès, Max (83 route Sartrouville, F-78230 Le Pecq France (Tel: 139-769679)), The Work of Max Pages.
† Discusses theoretical grief & its implications for clinical sociology, & extricates the basic concept of the semiotic system & the dialectical orientation in psychotherapy & psychosocial consulting. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

0038-0202/94 $1.50
233
A research report on enterprises created or directed by women in Italy, argues against both the persistence of class in advanced society and the waning of industrial conflict. These are long-term changes, but they have underpinned the increasing feminization of the workforce. It is argued that a contextualization of the patterns of structural transformation in contemporary Asia within wider global processes entails a decontextualization of central categories of analysis, e.g., development, industrialization, proletarianization, and class formation.

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94S29166 / ISA / 1994 / 9427
Pages, Max (83 route Sarrtouville, F-78230 Le Pecq France (Tel: 139-7679679)), 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- & macro-level. 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 Consta Bilita Nazionale & Analisi Processi Sociali U Sapienza, I-00100 Rome Italy (Tel: 06-4453828; Fax: 06-43310720)), Les Femmes creatrices 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, economic, & 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 direct a family firm. In Italy, this situation is characterized by a weakness in public policy that hinders the chances of women 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 Unit Dept Health, Salt Lake City 84116 (Tel: 801-538-6386; Fax: 801-538-6387)), 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, & diagnoses where timely & effective outpatient management of the condition may help avoid the need for hospitalization. Included in this group are bronchitis/asma, 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 about 1.3 million patient discharges from 32 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: 0202279; 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 realignment, the spread of consumption orientations, the disaggregation of ideological meta-narratives, 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.

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94S29171 / ISA / 1994 / 9432
Palatzy, Antony P. & Kumar, Anita (Dept Sociology Bangalore U, 574199 India (Tel: 0824-742-374)), Changes in the Generation and Flow of Care for Elders among the "Bunts" & "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 cases in India are drawn on to discuss: care for the childless; patterns of familial 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 Omniscience: 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 tabooshattering technique is urged. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29173 / ISA / 1994 / 9434
Paligi, 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 500 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 stress by decreasing alienation process among Fs is by overconformity & cultural estrangement. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Prescribing drugs is a common transaction between physicians (MDs) and pharmaceutical companies. Analysis of promotional material provides rich insights, not only into the promotion of pharmaceuticals, but also into the continuing education of MDs, intended as such by the pharmaceutical industry. The flow of information about existing drugs is widely distributed, with functions in relationships apart from purely medical intervention. The flow of information about existing drugs is widely distributed, with functions in relationships apart from purely medical intervention. The flow of information about existing drugs is widely distributed, with functions in relationships apart from purely medical intervention. The flow of information about existing drugs is widely distributed, with functions in relationships apart from purely medical intervention. The flow of information about existing drugs is widely distributed, with functions in relationships apart from purely medical intervention. 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The flow of information about existing drugs is widely distributed, with functions in relationships apart from purely medical intervention. The flow of information about existing drugs is widely distributed, with functions in relationships apart from purely medical intervention.
& 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 adapting to & meeting changing environmental conditions. 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: 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.)

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& Donors & lenders in the international development community are increasingly concerned with minimizing undesirable social effects in rural development programs, e.g., human degradation from involuntary displacement & resettlement. This case study of the upper Indravati hydroelectric project (UIHP) in western India illustrates how factors may facilitate or hinder the adjustment of displaced populations. 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.)

& 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 that people of very low status. Patidars with a new respectable surname "Patels" are now found in most cities of India & 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 subsistence, to identify challenges that the community faces, & to describe the strategies developed to meet these challenges. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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& 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 fusion. People make new lines of interaction & the onset of "pollution disease" (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
Pauflignantiti, 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 theories 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 (Instit 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.
- Examines 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 different forms 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 (Instit Analisis Político U Católica Cordoba, 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 Cordoba, Argentina.
- A case description of the municipalization of social policies in special health & social services in four administrative units in Córdoba province, Argentina. The main strategies for developing decentralization are: consolidation of the municipal health sector, administrative modernization, intersectoral 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
Pavlitch, George (Dept Sociology U Auckland, New Zealand [Tel: 64-9-373-7999; Fax: 64-9-373-7499]), 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 meta-narratives. By contrast, as Jean-Francois Lyotard observes, postmodernists emphasize a certain incredulity toward the evaluative, 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 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 Kolara 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
- A reassessment 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. Modernization of the production of space. Urban theory operates by reifying capitalist society, showing how the twin processes of property investment & leisure development are part of the socialist mode of production, which is itself an additional step 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
- 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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In his seminal lecture "Competition as a Cultural Phenomenon," like other West European countries, the Netherlands has become an immigration country against its will. Since 1960 three migration flows in the Netherlands have been observed: (1) the labor migration from the Mediterranean area, migration from former Dutch colonies, and 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 & activities, potential immigrants, & interference of policies relating to settled immigrant populations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Pearson, Veronica J. & Fredolino, Paul P. (Dept Social Work & Social Administration U Hong Kong, Hong Kong [Tel: 852-8552288]; Finland [Tel: 358-41-602031]), The Roles of Families in the Care of People with Schizophrenia: Experiences in Hong Kong and the United States.

Pellegrini, Stefania (via Riccoboni 16, I-40127 Bologna Italy [Tel: 051-6331822; Fax: 051-6331822]), Litigation in Italy.

Pels, Dick (Amsterdam School Social Science Research U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands [Tel: 020-2552262; Fax: 020-2552446]), Mixing Metaphors: Politics or Economics of Knowledge?

Penninx, Rinus & Van Amersfoort, Hans (Instit Migration & Ethnic Studies U Amsterdam, NL-1012 XX Netherlands [Tel: 31-20-5253627; Fax: 31-20-5253628]), Regulation of Immigration in West European Welfare States: The Case of the Netherlands 1960-1992.

Pentilia, Matti & Kalevi, Oli (Dept Social Sciences Sport U Jyvaskyla, Finland [Tel: 358-41-601211; Fax: 358-41-602031]), Globalization, Ethnoscapes and Social Integration.

Penz, Otto (Wiennergutstr 38-35, A-1040 Vienna Austria (Tel: 1-6550724)), Body Fashion: A Cultural Historical Account.

Perakyla, Anssi, Raevaara, Liisa, Sorjonen, Marja-Leena & Votonen, Tino (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology Tampere U, SF-33101 Finland [Tel: 358-31-655672; Fax: 358-31-655673]), National and Medical Constitution of the Patients' Life Style in Finnish Primary Health Care.

Peralta, 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 conduct, 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.)


An inquiry into the many ways urban violence impacts the major portion 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 youth 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.)
Israel combines many attributes of a modern society with a strong Jewish tradition that are reflected in its law and culture. Examining familism in Israel, focus is on marriage and 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 similar to Western patterns. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Offers a developmental strategy for Extremadura, one of the 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 predominating form of appointment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Perez, Antonio (Escuela Universitaria Estudios Empresariales U Extremadura, E-10004 Caesares Spain [Tel: 927-21-56-27; Fax: 927-21-52-01]). Converging Business Outlooks in an Underdeveloped Region: The Case of Extremadura (Spain).

Perullo, Paolo (Dept Economic & Social Analysis Territory, S. Croce 1957 1-30125 Venice Italy [Tel: 041-796204; Fax: 041-524043]), The State and New Forms of Organization: Global Firms, Regions and Networks.

Perullo 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 will emerge. Regional economies & global forms of 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 intimacy network systems as prototype of current network organization is proposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Perux, Denis (Réseau GAO, 16 rue Claude Bernard F-75231 Paris Cedex 05 France [Tel: 1-44-08-1636; Fax: 1-44-08-1555]), Les Associations spécialisées en France. Unité paysanne et intérêts sectoriels.

Peschke, Werner (Hochschule Paderborn, 53762 Witten [Tel: 52-2043-430; Fax: 52-2043-431]), From the Community to the Market: The Case of the Agricultural Industry in Germany.


Perrelli examines the interplay between students' interest in religious guidance & their support for nationalism, tolerance of diversity, avarice 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.)
11 Examines the post-WWII professionalization of Swedish football, par-
icularly since 1967, when the rules for amateurism were abolished. In
these problems are in turn related in different ways to an increasingly
universalization — 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 differ-
ent 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, So-
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11 Analyzes who participates in different kinds of local politics,
through the Eyes of the Scientists.

11 Discusses the decomposition of professional unities in contemporary
Russia, and the challenges it presents for the functioning of the art
institutions. The discussion includes: awareness of the disease, beliefs
and differentialization — universalism & particularism. The paper con-
cludes with a discussion of the role of the artist in contemporary Russia.

11 Petkova, Kristina Georgieva, Boyadjieva, Pepka & Tchakalov, Ivan
(Inst. 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
discounts 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 situ-
ation & opportunities for professional realization. However, a new percep-
tion of opportunities for economic prosperity as better in 1993 compared to 1989,
& life abroad was no longer evaluated solely in positive terms. (Copy-
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served.)

11 Petersen, Abby (Dept Sociology U Göteborg, S-41122 Sweden (Tel:
031-7734793; Fax: 031-7734764)), Racist and Antiracist Movements
in Post-Modernt Societies: Between Universalism and Particularism.

The collective identities of racist & antiracist movements are the result
of cognitive processes of social spacing, i.e., the erection of borders.
Through processes of globalization, the world is becoming & institu-
tional borders for the construction of identities are disintegrating, togeth-
er 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 & particular-
ism, 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 differ-
ent 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, So-
icological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

11 Petroopoulos, 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
the EQ Prediction Announcement.

11 Petrosino, Ludov (Russian Instit Cultural Research, 117049 Moscow
Lavrushinsky per 10 State Tretyakov Gallery (Fax: 233-10-51)), How
Russian Arts Institutions.

11 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,
et al). Contemporary art institutions focus on the Western art mar-
ket. There is no public agreement about the values of fine art. Many gal-
eries appear & disappear within the course of a single year, & the ma-
jority of Russian painters have no confidence in Russian managers,
galleries, or dealers. On a larger scale, society loses the criteria of
professionalism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-
served.)

11 Petersen, Per Arnt & Rose, Lawrence E. (Insti 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.

11 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 born after the end of the cold war, are more pronounced, and 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

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 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 sociological 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

In an examination of the rate of unemployment for major league baseball players, Racial discrimination in a variety of sport settings throughout the past three decades. Marginality refers to the degree to which the minority group exerts the majority group, or the degree to which minority group players are excluded in favor of majority group players. Marginality refers to the degree to which minority members are excluded from positions of power & decision making. Recent literature has indicated changes in indicators of marginality & centrality & a decrease in the level of discrimination. 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.

The reevaluation of the links between the classical urban sociological theories of Ferdinand Tonnies, 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 structure of responses to the "evasions" 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

Examinations of 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 & leisure 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 aging are assessed, with particular reference to the extent 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: 0203-521-4973)). Racism and Occupational Health and Safety: Migrant and Minority Women and "Poor Work".

Migrant & minority women are concentrated globally in expanding fields of "poor work," all difficult to define. Health & safety problems increase when workers are insecure, un-unionized, transient, undert-tained, & 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 (LAESMA 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 tourists. Explored here is how the position of the Balinese as one of the ethnic groups constituting 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 promotes 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. & Tinti, 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. 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 Chaunvinian Nationalism: Causes and Possible Measures to Counteract It.

It is hypothesized that beyond generic causes, nationalism has 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 us-vs-them-processes in win-Iose terms, thereby, extreme nationalism, is presented, along with some economic models to foster cross-national cooperation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
11 Based on a recent project studying social movements in Hungary, an at-

In 1992, the DGB (German Federation of Trade Unions) in reunified

- Conceptualizing the Transition from State Socialism.

11 Argument 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 ex-

amination of the indices of continuity & change used in recent empirical

research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-

served.)

Pickvance, Christopher G. (Urban & Regional Studies Unit U Kent, Can-

terbury CT2 7NZ England (Tel: 227-764000; Fax: 227-475483)), Collec-

tive Action in Hungary: Difficulties of Coping with “New” Politics.

11 Based on a recent project studying social movements in Hungary, an at-

tempts to make a distinction between individual social involvement, collec-

tive action, & public opinion surveys on a national level & collective actions

operating on a regional level. The comparison between social movements

operating on a national level & collective actions operating on a regional

level 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.)

Pickvance, Katy (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. The political & social activists in Russia & Hungary,

operating on a national level, are compared with activists on a regional

level. These activists are compared with activists on a national level in

other countries. Comparisons are offered between social movements

within the Eastern European region & between East & West. (Copyright 1994,

Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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. The political & social

activists in Russia & Hungary, operating on a national level, are compared

with activists on a regional level. These activists are compared with

activists on a national level in other countries. Comparisons are offered

between social movements within the Eastern European region & between

East & West. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-

served.)

Pielje, Marcel (Dept Environmental Policy Sciences U Nijmegen, NL-6500

HK Netherlands (Tel: 31-80-613016; Fax: 31-80-611841)), New

Conceptual Framework for Environmental and Environmental Policy as a Policy

Model for Small Countries in Europe.

11 Three kinds of problems relevant to environmental neocorporatism in

the Netherlands are distinguished: (1) problems that are inherent

into neocorporatism, (2) political problems with different forms &

measures of neocorporatism, & (3) problems with the transfer &

transformation from the social-economic policy arena to the environmen-

tal policy arena. In spite of these problems, Dutch environmental policy

is increasingly characterized as neocorporatist. Here, it is explored whether

the emphasis on effectiveness, efficacy & 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.)

Pieper, Norbert H. (Am Pingenstrang 28, D-49134 Wallenhorst Fed-

eral Republic Germany (Tel: 49-5407-30874)), Trade Unions and La-

bour Market Policy in Re-Unified Germany—The Decrease in Mem-

bership of the DGB Trade Unions and the New Labour Market Policy

of the German Government.

11 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 coun-

try. At the same time, the western region fell into a deep economic reces-

sion. Problems of the new market economy in the eastern part of Ger-

many are evident: the tendency to deindustrialization & high unem-

ployment due to the enormous job reduction in the small industries sec-

tor in India is allegedly incapable of internalizing new technologies by developing a suitable organizational form to as-

employed members are leaving, & unemployment is growing. The new

labor market policy of the government seems unable to reduce the unem-

ployment 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 working longer time & less income. (Copyright 1994, Soci-

ological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Piggesau, Charles & Lyons, Walter (UF RSTAPS U Montpellier 1, F-

34090 France (Tel: 33-67-54-62-22; Fax: 33-67-04-22-17)), A Study of the Curricu-

la of European and North American Universities that Offer Specific Sport

Management Graduate Programs.

1 A survey of university faculties of North America & Europe offering

specific sport management graduate programs to: (1) characterize the

areas of expertise of course conductors. Major

- diversity of the areas of expertise of course conductors. Major

hypotheses concern apparent homogeneities of areas of knowledge vs

observed heterogeneities of course content, & the lack of differentia-

tion in tuition in terms of study year & area of knowledge. (Copyright 1994,

Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Pikilev, Margarita (Research Center Repressions Lithuania, 020

Vilnius 2010 (Tel: 370-2-466-215; Fax: 370-2-467-833)), Quality of Life of

Deported Lithuanian Women (1941-1953). The deportations of Lubliniu

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 made available only since the collapse of the Soviet

state show essential similarities in the legal status of deportees. The future

of women, but differences exist in the practices of deportation, & the

realization of a lower social standard. The future of German workers

seems to be working longer time & less income. (Copyright 1994, Soci-

ological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Pickvance, Charles & Lyons, Walter (UF RSTAPS U Montpellier 1, F-

34090 France (Tel: 33-67-54-62-22; Fax: 33-67-04-22-17)), Government


1 The political actions of government in the area of sport influence the

way the sport movement organizes itself. These actions are in turn influ-

enced by changes in the environment & by the evolution of the social rep-

resentations 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 politi-

cal strategies; & (2) the capacity for adaptation & innovation of sport

agents & organizations & the relation of these with each other. (Copyright 1994,

Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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

Markets: A Case Study from India.

1 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 leads to the development of new networks in new technology, manufacture are recommended. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29243 / ISA / 1994 / 9504

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

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 of relative mobility, although the degree of 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.

The comparison of 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 fairly similar patterns of absolute mobility chances; (3) the need of parents & MDs to ignore the structural social fluidity is the US; & (4) structural fluidity plays 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 1900-1965; & (2) the life stories of two successive generations of female members of families of middle strata women 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.

94S29248 / ISA / 1994 / 9509
Pizzuti, Domenico (Istituti studi & 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 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

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
Pliszczak, 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.)
The twentieth century has radically changed information culture (IC), generating new scientific & practical problems in cultural policy. One such problem is the construction 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 concept of IC 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 Bakin Reading Foundation in Moscow. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

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.)

The social impact of recent economic phenomena, as well as political & historical reality, demonstrates that the convergence developing before our eyes generates 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.)

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.)
11 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, and 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, and individual rights in Greece is presented. Constitutional provisions, legal statutes, court decisions, and 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.)

11 To get a better understanding of both respondents' (Rs') reasons for refusal & to interviewer's 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. 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.)

11 The immolation of Roop Kanwar—an eighteen-year old widow who lived in a rural village of Rajastan, 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-a-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 exploration &现实 development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

11 It is necessary to correct the curricula of studied languages, redistribute inheritance in a given language; & (5) role of a foreign language for a concrete speciality, or a concrete social stratum. An educational & direct assessment of these findings for health policy & planning are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

11 Pope, Clyde R., Freeborn, Donald K. & Schmoldt, Ralph S. (Center Health Research Kaiser Permanente NW Region, 3800 North Klallam 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 socioeconomic factors, eg, ethnicity or social class. Health maintenance organizations (HMOs) are based on the premise 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.)
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% 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, 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.)

