abstracts of papers presented at the XIth world congress of the international sociological association

association internationale de sociologie
This booklet contains abstracts of papers that did not reach SA in time for inclusion in Supplement No 141, the booklet that was distributed to all registrants at the 11th World Congress of Sociology in New Delhi.

The authors of late-arriving abstracts were invited by letter in July to make their papers available to all requesting them through the SA Reproduction Service, as well as online. Eighteen authors who submitted papers in time for their abstracts to be so noted in Supplement 141 have been joined by 125 late-submitting authors, along with 17 authors whose abstracts were published in Supplement 141, but whose papers were submitted later. All authors whose papers are available for Reproduction are listed in the appended cumulative index.

We hope that this small effort will encourage future ISA Congress participants to make their papers available to the public through the SA Reproduction Service, and future Congress organizers to structure their schedules so as to facilitate timely submission of abstracts with papers, so that this valuable information will be available not only at a particular Congress but for years thereafter.

The ISA Publications Committee and Sociological Abstracts extend their appreciation to all contributors to this booklet and for their aid in the cause of indepth dissemination of information.

Supplement 141-A Contents

Abstracts A - I . . . S19127 - S19168 . . . . . . . . . . 223 - 229
J - N . . . . S19169 - S19202 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 230 - 234
O - S . . . . S19203 - S19237 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 235 - 239
T - Z . . . . S19238 - S19251 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 239 - 241
Cumulative Author Index for papers
Available for Reproduction . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 242 - 243
Reproduction fees and conditions . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 241

Available in print and online via: Dialog, BRS and Data-Star

NOTICE: Claims for missing issues must reach the editorial office within 60 days of date of publication, for FOREIGN subscribers, within 90 days. Notify us, as well as the U.S. Post Office, of change of address as early as possible. The U.S. Post Office does not forward journals. It destroys them, unless specifically instructed not to do so. Issues missing as a result of failure to inform us in time of a change of address will not be replaced free of charge.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Sociological Abstracts, P.O. Box 22206, San Diego, CA 92122-0206.

Copyright 1986 by Sociological Abstracts, Inc.
The relationship between technical (bureaucratic) change in France, using 300 semidirected interviews, 300 standardized questionnaires, & several phases of participant observation. Major findings are: (1) Taylorian & bureaucratic work organization is tending to disappear on several levels: control takes place at a posteriori; polyvalence is increasing; the number of intermediate hierarchies is diminishing; interdependence among colleagues is replacing dependence on rules; & practices of self-organization are being developed. (2) Gains in productivity are difficult to measure in terms of effect on the volume of employment because they are immediately absorbed by the appearance of new tasks & new products allowing the enterprise to regulate itself better. It is therefore preferable to speak of "organizational productivity." (3) At first there is general resistance to change; then the "innovators" (middle level managers & secretaries) take the offensive, while the "old guard" (intermediate hierarchies) try to preserve the status quo. Top management intervenes to institutionalize innovation & avoid excessive deviation from rules. The entire process takes about two years. (4) The social system of the enterprise is characterized by the constant interaction of the innovators around the maximal diffusion of information, in order to exercise power. These new actors define the work organization by bringing in a new economic legitimacy. (5) The modification of cultures is based on the consciousness of the interactions within the structures. The new actors discover alternatives in technological or organizational choices. (6) Value systems are dichotomized. The "innovators" defend the idea of entrepreneurship & reject traditional reward systems. The "old guard" value the rules, because these allow them to regulate innovation. Tr & Modified by C. Waters

Agarwal, Kuntal (RGPG Coll, Meerut 250001 Uttar Pradesh India), Achievement Goals: Implications for Development.

Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 10 pp.

Despite ample evidence that social survey data can be of poor quality, reports on surveys rarely include tests of data validity. One reason for this is that the traditional methods of criterion & construct validation, borrowed from psychological testing, are not readily applicable to surveys. A new method is proposed than, like content validation in psychology, is based on the application of reason rather than statistical formulas. "Process validation" compares the procedures followed in constructing the survey data with a theoretical specification of what is required from such procedures. The data construction procedures include question design, interviewing, coding, & editing—all the steps taken in extracting & processing item survey data. The theoretical specification must be written at a level general enough to cover all these procedures. The approach is elaborated more fully in Data Construction in Social Surveys (Bateson, Nicholas, London: Allen & Unwin, 1984).

Ahmad, Shadhano & Akhtar, Jahanzeb (Aligarh Muslim U, 202001 India), Scheduled Castes—Are They Really Mobile?

Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 15 pp.

The persistence of caste structure, especially in impediments to scheduled caste mobility, is one of the paradoxes of India’s modernization. It is argued that unless there is a substantial change in the consciousness of caste Hindus & a radical revision of the values of purity & pollution, social & occupational mobility for the scheduled castes will not improve. Despite strenuous official efforts to assist them, the contributions of the scheduled castes in industry, business, academic pursuits, & the professions have been minimal. When these exist, it is either a case of adapting the traditional pattern of menial jobs to a new set-up, or of occupational achievements without the accompanying social acceptance. The democratic power structure continues to operate through & for high caste dominance. Empirical evidence clearly reveals that mobility for the scheduled castes, both in terms of moving up the social ladder & of receiving acceptance, still falls short of the egalitarian standards of the government’s visions & declarations.

Alter, Norbert (Direction générale télécommunications/SPES, 20 ave Ségur 75 007 Paris France), Bureautique et nouveau partage du pouvoir dans l’entreprise (Bureaucracy and the New Division of Power in the Enterprise). (FRE)

Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 10 pp.

The relationship between technical (bureaucratic) change & social change in the tertiary sector was investigated among 6 large enterprises in France, using 300 semidirected interviews, 300 standardized questionnaires, & several phases of participant observation. Major findings are: (1) Taylorian & bureaucratic work organization is tending to disappear on several levels: control takes place at a posteriori; polyvalence is increasing; the number of intermediate hierarchies is diminishing; interdependence among colleagues is replacing dependence on rules; & practices of self-organization are being developed. (2) Gains in productivity are difficult to measure in terms of effect on the volume of employment because they are immediately absorbed by the appearance of new tasks & new products allowing the enterprise to regulate itself better. It is therefore preferable to speak of "organizational productivity." (3) At first there is general resistance to change; then the "innovators" (middle level managers & secretaries) take the offensive, while the "old guard" (intermediate hierarchies) try to preserve the status quo. Top management intervenes to institutionalize innovation & avoid excessive deviation from rules. The entire process takes about two years. (4) The social system of the enterprise is characterized by the constant interaction of the innovators around the maximal diffusion of information, in order to exercise power. These new actors define the work organization by bringing in a new economic legitimacy. (5) The modification of cultures is based on the consciousness of the interactions within the structures. The new actors discover alternatives in technological or organizational choices. (6) Value systems are dichotomized. The "innovators" defend the idea of entrepreneurship & reject traditional reward systems. The "old guard" value the rules, because these allow them to regulate innovation. Tr & Modified by C. Waters


Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 27 pp.