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% 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, 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.)

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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% 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, 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.)
It is often believed that ancient, usually pre-Christian, religious traditions were more respectful of nature than modern societies. The decline of religions for women increased. Analysis of qualitative data targeting the environment, because harm to the environment implies a 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 facet of the sacred.

The emphasis placed on education decreased in a leading publication of 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 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 & advice about relationships & personal development was emphasized. Adolescent magazines both reflect & reinforce stereotyped feminine roles in an era when women’s roles are undergoing changes. Increasingly, these periodicals advocate a different 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.)

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 estimates & (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 overestimation 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.)

The use of high 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 overestimation 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.)

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 fulfilled an integrative 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 in the success of the company. The transformation of the company was transformed into a unit of market economy. It is supposed that this situation will result in reconstructions 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.)

Discusses whether constitutions playa major role in the integration of modern societies, & their connection to other integrative forces, eg, national identity, 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, with particular reference to the impact 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.)
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 Associaț of Southeast Asian Nations, and the Andean Common Market. Central American countries—represented by the presidents of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and 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 Association (NAFTA) petitioned Mexico to join 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 Comprehensive Economic Accord between Mexico & Central America. AA Tr & Modified by J. Sadler. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

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—interalia—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.)

New Organizational Ways for Agrarian Enterprises in the Argentine Pampas.

After a lengthy period of stability, Pampean agriculture in Argentina has 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 third parties, 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.)

Passion is defined as an emotional state consisting of an insatiable need for affection. To defend 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.)
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 multiple models. As the subject advances along this multilevel itinerary, he or she perceives the ideal of the "sportsperson-self," which becomes the object of passion. Results illustrate 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.)

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.

1. 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 (Inst Politikwissenschaft Philips U Marburg, D-35032 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 06421-284940; e-mail: quenter@rws.flo3.uni.marburg.de]), Constraining and Matching of Cases for Small N Analysis.

1. 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 constrasting 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.

1. 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. The problematic bed, the gap between their theoretical back- ground & the features actually measured. Hypotheses to resolve these problems are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29303 / ISA / 1994 / 9564
Rahenovics, 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.

1. 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 concluded 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

1. Describes a UNESCO project concerning the creation of an interna-
The revival of ethnonational conflicts in West European countries is
not a quasi-natural & unavoidable reaction of an indigenous population
together too many foreigners, but can be understood as a state-induced
mobilization of ethnic identification patterns. This mobilization has oc-
curred as a defensive response on the part of administrations in the fall
of decreases in prosperity levels, increased questioning of the social wel-
system, & impending political & economic integration into the Eu-
ropean 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 exten-
sion 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 & republic-
ian principle of equality. Discrimination against ethnic minorities under-
mines democratic self-commitment, creates "we-" & "they" groups,
& turns social into ethnic or even national conflicts. (Copyright 1994,
Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 demo-
graphic 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 organi-
zation; eg, minority children may be integrated into or rejected from
classrooms, depending on the advantage/disadvantage their presence ac-
crues to the school. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc.,
all rights reserved.)

A comparative study of two different welfare states—GB & Fin-
land—examining for both countries: (1) whether the relationship be-
tween 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 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 important discriminator of ill health among young adults
& should be included in future studies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Ab-
stracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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-
ning 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 to-
ward two central aspects that should be examined in the study of labor
market incorporation of new immigrants: employment status & occupa-
tional cost. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-
served.)

Outlines a theoretical framework for the analysis of the insertion
of Canada into the global sport economy, as well as the impact of this inser-
tion on Canadian sport policy. Theoretical indicators of the phenomena
of globalization are considered, based on a review of the literature, &
examples of globalization within the Canadian sport industry are pres-
ted. The extent & types of economic & political relations existing be-
tween 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 re-
served.)

Assesses the role of the labor union in the recent transition to multi-

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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 pluralistic 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
Rakstil, 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, ethnoreligious & 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, Buli, 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 interprovincial & 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 agitation opposed to policies of affirmative action for lower castes (reservations in education & governmental 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 antirevivalist 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 efficiency 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 designing 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 Jawaharal Nehru U, New Delhi 110007 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 & instilling 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-a-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
Rangaswami, 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: 911-602-934; Fax: 35841-602-921]), Cultural Determinants of Old Age in Finland.
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 lifelong activity, & the possibility of self-actualization after retirement were emphasized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


Third World societies are undergoing a social transition in which the dichotomy between the preferences of regimes & nonregimes serves as a model for understanding the changing context of the economy & political power structures. К сожалению, статья содержит ошибки в связи с переводом и не может быть полностью восстановлена.

Raskoff, Sally & Sundeen, Richard (School Public Administration U Southern California, Los Angeles 90089-0041 (Tel: 318-346-8407; e-mail: raskoff@gtirab.ucsc.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 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 to volunteer than nonvolunteers who volunteer & to depend on other community volunteers rather than agencies when in need of assistance. There are no significant differences between females (F) & males (M), yet there are different patterns within each gender group. F teenage volunteers are more likely than nonvolunteers to live in smaller city, & 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.)

Rasmussen, Palle (Dept Social Studies & Organization Aalborg U, DK-9200 Denmark (Tel: 4598158522; Fax: 4598157575)), The Unifying of Legal Capital & Social Order in Europe: Some Reflections on the "New German Identity" & Neoliberalism in Latin America. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Rassismusforschung, Räthzel, Nora (Inst Migrationsforschung, Rüschbahn 38 D-20146 Hamburg Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-40-452162)), National Identity and Racism in Europe–German 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 anti-racism/nationalism remain within the dichotomy of homogeneity & difference. Several questions are addressed in this light, eg, whether the shift to a differentiation 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.)

Rau, Diego Martin (Inst Investgaciones U Buenos Aires, 1046 Argentina (Tel: 0541-953-831; Fax: 0541-951-3416)), Social Order & Governability in Latin America. The Latin America Paradox: No Neocorporatist Governments with Neocorporativist Perspectives of the Social Order.

Defines the present political problems in Latin America by underlining 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 neocorporativist tendencies of the US in the 1960s. The ideological framework of the Latin American neoliberalism has to be considered in the ideology of the Latin American model. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ratnayake, Thilini (Dept Sociology Lancaster U, LA1 4YW Engand), From Planned to Exchanged 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 command economies, as is shown by evidence from Russia & Poland. The motivations to 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 example, reasons social exchanges are closely tied to reciprocal, ethnic networks that originated in the former system. This includes deals 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.)
11989), 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. The 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 develops more in some form of activity to another without resistance, moral enthrallment, 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: 039-2-58352621; 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


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


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 & disassociation—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, e.g., the Brahmins, Reddys, & Velamas, have migrated for better jobs & 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


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


According to widespread opinion, during the 1980s & early 1990s, Italian trade unions experienced a dramatic decline in their influence, largely proportional to governments' 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 varied scenario. From the first perspective, emphasis is given to newly, 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: 2-6698244; Fax: 2-66980034]), 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 & 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, Sebastien, Escoller, Jean-Claude & Cialdella, Philippe (LASMAS-CNRS IRESCO, 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 rehospitalization &/or relapse of schizophrenic patients show that having at least one cluster of patients in their social networks is a protective re-
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.)

Reis, Elisa P. (Instit Universitario Pesquisas Rio de Janeiro, Rua Mattriz 82 Botafojo 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. It addresses the difficult, tangled relationship of ethnicity & personal status, sociocultural 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.)

Renaud, Maria Christine (23 Allée Charles de Fitte, F-31300 Toulouse France [Tel: 61-590593; e-mail: renaud@ensat.fr]), Sistemas agroindustriales globales y actores locales: reflexiones metodológicas (Global Agroindustrial Systems and Local Actors: Methodological Reflections). (SPA)

Renaud, Jean (Dept Sociology U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [Fax: 1-514-343-5722; e-mail: renaud@era.umontreal.ca]), New Immigrants and the Choice of a Neighborhood. It 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 convincing version drawn form 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.)

Rejjali, 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. It 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 convincing version drawn form 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.)

Rennell, Michael S. & Speare, Alden, Jr. (Dept Consumer Economics & Housing Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853-4401 [Tel: 607-255-7010; e-mail: mra2@cornell]), 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 how economic support to disabled elderly is provided are examined. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Renson, Roland, De Vreede, 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, i.e., the highly standardized Olympic disciplines, traditional sports & games tend to be confined to a limited geographic 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 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, socio-economic circumstances & 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.)

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 women are often regarded as symbols of ethnic or regional identity & are therefore called folk games. Although these traditional sports & games are 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, socio-economic circumstances & 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.)

Reuswaert, 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 repetition of fast food myths. The influence of these factors varies between education, social class, reproductive phase, and kind of relationship. The Caribbean lifestyle (visiting relationship, one-parent household), socialization process (no sex education, segregation of male & female roles), and 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, Jacques (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 propagator. 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
Rhum, Patrick (U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8 [Tel: 514-987-3777; Fax: 514-987-4650]), Santé mentale et travail. L’Individu aux frontières de l’organisation (The Individual at 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 designed 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.). Results are used to examine both women’s & husbands’ changes in problemdrinking, & to contrast problem drinkers with nonproblem drinkers 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 problemdrinking, & to contrast problem drinkers with nonproblem drinkers for stress-reduction purposes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29347 / ISA / 1994 / 9608
Rhode, Barbara (CEC DG XII SDME, 200 rue Loi B-1049 Brussels Belgium [Tel: 32-2-29-59865; Fax: 32-2-29-5865]), Patterns of Infiltration on the Edges of the Organization. (FRE)

† 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

† 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, pressuring a global process of homogenization. They can be found in more than seventy countries including Brazil & France, which are studied here as representative cases. Factors varying with 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: richerson@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 role of culture in the evolution 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., Respenda, 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 causes of both traditional & nontraditional gender-role choices. Cross-cultural & comparative studies indicate that in industrial societies, 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 women’s & husbands’ changes in problem-drinking, & to contrast problem drinkers with nonproblem drinkers for stress-reduction purposes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29351 / ISA / 1994 / 9612
Richmond, Anthony H. (York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3 [Tel: 416-731-7483]), 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) 313-9666 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.
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 colonial stain) 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.)

Rigas, Anastasia Valentine, Brouhazka, E. & Babi, A. (Dept Psychology U Crete, 49 Lemessou str GR-10446 Athens Greece [Tel: 01-3616731; Fax: 01-3616731]), The Foreign Wife’s Psychosocial Situation in the Country of Destination: A Biographical Approach. (FRE)

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 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.)

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. (FRE)

Rigas, Anastasia Valentine, Pangou, 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. (FRE)

Analyzes the social representations of elderly single people in Greece, living in “pensions for the elderly,” based on biographical data. Sts’ memories, voice of the past, & attitudes toward single life seem to have modified somewhat with the occurrence of the phenomenon 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 & social life, language, provided by the Greek institutions’ group social care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Base 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 somewhat with the occurrence of the phenomenon 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 & social life, language, provided by the Greek institutions’ group social care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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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 somewhat with the occurrence of the phenomenon 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 & social life, language, provided by the Greek institutions’ group social care. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The biographical approach to research explores the biographical approach to research. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
11 Scholars engaged in research or advanced study need several kinds of categories. A classification scheme based on two rules is explored. Focus is on: (1) the relationship of different patterns of educational expansion to the economic political context; (2) a case study on the position of women in the city of Naberezhnye 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 & men. 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 to 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 & men, 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.)

Riggins, Fred W. (Depts Political Science U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822 [Tel: 808-956-8123; Fax: 808-956-6877]). A Presidentialist Perspective on the United States.

Riggins, Fred W. (Dept Political Science U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822 [Tel: 808-956-8123; Fax: 808-956-6877]), A Presidentialist Perspective on the United States.
1 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 characteristics? (5) Is CSW the last vestige 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
Ringsdal, Kristen (Dept Sociology U Trondheim, NL-7055 Dragvoll Norway), A Comparison of Intergenerational Mobility Patterns of Norwegian Women to those of Men, From "Command and Control" to "Regulate and Educate".

1 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 & also estimated 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 (Insti Environnemental 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".

1 Current disputes on environmental policymaking in Lithuania generally focus on building new & upgrading old municipal waste 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 pressures will be fruitful in promoting environmentally sound restructuring of industries in transitional countries, e.g., 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. This paper aims at combating the social management & cleaner production in Lithuanian companies. Recommendations for educational activities are presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29373 / ISA / 1994 / 9634

1 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, e.g., 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. Tourist organizational forms are also distinguished by distinctive characteristics, e.g., number of participants, choice of transportation, 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?.

1 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 & men in society. Here, research conducted 1992/93 in Oxford, 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 attempts to make their neighborhood safer are also proffered. Relationships & gaps between the experiences of these women & the (5) distribution 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, Elinne K. (Dept Sociology & Social Policy U, SF-20500 Finland [Tel: 358-21-654126; Fax: 358-21-654808]), Women Physicians & Women Clients: Does Private or Public Sector Practice Make a Difference?

1 An exploration of the implications of women physicians' practice & working conditions are explored in light of the woman theorist role as agent of 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 pressure toward women physicians to adopt different forms of capital (social, cultural, & control) in providing health care are also proffered. Relationships & gaps between the experiences of these women & the (5) distribution of state-sponsored crime reduction initiatives toward improving women's safety are explored. (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 Metatheorization in Sociology.

1 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 also considered. The role of the individual metatheorist 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.

1 Analyzes educational progression in Hungary, based on the data from the 1986-1992 Tarki Mobility Surveys on a merged sample of 14,998 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 Eotvos Lorand U, H-1088 Budapest Hungary [e-mail: robert@tarki.hu]), Social Background of Middle Class Formation in Hungary.

1 Explores middle class formation in post-socialist Hungary, using from the 1992 Tarki Mobility Survey (N = 3,000 respondents). Middle class membership is operationalized by subjective 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 acquiring 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, Huddersfield HD1 3DR England, Tel: 01484-422-288, (illustrated 0484-427-7479)), 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, especially when an attempt to 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) 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: 512-471-4052; Fax: 512-471-8996)), The Long March Northwards: The Social and Economic Integration of Mexico with the United States.

Mexican migration to the US is the oldest of the 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
Robinette, 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: socbs532@email1)), 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 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 legal consequences are considerably less 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: 742-73-9899; 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, the "mega-event phenomenon" (ie, the Olympic, 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 (Instiit superior ciéncias trabalho & empre, P-1600 Lisbon Portugal (Tel: 01-7935000; Fax: 01-7964710)), Les Ingenieurs au Portugal (Engineers in Portugal). (FRE)

Examines 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 González, J. J. (Dipt Sociologia U Pais Vasco, E-48001 Bilbao Spain (Tel: 34-4-4647700; Fax: 34-4-4648297)), 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 & group 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 (Konig, Gurvitch, etc), from a perspective combining the approaches of both the history of sociology & the sociology of knowledge, the limits of the self-organizing form 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.)
11 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, Arantxa (Facultad Ciencias Economicas U Pais Vasco, E-48015 Bilbao Spain [Tel: 34-4-447-2800; Fax: 34-4-441-5541]),

What Are the Components of Sociocultural Matching in Therapy.

11 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-Ibañez, Jose E. (Dept Teoria Sociologia U Madrid Somo-
aguas, E-28049 Spain [Tel: 34-1-394-2848; Fax: 34-1-394-2850]),

Modern Identity, between Post-Conventionalism and Neo-
Traditionalism.

11 Tries to elucidate the kind of collective identity that modern, Western societies may be constructing in a postcommunist world where neopostconventionalism- ie, a pervading identity combining symbolic, & utopian 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.)

94S29390 / ISA / 1994 / 9651
Roeleveld, Jaap & Donkers, Jaap (SICO-Kohnstamm Instit U Ams-
terdam, Grote Bickersr 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 Pup-
ils.

11 Of nine mechanisms thought to explain the persistent existence of reli-
gious 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 educationally postulated criteria considered. Effectiveness in the public, Protestant, & Catholic sectors is tested using recent national data on educational at-
tainment. 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% or 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, Aven Corrientes 2835 En-
trance B 7 FI 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 Produc-
tive Recomposition.

11 A discussion of current difficulties most medium & small-sized indus-
trial 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 a question 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 Col-
ogne, D-50931 Germany (Tel: 49-221-4769444; Fax: 49-
221-4769444)), Comparing Nations (Revisited): Different Ap-
proaches to Visualising Similarity Judgements.

11 On the basis of several European examples, it is shown how developed countries 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 a question 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.)

94S29393 / ISA / 1994 / 9654
Rojas, Juan José (U Chapingo, Mexico), Corporativismo y asociaci-
ccionismo agrario en Mexico (Agrarian Corporativism and Associ-
ationism in Mexico). (SPA)

11 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 implementa-
tion of agrarian corporativism, a system of political control of the peasantry & eventually a mechanism for the promotion of rural de-
velopment. 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-Quantin-en-Yvelines, F-78280
Gyancourt 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 Eu-
ropean Countries in History.

11 On the basis of several European examples, it is shown how developed countries have gradually directed their social & health policies toward infant & 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, & neglect-
ed/abandoned children. Subsequently, other categories of children were added, eg. maltreated ones, & during the twentieth century, the aim be-
came to protect all children. This process to enlarge the population pro-
tected by public agencies, which has been the common experience of de-
veloped countries, is discussed in the specific national contexts of demo-
graphic transition & political & social goals. (Copyright 1994, Sociologi-
cal Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29395 / ISA / 1994 / 9656
Roma, Giuseppe & Dominici, Gianni (Fondazione Censis, Piazza No-
velle 2 I-00199 Rome Italy [Tel: 0039-6860911; Fax: 0039-6860911;]
Environmental Quality and Management of Italian Towns: An Analysis of Current Change.

Explores the relationship of contemporary analyses of the institutional matrix that constitutes the political opportunity structure. It is argued here that by neglecting the constitutio social context, as in the case of Padania. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Roniger, Lás (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus 11-91905 Israel [Tel: 972-58-801058; 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 understanding both of 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 publish the institutional & thus avoid the privatization of the public domain. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Roniger, Lás / ISA / 1994 / 9657

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.)

Roniger, Lás / ISA / 1994 / 9658

Rootes, Christopher A. (Centre Study Social & Political Movements Elliot 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 insitutional matrix that constitutes the political opportunity structure for collective political action. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Rootes, Christopher A. / ISA / 1994 / 9659

Rosa, Eugene A., Jaeger, Carlo, Renn, Orrwin & Wehler, 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 context 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.)

Rosa, Eugene A., Jaeger, Carlo, Renn, Orrwin & Wehler, Thomas / ISA / 1994 / 9660

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 Institutiona... Factors and Well Being.

A large-scale questionnaire survey of US Army spouses worldwide (X approximately 5,000 respondents [Ns], 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. Theoretical analysis illuminates the importance of psychological factors (eg. perception of others' attitudes) in individual feelings of well being & life satisfaction. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Rosenberg, Florence R. / ISA / 1994 / 9661


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 defended 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.)

Hilary, Rose / ISA / 1994 / 9662


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 & ethically 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.
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 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 im- portance 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 definition of cultural prin-

¢ In stratification research on intergenerational mobility & family history 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.)

Rosenthal, Gabrielle (Sonnenalle 77, D-12045 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-6244483; Fax: 030-6244483]), One Event but Different Stories in Families

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.)

Rosenthal, Gabrielle & Veltter, Bettina (Sonnenalle 77, D-12045 Berlin Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-6244483; Fax: 030-6244483]), 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 victims. 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 granddaughter was in the German Wehrmacht & a prisoner of war in the USSR. His descendants must choose to either the grandfather's suffering or his active part in the Nazi past. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Rossi, Ino (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Saint John's U, Jamaica NY 11439 [Tel: 718-990-6296; Fax: 718-380-1803]), Agency, Structure and Post-Disaster Reconstruction: A Diachronic 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 im- portance 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 definition of cultural prin-

Roudometof, Victor (Dept Sociology U Pittsburgh, PA 15260 [Tel: 412-648-7580; e-mail: unm912@vias.us.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 stages of modernization. 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 intercultural 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.)

Rousseau, Shalmaz (Sarah Lawrence Coll, New York NY 10032 [Tel: 212-491-9496; Fax: 212-222-1975]), Sovereignty and Citizenship: The Outsider Within.

Sovereignty has usually been understood through the prism of security studies, severely curtailng 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.)

Roussillon, Alain (CEDEI, 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)

Durkheim 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 approach to school & how this thought was incorporated into the con- stitutive patterns of representation of Egyptian reformism & how the Durkheimian approach to religion has served as a background for the
The development of the new international division of labor in agriculture has been seen as a major factor in the growth of agricultural production. According to the text, the division of labor within agricultural systems has been characterized by the specialization of tasks, which has led to an increase in efficiency and productivity. This is achieved through the use of new technologies, improvements in the management of agricultural production, and the expansion of the global market for agricultural products.

Growers of all sizes in the Imperial Valley, California, have been affected by these changes. The text describes data-processing methods used in research on individuals, age cohorts, and respondents. The data set enables modification of coding lists of the quantitative data sets. The text focuses on the definition of the success of technological change, which is based on the analysis of historical events and associated attitudes. The mobile structure of the data set allows for the identification of new trends and patterns in the agricultural sector.

The text also explores the belief that concern for deterioration of the natural environment is widespread in both industrialized and developing countries. While some evidence exists confirming this thesis, it is not widespread. Many questions remain unanswered, despite comprehensive data on the topic. The problem is that comparative sociological studies pose a number of methodological problems, such as the comparability of questionnaires, sample designs, and methods of collecting and processing data. Other problems concern the analysis and interpretation of results, and the limits of generalizations drawn from the case studies. Focus here is on the problems of measurement of attitudes, interpretation, and generalization in cross-national comparisons. The examples and arguments presented are based on secondary analysis of a Gallup World Survey, a European Values Study Group Survey, and surveys carried out in France and Russia.

The formulation of the social-historical project of reformism constructed on the basis of preserving the Islamic religious identity of the Egyptian society is discussed. It is argued that capitalism is defined as an economic system in which formally free wage workers are recruited by continuing enterprises competing in the global 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, and that the units of social selection are the practices that define the roles constitutive of a society's economic, ideological, and political institutions. A number of historical examples are considered. It is concluded that it should not be presumed that capitalist institutions are the norm toward which human societies tend to evolve.
494S29420 / 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 socialization. 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.)

494S29421 / ISA / 1994 / 9682
Rúfik, Jórg (Philologisches Seminar Fakultät Kulturwissenschaften, Wilhelmstr 36 D-72074 Tübingen Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0049-7121-4077; e-mail: asp04@mailserv.zvd.uni-tuebingen.de)), Religious as Subjects and Objects of Calendarical Regulations.

† Argues that calendars are neither religious products (or relics) that shape the temporal organization of society, nor complicated chronographical instruments produced by learned 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 Julian-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.)

494S29422 / ISA / 1994 / 9683
Rupp, J. C. C. (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 WX Netherlands), Cultural Capital, Social Class and Lifestyle.

† Discusses whether lower class habits & lifestyles are homogeneous. The habits 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 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. The results, therefore, are of conceptual modifications in cultural capital theory are proposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

494S29423 / ISA / 1994 / 9684
Rus, Veljko (Instit Social Sciences U Ljubljana, Slovenia (Tel: 386-61-345-669; Fax: 1-883-421)), 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 that privatization is as 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.)
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 of collective action in each instance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

49S29429 / ISA / 1994 / 9690
Ryan, Rose (Industrial Relation Centre Victoria U Wellington, New Zealand; Tel: 64-4-471-5358; e-mail: rosey@victoria.ac.nz), A Tale of Two Markets: Labour Reform in New Zealand.

1 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 workplace arrangements 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 newly found flexibility to cut labor costs, others have adopted strategies based on improving quality, upgrading skill formation, & reforming work organization. Recent examples 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 have replicated the 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.)

49S29430 / ISA / 1994 / 9691
Saad, Eedin Ibrahim (Ibn Khaldoun Center Development Studies, 17 St 12 Mokkatam PO Box 13 Cairo Egypt; Tel: 0020-2-5061617; Fax: 0020-2-5061611), Arab Modernity and the Challenge of Islam.

1 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 responses to the modernization processes in the form of 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.)

49S29431 / ISA / 1994 / 9692
Saam, Nicole J. (Instit Soziologie U Munich, D-80801 Federal Republic of Germany; Tel: 089-2180-6215; e-mail: u3f4201@sunmail.lrz-muenchen.de), Couples Just Don't Happen—The Theory of the Individual in Coup Models and Simulation.

1 Offers an idiosyncratic 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 & civic 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 semiqualitative 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.)

49S29432 / ISA / 1994 / 9693
Saar, Eili (Institut Philosophy/Sociology/Law, Estonia; Blvd 7 EE1015 Tallinn Estonia; Tel: 372-445-429; e-mail: saar@sociofii.ee), Educational Tracking in the Various Regions of the Former Soviet Union.

1 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 lon-
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.)

Showed Turkey. This renunciation is viewed as a potential insurance against the risk of divorce or widowhood. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 & capitalistic 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.)

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. It is also characterized by the lowering of hierarchical classification systems 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.)

Presented 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 & 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.)

94S29448 / ISA / 1994 / 9709
Saldanha, Denzil (Tata Inst Social Sciences, Deonar Bombay 400088 India (Tel: 0091-22-5563290; Fax: 0091-22-5562912)), Literacy Campaigns in Maharashtra, India: Processes, Ruptures & 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 everywhere composition 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.)

94S29449 / ISA / 1994 / 9710
Saldanha, Denzil (Tata Inst Social Sciences, Deonar Bombay 400088 India (Tel: 0091-22-5563290; Fax: 0091-22-5562912)), Alternative Hegemonic Processes-The Fragility & 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 professional & 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 (Prolongando Paseo Reforma 880, Lomas Santa Fe 01210 Mexico DF (Tel: 292-21-49; Fax: 292-21-49)), Security & 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.)

94S29452 / ISA / 1994 / 9713
Salles-Filho, Sergio Luiz Monteiro & Bonacelli, Maria Beatriz (Dept Politica Científica Tecnologica 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 genetically engineering product in the additive market in Brazil. Discussion includes challenges to existing firms that have created technological capabilities as well as the economic & political 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.)
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 traditionalist & 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 (Hågskolensenteret Nordland, N-8002 Bodø Northway (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: 0-30352101; Fax: 0-30354400)), 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 central part of the age at which women give birth. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29457 / ISA / 1994 / 9718
Sandhu, Rambinder Singh (Dept Sociology Guru Nanak Dev U, Amritsar 143005 India (Tel: 191-83528874; Fax: 191-83528820)), 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 Cavazo, 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: 1-809-759-8232; 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, & try to attract the support of the business community to withstand 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.)

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 & 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 sjumato, territüliä, extremosidad, mestizaje, least, 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 impressionbody of suprastate legality (eg, the new lex mercatoria, transnational contracts drawn by US corporate megawlaw 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 peoples, insurgent human rights conceptions, nongovernmental organizations' alternative treaties, & 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 (Facoltá scienze & economie sociali U studi Molise, 1-86100 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, Abdallah (Instt Sociologie U Annaba, Algeria 23000 (Tel: 213-8-92-215)), The Social & Theoretical Aspects of Development in a Moslim 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 & nationalist 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 taken to represent the overall problem when those tendencies 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
Sarwikul, R. C. (Inst, Advanced Study Meerut U. 250005 Uttar Pradesh India (Tel: 0575-721133), 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 it 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 May 1970. Exploring 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
Sarwarkhani, Bagher (School Social Sciences Tehran U. Iran (Tel: 287551-284515)), Attitudes towards Women Occupation in a Moslem Country.

Investigates attitudes toward female employment & barriers to women's participation in social & economic life in Iran, based on questionnaire surveys of experts & a review of 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, Pavilion 217 16100 Prague 6 Czech Republic (Tel: 0042-2-330-47568; Fax: 0042-2-316238)), 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) cosmopolitism, 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 individualization of Western countries, & a second tendency emphasizes separation from the rest of the postcommunist world. These 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: 81-41742-1141; Fax: 81-41742-9300)), 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 (1939-1945) reinforced the nativist ideology 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, Shizumi (Inst for Health & Sport Sciences U Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305 Japan (Tel: 81-298-53-670; Fax: 81-298-53-6730)), 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
Sathyamarayanan, 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 of distinct character of Indian university system of education, hierarchy of 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
Sathyamarayanan, 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 (Cheppial)—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, & women's active participation in decision making as a result of irrigation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29472 / ISA / 1994 / 9733
Satzzewich, Vic & Mahood, Linda (Dept Sociology U Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4 (Tel: 403-329-2247; 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 administering this historic Indian 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 process 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: 0733-678446; 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 10:1 cannot exist given 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 professional identity 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.)

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.)

A theoretical framework capable of accounting for the strategic developmental 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.)

The mandatory regulation of retirement at age 58 from government service in India is the crucial problem faced by retirees, as retirement denies them access to financial & social supports. Here, examined are the post-retirement mortality patterns & differentials of persons who retired from active service at the normal retirement age under a formal manditory 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.)

The critique of parties in the United States: Representation, Participation & Accountability. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 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.)

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 & estrangement, long been employed to mask the various aspects 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 with which they are to be constrained. (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
Schaft, Maria (Dept Sociology Janus Pannonus 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 evidenced only in the 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 Bundesanstalt, Gust-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, i.e., 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 methodologically: (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: 0345-3880870; Fax: 0345-3880872), Eastern Women in the Unified Germany. Modernisation or De-Modernisation in Gender Stratification?
† Explores the question of gender stratification in the 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 individual 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 exclusion in calculation. In the case of women, 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
Schepp, Harm J. C. (European University Instit, I-50016 San Donato di Fiesole Florence Italy (Tel: 055-502912)), 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 atomistic branches. Further, the concept is related to recent theorizing in political science, sociology, & administration science as to the functional differentiation of state & 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: 0482-319230; Fax: 34-4069)), Non-Governmental Organizations in Latin America.
© Complete paper available from SociologyExpress. 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. Problems in connection with the creation of the NGO 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 Insti 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, & antimunism. 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 (e.g., 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.)
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Presents results of case study research on human rights violations in the former American Dilemma. Gunnar Myrdal stated that "America has a Negro problem." Here, fifty years later, the problem of a second-order ethnically marginalized 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. Focussing 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.)

Schiffer, Sueli Ramos & Silva, Ricardo Toledo (U Sao Paulo, 05008-900 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.

Schindler, Anamaria Cristina (U Sao Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil [Tel: 011-211-0001; 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.)

Schloz, Rudiger (Studien- & Planungsgruppe Kirchenamt EKD, Herrenhauser 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 opinions, 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.)

Schmid, Alex (Rijks U Leiden, NL-2333 AK Netherlands [Tel: 071-2737861; 071-2737781]), 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 achieves a more objective measure of human rights performance. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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.)

Schmidt, Susanne U. & Werle, Raymond (Max-Planck-Instit Gesellschaftsforschung, D-50677 Cologne Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-2241-3360522; Fax: 49-2241-336055]), The Coordination Dilemma: Network Technologies, Institutionalized and Formalized Cooperation.

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.)

Schneider, Andreas (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Bloomington 47405 [Tel: 812-339-5526; e-mail: ascenhe@ucsc.indiana.edu]), The Affective Basis of Sexual Role Identities in the U.S. and Germany: Emotional Correlates.

Presents a detailed comparison of a list of role identities with sexual connotation. US undergraduates distinguish between the roles of "husband," "man," & "male," while German students classify the same role in terms of "Ehefrau," "Mann," & "Mann," respectively. The German system is more fluid & permissive in its intrasex role identity usage. The other variables measured are age, gender, & the type of school attended. The results demonstrate the influence of educational models on the development of sex-role identities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Schneider, Andreas (Dept Sociology Indiana U, Bloomington 47405 [Tel: 812-339-5526; e-mail: ascenhe@ucsc.indiana.edu]), Cross-Cultural Differences in Authoritative and Sexual Role Identities: Methods in Cross-Cultural Comparison.

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.)

0038-0202/94 $1.50
A comparison of large-scale professional moneylenders of precolonial history, & their impact on economic opportunities for private enterprise. The phenomenon of expanding merchant capitalism, which, once market in-duced, & how the integration of the new immigrants can be supported & encouraged, is demonstrated that the transformation processes in black Africa result in considerable changes. 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.

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 related to the construction 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 influence resulting from interactions between social, political, & economic factors of Western countries & elements of autochthonous southern societies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


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 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.)

Schuurks, Miranda Alice (Dept Political Science U Michigan, Ann Arbor MI (Tel: 617-524-4655; E-mail: miranda@ksgbbs.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.)

Schoonen, Ulrike, Socio-Structural Transformations in the Ivory Coast and in Ghana: A Contribution to a Comparative and Historical Study.

An investigation of the creative development of 19 postgraduate students. Using explorative cluster analysis, two large data sets—the basic evaluation of affective meaning of 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.)

Schoonen, Ulrike, Research on Social Transformation in Sociology and Anthropology.

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 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.)

Schuurks, Miranda Alice (Dept Political Science U Michigan, Ann Arbor MI (Tel: 617-524-4655; E-mail: miranda@ksgbbs.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.)
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, i.e., the microlevel. Here, retrospective research comparing the parent-youth relation in different biographical situations (i.e., as an adolescent & as a parent) & macrolevel research are evaluated. 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.)

Schütze, Yvonne (Humboldt U, D-10099 Berlin Federal Republic Germany), Changes in Supports 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 (e.g., 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.)

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.)


In this attempt to show the important place of the phenomenological validation approaches in the construction of science (as shown also in medical research), the constructive nature of evaluative standards, & the mode of data collection used. Moreover, the model provides a coherent framework for the conceptualization of questionnaire variables (e.g., question content, order, spacing, leading to related questions) as well as respondent variables (e.g., 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.)

Seferagiç, Sigurd, Adrian Oscar (U Nacional Catamarca, Argentina 4700 [Tel: 54-833-40176; Fax: 54-833-30225]), Spatial Transition through the War: Example of Croatia.

A theory of spatial change is 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), & intrasocial changes. Focus is placed on: the new determination & struggle for the state's boundaries; the new division of labor & conflict among locations, 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.)

Segal, Edwin S. (Dept Anthropology U Louisville, KY 40292 [Tel: 502-852-8684; Fax: 502-852-4560]), Race and Ethnicity: Images of Difference in South Africa.

Examine, 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 mark 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.)
During the fifty years that self-management (SM) was the dominant form of governance in Poland, where the social backing for SM is much stronger due to Solidarity's 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.)

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 deepening of 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 proportion of males (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 household finances in a cash-based economy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

The social 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 & a fundamental 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.)

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's 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.)

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.)

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 Catalan, & 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.)

The hypothesis that despite differences in social position (occupation, level of education, family origin), those who made this transition have similar postsecondary schooling, are characterized by individualism & independence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 how these are linked to imagery & symbolism, & their implications for tourism. The first version assumes that Mallorca is essentially Catalan, & 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.)