Amartya Sen’s entitlement approach to famine is examined at the theoretical & policy levels. It is shown that Sen’s approach is relevant only to a modern society based on private property, free exchange of rights, & competitive exchange relations among individuals. Even under these conditions, the approach has its limitations. It is argued that the empirical evidence adduced by Sen does not support his contention. The entitlement theory explains cataclysm only at the time of its occurrence, but provides no clue to understanding the phenomenon of a country going through a long period of famines, eg, India from 1860 to 1909, or Africa for the last sixteen years. Policy issues are also discussed. Sen contends that the basic problem is the poverty & deprivation of a section of the population that is denied access to adequate quantities of food in times of crisis & is thus exposed to the danger of starvation. He proposes
eradicating poverty through development efforts rather than by increas-
ing food production, advocates social security in preference to the lim-
ited goal of food security. Realities of the existing world situation make
that aspiration no more than a dream. It is suggested that food security
& freedom from hunger, though a modest goal, is a more practical aim
in the developing food-deficit countries than a comprehensive social
security system, which in the most advanced nations of the world
adopted only after WWII.

S19133 / ISA / 1986 / 5390
Blakie, Norman W. H. (RMIT, GPO Box 2476V Melbourne Victoria 3130 Australia), Social Reality and Occupational Prestige: Assump-
tions and Implications.
- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 35 pp.
- Most research programs on occupational prestige developed over the past sixty years have been either atheoretical or based on structur-
ally-functional theoretical & metatheoretical assumptions. The field has been plagued with sociological reifications & absolutist views on the nature of
social reality. Contributors have rarely explicated either their theoretical assumptions about the relationship between occupational prestige & SC/
SS, or their ontological assumptions. The research programs contain many such assumptions & frequently use methods of measurement that are
inconsistent with them. In order to analyze the assumptions embed-
ded in these programs, a framework of analysis is developed, based on
alternative ontologies & epistemologies. Cross-tabulating answers to two
questions—What is the nature of social reality? How can social reality be
known?—produces four theoretical strategies: empiricism, substantialism,
subjectivism, & rationalism. Four ideal typical approaches to the study
of occupational prestige are developed from these strategies & are used
to analyze research programs on occupational prestige in GB, the US, &
Australia, in order to identify their ontological & epistemological as-
sumptions. The implications for future research in this field are exam-
ined.

S19134 / ISA / 1986 / 5391
Blanc, Maurice (CUCES-U Nancy II, 54 013 Cedex France), La
Sociologie urbaine en France: un bilan et perspectives (Urban Sociol-
y in France: Overview and Perspectives). (FRE)
- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 36 pp.
- The relation to space is fundamental for Ur sociology. sociology has
rehabilitated time & history, but is still too reticent about space; conse-
quently, Ur sociology tends to be considered as minor & marginal. How-
ever, Raymond Leduc's & Jean Rémy's works on the scientific status of
social science are of interest beyond the limits of Ur sociology. The emer-
gence of the concept of social space is the main theme of a trend report
on sociology, taking into account the SE & political contexts & the theoretical currents that have had marked sociological re-
search in each period.

S19135 / ISA / 1986 / 5392
Bymer, John M. (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA England), Reliability and Validity Coefficients.
- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 22 pp.
- The seminal contribution of L. J. Cronbach & P. E. Mehl ("Construct
Validation in Psychological Tests," Psychological Bulletin, 1955, 52,
281-302) to the formulation of criteria for construct validity has been
diverted into a narrow concern with method effects in measurements,
especially as displayed through the multivariate-multimethod matrix & the
use of factor analysis to estimate construct validity coefficients (Heise, D. R.
& Demaree, C. "Validity, Invalidity and Reliability," in Bur-
gatta, E. F., & Bohrnstedt, G. W. [Eds], Sociological Methodology, San Francisco: Jossey-Bass). Under certain circumstances, such coefficients converge
on internal consistency reliability estimates for the same mea-
sure, thus making nonsense of the proper conceptual distinction in mea-
surement between two fundamental properties, reliability & validity.
These questions are examined with the use of empirical examples dem-
onstrating how factor analytic evidence used to assess validity can be
misinterpreted. The structural model (estimated & tested by LISREL)
which factor analytic evidence depends may be quite inappropriate
to the assumptions among some sets of correlated measure-
ments. It is concluded that factor analytic evidence is better used in con-
nection with the assessment of measurement accuracy, i.e., the estimation
of & removal of the effects of systematic bias & random error in the
measurement. The proper specification of conditions for construct valid-
ity & the adequacy of the operationalization of the measurement,
the removal of random & systematic measurement error need play only
a small part.

S19136 / ISA / 1986 / 5393
Chen, Kewen (Western Michigan U, Kalamazoo 49008), A Study of
Current Only-Child Families in China: A Survey of 1,180 Families
in the Urban and Suburban Areas of Beijing, China, the primary characteristics of only-child families are examined in
terms of social psychology, focusing on the parent-child relationship.
Differences in personality between only-s & non-onlys, & reasons why it
is easy for the only-child's parents to be maladjusted in terms of rearing
& educating their child are analyzed. Reasons for the formation of these
characteristics in only-child families, & influences the only-child family
might have on the individual, the family, & society are discussed. Con-
trary to the traditional Chinese paternalism, which emphasizes father-
centered households & filial piety, the parent-child relationship in the
only-child family is "child-centered": the family life gives excessive pri-
ority to the child, although this tendency decreases as the child's age in-
creases. The main reasons for child-centeredness in only-child families are:
(1) The only child has a unique position in the family. (2) China has a long tradition of close family ties, & Chinese parents pay a great
deal of attention to their children. Today's parents, a generation who
felt that they lost their youth in the Cultural Revolution, also have
higher expectations for their children. (3) Parents hope that the child
can realize the ideals they themselves failed to realize. It is concluded that
children's socialization, the model of family life, the support of the
eldery, the national personality, & population mobility all face new
challenges.