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 how these are linked to imagery & symbolism, & their implications for tourism. The first version assumes that Mallorca is essentially Catalan, & 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.)

Enter 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 how these are linked to imagery & symbolism, & their implications for tourism. The first version assumes that Mallorca is essentially Catalan, & 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.)


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.)

Sen, Saral (Ganashakti, 31 Alimuddin St Calcutta West Bengal India), Two Poverty Aleviation Models Compared: East European Centralised Model vs Democratic Communist Model of West Bengal in India.
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 East European model, in contrast to East European, model did not fail. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

The Sinarquista movement in Mexico became a sociopolitical force in 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 specialty. 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.)

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.)

Developing Excellence through Imaginative Organizational Culture: A Strategic Systems Approach.

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prices: $5.85 U.S./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 glabal environment of the 1990s & twenty-first century. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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. Issues of exploitation & appropriate legal measures are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

A new generation of DIs is 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 competencies, & politico-cultural cooperation within the global society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 northeastern. 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 become a part of the culture. There is a gap between the theoretical notion of "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 arrangements 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)). Cover-up of Environmental Issues in Dailies of Hyderabad. Explores the role of newspapers in disseminating information in the narrow sense, conversion represents a fragile opportunity for humanity to, for the first time, separate technology from militarization. In fact, people, & mankind. Conversion, then, is the creative turning-point of which Berkowitch & Martin-wiser wrote in their works on the history 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 conditionality 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.)

94S29535 / ISA / 1994 / 9796
Shapovalov, E. A. (Research Committee Sociology 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 & mankind. Conversion, then, is the creative turning-point of which Berkowitch & Martin-wiser wrote in their works on the history 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 conditionality 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)). Universalism 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 inheiring 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, & 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.uc.ile)). 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 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 deceased 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
Shenav-Keller, Shelly (Dept Sociology & Anthropology Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91905 Israel (Tel: 972-2-883-050; Fax: 972-2-497-812)). 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.
Examines prejudice and 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 APIs. 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.)

The teacher, as the director of the Goffmanian theater of the classroom, tried to organize identities in the classroom, using the case of the Quebec government's approach to the children. (1) They were trained to change 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.)

Analyzes the process of constructing cultural identities in an elementary classroom in Quebec, focusing on how the teacher & the children characterized 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. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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, & risk perceptions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
94S29549 / ISA / 1994 / 9810
Shubane, Khehla (Center Policy Studies, Doornfontein 2208 Johannesburg South Africa (Tel: 27-11-402-4308; Fax: 27-11-402-7155)), Changes 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 that were crucial in contributing to the ending of apartheid be able to eradicate domestic micro & macro epidemics of plague & cholera. This shows that Indian villages are modernizing through projects of biomedicine. Means of coopting such practices are identified. (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 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
Shuvul, Judith T. (Medical School Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91010 Israel (Tel: 972-2-7795819; Fax: 972-2-784010)), The Bear's Hug: Patterns of Co-Existence of Alternative and Bio-Medicine in Western Societies

Coexistence of 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 & denigrate 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.)

94S29553 / ISA / 1994 / 9814
Shuvul, Judith T. & Bernstein, Judith (Medical School Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus IL-91010 Israel (Tel: 972-2-7795819; Fax: 972-2-784010)),Processes of Accommodation, Competition and Conflict: The Case of Immigrant Physicians in Israel

Data drawn from a multi stage, 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 dlsert et le defile (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. Sadel. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29555 / ISA / 1994 / 9816
Siebel, Walter (Carl von Ossietzky U. D-26111 Oldenburg Federal Republic of Germany (Tel: 0049-441-7982642; Fax: 0049-441-7982919)), The International Building Exhibition Emshicher-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 global pattern 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 rivalled 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, 1-00162 Italy (Tel: 06-8611363; Fax: 06-8552631)), New Productive Models and Professionalism in the World Economy. (FRE)

It is hypothesized that development of professionalism in the firm depends on the productive model adopted. Here, the neo-artisanal & Japa
neuse 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.)

Argues that periods of world-hegemonic crisis are characterized by A reflection on experiences of urban innovations by democratic local self-esteem & sia, thematic interviews were conducted with over 40 families or house-both spontaneously problems, expected issues of crime &s. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29559 / ISA / 1994 / 9821
Silver, Beverly J. (Dept Sociology Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218 [Tel: 410-516-7635; e-mail: bsilver@jhuvhm.hof,jhu.edu]), World Hegemonic Transitions and the Restructuring of National Identities.

5. 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 blue), 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 blue—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

6. 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 immuno-deficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome) counseling, & comparison with CA, analysis focuses on the interpersonal 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 illustrates the function 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.

7. 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. Results 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.

8. 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 more 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 pro-democracy movement. In both cases, emphasis is on the role of the special constraints faced by Hong Kong. To explain the choices of pro-democracy cities, a bargaining perspective is proposed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29563 / ISA / 1994 / 9824

9. 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-dimensional 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 Jurgen 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

10. 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-asc Hort & Germany the irrational pole, the nation-as-ethnic community. This opposition, however, plays itself out within each of the poles, such that one pole is the rational pole 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.

11. 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 Dyna mical 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.)
Decision making is the central activity of every family organization; it investigates the impact of changes in political
investigates the impact of changes in political
After the collapse of the Soviet system
After the collapse of the Soviet system
Argues that the contribution of women to economic development has
Argues that the contribution of women to economic development has

The poor, illiterate Muslim woman benefits from neither the old nor
division of Muslim women from
division of Muslim women from

The Government of India succumbed to the
colonies (neighborhoods) of TX-Mexico border communities, using 400+ interviews of residents of a relatively large
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The case clearly unveils the process of religious revivalism substantiated by political patronage of the minority community. While
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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 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 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.)

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94S29574

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.
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94S29567 / ISA / 1994 / 9828
Singh, Ghanshyam M. (Magadh U. Bodh Gaya Bihar India), Unified Political Approach for the Global Poor.
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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.
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94S29569 / ISA / 1994 / 9830
Singh, K. P. (Dept Sociology Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India (Tel: 541452)), Family Decision Making Processes and Demographic Behaviour.
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94S29570 / ISA / 1994 / 9831
Singh, Kanti (Government Women's Coll, Gulzarbagh Patna Bihar India), Women Power of the Global Poor.
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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.
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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.
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94S29574 / ISA / 1994 / 9835
Singhary, Debal Kumar (School Social Sciences Indira Gandhi National Open U, New Delhi India (Tel: 657143)), Agricultural Backwardness, Deprivation and Political Mobilisation: The Changing Facts of Dependency Relations in Rural India.
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94S29575 / ISA / 1994 / 9836
Singhary, Debal Kumar (School Social Sciences Indira Gandhi National Open U, New Delhi India (Tel: 657143)), Agricultural Backwardness, Deprivation and Political Mobilisation: The Changing Facts of Dependency Relations in Rural India.
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94S29576 / ISA / 1994 / 9837
Singh, K. P. (Dept Sociology Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India (Tel: 541452)), Family Decision Making Processes and Demographic Behaviour.
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Singh, Kanti (Government Women's Coll, Gulzarbagh Patna Bihar India), Women Power of the Global Poor.
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94S2957 / ISA / 1994 / 9836
Singhvaro, 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 change 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, & regional influence & are seen to bear the brunt of structural change. 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
Singhvaro, Debal Kumar (School Social Sciences Indira Gandhi National Open U, New Delhi India [Tel: 657143]), Social Deprivation, Collective Mobilization, 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 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 socioeconomic & political characteristics 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
Sirovka, Tomáš (Faculty Economics & Administration Masaryk U, Brno 65790 Czech Republic [Tel: 42-5-42321209; Fax: 42-5-42214769]), Individual and Social Capital in the Process of Transition as the Sources of Individual Adaptation and Career Chances
- Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prices: $5.50 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, María 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 implementation of PAR & PE & some of the challenges of 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
- 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 & 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 Social Sciences Industrial Relations U Kraków, 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
Sklar, 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: $5.50 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.)
There are many important local peculiarities in the development strategies embodied in the maquila industry in northern Mexico & the Shenzen special economic zone in southern People's Republic of China. It is argued that these have to be interpreted in the context of the local 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.)

Professor Dressler-Holohan, Wanda, Social and National Movements in Western Countries and Some Countries of the Russian Federation: A First Themetic 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.)

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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 national 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 opposition 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.)

Agents of Women's Integration in Decision-Making Processes in Different Types of Arenas/Organizations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 constrained 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
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.)

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 (1919) & the definition of ethnic group used by Max Weber (1968). In the case of the UK, & 1970s, 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 or dominant population. Conclusions for the European Community are drawn & recommendations suggested. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 Sydney, Australia. 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.)

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.)

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 gentrification 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.)

A comparative examination of the civic culture & the treatment of ethnic minorities in the UK, Germany, & France by utilizing a conceptual framework of citizenship rights derived from T. H. Marshall (1919) & the definition of ethnic group used by Max Weber (1968). In the case of the UK, & 1970s, 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 or dominant population. Conclusions for the European Community are drawn & recommendations suggested. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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A comparative examination of the civic culture & the treatment of ethnic minorities in the UK, Germany, & France by utilizing a conceptual framework of citizenship rights derived from T. H. Marshall (1919) & the definition of ethnic group used by Max Weber (1968). In the case of the UK, & 1970s, 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 or dominant population. Conclusions for the European Community are drawn & recommendations suggested. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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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. By contrast, language policies & 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 humanist 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 Polish is a core value in Australia & 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.)

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.)

The Catholic church regards itself as a worldwide religion that at-
tered to analyze the structures, interests, ideologies, & processes by which

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94S29604

94S29598 / ISA / 1994 / 9859

Smolocz, 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.

1 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 a culture. By contrast, language policies & 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 humanist 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 Polish is a core value in Australia & 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 / 9860

Smolocz, 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.

1 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 & to 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 linguicism appears to be holding back the implementation of a national language policy designed to foster the bilingual potential of the population, even 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 / 9861

Smolocz, 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 Austrian Experience of Multiculturalism in Church Life and Education.

1 The paper looks at the church 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 dilemma 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 "unculturization," 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 Australian 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 / 9862

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.

1 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 / 9863

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.

1 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 "tats 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 sub-sentences 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 time spent in cognitive & literary results that can be explained by linguistic prescores. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29603 / ISA / 1994 / 9864

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.

1 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 / 9865

Snyder, Francis (European University Instut, I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole Florence Italy [Tel: 39-55-4685213; Fax: 39-55-4685200]), Legislative Process in the European Community.

1 Focuses on the 1980 enactment of the European Community (EC) sheepcote 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
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 incompletely contested, & hence are often the object of social & legal conflicts. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Soboleva, Svetlana & Steinberg, Vladimir (Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering Siberian Russian Academy Sciences, 17 Lavrentiev Prospekt, 630090 Novosibirsk, Russia, Tel: 7-3832-353645; Fax: 7-3832-355500), Demographic Problems of Siberia in Transition Period to Market Economy.

Sokofov, Vassily I. & Nikitina, Elena N. (Russian Academy Sciences, 2/3 Khlibeys per Moscow 121814 (Tel: 095-202-5780; Fax: 095-200-1207)), Russia and Climate Change Management: Some Opinions and Constraints.


Solberg, Anne (Norwegian Inst Urban & Regional Research, N-0313 Oslo (Tel: 47-22958800; Fax: 47-22607741)), Studying Children: Some Methodological Challenges.

Solga, Helke (Max-Planck-Instit Human Development & Education, Lentzeallee 94 D-14195 Berlin Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 030-82995268; Fax: 030-82499391), Internal versus External Elite Recruitment in the Former GDR. Does “East-West” Become a New Dimension of Stratification in Unified Germany?.

Sorokin, Pyotr A. (Instit Sociologie, 172400 Paris, France, Tel: 33-1-44-41-46-74; Fax: 33-1-44-41-46-76), Which Culture for United Germany?.

Sopolet, Daglind (Groupe Sociologie Litterature, F-75006 Paris France (Tel: 33-1-44-41-46-74; Fax: 33-1-44-41-46-76)), Which Culture for United Germany?.

Sorokin, Pyotr A. (Instit Sociologie, 172400 Paris, France, Tel: 33-1-44-41-46-74; Fax: 33-1-44-41-46-76), Which Culture for United Germany?.

Soppa, Vassili & Nikitina, Elena N. (Russian Academy Sciences, 2/3 Khlibeys per Moscow 121814 (Tel: 095-202-5780; Fax: 095-200-1207)), Russia and Climate Change Management: Some Opinions and Constraints.


Solberg, Anne (Norwegian Inst Urban & Regional Research, N-0313 Oslo (Tel: 47-22958800; Fax: 47-22607741)), Studying Children: Some Methodological Challenges.

Sokofov, Vassily I. & Nikitina, Elena N. (Russian Academy Sciences, 2/3 Khlibeys per Moscow 121814 (Tel: 095-202-5780; Fax: 095-200-1207)), Russia and Climate Change Management: Some Opinions and Constraints.


Solberg, Anne (Norwegian Inst Urban & Regional Research, N-0313 Oslo (Tel: 47-22958800; Fax: 47-22607741)), Studying Children: Some Methodological Challenges.

Sokofov, Vassily I. & Nikitina, Elena N. (Russian Academy Sciences, 2/3 Khlibeys per Moscow 121814 (Tel: 095-202-5780; Fax: 095-200-1207)), Russia and Climate Change Management: Some Opinions and Constraints.


Solberg, Anne (Norwegian Inst Urban & Regional Research, N-0313 Oslo (Tel: 47-22958800; Fax: 47-22607741)), Studying Children: Some Methodological Challenges.

Sokofov, Vassily I. & Nikitina, Elena N. (Russian Academy Sciences, 2/3 Khlibeys per Moscow 121814 (Tel: 095-202-5780; Fax: 095-200-1207)), Russia and Climate Change Management: Some Opinions and Constraints.
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 Metall Plant in Nanticoke, PA, led to the use of multiple warning sirens. 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.)

Drawing from a corpus of recordings & transcripts of 70 telephone conversations, a type of interactional work recipients accomplish by using response tokens ("feedback" elements) nii & joo in Finnish conversation is explored within the framework of conversation analysis. The base environment for nii & joo as continuers is sequences in which the prior talk is incomplete independently of them. Nii & 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. Nii treats prior talk as incomplete while not orienting to it in any more specific way than the designation to it in both in terms 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: nii by doctors is overwhelmingly absent in medical interactions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Examines the emergent judicial behaviors of new social movements & the new "social subjects" who make them up. Such a study is critical in political economy (1963-1985) 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 Brazilian 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" juridical nature, toward developing a political program for fostering social transformation & elaborating theories about collective legal formations; & (3) the systematizing of data about juridical behaviors & formations in order to establish new juridical categories as a basis for new citizenship. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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. One two-dimensional area that may be pursued is the relationship between 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. Considerations are given to how society is structured 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 are given. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
context of their structuration theories, offers a more promising perspec-
tive on the role of human agency within strategies of environmental re-
form; & (2) an examination of the ways in which the concept of "sustain-
able lifestyles" has been introduced within (Dutch) environmental poli-
cies & politics & has moved to the center of the environmental discourse.
Two questions are posed: Can sustainable lifestyles, conceived of as gov-
erned primarily by the principles of sobriety & frugality, be regarded as
modern lifestyles at all? Does the theory of ecological modernization pro-
vide alternative conceptions of sustainable lifestyles under conditions of
modernity? (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-
served.)

Speranza, Lorenzo (Istit sociologia U Macerata, I-62100 Italy (Tel:
0733-258201; Fax: 733-258205)), The Search for Lost Cohesión. Pro-
cessions: 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 regula-
tions, & able to control both training & qualification of new members.
Professions, however, are increasingly subject to a formal internal stratifi-
cation that may lead to formalisms that are too deep to content within an
ormatively unified corporate body. The essential difference is that, in
the case of guilds, self-regulation is an institution typical of the model of so-
cial order known as the community, while in modern professionalism,
self-regulation is enforced from the very beginning by a regulating inter-
vention of the state. An alternative perspective is advanced which empha-
sizes that professional regulation is made possible by a mix of the state,
the market, & professionalism. Each of these institutions must be coun-
terbalanced for all to be seen as countervailing powers. (Copyright 1994,
Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
New forms of collective action have sprung up in urban areas among diverse forms of organization among adolescents are not totally excluded from the world of school groups. Other possible forms of expression include street dance music. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Explores the hidden curriculum of the U of Chapingo (Mexico) as the official curriculum projects a social 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 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.)

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 Utrecth (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.)

A diagnostic study of issues in the care of elderly people, undertaken from a feminist perspective. Oral history data obtained from 50 women covering the whole range of women's 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 women, especially married, must be organized to protect their rights & privileges. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Explores soft drink manufacturing as a prospective employment oppor-
tunity for women in Timnevli, 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) women are provided with facilities & privileges to ensure 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.)

94529636 / 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 & non timber 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 & perspective 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 should 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.)

94529637 / ISA / 1994 / 9898
Staber, Udo H. & Aldrich, Howard E. (Faculty Administration U New Brunswick, Frederickson E3B S13 [Tel: 506-453-4869; e-mail: uhs@unb.ca]), Network Diversity, Stability, and Access to Business Resources: A US-Canada Comparison.
* Traditional approaches for &viewship 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 theories that 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.)

94529638 / ISA / 1994 / 9899
Stacey, Judith (U California, Davis 95616 [Tel: 510-653-8667; Fax: 510-653-8695]), 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 centrists ends. After analyzing the rhetorical strategies of social science 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.)

94529639 / ISA / 1994 / 9900
Stafsef, Ola (Norwegian Youth Research Centre, Gausdalalen 21 0038-0202/94 $1.50 290
N-0371 Oslo [Tel: 47-22958408; Fax: 22604427]), Changing Young 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 the claims made 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 "emancipatory-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-Semitic/Jew & Enlightenment replaced by superpower politics; & (3) the relationship between critical theory & authoritarianism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94529640 / ISA / 1994 / 9901
* Drawing on the concepts of Andrej S. Tzansov (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 could include the study of time, including the characteristics that assign it qualities of space, mass, & energy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94529641 / ISA / 1994 / 9902
* 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 claims have not been accepted by people, including those in natural events that will occur in the future, rather than in terms of contemporary conditions. The earthquake threat in the US is increasingly being reconstituted 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.)

94529642 / ISA / 1994 / 9903
Stamm, Hanspeter & Lemprecht, Markus (Sociological Institut U Zurich, 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, & social cohesion; creativity & motor skills; & 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-
11 The globalization of the agricultural economy does not mean equal opportunities for all actors. Inequalities of input and output, production & consumption, lead to tensions & controversies of social interests between: food producers & consumers, food producers as a social class vs individual farmers 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.)

94S29645 / ISA / 1994 / 9907
Steinberg, 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 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 & prosy discourse. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29646 / ISA / 1994 / 9907
Steinberg, Oscar (Montevideo 44 6e piso, 1019 Buenos Aires Argentina) (Tel: 40-0690), The Notion of Postmodernism in the Criticism of Media.

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94S29652 / ISA / 1994 / 9913
Stockman, Norman (Dept Sociology U Aberdeen, AB9 2TY Scotland [Tel: 224-2772772; e-mail: n.stockman@uc.ac.uk]). 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 published in China in the early 1890s, and have had an impact on 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, and whole societies, and 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 distinctive-ness 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: 224-2772772; 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 Great Britain. The institutionalization 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, involving the employment of employees as members of the family firm & 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
† 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 "monastic" & "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
† 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: 020-525-3759)), 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 interdiscursive hegemonies. It is claimed 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
Stötting, 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 until the time of his emigration from the former USSR. Sorokin 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 "absolutization" of his sociology. The "Russian roots" in 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: 310-252-2712; 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: 44-43-607-330]), 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 working 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
Stramaccioli, 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, Herman & Oesterdiekhoff, Georg W. (U Dinsburg, 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 classical theory of the market to that of new political economy has led to a new evaluation of entrepreneurial functions. According to the classical 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 & social 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 (Insitit Philosophy & Human Sciences U Paderno, I-09133 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 Groot (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 re-examining 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 severe assaults on wives had decreased substantially, while violence by men 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 four 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: 904-392-6589]), 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
Strenske, 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 with the religious modernists 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.)
A unique feature of the ongoing transformation of the Swedish health sector is 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 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 & status. Politicians & administrators can divest themselves of responsibility, for ethical choices, relegating it to practitioners & subcontractors. The socioeconomic relations, analyzed here, are the changing relations among 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.)

94S29671 / ISA / 1994 / 9912

Su, Tieling (Dept Sociology McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T7 (Tel: 514-398-8978; e-mail: intt@muselb.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 / 9913

Subramaniam, Jaya & Subramaniam, V. (204 Chalmers Rd, Ottawa Ontario K1H 6K5 (Tel: 613-731-2557; Fax: 613-738-4064)), 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 interviews & research & published reports are used to draw some tentative conclusions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29673 / ISA / 1994 / 9914

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.

The 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 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 / 9915

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 composition of the ruling group has been transformed by the rise of new elite groups from lower social strata. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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 classes, 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
Suehr, 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 environment contrast drawings of a gentrified & a non-gentrified neighborhood, 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 renew residential space to demonstrate their individuality, a physical space that supports extensive investments in stylistic & lifestyle pursuits & a concern for the home as significant presentation of self. These particular themes 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 increasingly child-centered view of the child as a resident of a society that endows children with the right to self-determination, & in the notion of children's rights. The problems posed by the idea of children's rights for the current institutionalization concept 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 in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prices: $5.50 US/Canada; $10.00 international. Prepaid orders only, Voice phone: (800) 313-9956 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 cross-sectional data, 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 urbaines 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)

94S29679 / ISA / 1994 / 9940
Sugita, Kurumi (Laboratoire anthropologies urbaines CNRS, F-75700 France [Tel: 33-1-48-270893; Fax: 33-1-48-27-7511]), 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, drawing on data from two primary health care centers in the city of Al-Khobar. Implications are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29680 / ISA / 1994 / 9941
Sulek, Antoni (Instit Sociology U Warsaw, PL-00325 Poland (Tel: 48-22-2785999; Fax: 48-22-2785999), 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 super ego & research practice of Polish sociologists through the late 1950s. Some of Lazarsfeld's substantive contributions to Polish sociology are summarized, e.g., the recent revival of interest in his study of the psychosocial 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. Argues that 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 an industrial 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: 91-44-5679078; Fax: 91-44-4916311]), 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 privatized as a 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 inexorable social transformation 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
Soundback, Susan (Abo Akadem 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-Scandinavian. Threats to this process are also examined. The traditional fear 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
Surculjla, Zivko (Dept Sociology/Faculty Technology, 11000 Belgrade Karanbeguje 4 Serbia [Fax: 381-11-620331]), Increasing Nationalism and State Disintegration in Former Socialist Federations with Particular Emphasis on the Case of Yugoslavia.
* Discusses revisionism 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 Callon, 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 forces, has 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 determinant 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 Countries, 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
Swade, Joanna M. (Amsterdam School Social Science Research, NL-1012 CE Netherlands [Tel: 020-525-3430; e-mail: a72jm@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 the client's 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
Swindle, Ken (Centre West African Studies U Birmingham, B15 2TT England [Tel: 44-21-4145128]), The Role of Communities in the West African Migration Process.
* Provides a minimalist analytic 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 Gdañsk, 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 Kashubieh 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 Compassion and Vulnerability 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 50+, has 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 social events may serve a compensative &/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
Syriù, 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 are absent from work but avoid reporting sickness. 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
Szabo, Maté (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 rapid 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 has been an important change, but not a dominant transformation in a dominated by former Democratic Republic, & Czechoslovakia.) Sociopolitical movements in Hungary have been institutionalized rapidly as political parties, & play the role of governing, oppositional, or outerparliamentary agents in the political processes. Role of the social movements is fundamentally changed at systemic transformation become institutionalized political actors, but new social movements have emerged with new forms of protest activities in the recently institutionalized Hungarian democracy. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29693 / ISA / 1994 / 9954
† Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prices: $5.00 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 politics & social evolution. An examination of the contradictory role of 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 practices & articles in the Hungarian, European, & North American media allows for an analysis of the various positions taken by major political parties & factions on nationality 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 postcommunist Hungary. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29694 / ISA / 1994 / 9955
Szelenyi, Ivan & Treiman, Donald J. (Dept Sociology U California, Los Angeles 90024 e-mail: treiman@dukeley.sscnet.ucla.edu), First Results from the Survey of "Social Stratification in Eastern Europe after 1989".
† In 1993 & early 1994, indentical 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
Széman, Zsuzsa (Instit 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 (lnstit Sociology Jagiellonian U, PL-31044 Cracow Poland [Tel: 48-12-22992]), Civil Society and Public Space: The Dialectics of Post-Communist Systems.
† The dynamics 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 dimension 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
† Discussion has been heavy during the 1980s, in both academia & 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-
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.)

Patani, Zoltán (Instit Social Conflict Research Hungarian Academy of Sciences, H-1068 Budapest [Tel: 36-1-1221685; Fax: 36-1-1220207]), Agriculture and Peasant Movement at Hungary. ¶ The relationship between Italian taxpayers & fiscal agencies has always been characterized by mutual incomprehension & suspicion that emerges from fiscal oppression & tax evasion. Examined here are tax officials' 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.)

Tagani, Zoltán (Instit Social Conflict Research Hungarian Academy of 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 1991, 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 in periodical, summer, or winter vegetables. In addition to general economic studies identifying the price of sport participation, an empirical survey was conducted involving interviews with 6 male & 6 female students 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 expenditure within a particular sport is 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, religiosity, political preferences, & 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.)
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 F 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 appears to be the result of 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.)


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 government 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 fairer. (2) Japan's recycling systems are strongly connected with traditional neighborhood organizations (chonai), which makes people's collective mobilization easier, while 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.)

Tosac, Akio (Dept Sociology Chuo U, Tokyo 192-03 Japan; Tel: 81-425-473-8441; Fax: 81-425-473-8533), Social Planning and Social Participation in Japanese Local Communities.

Following W.WII, 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 era 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, towns, cities, & villages (total N = 1,984). Circumstances of people's participation in community planning are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Reports results of social-psychological analyses of children in the Russia Federation following radioactive contamination in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster. Three discrete groups of youth with various levels of aggression are identified, and 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.)

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 that their children will be exposed to the dangers that lurk outside the safe perimeter 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.)

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, the characteristics 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, are also 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.)

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 Fischoff, Albert Schaeffle, George Lukacs, & Oscar Jaszi. Fischoff, a Jewish doctor & political scientist, envisioned a multinational & multilingual confederation in which several nationalities could coexist & flourish, in contrast to the design of Albert Schaeffle, a Protestant thinker. Lukacs 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, Lukacs wrote an essay entitled "Contributions to the last of the Debates. 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.)

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.)

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 & Sao Paulo. It is concluded that slums dominated in the beginning of the century, & in Rio javelas (squatter settlements) appeared after slums as a hegemonic housing way for the poor; in Sao Paulo, peripheral developments prevailed & favelas for almost 40 years. In Sao Paulo, models 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 & Brasilia, planned cities, expel their poor to the periphery, spontaneously in the former by means of "nomads" who put their belongings under the bridge, but without a fixed ownership of some kind of property: (2) unbalanced

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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 belongs with them or hide them in building sites. A case study is offered of the dwellers under the Tatuapé bridge in the western 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.)

94S29721 / ISA / 1994 / 9980
Tasheva, Gallina (Inst Sociol, 13A Moskovsku Str BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [Tel: 88-10-60; Fax: 88-10-60]), The Epiphany of the Other; Beyond the modern theory of identity & identification of man, which failed in its ego-centrism & 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 constictions 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, positioned 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 / 9981
Tasheva, Gallina (Inst Sociol, 13A Moskovsk u Str BG-1000 Sofia Bulgaria [Tel: 87-57-96; Fax: 88-10-60]), Phenomenology of Painting and the Re-Orientation 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 reconception of sociological theory. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29721 / ISA / 1994 / 9982
Tatsosoglou, 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.
Here is on how South Africa has been traditionally defined as a "Eurocracy," such that while "white" 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.)

94S29722 / ISA / 1994 / 9983
Tatsosoglou, 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 potential internalized 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 immigration laws & policies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29723 / ISA / 1994 / 9984
Following the collapse of the formerly communist states, a flow of illegal 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 devil groups, are led to a temporary marginal existence. 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 / 9985
Taylor, Rupert (Depi 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 is on how South Africa has been traditionally defined as a "Eurocracy," such that while "white" 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 / 9986
Tchalakov, Ivan Hristov (Inst Sociology, 13A Moskovsku Str 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—a practical, regularizing principle of the consciousness of the scientists & politicians. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29726 / ISA / 1994 / 9987
Tchalakov, Ivan Hristov (Inst Sociology, 13A Moskovska Str 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 idealization
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—Heideggi 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 the way 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 Brasilia, 70910-900 DF Brazil (Tel: 061-3473166; Fax: 061-3473663)), Sociology and Theater—More Than a Disciplinary Interpretation.

† 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 Brasilia 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 Brasilia, 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 theater 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: a71have@hasar.nl.binitl)), 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 patients within it; however, these choices also depend on local conditions, e.g., 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 account- able basis for closing the consultation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29730 / ISA / 1994 / 9991

† As anthropogenic transformations of modern Greek society occur, regional population imbalances & the resulting phenomenon of hyperurbanization, 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 development 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, emergen- cies, 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 served for humans; if the available autonomy is defective, this decisions may then question the constraints (decisions made upstream); & this questioning must be explicit & negotiated with the actors of the decision center-work. 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 decisions' development in the framework of this elaboration. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29732 / ISA / 1994 / 9993
Tessarolo, Marielsa (Dipt psicologia generale U degli studi Padova, I-35122 Italy), The Autonomy 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 se- quence, & 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 expansion. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29733 / ISA / 1994 / 9994
Tessier, Robert (U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8 (Tel: 514-987-4427; e-mail: r25451@et.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 Que- becois society. The definition of tradition is specified, noting that Quebec has not been considered a traditional society since 1960. An organisation 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 sequence of conflict involving the Quebec government's plans to construct a giant hydroelectric complex on the Great Whale River in northern Que- bec. Despite years of often bitter debate between the Quebecois & Na- tive American societies, cooperation & agreement appear possible, with awareness of the interdependence of these two societies. In working to- gether to realize their ideals, the two societies may form a new social whole characterized as a hierarchical system, which is superior to the for- merly 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.)
The social insecurity

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 shows that the strategies of flexibility implemented over the last twenty years were based on the evolution of the division of labor & occupational hazards. This evolution is widening the breach between permanent & precarious workers, increasing the sexual division of labor, leading to them to read its products on a regular basis. Relying on secondary literature & interviews with key decision-makers, it aims to identify whether the typology was consonant with features of management processes & strategies 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 NGO 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 understanding of whether & how the state can achieve policy goals via "independent" NGBs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Social action as evidenced by globalization reveals two apparent, counter-trend processes: many social movements during the 1980s (eg, ecological, peace, anti-war, & anti-hunger 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.)

Sociology 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 shows that the strategies of flexibility implemented over the last twenty years were based on the evolution of the division of labor & occupational hazards. This evolution is widening the breach between permanent & precarious workers, increasing the sexual division of labor, leading to them to read its products on a regular basis. Relying on secondary literature & interviews with key decision-makers, it aims to identify whether the typology was consonant with features of management processes & strategies 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 NGO 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 understanding of whether & how the state can achieve policy goals via "independent" NGBs. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 & Precaution. International Division of Labor, Health

Thoman, Meenaksi (c 2/5 B Lawrence Rd, Keshavpuri New Delhi 110035 India [Tel: 011-718-0834]), Femininity and Culture: Public Images and Private Perceptions.

Exploring 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 intermingle 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.)

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 Nandy, T. N. Madan, & M. N. Srinivas 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 for 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.)

Tholen, Jochen (U Bremen, 0-2800 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 011-718-0834]), Mondialisation, particularisation et citoyenneté (Globalization, Specialization and Citizenship).

Thorney, Reuben (Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706 USA), The Sociological Construction of American Social Exclusion: An Environmental, Social, and Psychological Study of Exclusionary Housing Patterns in Milwaukee.

There are two types of social exclusion, the first being the "poverty gap," which is the economic deprivation that results in poor or poverty-level living conditions. The second type is "systematic exclusion," which is the inability to participate in the social and economic life of a community due to factors such as race, gender, or physical disability. The study focuses on the latter type of social exclusion and examines its impact on individual and community well-being.

Thomson, Anthony (Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Pretoria, PO Box 512, Pretoria 0001, South Africa), Social Exclusion: An Education Perspective.

Social exclusion is defined as the process by which individuals or groups are deprived of certain opportunities, rights, or privileges that are generally enjoyed by others in society. This deprivation can take various forms, such as economic, political, or cultural exclusion. The study explores the impact of social exclusion on education, and how education can serve as a means to address and reduce social exclusion.
France (Tel: 41 175070). Is the Concentration in French Enterprises Still Rising Up?

Explores whether the concentration in French enterprises is still rising, based on variation 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, on 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 (Heleno-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 & Entrepreneurship.

Drawing on data obtained via questionnaires completed by 900+ narrative interviews with approximately 30 entrepreneurs, creation of a new entrepreneur 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 forms of moral regulation, ie: is modern society characterized by a universal social-structural, organizational, & institutional factors that generate & socially distribute risks & hazards. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29743 / ISA / 1994 / 10004

Thomas, Trang & Hullebone, Erica L. (Royal Melbourne Institute Technology, 124 La Trobe St Victoria 3000 Australia [Tel: 61-3-662061; 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, Morality, & 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 codes of society & the forms of moral regulation, ie: is modern society characterized by a 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. (Insti 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 & "Nation-States".

The intensity of nationalism & the degree of "nation-states" 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). Reformers, who led the democratization efforts under opposition pressure in Poland & Hungary, were weakened in countries with "nation-states" 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 leaders had most often invited 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 stories 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: 358-0-70139191]), Hegemonic Masculinity and Sport—Are There Real Alternatives for Men?

Hegemonic masculinity is a concept used to describe the cultural expectations and pressures that influence men's identities and behaviors in society. These expectations can be characterized as success, power, and performance. In this context, the term 'masculinity' refers to the social and cultural norms that define what it means to be a 'man.' The article examines the ways in which masculinity is constructed in different societies and cultures, and how it impacts the lives of men. It also explores the potential for alternative forms of masculinity that could be considered more equitable and inclusive. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29749 / ISA / 1994 / 10010

Tilt, 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 = 370 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.)
Explores the relationship between 3 forms of sex segregation—departmental, hierarchical, & occupational—using survey data from 1,264 females (F) 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.)

Develops a strategy for operationalizing the concept of ownership, managerial capitalism, and privatization developments in the labor market & in their personal careers. It is concluded that flexi-jobs 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.)

Trends in the Bulgarian Case.