S19137 / ISA / 1986 / 5394
Count-van Manen, Gloria (Howard U, Washington DC 20059), Mental Imagery: A Neglected Nexus for Criminological Theory and
for Social Control.
- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 29 pp.
- It is argued that the concept of mental imagery is cross-disciplinary in
scope, & that it holds the key to possible significant theoretical advance &
innovative practice within the discipline of criminology. Mental im-
ages are defined as pictures in the mind, held in the absence of the ob-
ject(s) & accompanied by somatic, emotional, & meaning responses.
Therapeutic applications of eidetic imagery to a wide range of medical &
social problems show encouraging results, but have been confined
largely to white, MC populations. The research undertaken aims to
(1) link social structure to social psychology & (2) document possible cul-
tural variations in & common denominators of bipolar mental imagery
(extremes of pleasant & unpleasant visual memory perceptions). De-
coded patterns are discovered among three nonrandom samples: inner-
city, US delinquents; black US Coll students; & an elite group of diplo-
 mats from major world regions. Preliminary analyses reveal that mem-
ory images associated with the continuing threat of death & violence are
the most commonly mentioned feared images reported across cultures.
These occur notably in those from countries undergoing prolonged civil &
international wars, & in those who experience relatively constant in-
terpersonal wars, eg, on US ghetto streets & in prisons. The prolonged
stress from such perceived threats appears to trigger a self-regulating
memory blank-out. If this is so, symbolic interaction processes posited to
lead to innovative conduct, empathy, & conscience do not take place, & it
is likely that self-perpetuating experiences of violence are created. A related
theory suggests that individuals who carry a positive-negative imagery equi-
librium, reflecting memory images of past painful & pleasurable events.
Differences in this balance appear to exist between inner-city delin-
quents & the MC samples. Implications for social policies & for rehabilita-
jon are suggested.

S19138 / ISA / 1986 / 5395
Duk, T. M. (Haryana Agricultural U, Hisar 125 004 India), Multidimen-
sional Aspects of Social Stratification in Haryana, India.
- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 11 pp.
In formally organized work environments, coping with the organizational Mental Load and the Cognitive Mediation of Work.


The introduction of land revenue settlements in the colonial period meant that land became a commodity, sold to the highest bidder; thus, land became a marketable asset. The absence of a role for a Communist Party in the determining events of the Cuban and Ethiopian revolutions, & the creation of the party afterward, is perhaps unprecedented (with the possible exception of Mongolia), & places even greater importance on the role of small elite groups & individuals. A consideration of the Cuban & Ethiopian revolutions also gives cause to reflect more broadly on the outer limits of the roles of individuals & small groups in social change.

S19144 / ISA / 1986 / 5401
Elshamy, Mohammad (Shibli National Coll, Azamgarh 276001 India), Class Structure in an Agrarian Society: Azamgarh District in the Colonial Situation (1801-1945).

Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 25 pp.

A new intermedial privileged level of the party & of the administrative bureaucracies in the state (including the military) & the economy. The absence of a role for a Communist Party in the determining events of the Cuban & Ethiopian revolutions, & the creation of the party afterward, is perhaps unprecedented (with the possible exception of Mongolia), & places even greater importance on the role of small elite groups & individuals. A consideration of the Cuban & Ethiopian revolutions also gives cause to reflect more broadly on the outer limits of the roles of individuals & small groups in social change.

S19145 / ISA / 1986 / 5402
The sociological debate on the situation of immigrants often focuses on race or SC issues. It is argued that both elements play a role in immigrant marginalization & that their interplay speeds up processes of ethnic stratification. Therefore, any integration policy attempting to counter such processes should combine a “culturalist” with a structuralist approach. However, these two approaches may require contradictory measures. Recent developments in Dutch ethnic minorities policy illustrate this paradox. In the Netherlands, there has been a clear shift from a culturalist/pluralist to a structuralist/assimilationist approach. In both cases the results have been disappointing, mainly because policymakers base their efforts on the highly questionable assumption—inspired by both Karl Marx & Max Weber—that in postindustrial society, ethnicity gradually loses its importance.

S19146 / ISA / 1986 / 5403
Evers, Hans-Dieter (U Bielefeld, 48001 Federal Republic Germany), The Civilizing Process: World-Figuration or World System?

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp.

A discussion of Norbert Elias's theory on the civilization process within the context of Immanuel Wallerstein’s world systems theory. It is shown that the civilizing process has historically produced processes of increased barbarism. Controlling the inner self in some parts of a figuration is accompanied by increased violence & “de-civilization” in other parts.

S19147 / ISA / 1986 / 5404
Ferreira, Vitor Matias (Núcleo Estudos Urbanos & Territoriais CIES/ISCTE, Ave das Forças Armadas 1 600 Lisbon Portugal), Autoritarism politique et modernitée urbanistique. La Ville de Lisbo- bonne, dans les années '30-'40 (Political Authoritarianism and Urbanistic Modernity: The City of Lisbon in the 1930s and 1940s). (FRE)

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 33 pp.

Ur policy in Lisbon, Portugal, during the 1930s & 1940s employed two major forms of intervention: (1) in the land-ownership structure of the community, starting with the expropriation of land under specific political & economic conditions, & centered on the legal control of land; & (2) in the use of land, through the realization of Lisbon's First Master Plan, which aimed to control the growth & organization of the city. These were part of the process of state institutionalization during the Salazar regime. A sociourbanistic approach to the topic is developed, based on a quantitative analysis of contemporary documents revealing the conditions, rhythm, & intensity of the expropriation process, which affected 33% of the city’s area during the period studied, & the exploitation of the value of the land. Two fundamental dimensions of Ur policy & two phases are distinguished: there was a shift away from political modernity, which characterized the period 1938-1943, toward greater political authoritarianism in 1943-1948. The earlier period was charac- terized by a process of municipalization of the land, but after 1943 there was a progressive change in this process, culminating in the creation by the municipality itself of a “purchase & sale fund” of municipal land. The Master Plan for Lisbon began in 1938 as an instrument of direction & control of the process of urbanization, but by 1948 it had become merely a structural plan that implemented earlier decisions on a strictly material level. Tr & Modified by C Waters.

S19148 / ISA / 1986 / 5405
Figueiredo, Vilma Mendonca (U Brasilia, 71910 DF Brazil), Small Farmers and Food Production in South Brazil—A Way Out of Impoded Technology

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 9 pp.

The recent capitalist expansion in Brazilian agriculture—from the mid- 1960s to the early 1980s—has taken place within an authoritarian political framework. Military governments have replaced one another with no labor (Ur or Ru) participation in the public policy-making process. The exclusion of popular forces from political decision making results in an extreme concentration of economic processes & benefits. One of the most fundamental aspects of these processes is the small farmers’ special- ization in agricultural products for export. In southern Brazil, small farmers stop cultivating basic food products as long as they can increase modern technology inputs. These small farmers know the bad effects of specializing in one export product, both for themselves & for the internal consumer markets, but they also recognize the strategic importance of modern technology for agricultural efficiency.

S19149 / ISA / 1986 / 5406
Foldesi, Tamásné (U Physical Education, Budapest 1123 Hungary), Sport and Physical Activity in the Later Years of the Life-Cycle

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 95 pp.