Social stratification in the postcommunist societies does not correspond to expectations for a qualitative jump toward a dramatic equilibrium in developing & market-oriented societies. This is because the emergence of income & property inequality creates a strong sense of public pessimism concerning personal & family prosperity. Explorations given by sociologists relying on public opinion data or large-scale surveys are inadequate to account 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 on an income scale, a power & prestige hierarchy, & other measures of social inequality are drawn on to describe several tendencies: (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 middle strata (especially those of the intelligentsia & state employees); & (5) reproduction of elite domination over circulation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Trends in the Postcommunist Case: Recent Developments in Bulgaria.

Social stratification in the postcommunist societies does not correspond to expectations for a qualitative jump toward a dramatic equilibrium in developing & market-oriented societies. This is because the emergence of income & property inequality creates a strong sense of public pessimism concerning personal & family prosperity. Explorations given by sociologists relying on public opinion data or large-scale surveys are inadequate to account 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 on an income scale, a power & prestige hierarchy, & other measures of social inequality are drawn on to describe several tendencies: (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 middle strata (especially those of the intelligentsia & state employees); & (5) reproduction of elite domination over circulation. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Governments & Markets. Economic Change in Eastern Europe.

Studies 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 a) sophisticated & b) ethno-ethnic 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.)

The Selection of Autobiographies in Comparative Perspective.

This paper 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 a) sophisticated & b) ethno-ethnic 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.)

The Autobiographies of Three Women & Two Men: A Comparative Analysis of Autobiographies in the Latvian Case.

This paper 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 a) sophisticated & b) ethno-ethnic 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.)

The Autobiographies of Three Women & Two Men: A Comparative Analysis of Autobiographies in the Latvian Case.
Analyses of data from The direction of the transcendental universalizing power of religion Discusses gender factors in contemporary 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, or motives; & (3) return migration orientation—distinguishing between temporary & permanent migration. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Todorova, Nonka Bogomilova (Instit Philosophical Sciences, boul P. Evitimi 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.)

Todorova, Nonka Bogomilova (Instit Philosophical Sciences, boul P. Evitimi 6 B-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 involvement, & their response system of basic values. Here, in a sociopolitical, cultural & psychological analysis, the role of religion in processes of social integration & disintegration is discussed. Social integration & new religion are appropriated by those involved in these processes. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Todorova, Rossitsa (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 changes concern patterns of 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 deprivation of medical professions, low social status of health workers, & poor quality of health services. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Tohidi, Neyereh (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 is 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 certain 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, & 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 strategies identified. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Toivonen, Timo (Turku School Economics, SF-20500 Finland [e-mail: tttoivonen@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.)

Tomas, Esteban Agudó (Facultad Sociologia 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' every day 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.)

Tomasi, Luigi (Dip teoria/storia/ricerca sociale U Trento, 1-38100 Italy (Tel: 0461-881429-246214; Fax: 0461-881440)), Sociology of Religion by Albinon W. Small: Its Influence on the Sociological School of Chicago. Albinon 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.)

Tomaskovic-Devey, Donald (Dept Sociology North Carolina State U, Raleigh 27695-8107 [e-mail: don.tomaskovic-devey@ncsu.edu]), Ori-
organizational Resources and Job Earnings.

1 Matched firm, establishment, & job data are used to test the hypothesis that there is a nonspurious link between organizational resources & job rewards (either 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.

1 The statistical discrimination explanation suggests that gender & racial discrimination is a rational response of employers facing imperfect information about potential employees; i.e., 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
Tomimaga, 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.

- Analysis of the original 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.

1 As postwar migration into G B of groups variously perceived to be racial & cultural, & the claims of nonwhite citizens to be included within the variety of forms. Although liberal writers & practitioners engage in constant debate about national identity & cultural heritage, & 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 post-temporal national identity & to perpetuate views of white racial, cultural, & (Christian) religious superiority. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29771 / ISA / 1994 / 10032

1 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
Toboe, Jens (Humanities Research Center Odense U, DK-5230 M Denmark), From Social Categories to Individual Nature: The Sociological Background of a Rising Eco-Tourism in Western Europe.

1 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 L'Oiseau plaine, F-31610 Le Puy Ste Reparade France), Medicine et religion sans frontieres? (Medicine and Religion without Boundaries). (PRE)

1 In the shifting culture of the 1970s in France, three institutions debated the question of life & death: the state, medicine, & religion. These institutions are 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 culture established in a specific culture is determined by one particular politics & ethic, & sometimes religion. It is necessary to pay attention to cultural boundaries. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29774 / ISA / 1994 / 10035
Torenvlied, René & Flasche, Andreas (ICS, Grote Rozenstr 31 Groningen NL-9712 TG Netherlands (Tel: 31-50-636261/ Fax: 37-50-636262)), Conditions for and Forms of Instability in Outcomes of Decision-Making in Policy Networks.

1 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' survival 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.)

0038-0202/94 $1.50 307
Törs, 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 modernity in 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.)

Tòrres, Liv (Norwegian Centre Applied Social Sciences, PO Box 2947 Toyan N-0608 Oslo [Tel: 47-22-676000; Fax: 47-22-676022]), Unions as Social Capital: 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 membership rates linked to economic inequalities, 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.)

Toscano, Mario Aldo (Dpt scienze sociali U Pisa, I-56100 Italy [Tel: 0039-50-301606; Fax: 0039-50-301605]), 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 sense. It isargued 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, 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.)

Touraine, Alain (Centre analyse interventions sociologiques, 54 bd Raspiol 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 & orientations of all different ways of constructing social conflicts that contribute 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.)

Toschchenko, Zhan Terentievich (Union Sociological Associations, Frunzenskaya av 36-364 Moscow 119146 Russia [Tel: 095-242-04-27; Fax: 095-331-03-74]), Refugees in Russia as the Problem of Social Dystaster. ♦️ 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, war situation, & 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 economi c mystification 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.)

Tosti, 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.)

Touraine, Alain (Centre analyse interventions sociologiques, 54 bd Raspiol 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 & orientations of all different ways of constructing social conflicts that contribute 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.)
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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

Trappenciere, Ilze (Instit Philosophy & Sociology Latvian Academy Sciences, Meisteru 10 LV-1940 Riga (Tel: 3712-216781; e-mail: ilze@fsi.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 = 1,255). 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, household composition, & children. 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


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 & analytical 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 viewing legal practice as a "closed" 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 Filosofia & 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 (Kristevan, Kunzle, & Ginzburg), the pertinence of the different categories employed, as well as the theoretical fields en-acted 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 Bosporus U, TR-80015 Bebek Istanbul Turkey (Tel: 00-90-216-322302; Fax: 00-90-216-3235731)), 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 aged 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 phrase 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


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 (Télec-Université U Quebec, 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 (Téléc-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

Trepes, 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 "ur- geney 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.
in Western Europe are considered, involving interviews with users in 7 European movements; 400 psychiatrists & social workers in 11 countries; & sociologists, working as experts & theorists 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, Swetlana (Rhône 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, descriptiv/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) adopt special English language for special purposes in international (external) exchanges; & (3) use artificial links for both 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
† 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 (multikill) 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, i.e., 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
Trigilia, Carlo, Shifting Boundaries between Center and Periphery: New Micro-Macro Links?.
† Current trends in the political economy of industrialized countries have reduced the anomie 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 have 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.)

94S29795 / ISA / 1994 / 10056
† Although literature on 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 definitions of what quality should be. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29796 / ISA / 1994 / 10057
Trivizas, Eugene & Davies, Christie (U Reading, Whiteknights RG22A 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 intrusión 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
† In social science, most concepts are vague & ambiguous. Further, measuring those concepts necessitates dubious operationalization on disparate scales, & those 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; (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 Institut, 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.
† Although literature on 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 definitions of what quality should be. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
There are two principal approaches to the body in contemporary social theory: (1) the notion that the body represents social relations and that human bodies have a metaphoricity 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 is 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.)

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.

1 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 a merely local culture in the context of global politics. The so-called "Islamization 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.)

Turner, Bryan S. (Faculty Arts Deakin U, Geelong Victoria 3217 Australia (Tel: 61-52-272805; Fax: 61-52-272301)), Postmodern Civil Societies.

1 Defends the concept of the postmodernization of politics & political identities against alternative frameworks such as Ulrich Beck's Risk Society or Anthony Giddens' 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 differentiation & 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 localization, contextualism, & difference is thus the mirror of the diversification of the cultural basis of the political 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, 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.)

Turner, Ralph H. (1126 Chautauqua Blvd, Pacific Palisades CA 90272 (Tel: 1-310-454-8713; Fax: 1-310-206-3380)), Social Psychological Consequences of Role Change: The Case of American School Teachers.

1 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-
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 relevant & to show the kind of resistance & ultimate adjustments to role change they underwent. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

11 Examines the distinction between habit & to show the kind of resistance & ultimate adjustments to role change they underwent. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

11 Examines the distinction between habit & to show the kind of resistance & ultimate adjustments to role change they underwent. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Tuurne, Ralph H., (1126 Chataqua Blvd, Pacific Palisades CA 90272 (Tel: 1-310-434-8713; Fax: 1-310-206-9838)), Selective Desen- sitize in Rioting.

† Addresses the question of how participants in US race riots can be desen\- sensitized to the consequences of their actions, whether in physical vio- lence, vandalizing & burning, or looting, especially in their own neigh- borhoods. 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 & "ritu- als 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.)

† Discusses the use of time-budget methodology in gerontological re- search. It is suggested that this methodology allows identification of the various allocations of time to each activity can be obtained through par- ticipation, observation or questionnaires & scaling techniques. The discus- sion draws on data obtained from the Canadian Aging Research Network (CARNET) Research Project. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

† Discusses the use of time-budget methodologies in gerontological re- search. 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, loca- tion, & the social networks involved. Furthermore, information on sec- ondary activities & on the social context of an activity can also be ob- tained. The integration of subjective data to assess the meaning of the various allocations of time to each activity can be obtained through par- ticipant observation or questionnaires & scaling techniques. The discus- sion draws on data obtained from the Canadian Aging Research Network (CARNET) Research Project. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
An examination of the link between processes of social mobility and reports on the 1988/89 time-use survey conducted by the National Women Entrepreneurs of Karnataka—Sign of Growing Informatory Labour.

Reports on the 1988/89 time-use survey conducted by the National Women Entrepreneurs of Karnataka—Sign of Growing Informatory Labour. The role of women entrepreneurs than merely economic ones. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Since the 1980s, care has been analyzed as both labor and love. Cross-national data from Europe & North America are used to show how caregivers in the domestic domain, traditionally unwaged, are increasingly paid, in the form of symbolic wages or through the benefits system. 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.)

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 & pre-requisite 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-a-vis each other. AA Tr & Modified by R. Jaramillo (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Reports of a study of the social epidemiology & prodigal diagnostic 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 incoherence, who are characterized by 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 socio-cultural factors. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Since the 1980s, care has been analyzed as both labor & love. Cross-national data from Europe & North America are used to show how caregivers in the domestic domain, traditionally unwaged, are increasingly paid, in the form of symbolic wages or through the benefits system. 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.)

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.)

A reduced index is constructed, & 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 debates about the nature of work within the domestic domain. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)
Relative deprivation and militancy in Mamelodi–A South African Township.

Relative deprivation is investigated, and 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 paternalistic relative deprivation, dissatisfaction with the community, beliefs that they were entitled to better living conditions, acceptance of participation in protest activities, and living conditions. Findings reveal statistically significant relationships between the experience of relative deprivation and class position, age, and participation in decision making. No statistically significant relationship between relative deprivation and militancy could be established. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Relative Deprivation

94S29826 / ISA / 1994 / 10087
Lys, Tina (Dept Sociology U South Africa, Pretoria 0001 [Tel: 012-429-6510; e-mail: wysjy@alpfa.unisa.ac.za]), Relative Deprivation and Militancy in Mamelodi–A South African Township.

94S29827 / ISA / 1994 / 10088
Vaas, Markien (Instit Social Research, Munthes Gate 31 N-0260 Oslo Norway [Tel: 47-22-55-4510; Fax: 47-22-43-135]), 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 & Dhonsta, 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
Vagno, Denny A. (Sweden Inst Soc 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 Health?

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; ischemic 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 Juridicas & Sociales, Caserio 311 5000 Cordoba 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 formalized organized as municipal political parties in the province of Cordoba, 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 fo 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 (Dept Sociologie U Montreal, Quebec 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, men & women, & national & ethnic & religious groups. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29832 / ISA / 1994 / 10093
Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy (Dept sociologie U Montreal, Quebec 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 Ecociology.

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 (e.g., Riley Dunlap, Jr., & Frederick Buttel) have called a new "ecological sociology" or "ecociology." Major foci of ecocologists 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-4211 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 influence 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 sociology proposed by ethnomethodology. This analysis is framed from the standpoint of social phenomenology, & ethnomethodology as one of its research perspectives is intertextually related to the phenomenon of generations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29834 / ISA / 1994 / 10095
Vajda, Julia & Kovacs, Eva (Duraneci U-29, H-1116 Budapest Hungary [Tel: 00-36-1-38-5848; Fax: 00-36-1-764765]), "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-Shoa 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 Cesky Krumlov.
Cesky Krumlov is one of the three Czech towns considered to be part of the cultural & natural heritage of humankind because of its exceptional medieval architectural. 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
Valery, Françoise Dominique (Rue 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
Valldades, 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 covered by urban research in the 1960s, 1970s, & 1980s; (2) 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 Audale, 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 in their everyday interactions, & define their perceptions of themseives, 21 rue 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 factors, as derived from the time the power structure of a social entity is present or represented, the observation relation acts as an energy group that influences reciprocal judgments. This energy is divided 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 constructing the life of the group outside sociology 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 opens 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 / 10101
Van Bockstaele, Jacques A., Van Bockstaele, Maria M., Godard-Plasman, Martiye Y. (Centre Socioculturel, 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 Sociologist: Experimental Research and the Clinical Sociologist.
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.)
Sociology 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), and in laboratory experimentation in social psychology (control of the experimentator's influence), and on the other hand, from noting repeatedly that the observer/observed relation plays a role instrumental to change. Sociological analysis: (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/conscription" concept, the working basis of sociological transference. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 Instituto Nacional Indigenista, has acted as a general modernizing agent & a promoter 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, & (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, described on documentary & interview data from actors involved. The coordination of this decentralized design process is explained, with focus on the coordinating role of the technology of ship propellers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 Instituto 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.)

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 1 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 = 3108 respondents, 43% females). 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.)

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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 Instituto Nacional Indigenista, has acted as a general modernizing agent & a promoter 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, & (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, described on documentary & interview data from actors involved. The coordination of this decentralized design process is explained, with focus on the coordinating role of the technology of ship propellers. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
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 bath 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.)

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 they appear. 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, woman have more often tried to reach perfection through bodily change. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Van Lente, Harro & Rip, Arie (Dept Philosophy Science & Technology 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, a prospective structure emerges & 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 prospective 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.)

Van Loon, Francis & Delru, 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 Bailiff's Practice. Extensive 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.)

Van Meter, Karl M. & Turner, William A. (BMS-CNRS, 54 bdv Raspail F-75006 Paris France [Tel: 33-1-40-51-85-19; e-mail: berrett@jussieu.fr]), Categorisation, 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 41:2,92879a) 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.)

Van Otterloo, Anneke H. (Sociologisch Instit, 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 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 Consumenntegendt (Consumer's 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.)

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.)

Van Wijngaarden, Gert Jan (Boekmanscholding, Amsterdam Netherlands), The Success of Arts Sponsorship 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.)

Van Wijngaarden, Gert Jan (Boekmanscholding, Amsterdam Netherlands), The Success of Arts Sponsorship 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.)
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.

V

94S29860 / ISA / 1994 / 10121
Vanandruel, Martine (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium (Tel: 32-2-6503920; Fax: 32-2-650376)), De-Construction in the Youth Value Field. A Study on Contemporary Youth Sensitivities: Proposal of a Theoretical Frame.

V

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.

V

94S29862 / ISA / 1994 / 10123
Vanneessel, Bart & Van Deyne, 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.

V

94S29863 / ISA / 1994 / 10124
Vanwinge, Fanny & Adamchak, Donald J. (Pastorisst 32, B-3540 Herk-de-Stad Belgium), A Cross-National Analysis of Socioeconomic Influences on Maternal Mortality.

V

94S29864 / ISA / 1994 / 10125
Vardhan, Ranjay (Dept Sociology Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India (Tel: 0172-541053; Fax: 371-241409)), Female Headed Households: Socio-Economic Implications.

V

94S29865 / ISA / 1994 / 10126
Varga, Ivan (Dept Sociology Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6 (Tel: 613-545-2176; Fax: 613-545-3871)), Religion in Postmodernity.

V

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.

Studies strengthened these findings. Physical endurance activities such as long distance running can thus be described as postmodern pilgrimages rather than modern sport, that are culturally transformed by a process of "pilgrimation." (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29867 / ISA / 1994 / 10128
Vanagas, Jurgis (Faculty Architecture Vilnius Technical U, LT-2054 Lithuania (Tel: 3702-76-58-68; Fax: 3702-22-60-57)), Urban Renewal: Social Consequences.

94S29868 / ISA / 1994 / 10129
Vasilev, Laszlo A. (Otto-Friedrich-U Bamberg, D-96045 German Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 0951-863-2596; Fax: 0951-35-996)), Value of Children in Modern Society.
The concept of "tuition" is analyzed from a sociological standpoint as a system of interactions surrounding a child from birth that generates social and ethnic disputes. Time series over the last decades show modest increases 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; and (3) happiness is a social construction. These theories are considered and 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.)