As a result of demographic changes over the past two decades, elderly people's health has become the greatest social problem in Hungary. Questions related to sport & physical activity in the later years of life are dis- cussed from a societal perspective. It was hypothesized that: (1) in Hungary, the role of physical activity in the lifestyle of retired persons has not been recognized at the institutional or personal level; & (2) not chronological age, but age-related social norms & role models determine behav- ior. Data were collected by document analyses (statistical yearbooks, reports, & autobiographies) & a cross-cultural questionnaire survey of random population samples (N = 4,000) in 5 cities: Budap- est, Hungary; Havana, Cuba; Prague, Czechoslovakia; Tallin, USSR; & Warsaw, Poland. The findings show that—depending on age, cohort, sex, social background, & nationality—chronological age is only partly the indicator of socially acceptable, age-appropriate role behavior. How- ever, sport & physical activities are not encouraged for older adults, nor are they considered provided without opportunities to pursue physically active roles. An interdisciplinary approach to health & well-being for elderly people through physical activity & sport is recommended, based on a life-cycle perspective.

S19150 / ISA / 1986 / 5407
Forest, Fred (Ternorto du M2, 60540 Amersfoort France), Communication Aesthetics or the Concerting of Art and Technology

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 8 pp.

Various technological developments in modern society & their integration into everyday life have affected behavior patterns, & have resulted in new forms of perception of reality & different types of awareness. The term “communication aesthetics” corresponds to these new forms of feel- ing, expression, & creation. The representations induced by the technologi- cal environment, which artists now seek to interpret, lie beyond the normal perceptual framework. New art forms are born that are charac- terized by the dematerialization of the artist's media, an exploitation of the world of telecommunications (telepresence/simultaneity), & the embracing of such concepts as relation, interactivity, network, & system. This problematic is examined from the dual perspective of the artist & the academic with a special interest in the field of communication.

S19151 / ISA / 1986 / 5408
Fornemann, Anton K. (U Vienna, 1010 Austria), Some Further Applications of Constrained Latent Class Analysis

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 10 pp.

Two types of restricted latent class models are known: linearly con- strained latent class analysis, especially models assuming equalities of certain latent parameters; & linear logistic latent class analysis. Whereas for the first type, a number of submodels exist, few variants of the sec- ond type have been investigated. Some further applications of con- strained latent class analysis are presented, including one application of the first model type to nonmonotone dichotomous items, & three ap- plications of linear logistic latent class analysis: (1) a model for paired comparisons similar to that of Bradley & Terry, but providing for a heter- eogeneous sample composed of subsamples with different scaling val- ues for the objects; (2) a model for repeated measurements on the same item, whereby the changes over time can be represented by class-specific change parameters; & (3) a simple scaling model with located classes & items, whereby each class & each item is described by a single parameter, additionally constrained on the underlying one-dimensional latent scale. For appropriately chosen number of classes, this model changes into the well-known Rasch model.

S19152 / ISA / 1986 / 5409
Frentzel-Zagorska, Janina (Research School Social Sciences Austra- lian National U, Canberra ACT 2601), Television Theater as a Vehicle for Social Communication

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 20 pp.
Until the 1970s, media research was dominated by a concern about the effects of mass media on different segments of the media audiences. In the 1970s, new approaches focusing on audience activity emerged. One such approach, developed by Polish & Hungarian sociologists of culture, concentrates on social communication by means of symbolic culture. The reception of TV drama is analyzed as a specific form of such communication, based on qualitative, quasi-experimental studies. The way TV viewers perceive the main problem & overall message of TV plays is examined, concentrating on the viewers' cultural competence, & the mechanisms of communication by means of artistic messages. The two groups of Rs were: (1) Coll-educated people, & (2) workers with education ranging downscale from secondary vocational schooling. Their reception of the chief message of two TV plays—Tom Shoreward's 'A Separate Peace,' & Soviet author Azemiruk's 'There Is No Third Way Out.'—is examined. The results confirm the hypothesis that naive or unreared reception of literary fiction has specific characteristics that indicate its equal validity with prepared reception. One of these characteristics is a relatively high ability to grasp the general idea of a drama by understanding the logic of the plot. Mechanisms of substitute social communication by means of artistic message, which are typical in the sociopolitical situation of present-day Poland, are also discussed.


Friedrichs, Jürgen (Instit Sociology U Hamburg, D-2000 13 Federal Republic Germany), Effects of Poverty and Unemployment on Youth and Adult Crime in Large West German Cities.

Gasparini, Alberto (U Bologna, 40126 Italy), The Quality of Housing and the Dynamics of Housing Needs.

Frysztacki, Krzysztof (Instit Sociology Jagiellonian U, 31-044 Krakow Poland), Transitions of Urban Ethnic Communities.

Sociological Abstracts
Most analysts have attributed current criticism of the welfare state to not disregarding shifting public attitudes. Social policy will increasingly restructure governmental interference. Public values have shifted from provision of social services without bankrupcture of governments.

In the Netherlands, the government is reserved about new forms of social policies. Technological advances in information, biochemistry, and genetics have made new, nondependent, creative knowledge practitioners become more sophisticated, independent, and less resistant to bureaucratic resistance. This preference is based on some supposed intrinsic characteristics of such instruments.

Research indicates that the effectiveness of environmental policy depends not on these intrinsic characteristics, but on the characteristics of the situation in which the policy is implemented. In choosing policy instruments, these contextual variables should be considered. Unlike the contingency theories of organizations, it is possible to formulate contingencies for policy instruments. Some of these contingencies are elaborated: characteristics of the policy subjects; the character & form of the supposed change of conduct; the consensus of opinions regarding policy goals; & the amount of integration of policy problems. It is indicated which policy instruments are most effective in a variety of situations.

It is often claimed that some of the special features of Hindustani classical music that distinguish it from the Carnatic system are the result of Muslim influences from Persia or Central Asia brought by Muslim musicians. This claim is both exaggerated & misleading, & relies too much on the Muslim names of several leading musicians. The changes were wrought essentially by Hindu musicians who had embraced Islam & felt free to innovate without being inhibited by rigid traditional prescriptions.

In India, the government is reserved about new forms of public policies. Technological advances in information, biochemistry, and genetics have made new, nondependent, creative knowledge practitioners become more sophisticated, independent, & less resistant to bureaucratic resistance. This preference is based on some supposed intrinsic characteristics of such instruments. However, research indicates that the effectiveness of environmental policy depends not on these intrinsic characteristics, but on the characteristics of the situation in which the policy is implemented. In choosing policy instruments, these contextual variables should be considered. Unlike the contingency theories of organizations, it is possible to formulate contingencies for policy instruments. Some of these contingencies are elaborated: characteristics of the policy subjects; the character & form of the supposed change of conduct; the consensus of opinions regarding policy goals; & the amount of integration of policy problems. It is indicated which policy instruments are most effective in a variety of situations.

Recent feminist social theory (of radical-socialist, Marxist, or liberal varieties) has developed an understanding of the sources & continuance of sexism. To this purpose, greater enduring reality for women. Empirical evidence provokes some legislative affirmation of women, such an approach does not indicate what kind of policies may accomplish a more just and enduring reality for women. To this purpose, greater congruence between social reality & empirical research is required. Some of the possibilities for the extension of empirical research informed by the recent theoretical developments of feminism are explored.
S19167 / ISA / 1986 / 5424
Hruby, Peter R. (Western Australian Instit Technology, Kent St Bentley 6102 Australia), The Situation of Sociologists in East Central Europe.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 42 pp.

Theoretical inquiry in East Central Europe & its interesting results are outlined, & the state of the profession & the situation of individual sociologists as well as of their institutes & working possibilities are reviewed. Special attention is paid to similarities & differences that exist in the field of sociology between Czechoslovakia, Hungary, & Poland. Data were collected from available sources both in & outside East Central Europe. Sociology proved to be a valuable asset for the study of contemporary society, & many of the published & unpublished surveys were considered upsetting by some governments, who therefore severely limited sociological studies.

S19168 / ISA / 1986 / 5425

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 49 pp.

An intercountry analysis of public expenditure in 14 African & Asian countries shows that the Wagnerian hypothesis of an increasing share of the community’s output as the economy grows does not hold. It was found that: (1) Income elasticity of demand for public goods is with minor exceptions negative or inelastic. (2) For 1975, findings confirm the Peacock/Wiseman’s construct, but by 1980 a policy shift can be observed. (3) Government policies determine expenditure policies when economic opportunities expand. (4) In 99 regressions, no relation between development of the demand for publicly provided services, & economic performance could be found. (5) In some developing countries, the larger share of total public expenditure is given to economic services, despite the existence of a large primary sector. (6) Infrastructure is Ur-biased in Asian countries. (7) Urbanization & Ur bias are even more conspicuous for poor countries. (8) The primary beneficiaries of the Ur-biased public expenditure are those privileged few who live in Ur areas, own assets in Ur centers, & are associated with the process of Ur-oriented development. In the 1980s, the urbanization issue has replaced more specific issues like mortality rate. The current economic policies enhance this trend: the urbanization policies reinforce Ur problems, increase inequalities, & breed social & political unrest. The call is for redirecting fiscal policy toward attaining growth with redistribution in favor of the poor in developing countries.

S19169 / ISA / 1986 / 5426
Jain, S. P. (Instit Public Cooperation & Child Development, B-113 Niralanagar Lucknow 226007 India), Religion, Occupation, Caste and Leadership Patterns in Rural India.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp.

Village-level organizations have been established as a government strategy for implementing development programs. These organizations are intended to promote people’s participation in programs for their own welfare & to encourage people to take up leadership roles. Because the social structure, particularly in Ru areas, is characterized by traditional factors, it has been suggested that the pattern of Ru leadership is largely influenced by religion, occupation, & caste. Background information on leaders of different organizations was collected, in order to describe the pattern of leadership in Ru India, & to study its relationship with selected aspects of Ru social structure. Data from different parts of the country reveal that the pattern of leadership in village-based organizations is generally dominated by the factors of religion, occupation, & caste. It is concluded that the leadership of Ru organizations has not become more democratic over time.

S19170 / ISA / 1986 / 5427
Järviikoski, Alia (Rehabilitation Foundation, Pakarituvant 4 00410 Helsinki Finland), Tendencies in Rehabilitation and Labour Market Changes.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 16 pp.

The concept of elimination from the labor market (Berghind, 1974) has been used to describe the process through which a person becomes unable to get or keep work in the open labor market. Tendencies toward elimination have been found in Finland, as well as in other industrialized countries. Long-term unemployment seems to hit, first of all, the chronically ill & disabled, or rehabilitees. The number of disabled job-seekers has greatly increased during the 1980s, & in particular, the share of the so-called socially disabled has increased. Rehabilitation practice has expanded in Finland during the last 30 years both quantitatively & qualitatively. The number of medical measures has strongly increased in the 1980s, whereas the number of vocational measures was greatest in the mid-1970s. Vocational rehabilitation thus seems to be losing its important position as a means of producing able manpower for the demands of expanding production. Preventive aspects in rehabilitation have been emphasized, with the aim of preventing exclusion from the labor market.

S19171 / ISA / 1986 / 5428

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 11 pp.

Data from a national longitudinal study are used to investigate the orientations to work & leisure of British graduates three years after graduation. The data are examined in light of selected general theories of work-leisure relations, including the work of Parker & Roberts. While some caution is urged because the data used are secondary, analysis indicates that the orientations to work & leisure among British graduates conform to none of Parker’s typologized patterns. Rather, a pattern is evident in which orientations to both work & leisure are strongly influenced by education, but as suggested by Roberts, are little influenced by specific occupation. There is little indication of the distinctive “extension” pattern that Parker suggests for highly educated groups of workers. The data also allow examination of gender differences in the allocation of domestic & leisure roles. Although some relatively minor differences between occupational groups & between graduates from different faculties are evident, the predominant pattern of gender differences is common to all graduates.

S19172 / ISA / 1986 / 5429

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 14 pp.

Figurational sociology’s “socio-genetic” study of the role of sport in the long-term transformation of culture & manners & in the transformation of relations of SC & power is discussed, especially the extent to which the contribution of the figurational sociology of sport has been the outcome of a unique methodological position. It is argued that the sociology of sport is rather the result of a thoroughgoing general sociological perspective, & conventional sociological “best practice,” in an area where these have been conspicuously lacking. Where the methods advocated by the Norbert Elias school do differ from sociological “best practice,” they should not be followed because they may be a potentially restrictive influence on the developing sociology of sport. Among such methodological orientations are the figurationalists’ hostility to Marxist forms of analysis, & the restrictiveness of their methodological stance on “involvement & detachment.” Reservations are also expressed about the “latent evolutionism” & the empirical fit of the thesis of a “civilizing process.” The merits of emerging alternative approaches to the sociology of sport & leisure are advanced—general approaches that are largely dismissed by the Elias-Dunning school. The stereotypical presentation of these alternative approaches by the Elias-Dunning school is a serious obstacle to an adequate appraisal of alternative approaches, which would be better seen as complementary to the figurationalists’ own view & research program.

S19173 / ISA / 1986 / 5430

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 31 pp.

The creation of new working units was launched by the Hungarian Ministry of Industry in an attempt to unfreeze the organizational power structure & develop a more democratic one. The program was introduced in two firms: a plastics company, where it succeeded; & a rubber company, where it failed. The program
made it possible to test in a action research program a theory of organ-
nizational power structure, which proved to be a good basis for working out an organization development method & predicting the possible suc-
cess or failure of the program. The method has two elements: (1) develop-
ing the missing management-worker negotiating system by a learning process, i.e., the Innovation Committee System (ICS); & (2) developing worker control of management through Autonomous Control Work Groups, which emerged through the ICS negotiating system.