Policies of compensatory discrimination for the backward classes, particularly the policy of reservations in higher and professional education, have been the subject of heated debate and the source of violent conflict in India. An effort is made here to critically examine the role of the policy of reservations in equalizing opportunities and outcomes for the scheduled castes, especially the neo-Buddhists who constitute both a "backward" class and an ethnic minority. Critical issues related to the access, integration, and acceptance of the scheduled castes in elite echelons of the university education system are explored, along with these castes' changing social status and social identity, identifying both facilitators and constraints to change. Data are drawn from a variety of primary and secondary sources—empirical studies, government reports, in-depth interviews, and personal observations. Implications for the debate about the equalizing effects of compensatory policy in education, and more fundamentally, about education's questionable role as an instrument of equality and social justice in an increasingly unequal society like India, are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

In keeping with India's National Education Policy's commitment to gazing 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.)
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 Veridian, & African cultural literatures. One of the main conclusions is that while these literatures became distinct from the Portuguese literary tradition, they featured cultural characteristics & vages inherits from Portuguese colonialism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29876 / ISA / 1994 / 10137

Vergati, Stefania (Dipt 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.R.:

† 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 multilateral 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: 0032-16-28-32-62]), 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 Insti English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad 500007 India [Tel: 0091-40-868141; Fax: 0091-40-868042]), Codeswitching or Switching of Codes: A Sociolinguistic Resource in a Multilingual Setting.

† Attempts to describe how English-based bi/multilingualism generates codeswitching that is regulated by a network of mutually defined rules of sociogrammar & allows the switchers a multifocal view of the universe. Analysis of “languages in contact” in India shows that a successful system of switching is dependent on 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 & intralingual switching is inherently incapable of capturing the principles underlying the linguistic performance of people in a pluri-cultural society. Effective selection, order, & sequencing 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:

† An overview of the development of various models for analyzing categorical data, a general approach is presented that combines functional expansion 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 & data to model the mechanism causing the nonresponse. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29880 / ISA / 1994 / 10141

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:

† 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 ethnocentric way of life & urban practices. With the intensification of flexible accommodation 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 reproduction. New roles & switching of code (eg, colonial, aboriginal 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: 47-09-129-04-00; Fax: 07-09-129-06-01]), Impact of Modern Information Technology on the Qualification System of Planning Professions: Intellectual Differentiation in Face of the New Urban Entrepreneurship:

† 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 ethnocentric way of life & urban practices. With the intensification of flexible accommodation 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 reproduction. New roles & switching of code (eg, colonial, aboriginal populism) emerging with the reframing of the sociocultural situation of urban life are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29882 / ISA / 1994 / 10143

Vershinskaya, Oliga (Inst Sociologic Problems Population Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 117218 [Tel: 07-095-129-04-00; Fax: 07-095-129-06-01]), Impact of Modern Information Technology on the Qualification System of Planning Professions: Intellectual Differentiation in Face of the New Urban Entrepreneurship:

† 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 ethnocentric way of life & urban practices. With the intensification of flexible accommodation 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 reproduction. New roles & switching of code (eg, colonial, aboriginal populism) emerging with the reframing of the sociocultural situation of urban life are considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29883 / ISA / 1994 / 10144

Vervecke, Monique (LASMAS, F-754849 Paris Cedex 17 France [Tel: 1-50-15-05]), Industrial Designers: Employers or Consultants. Career Strategies and Strategic Usage of Design in Firms:

† In France, the professional group of industrial designers began practi-
Secularization is a much debated concept in the sociology of religion. Following the conceptual clarification of a academic faculty of medicine and science involving a professional faculty of medicine and science, the Venezuelan Institute of Immunology, designed to achieve international visibility through the participation in international congresses, collaborative research, and mainstream publishing.

Secularization is a much debated concept in the sociology of religion. Following the conceptual clarification of a academic faculty of medicine and science involving a professional faculty of medicine and science, the Venezuelan Institute of Immunology, designed to achieve international visibility through the participation in international congresses, collaborative research, and mainstream publishing.

Venezuelan Instituto de Immunología and its Strategies of National International Legitimation.

Vessuri, Hebe M. C. (Dept Estudio Ciencia IVIC, Caracas 1020 A, Venezuela (Tel: 58-2-501-1102)), Los cambios políticos y estructurales (Political and Structural Changes). (SPA)

Describes the evolution of the Venezuelan Institut 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 and 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 professional 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 the visibility throughout the particularization in international congresses, collaborative research, & mainstream publishing.

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The Rockefeller Foundation was determinant in the 1938 foundation & early development of the national school of nursing in 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. (From 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


Criminal Law and the Environment: Potential 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 respect to extraterritoriality; responsibility for prosecution; & major successes & failures of the law in environmental matters. (From 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Vieira, Maria Manuel (Dept Educação Faculdade Ciências, P-1700 Lisboa, Portugal (Tel: 351-1-7573641; Fax: 351-1-7573643)), Recent Trends in 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. (From 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Viezzer, Moema Libera & Mulher, Rede (Rua Franco da Rocha 311 apto 840, CEP 05000-001 São Paulo Brasil (Tel: 55-11-873-28-02; Fax: 55-11-62-70-30)), 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. (From 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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. (From 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Interviews with 50 residents of the village of Matharai, India, are used to examine the role of creative change that can be effected by collective work in groups as a process. The study is empirical, based on texts originating from the women's autobiographies. The study is significant for its emphasis on the role of the media 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.)

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 life, women use as organizing principles in narrating their lives, particularly to the print medium, was very low. Provision of cornmeal was a recent introduction. The Indian government has attempted to improve the diet by making goods readily available, but the new values & practices are entangled. Perceiving a woman's autobiography as a journey from her parents' home to her own home is the idea of home as a basic structural metaphor in women's autobiographies. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Trends in 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 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 modern practice was exhibited by a philosophy professor. 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.)

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The ecological framework for the study of child abuse is described.

There has been a tendency to downplay non-marital 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 avoid themselves of educational opportunities & a desire to achieve economic independence.

A reexamination of the role of women in the resurgence of fundamentalism in New Zealand during the 1970s & 1980s explores the contradictions in their place in the workplace in terms of their prime role in recruitment, & their relegation to the private domain within the ideology. Data include library research, the analysis of writings & statements of members of the movement, & 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 & legitimation 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.)
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 management programs are valuable with respect to technology in other European countries are also considered. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Vogel, Laurent (European Trade Union Technical Bureau Health & Safety, B-1210 Brussels Belgium (Tel: 322-2224056; Fax: 322-2224056)), The Discovery of Arystdi Syndrome: Medical Approach and the Relationship between Precariously and Health.

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.

Vollmer, Helmut Johannes (Dept Linguistics U Osnabruck, D-49069 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-541-969-4256; Fax: 49-541-969-4260]), Codeswitching: Linguistic, Psychological and Social Patterns, Constraints, Motivations-Evidence from the Hutterite Data.

Volf, Beate & Flap, Henk (Dept Sociology Utrecht U, NL-3584 CS Netherlands [e-mail: volker@fsw.ru.nl; Fax: 31-30-5344053]), Neighborhood Relations and Social Transformation in Eastern Germany: Increasing Segregation or Openness?

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 integration of societies is promising. The author discusses the potential 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 integration of societies is promising. The author discusses the potential development in postmodern societies-A Cross-Cultural Comparison between the USA and Germany.
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 are crucial. For example, 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 with the specific 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 global & local technical networks. (2) Networks as social patterns indicate the pre- or post-systemic 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.)

9AS29917 / ISA / 1994 / 10178

Describes the development of interaction patterns in small groups, starting with a pre-existing differential resource distribution among participants. Profit maximizing is induced by instruction as a behavioral process. 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 1986. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

9AS29920 / ISA / 1994 / 10181
Voormann, Rein (Dept Sociology Inest Philosophy/Society/Law Estonian Academy Sciences, Tallinn EE-0001 (Tel: 372-2-45-49-22; e-mail: voormann@socio.fso.cee)), 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 1986. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

9AS29921 / ISA / 1994 / 10182
Voronkov, Victor M. & Zdravomyslova, Elena A. (Inst 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 cycles, charismatic leadership was based on the protest orientation, & leaders were identified as fighters with unjust authorities & corruption who had suffered from political persecution, & Gor Boris Yeltsin & Leonid Brezhnev. 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 Zhirinovski & Nemzov. 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 charismatic 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.)

9AS29922 / ISA / 1994 / 10183
Vosylulte, Anele (Instit Philosophy/Society/Law, Vilnius LT-2600 Lithuania), The Features of Pilgrimage in Lithuania.

In 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 Tatar 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.)

9AS29923 / 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," but 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 as 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.)
The roots of human rights (HR) in the ancient civilizations of the Mediterranean (ancient Greece & Rome) and in the ancient Hebrew 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 Hebrew culture is relativized within the framework of the approaches 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 towards social groups and typical social groups than towards individuals. (4) There is evidence of the existence & application of basic & fundamental HR. It is concluded that HR of the ancient Hebrew culture constituted a starting-point for development of the ideas of peace & universal society. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 one another. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 PES 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.)

Wada, Kiyoshi (Division Drug Dependence & Psychotrope Drug Clinical Research National Inst Mental Health, 1-7-3 Kohodai Ichikawa-shi Chiba 272 Japan [Tel: 81-473-72-0141; Fax: 81-473-72-2900]), Cigarettes as a "Gateway Drug" for Junior High School Students in Japan.

In order to estimate the prevalence & relationship between cigarette smoking & solvent inhalation among junior high school students in Japan, 5,240 junior high school students ages 12-15 were surveyed. Results reveal that: (1) 30.5% of males (Ms), 13.3% of females (Fs), & 22.2% of all students 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 & 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.)
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 social scientific knowledge. & The social scientific optimism of the postmodernist 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.)

Walllin, Nicholas S. R. (Postgraduate Research School Architecture Oxford Brooks U. Headington OX3 0GB GB [Tel: 0865-482323; 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 a step-by-step comparative analysis of data from questionnaires, structured interviews, & secondary sources covering the three fundamental procedures of the self-build process, i.e., funding, design, & management.
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It is concluded that these innovations have succeeded in increasing affordability. However, funding, design, & management are highly interdepen-
dent on the physical & organization 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.)

Walsh, Vivien, Niosis, Jorge & Mustar, Philippe (School Management U Manchester, M60 1QD England), A Comparative Analysis of New Biotechnology Firms: The UK, Canada and France.

1. 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.)

Walton, Jorge (CEIL, Pena 2690 1425 Buenos Aires Argentina (Tel: 1-805-8620; Fax: 1-952-5273)), French Technologies in Tierra del Fuego: The Relational Conditions of Technological Adaptation.

1. Describes a successful process of technological transfer, 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.)

Walton, 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.

1. 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 (Familienleibbilder), 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.)

Walton, John (Dept Sociology U California, Davis 95616 (Tel: 916-752-0782; Fax: 916-752-8853)), Class, Action, and Identity.

1. 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 lesss prominently 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 clairy 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.)

Walton, John (Dept Sociology U California, Davis 95616 (Tel: 916-752-0782; Fax: 916-752-8853)), State, Culture, and Collective Action: Notes on the Theory of Social Movements.

1. Recommends a new direction for 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 parallel among movements, eg, opposition to structural adjustment & support for democratic transition. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Walzer, Norman C. & P'ing, Poh C. (518 Stipes Hall, Macomb IL 61455 (Tel: 309-298-1031; e-mail: walfzen@ecmail.wiu.bgsu.edu)), Incentives and Employment Changes in US Cities: A Determinants Model.

1. 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.)

Wanat, Stanislaw (Akademia Wyohowania Fizyoznego, uj Marymonka 34 Warsaw Poland (Tel: 614-92-37)), The Social Aspects of Illegal Doping in Sports.

1. Examines the social aspects of illegal doping among 533 athletes of various disciplines, based on empirical data collected 1990-1992. Results indicate that So, 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.)

Wang, Jen-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.

1. 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 Kuominjiang (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.)

Wang, Juju C. S. (Graduate Institute Sociology, Carbondale, IL 61455 (Tel: 309-298-1031; e-mail: walzern@cccmail.wiu.bgsu.edu)), State, Culture, and Collective Action: Notes on the Theory of Social Movements.

1. 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, regions, & activities to environmentally defensible ones is discussed. Garbage, archaeology & anxiety mapping are used to measure the environmental territory of the research communities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)
Though the literature on brain drain focuses on imbalances among job opportunities, living standards, and social-family ties between sending and 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.)

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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 & has attacked women's perceived economic subordination & their own value. It is concluded that women's position will deteriorate if the gender hierarchy is strengthened. 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.)

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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.

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.)

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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.


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' dissatisfaction 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.)
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racies. It is argued that advanced democracies (ADs) can be compared only within a global perspective. Due to the task of economic growth and welfare needs of an aging population, while corresponding 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 postindustrial, postmodern, & postnational trends. Finally, ADs, especially large territorial and hilly regions, face the challenge of cosmopolitanism & must work toward global democratization & sustainable development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Watanuki, Joji (Sophia U, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 102 Japan [Tel: 03-3238-3561], 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.)


Weede, Erich (Forschungsinst Soziologie, Lindenburger Allee 15 D-53093 Cologne Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49-221-470-3952; Fax: 49-221-4705180]), Future Hegemonic Rivalry between China and the West?

Wehrle-Einhorn, Juanita L. & Wehrle-Einhorn, Robert J. (Affirmative Actions Programs Wright State U, Dayton OH 45435 [Tel: 513-873-3207; Fax: 513-476-4289]), Diversity, Stress, and Workplace Conflict Resolution: The Role of Mediation and Mediation Training.

Wehrle-Einhorn, Juanita L. & Wehrle-Einhorn, Robert J. (Affirmative Actions Programs Wright State U, Dayton OH 45435 [Tel: 513-873-3207; Fax: 513-476-4289]), Diversity, Stress, and Workplace Conflict Resolution: The Role of Mediation and Mediation Training.

White, 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.


Worthington, Charles W., Jr. (Dept of Psychology The Ohio State University Columbus OH 43210), Theories of Personal Growth: A Review of Research on the Meaning of Life and Self-Enhancement.

Wu, Wei-Ying & Zhou, Honghui (Dept Sociology Peking U, Beijing 100871 PRC), Social Change and Social Integration in China: An Exploration of the 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.)
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 Fed-
eral Republic Germany [Tel: 030-838-4768; Fax: 030-838-4142]),
Problems of the Institutionalization of Work Councils in East Ger-
man 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 phe-

94S29966 / ISA / 1994 / 10230
Wekerle, Gerda R. (Faculty Environmental Studies York U. North Dunedin, Ontario M3J 1P3, Canada) (Tel: 416-736-5252; e-mail: es050020@orion.yorku.ca),

In Canada, women's organizations & groups have accessed federal & provincial social housing programs to develop permanent housing de-
signed & managed by & for women. This housing is located in both ur-
ban & rural areas & is found in all ten provinces. A decade of experience 
with housing developed by a diverse range of women highlights the myri-
ad 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 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: 0033-1-40251066; 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 adminis-
tration, & points out the importance of feelings of powerlessness, suspi-
sion, or shame concerning the service relation. Explored is how to restitute
this dimension of what the actors do, & with which methodological implica-
tions. The empirical investigations recently imported in French sociologi-
cal developments from Anglo-Saxon constructivism, interactionism,
& ethnemethodology attempt to address this dimension, but the extent to
which they are still compatible with more established approaches is ques-
tioned. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights re-
erved.)

94S29971 / ISA / 1994 / 10232
Wellman, Barry & Potter, Stephanie (Centre Urban & Community
Studies U Toronto, Ontario MSS 1A1 [Tel: 416-978-3930; Fax:
416-978-7162]),
The Elements of Personal Community Networks.

To transcend neighborhood & kinship boundaries in the study of com-
munities, analysts have been studying personal communities—the ego-
centered interpersonal networks of urbanites. Focus is on whether it is
possible 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 com-
munities. Findings indicate 4 principal elements: kinship/friendship,
contact, range, & intimacy. This typology may be analogous to Parmson's
genral AGIL formulation for social systems. (Copyright 1994, Socio-
logical Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S29972 / ISA / 1994 / 10233
Wellman, David (Instit Study Social Change U California, Berkeley
94720 [Tel: 510-643-7238]), From Exil to Illness: Medicalizing Rac-
ism.

Focusing critically on the construction of racism as disease, exami-
ines 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 poli-
cies, & focusing on CA legislation & its impact on the Los Angeles Uni-

0038-0202/94 $1.50
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.)

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.

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.

Weyrer, Robert. (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.

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, & (3) the arena of political activity, & (3) the interaction of the mental health environment & its organizations. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Whitley, Richard D. (Manchester Business School, Booth St West M15 6PB England (Tel: 44-61-275-6366; Fax: 44-61-275-6598)), Enterprise Type and Strategic Choices in the Emerging Hungarian Market Economy.

Whitley, Richard D., Henderson, Jeffrey, Lengyl, György & Csabán, Laszlo (Manchester Business School, Booth St West England M15 6PB (Tel: 44-61-275-6366; Fax: 44-61-275-6598)), The Role of Dominant Institutions in Structuring the Incorporation of Formal Knowledge into High Level Expertise and Work Jurisdictions.

Wieland, Norbert (Harsewinkelgasse 4, D-48143 Münster Federal Republic Germany), The Identification of Group Effect by Multilevel Models.

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.

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.

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.)

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 Dutch Roman-Catholic Home during the Fifties.

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 Dutch Roman-Catholic Home during the Fifties.

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 Dutch Roman-Catholic Home during the Fifties.
caretakers—most women—tried to influence the organization of sexuality, reproduction, & child care, & thereby gender & intergenerational relationships. Research includes primary sources, e.g., personal files on child care, & minutes of deliberations among caretakers & the managing committee, & annual reports. The theoretical notions are developed in accordance with the ground 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.)

W

Wenzlau, Kowek (Inst 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.)