S19174 / ISA / 1986 / 5431

Jensen, An-Magritt (Socio-Demographic Research Unit, CBS PB 8131 0033 Oslo 1 Norway), The Implications of Fertility and Employment for Social Policy.

S19175 / ISA / 1986 / 5432


S19176 / ISA / 1986 / 5433


S19177 / ISA / 1986 / 5434

Kamra, Sarita (Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India), Agricultural Development, Politics and Urban Growth: A Case of Small Towns.

S19178 / ISA / 1986 / 5435


S19179 / ISA / 1986 / 5436

Kanhere, Usha (School Social Sciences Gujarat U, Ahmedabad 380009 India), White Collar Trade Unionism: Bank Officer's Trade Unions in Ahmedabad, Gujartr Region, India.

S19180 / ISA / 1986 / 5437

Karim, Anwarul (Lalon Academy & Folklore Research Instit, Kustha Bangladesh), Women Healers in Bangladesh.

S19177 / ISA / 1986 / 5434

Kamra, Sarita (Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India), Agricultural Development, Politics and Urban Growth: A Case of Small Towns.

 Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 21 pp.

 With every census in India, so many Ru settlements graduate to the cate-
gory of Ur areas, adding to the number of small towns. The 1981 census
recorded a large number of such “new” towns in many states. Primary & secondary data are used to examine factors in the growth of these set-
lements in Punjab State, including strategic location, routes of transpor-
tation, central place functions, & economic growth. Political factors are
also highlighted, taking into account the role of the vested interest
groups operating within the town as well as externally.

S19178 / ISA / 1986 / 5435

Kandiyoti, Deniz (10 Ashmount Rd, London N 19 England), Decon-
structing Patriarchy.

 Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp.

 A critical examination of the contemporary usages of the concept of patriarchy in feminist theory. It is argued that these usages have failed to deconstruct & treat patriarchy concretely; rather, the concept is treated at a high level of abstraction that obscures the intimate inner workings of different systems of M dominance. It is suggested that dif-
ferent systems may represent distinct kinds of “patriarchal bargains” for women, with different rules & differing strategies for maximizing their security & optimizing their life options, & with varying potential for ac-
tive or passive resistance in the face of oppression. Two typical systems of M dominance are contrasted: (1) the sub-Saharan African pattern, where the insecurities of polygyny are matched with areas of relative autonomy for women; & (2) the classic patriarchal characteristic of South & East Asia as well as the Muslim Middle East, where the patriarchal, patrilineal, patrilocal complex is clearest.

S19179 / ISA / 1986 / 5436

Kanhere, Usha (School Social Sciences Gujarat U, Ahmedabad 380009 India), White Collar Trade Unionism: Bank Officer's Trade Unions in Ahmedabad, Gujartr Region, India.

 Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 24 pp.

 The emergence, development, & salient characteristics of bank offi-
cers' trade unionism are investigated, using data from the officers’ un-
ions at all the nationalized commercial banks in India & a detailed study of 4 unions at 3 banks in the Gujarat region. The SE environment of the bank & organizational forces within the banking industry contributed to the emergence & development of trade unions of managerial or officer-
level employees who perform supervisory, technical, & administrative functions in the nationalized commercial banks. Officers' trade unions have developed as separate groups, as independent or militant trade unions, away from the domination of either management or politi-
cally aligned central trade unions. They remain exclusively for officer-
level staff, & constitute a powerful third force in the domain of em-
ployer/employee relations in the industry. This divisiveness & frag-
mentation within the trade union movement partly reflect the growing com-
plexity & dissension within the wage/salary earning segments of society.
The functions, activities, & structure of the officers' unions are exam-
ined, as well as the distinctive characteristics of activists (leaders) & in-
volvedness of members. These unions are shown to function as member-
centered, democratic trade unions.

S19180 / ISA / 1986 / 5437

Karim, Anwarul (Lalon Academy & Folklore Research Instit, Kustha Bangladesh), Women Healers in Bangladesh.

 Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 54 pp.

 In Bangladesh, most people live in villages & hold folklore beliefs. Disease & death are often considered the work of devils or the result of violating certain taboos. Various diseases, including hysteria, epilepsy, & convulsions, are held to be the working of an evil spirit, which enters the body of the patient & causes illness. Many Muslims relate to the dis-
considered a punishment for sin or wrongdoing by the affected woman, who offended a spirit. These factors contributed to the development of shamanism in Bangladesh. The shaman belongs to a mystical religious order & cure sickness through ecstasy & magic. Many women shamans are also engaged in healing activities. These women healers, known as...
Faquirani in Bangladesh, & their activities are categorized, based on intensive fieldwork.

S19181 / ISA / 1986 / 5438
Karn, Valerie A. (U Salford, Manchester M5 4WT England), Race and Housing Policy in Britain.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 26 pp.

Numerous research projects on race & housing in both the public & private sectors in GB are reviewed, & current findings on the scale of racial disadvantage in housing are summarized. The allocation of public housing is the most heavily researched area of race & housing, because public housing has been seen as the key mechanism through which GB might avoid the acute segregation in poor housing experienced by black Americans. Local authorities have also proved more willing than private agencies to allow access to researchers & to carry out their own research; moreover, research on council housing allocations has changed its emphasis from the mere documentation of inequality to a greater understanding of the processes that cause inequalities & of the relationships between race discrimination & gender & SC discrimination. Research on race & private sector housing has been relatively neglected in GB, largely because of access funding problems. However, the long-term future of much inner-city housing depends upon the employment & economic circumstances of minority groups, their attitudes toward buying & remaining in the inner cities, & barriers to moving to the suburbs. From both an academic & a policy point of view, it is argued that more research is needed to provide better understanding & advice on appropriate policy responses. More positive responses by policymakers & administrators to evidence on racial inequality are also necessary.

S19182 / ISA / 1986 / 5439
Kauppinnen-Toropainen, Kaisa, Kandolin, Irja & Haavid-Mannila, Elina (Insti Occupational Health, Haarmanninkatu 1 SF-00290 Helsinki, Finland), Sex Segregation of Work in Finland & the Quality of Women's Work.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 37 pp.

The Finnish labor market, as well as all Western European market economies, is sharply segregated by sex. Data from the 1984 Finnish Quality of Work Survey (n = 4,502 wage earners, 48% F & 52% M) are used to examine whether F's benefit in terms of work quality by performing traditionally M work, focusing on the following aspects of work: autonomy, lack of routinization, the compulsory rhythm of work, & the demands for social skills. Monthly pay & its variation according to function, occupational segregation of work are also analyzed. Results indicate that F's often profit from the fact that they perform the same type of work as Ms; however, this advantage is more apparent for white-collar than for blue-collar Ms. In contrast, Ms often profit from performing sex-segregated work, whereas SS & SS plays a major role regarding the qualitative aspects of work: higher status jobs are more autonomous, more complex, socially more rewarding, & better paying.

S19183 / ISA / 1986 / 5440
Kool, V. S. & Agrawal, Rita, Alienation and Stress among the Blind: Some Implications for Mainstreaming.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 14 pp.

To explore feelings of alienation, consequent stress, & their correlates among the blind, 22 completely blind Ms aged 11-26, randomly chosen from the Inst for the Blind in Amritsar, India, were administered a 70-item alienation scale; biographical data regarding age, age of onset of handicap, & years of institutionalization were obtained from the Insti records. Comparison with the manual norms for sighted populations of comparable age range & SES showed that the blind exhibited only average levels of self-reported average stress; however, the intercorrelation matrix of Spearman rank-order correlations between the scale scores & biographical variables demonstrated significant correlations between alienation & anxiety, alienation & years of institutionalization, & stress & age of onset. No significant causal relationship was obtained between alienation & stress. These findings are discussed in light of their implications for mainstreaming & the development of alienation.

S19184 / ISA / 1986 / 5441

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 17 pp.

Within the realm of sociocultural continuity, changes & acculturation are always in progress, & elements of modernity & tradition coexist. The uniqueness of Japanese society can be attributed to the fact that the fundamental institutional family exhibits the dual nature of both modernity & tradition. Analyses of the Japanese family today reveal that it is a harmonious coexistence of modernity & tradition: external or demographic characteristics demonstrate the family's modern nature, but its internal nature has remained traditional. There is also regional variation; the Ru family tends toward tradition; its Ur counterpart is prone to be more modern. The harmonious coexistence of tradition & modernity in the Japanese family parallels the history of Japan as a modern society; Western industrial technology has been enthusiastically adopted, but the traditional Japanese culture has been retained.

S19185 / ISA / 1986 / 5442
Kulipinska, Jolanta & Grothius, Peter (U Lodz, 90-131 Poland), New Technology and the Value of Work.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 17 pp.

Traditional technological deterministic approaches only reserve a very limited role for values. They are either taken as the basis for resistance to change, or changes in values are studied as necessary consequences of technological change. The underlying assumption is that technological change, in order to be implemented successfully, implies specific (new) values. Various recently developed "social" approaches give to values a more active role, although one can distinguish differences in levels of analysis & in the centrality given to values: traditional Marxist approaches (Richta); culturalist approaches (Crozzer, Sorge); the labor process debate (post-Braverman); the societal effect approach (Maurice); & the politics of work (Burawoy). Despite their different orientations, these societal approaches pay attention to the potential role of social actors in shaping technology & its implementation on the basis of their values & interests. These approaches have also led to new perspectives in international comparative research: technology itself is regarded as a social phenomenon; its meaning (even if the machines look quite similar) is not everywhere the same & can only be understood in relation to its societal context. Results are presented from an international project dealing with conditions & consequences of the introduction of new technology at work. The project has been coordinated by the European Coordination Centre for Social Sciences & Documentation & involves 17 teams from 15 European countries. The values issue is illustrated on the basis of a comparative analysis of the relationships between technology & qualifications in East & West European countries.

S19186 / ISA / 1986 / 5443
Kumagai, Fumie (International U Japan, Niigata 949-72), The Duality of the Japanese Family and Household: External Modernism and Internal Traditionalism.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 26 pp.

Within the realm of sociocultural continuity, changes & acculturation are always in progress, & elements of modernity & tradition coexist. The uniqueness of Japanese society can be attributed to the fact that the fundamental institution of the family exhibits the dual nature of both modernity & tradition. Analyses of the Japanese family today reveal that it is a harmonious coexistence of modernity & tradition: external or demographic characteristics demonstrate the family's modern nature, but its internal nature has remained traditional. There is also regional variation; the Ru family tends toward tradition; its Ur counterpart is prone to be more modern. The harmonious coexistence of tradition & modernity in the Japanese family parallels the history of Japan as a modern society; Western industrial technology has been enthusiastically adopted, but the traditional Japanese culture has been retained.

S19187 / ISA / 1986 / 5444

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 28 pp.

...
I
modernization, Marxist & new class theories evaluate intellectuals' capa-
cities to engage in political projects are reviewed. These theories ad-
dress intellectuals in capitalist & socialist societies. However, the criteria
used by these theories to define intellectuals apply as well to the clergy
of post-Reformation England & France. As a result, intellectuals in pre-
capitalist societies can be compared with those from the capitalist & so-
cialist societies featured in existing debates. It is demonstrated that intel-
lectual-clerics' capacities to monopolize the totality of spiritual power &
to control popular beliefs were determined by their structural relations
with the dominant SCs & the state, rather than by the aspects of their
technical knowledge or cultural discourse emphasized in existing theoret-
ical approaches.

S19188 / ISA / 1986 / 5445
Laitinen, Ahti I. (U Turku, 20500 Finland), Structural Crime in
Finland: A Model and an Agenda for Research.
• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at
$0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp.
Finland & other industrialized countries have recently experienced the
emergence of a new social problem: criminal behavior that is bound up
with the basic functions of major political & economic organizations, or
structural crime. Structural crime creates difficulties because it is not iso-
lated or committed by single individuals, because it is difficult to detect,
& because it has a major impact on the societies where it occurs. This
impact includes physical/environmental effects, economic effects, & the
weakening of the moral climate of the community. The particular char-
acteristics of Finland, where the workings of major institutions are
closely interlinked, create many opportunities for this abuse of power.
Traditional social theories do not provide adequately for the analysis
or resolution of this problem.

S19189 / ISA / 1986 / 5446
Lal, I. M. (Punjab U, Patiala 147002 India), Toward a Global Soci-
ety: Problems and Prospects.
• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at
$0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 14 pp.
• Maintaining the independence of nation-states involves huge expense;
however, there are certain visible trends toward unity under a single
world government. The existence of the UNO, transnational corpora-
tions, & the fast evolving technology of communications indicate this
trend. A number of decisive problems cannot be solved at the level of
nation-states. However desirable a single world society may be, there are
formidable obstacles to it, e.g., the sovereignty of states, the superpower
rivalry, & the desire for world dominance; but unity under a world gov-
ernment may be a condition of the ultimate survival of humanity.

S19190 / ISA / 1986 / 5447
Lata, Vidyu & Punia, R. K. (Haryana Agricultural U, Hisar 125004
India), Inequalities in a Village Community in Haryana, India: As-
ppect of Social Stratification.
• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at
$0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 21 pp.
• Inequalities of caste (which represent social inequalities) & of occupa-
tion, income, land, education, & total assets (which represent distributive
inequalities) are analyzed in an effort to understand the relationship
between these bases of stratification in India. A pretested, semistructured
schedule was administered to Rs in a multicaste community. For preci-
sion of inequalities, Gini concentration ratios were calculated; major
emphasis was on qualitative aspects. Caste was found to influence the
occupation of its members. Its rigidity in this regard was being attacked
by the new forces of change, especially the multiplication of noncaste
occupations, the spread of education, & state policies. Occupation deter-
mined economic status, irrespective of caste, & was influenced to a large
extent by education, assets, & skills. Caste was being transformed into
SC, having its roots in occupation & economic status; thus, as the tradi-
tional basis of stratification, caste was loosening its grip.