WiesioIrka, Michel (CADIS-EHESS, 54 blvd Raspail F-75006 Paris France (Tel: 49-54-24-27; Fax: 49-54-05-91)), 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, & deep changes concerning national identities. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Wiggins, Richard D. & Wale, Chris (Social Statistics Research Unit City U, London ECIV OHB England (Tel: 071-477-8000; Fax: 071-477-8538)), 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 generation 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.)

Whittof 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 croises de l'Est et du Sud: comparaison europeennes (Crossed-Migrant 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 immigration policies of Western European countries? Are these questions need to take account of recent global changes, e.g., 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 Europe, 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.)

Wilkin, Ehliert (Dept Social Sciences U Osnabruck, 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.)

Wilkin, Mary E. (Dept Sociology U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia (Tel: 067-73-2937; e-mail: mmw@metz.une.oz.au)), 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 differences 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 analytical distinctions for understanding cross-border systems is examined by 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.)
An attempt is made to translate an analysis of gender, race, and 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 and expectations, all rooted in the historically and nationally specific interrelations of capitalism, patriarchy, and imperialism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

Willems, Helmut Eric (Dept Sociology U Trier, D-54286 Federal Republic Germany (Tel: 49-651-201-2706; Fax: 49-651-201-3969)), Youths' Service Work: 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 xenophobic & nationalistic movements are discussed, highlighting factors underlying the escalation & diffusion of violence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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 (AFWA), influenced but not controlled by male unionism. In 1993, the Qantas airline steward's union amalgamated with the AFWA to form the FAAA (Flight Attendants Assoc of Australia). Data collected from Australian domestic & Qantas flight attendants since 1980, including 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 & organizing within the airline industry, 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 the level of activism. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.)

Williamson, John B. & Hochman, Gilbert (Dept Sociology Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167 (Tel: 617-552-8530; Fax: 617-552-3190)), Old Age Security Policy: The Brazilian Model vs. the Chilean Model.

Despite the similar origins of the Chilean & Brazilian public pension programs, 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 post-cold war second tier to their own public 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 more feasible in nations at a comparable level of development. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Wilson, Bruce William (Union Research Centre Organisation & Technology, 171 Latrobe St Melbourne 3000 Australia (Tel: 613-663-3444; 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
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.)

W

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.

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 figural complexity, i.e., 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 strata within each nation-state became stronger, resulting in decreasing socioeconomic inequality. The recent increase in 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 interdependencies of the nation-states 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.)

Witterdink, Nico (Dept Sociology U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands [Tel: 20-5252225-6644223]), 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 figural complexity, i.e., 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 strata within each nation-state became stronger, resulting in decreasing socioeconomic inequality. The recent increase in 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 interdependencies of the nation-states 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.)

Wimberley, Dale W. & Hoe, Ruan (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U, Blacksburg VA 24061 [e-mail: dalew@dvm.vt.edu]), Income Analysis of Early Childhood, US Households: A Preliminary Analysis.

Household income strategies in the Third World help to illuminate the 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.)

Winter, Ian Charles (Australian Inst Family Studies, 300 Queen St Melbourne Victoria 3000 [Tel: 61-3-608-6888; Fax: 61-3-608-0886]), 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, many young people have chosen to remain in the former East Germany. After summarizing revolutionary events & consequences. 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.)


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.)

Winter, Gerd (Centrum Europäische Rechtspolitik, Universität allei 1 D-28359 Bremen Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 49421-218247; Fax: 49421-218340]), 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. In the past, the patent law has been an important source of economic & technological advantages, while the information & technology, which speeds up investment & inventive ness 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 the others' 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.)
Analyzes Asia-Pacific capitalist migration to Canada in the context of the global economy, capitalist expansion, and Canadian immigration policy. Specifically, Canada's business immigration program, which operates in a global immigration market, is compared to the programs of Australian & 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 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 (Inst Investigaciones Facultad Ciencias Sociales, 1114 Buenos Aires Argentina [Tel: 0054-1-962-9942; Fax: 0054-1-962-2531]). New Cultural Identity in a Postmodernism Culture. A description of how the debate about modernism & postmodernism has opened a new road to understanding changing cultural processes 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 & psychical distance between people of different class & rank has led to growing openness & familiarity, & a rising trend toward "unconstrained self-constraint," interpreted as symptoms of expanding social integration & identification processes. There is also a diminishing social & psychical 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, & comitant feelings of ambivalence in both women & men. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30023 / ISA / 1994 / 10284
Wright, Cecil Ysnowe (Dept Applied Social Studies Nottingham Trent U, NG1 4BU England [Tel: 0602-418448; Fax: 0035-0733-402794]). 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.)

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
Wohlbrhab-Sahr, Monika (Instit Soziologie Erziehung Freie U Berlin, D-14195 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 030-455-52-86; Fax: 030-455-52-84]). Common Processes: Paradigm Shifts and the Re-construction 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-Sanghas 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 (Instit Sozialpädagogik U Hildesheim, D-31141 Federal Republic Germany [Tel: 05121-883131]). Witnesses in Court—Credibility as an Interpersonal Accomplishment in Judicial Settings. Explores the credibility of witnesses in court procedures of inquisitorial criminal law. Discussion includes the institutional nature of how credibility is produced & 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 the outcome of the participant's negotiations, but a function of special constraints principally used to legitimate court decisions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30017 / ISA / 1994 / 10278
Wolfschläger, 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 consequence 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 Australian & 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
To explore the school experience of ethnic minority pupils in the UK, ethnographic studies were conducted of a multietnic secondary school and a primary school. Both studies involved the extensive use of observational and 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' perceptions 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.)
It is often argued that Japanese society is characterized by a high 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.)


In considering the robustness of the association & mobility models, extended in an attempt to re-characterize the basic status attainment of Blau-Druncan's concept of "process of stratification" from father's occupation to son's education & occupation using the following model for the first time period, & pooled General Social Survey data for three more periods, focusing on: (1) the characteristics of status & nonstatus dimensions of association & questionnaire survey, are presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Yamaguchi, Kazuo (Dept Sociology U Chicago, IL 60637 [e-mail: yamama@cisero.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-Druncan's concept of "process of stratification" from father's occupation to son's education & occupation using the following model for the first time period, & pooled General Social Survey data for three more periods, focusing on: (1) the characteristics of status & nonstatus dimensions of association & questionnaire survey, are presented. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Yamamoto, Kazuo (School Jurisprudence Teikyo U, Hachioji Tokyo 190-03 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. Concerning here 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.)

Yanai, Takaharu (Statistics Bureau Management & Coordination Agency, 1-1 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 preceded 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.)

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 more comprehensive theory about science are explored, along with questions this would raise about the nature of science? Is it 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.)

Yavitsky, Oleg N. (Institit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, ul Krasnokazachskogo 24 125 355, 117259 Moscow [Tel: 959-930-56-38; Fax: 959-128-91-61]), 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 center is conceptualized by paradigms of "system extremalism" & "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.)


Discusses how Rastafari women negotiate the complex relationship between gender, race, & class issues, in light of their overriding focus on building a Pan-Ethiopic Nation based on the African 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.)

Yokoyama, Minoru (Kokugakuin U, Sibuya-Ku Tokyo 150 Japan), Enforcement of the Police for Coping with Organized Crime in Japan.

A 1969 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 Yakuza, or Yakuza. Immediately after WWII there was a close relationship between the police & the Yakuza. After Japan achieved a high-growth economy the police improved their human resources & equipment for maintaining security & order, but failed to eradicate the
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.)

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). (SFA)

Analyses 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 intervention, 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.)

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.)

Zabludovsky, Gina (Cerrada Monte Kamerin 42 PH, Mexico 11000 DF, Tel: 525-2594; 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 ecology. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Zachariewa, Mariana (Inst Sociolog 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.)

Zahuar, Alba (U Estado Rio de Janeiro, 22260-000 Brazil [Tel: 55-21-2469088; Fax: 55-21-2641142]), Women of Bandits: Crime & 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 prey. 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 crinmology & feminist psychoanalysis, as well as on the theoretical approach suggested by Donzelot & Michel Foucault. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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.

Offered as a case for research in workers' education for participation. Drawing on the writings of Paolo Freire (1970) & G. Kester (1980), it is contended that effective education should aim at a transformation fo 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.)
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.)

11 Two contradictory tendencies are evident in contemporary Russia: (1) a valuing of female employment & women's education, & (2) a return to traditional gender roles. Women's employment, & especially women's education, has increased in recent years, but traditional gender roles remain strong. This duality of the contemporary world put forward 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 elites. The interpretative abilities of world system theory & some other theoretical constructions are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

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. Types of symbolism—democratic, national-patriotic, & orthodox—have been used since 1991 to demonstrate the attitudes 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.)
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94S30057 / ISA / 1994 / 10318
Zelem, Marie-Christine (Instits sciences sociales Raymond-Ledrut U Toulouse Le Mirail, F-31038 Cedex France [Tel: 61-60-4255]). Risques de feux de forets, redéfinition des identités et emergence de nouveaux liens sociaux (The Risk of Forest Fire, Redefinition of Identities and the Emergence of New Social Ties). (FRE)

1 Faced with the need to protect their wooded areas against the risk of forest fire, communities have been moved to engage 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 & Modification of: L. Levine. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

94S30058 / ISA / 1994 / 10319

1 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, Riadh (Faculté sciences économiques & gestion Sfax, BP 1009 [Fax: 00216-1-3423273]). Civil Society, Islam, and the Crisis of a Developmentalist Paradigm. The Case of the Arab Maghreb.

1 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

1 A survey of three specialized journals of sociology & management showing some 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 reassures the emergence of the sociological dimension, & highlights social agents' tendency to evade 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

1 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. 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

1 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.

1 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 & socioeconomic 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 0002 Australia [Tel: 02-232-5944; Fax: 221-5635]). Social Differentiation, Legal Differentiation and Civil Society--What Else?

1 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 process 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.

1 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 Deeper Programs in the Workplace.

1 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
Family biographies can be used to analyze the social experience of living in society across several generations. Here, qualitative analysis of biographical data from twenthieth-century Lithuania identifies two family types: the first characterized by close intragenerational relations, and 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.)

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.)

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 undertake. Weaknesses & strengths of the theory of mass society are summarized. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)


An examination of the 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, & clientelism-democrate a triad whose boundaries are characteristics of each country's political system. The model permits to describe the concept of “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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Presents oral history data collected in the 1980s from toys, together with the children as ecological experts or as social actors. (Conducted with local Bureau of Employment personnel. Analysis suggests everyday-life, interpersonal relations between group members provided into the strategies of assembling certain sociological researchers founded by professor Dimitrie Gusti in the interwar period. Insights are as a new agency of social control during childhood, means busying oneself with games, fantasy, 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.)

Zinzlecker, Jürgen & Behnke, 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 grandparents, 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 habits (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.)

Zoltán, Restias (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, the social & cultural contexts in which these occurred. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Zuev, Andrei E. (Insti Socio-Economic Studies Population Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 117218 [Tel: 7095-1290400; Fax: 7095-2481787]). The Modern Problems of Russian Graduates: Education or Employment. 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. Explained 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 Tarnbow, Udmurria, & Moscow; interviews were also conducted with local Bureau of Employment personnel. Analysis suggests that higher education prepares potential employees, since academic specialties 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.)

Zulñkurova, 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 opponent of the rapid transition to a market economy. This view is shown to be rather oversimplified. Interrelationships 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.)

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. Focuses 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.)

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. It is shown that beliefs are known only through their objectification, which is not equivalent to 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 objectification, 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.)
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.

Afanasev, Vyacheslav (Instit Societyology Russian Academy Sciences, 38 Serpukhovskaya 198147 Saint Petersburg), Organized Crime in Contemporary Russia

Ahmad, Shahbano (Allagah Muslim U, Uttar Pradesh 202002 India), Victimization of the Female Child: A Case Study of Allagah, 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

Blaik, Michael, J. (Dept Sociology Boise State U, ID 83725), Power, War, and Melodrama in the Discourses of Political Movements

Boo-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

Cleckhinska, 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, Ghislée (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), Comparing Political Systems: Estabishing Similarities and Dissimilarities

Díaz, Luz Marina (Corporación Centro Regional Población, Calle 96 N 19A-73 Bogotá Colombia 24846), The Complexity in the Study of Migrations: Elements to Initiate a Reflection on the Latin American Reality

Fiedler, Judith A., Reksé, Susan, Schehan, T., Joseph, & McQuillan, Julia (Dept Behavioral Sciences U Connecticut Health Center, Farmington 06030-3910), Beyond the Summary Score: An Examination of Gender and Class Differences in the Measurement Structure of the CES-Depression Scale

Gilsinski, Jakov (Instit Societyology Russian Academy Sciences, 38 Serpukhovskaya 198147 Saint Petersburg), Deviant Behavior as Reflection of Contested Boundaries and Shifting Solidarities

Gohn, Maria da Glória (U Estadual Campinas-UNICAMP, Brazil), Landlessness and Homelessness in Brazil

Greshof, Derien & Deben, Leon (Dept Sociology U Amsterdam, NL-1012 CE Netherlands), Homeless People in Amsterdam: A Longitudinal Research

Guddati, Padmini (Human Sciences Program State U New York, Plattsburg 2030), Reconceptualizing Family: An Alternate Solution to Family Integration into the Political System

Henry, Etienne (National Institut Research Transport & Safety, BP 34 F-94114 Arcueil Cedex France), From Development to Adjustment: Research Trends in Latin America

Ioffmann-Lange, Ursula (Deutsches Jugendinstit, Freibadstr 30 D-81543 Munich Federal Republic Germany), The Disenchantment of German Youth with Politics

Iutch, Mary Jo (Sociology Dept U Dayton, OH 45469-1442), The Major Impacts of Homelessness on Children and Families

Kersten, Joachim (German Research Foundation, Biedersteiner Str 8 D-80802 Munich), Fear and Loathing in Austria, Germany and Japan

Levin, Boris (Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskyogo str 24/35 117259 Moscow), Sovereignty of the Drinker

Levine, Misha B. (Dept Sociology McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 2N6), Development of Russian Drug Abuse

Machado, Lia Zanotta (40 rue Saint-André des-Arts, F-75006 Paris France), Subjectivity and Otherness in the Field Studies of Gender

Mansurov, Vairer A. (Instit Societyology Russian Academy Sciences, Krzhizhanovskogo str 24/35 117259 Moscow), Interrelations between Personal Stereotypes and Reality under Quick Social Changes in Modern Russia

Marouli, Christina (34 Menekratou St, GR-11636 Athens Greece), A Woman at the Borders Redefining "Feminist Sociology"

McChesney, Kay Young, Butterfield, William H., & Rocha, Cynthia (Dept Sociology U Missouri, Saint Louis 63121-4499), Underclass, or Just Too Poor to Afford U.S. Housing? A Comparison of Homeless Families and Families Living under the Poverty Line in the U.S.

Moen, Phyllis, McClain, Donna Dempster, & Williams, Robin M., Jr. (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853), Women's Roles and Well-Being in Later Adulthood: A Life Course Perspective

Molinet, Adrià & Wallace, Claire (Central European U, 13087 Prague 3 Czech Republic), Recent Migration in the Czech Republic-Transient or Permanent?

Pardo, Mercedes (Dept Sociology U Pública Navarra, E-31006 Pamplona Spain), Conceptualizing the Environment and Risk

Pardo, Mercedes (Dept Sociology U Pública Navarra, E-31006 Pamplona Spain), Environmental Impact Assessment in Spain: Myth or Reality

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Value Orientations

Values

United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org

United States of America

United Nations

United Nations

United States Supreme Court

United States

Tribal

Trials

Turkey

Turn of

Typology

Tunisia

Twentieth Century

Turkmenistan

Turkey

Turmeric

Turkey

Tunisia

Turn Taking

Twentieth Century

Taxation

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ABBREVIATIONS

& and
AD anno Domini
AM before noon
Assoc Association
Ave Avenue
BC before Christ
Blvd Boulevard
Co Company
Coll College
Corp Corporation
Dept Department
Dr Drive
GB Great Britain
Inc Incorporated
Instit Institute
IO intelligence quotient
kHz kilohertz
Ln Lane
msec millisecond
N sample
PhD doctor of philosophy
PM after noon
% percent, percentage
Rd Road
Sq Square
St Street
Str Strasse
S subject
Ss subjects
SMSA Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
TV television
USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
UK United Kingdom
UN United Nations
US United States
UNESCO UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization
U University
vs versus
WWI World War I
WWII World War II

FOREIGN LANGUAGE CODES

AFR Afrikaans
ARA Arabic
BUL Bulgarian
CHI Chinese
CZE Czech
DAN Danish
DUT Dutch
EFR Bilingual English and French
(Canada)
ENG English
ESP Esperanto
FIN Finnish
FLE Flemish
(Belgium)
FRE French
GER German
GRE Greek
HEB Hebrew
HUN Hungarian
ITA Italian
JPN Japanese
KOR Korean
MUL Multilingual
NOR Norwegian
POL Polish
POR Portuguese
RUM Romanian
(Serbo-Croatian with Cyrillic alphabet)
RUS Russian
SCC Serbo-Croatian
SCR Serbo-Croatian
SLO Slovak
SLV Slovene
SPA Spanish
SWE Swedish
TAG Tagalog
TUR Turkish
UKR Ukrainian
Clustering — a right-brain technique and process of free association, designed to open up possibilities and sources of knowledge, information and self-expression.

We can't do your thinking for you, but we can speed up the process.

You know what you know, and you certainly are aware of what you don't know. But what about all that knowledge which is, as yet, unknown?

What you don't know right now is, in fact, what you will soon discover. Obviously, what's really important is having the critical resources to speed up the process.

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