S19191 / ISA / 1986 / 5448
LeeCardi, Carmen (U Calabria, 87030 Arcavacata di Rende Cosenza
Italy), Time Experience and 'Style' Identities of Italian Urban
• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at
$0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 57 pp.
• Recent developments in the attitudes & practices regarding time of
Italian Ur youth are examined. It is suggested that during the last dec-
ade a shift has occurred toward a present-time orientation & a parallel
search for noninstitutional, eccentric sources of identity. The high level
of youth unemployment, the decreased mobilization of traditional social
movements, & the increasing number of symbolic tools available on the
cultural market are viewed as the most influential factors for under-
standing this variation. Decreasing expectations with regard to quality of
personality & collective future & well as inability to perceive history as a
process, are the correlative far-reaching consequences. Data gathered
through two qualitative studies are used to investigate these issues: (1)
an interview survey of 200 Ms aged 16-27 concerning ways of using &
consuming time; & (2) a consideration of some style groups, e.g., Mods,
Rockabillies. Both studies were carried out in the 1980s in Mil-
An. Findings suggest the emergence, among young people, of new,
present-oriented lifestyles, quite often making a skillful use of personal
appearance in order to build a satisfactory—though temporary—self-im-
ge.
Technological Progress—Some Conditions and Results of Sociological Researchpaper, (GER)
• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 27 pp.

To examine the relationship between legislation & the life cycle, all the Finnish laws that mention certain ages are analyzed according to the age mentioned & to the contents of the law. The law is looked on as an opportunity field that structures the individual’s life course & gives it specific significances. In the Finnish legislation, you find the phase of opening new opportunities & new duties; old age mainly closes former rights & duties. Special attention is paid here to the pension laws & statutes & their changes during the last 20 years. These changes indicate an increase in the total number of age mentionings, an increase in the variety (how many different ages are mentioned), & an increase in the detail & heterogeneity of age laws, especially when older ages are concerned.

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 21 pp.

Changes in the demographic structure of the population resulting from natural increase, inequalities in technology, & inequalities of SS among individuals & groups promote the migration process. Migration from Ru to Ur areas accounted for nearly 50% of the growth of the Ur population in India during 1971-1981. Population pressure on land & the unequal distribution of land among families in the village setting induce the migrant for economic reasons, & higher incomes and other eligibility inequalities, especially in land ownership, may be the most important single variable affecting migration from Ru to Ur areas. Age, sex dimensions of inequality, & education (a critical factor in the development matrix) have implications for migration. Policymaking of village social life tends to lower the rate of migration from Ru areas to turn them into Ur centers. Returned migrants & commuters from Ru to Ur areas can become effective agents of change for motivating others to limit family size. Migrants from Ru to Ur areas are likely to assimilate the Ur way of life & integrate themselves in the Ur social system through adaptation to the new environment. As a consequence of facilities available & of the Ur way of life in general, they tend to limit family size. This motivation is highest among permanent migrants; short-term migrants have a higher fertility level than Ur natives, but lower than that of Ru nonmigrants.

Moore, Clemen Henry (School Business U California, Los Angeles 90024), Financial 'Deepening' and Political Mediafication: Counterpoint to Bureaucratic Authoritarianism.
• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 22 pp.

Freeing a country’s banking system from state ownership & direct control over credit allocation may generate resources for political as well as economic development. Private banks may offer information networks as well as selective incentives to political organizations. International connections may be an additional source of influence. Indirectly, they contribute to political pluralism simply by financing private enterprises. The possibility that the privatization of Arab banking might encourage & help domesticate political forces opposed, on Islamic or other grounds, to state monopolies in political as well as economic life is explored. These banks, their leveraged borrowed state-owning & privatizing regimes are all highly vulnerable. So far, only Egypt has embarked on significant financial reform, & its finances are the most precarious (as measured by total financial credit in proportion to GDP) of the Arab & Latin American cases examined here. Financial “deepening” may mean more nationalization going into further reduction in the size of private sector, & squeezing authoritarian regimes into pluralist alternatives as in Argentina, Uruguay, & Brazil. Regional Arab financial networks could encourage liberal tendencies within the privatizing regimes of Egypt & Jordan. It is likely that the big Arab banks have not yet grounded their international activities in regional business strategies.
of the people feel they belong to the Me, social inequality may not necessarily produce inequality in mental health.

Nager, Norma (Howard U, Washington DC 20059), Enlarging the Scientific Method to Advance Knowledge.

Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 16 pp.

Lang is an important factor in the history of the Armenian people. The formation of the Armenian national identity has continued since ancient times. Due to historical circumstances, their contribution to world civilization has been mainly in the cultural area. Objective factors, e.g., demographic strength, sociopolitical status, & supporting institutions, have been influential; however, Armenians have continued to maintain their ethnolinguistic identity. In modern times, Lang has replaced religion & other factors as the main identity marker, & lang maintenance has become one of the most important sociopolitical goals of the Armenian people. Because of historical causes, e.g., the incomplete resolution of the Armenian question, the experience of the 1915 genocide, & the contemporary social structure of Armenian communities in different countries of the world, nationalism has become the dominant ideology among Armenians. The influence of ideological factors on lang policy formation, & ethnolinguistic vitality has not been sufficiently studied. Here, it is shown that nationalism can have contradictory consequences for the linguistic situation: under certain conditions it can have a positive influence on ethnolinguistic vitality, but in other settings it can lead to subtractive bilingualism & in extreme cases, to semilinguism & schizophrenia.

Nercissians, Emilia (U Teheran, Iran), Language Standardization in a Multicultural Setting.

Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 11 pp.


Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 27 pp.

The issue of white-collar crime has only recently gained recognition in Nigerian society. One form of such crime, corruption, is examined from the perspective of Robert K. Merton's theory of anomie. It is suggested that in addition to the five types of adaptations Merton describes—conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, & rebellion—a sixth, manipulation, must be recognized. In Nigerian society since the 1970s, money as such has become a value in itself, rather than merely a means to other values, & manipulation has become accepted as an often necessary way to get money. Several examples of highly placed Nigerians who have engaged in corruption for this purpose have gained public attention in recent years. It does not appear likely that legal mechanisms can solve this problem; what is needed is a reorientation of social goals away from material goods toward concern for human dignity. Leaders must serve this concern & must be accountable for their performance.

Oroms, Marta (Electricité & Gaz France, 2 rue Louis Murat 75008 Paris), Women in Masculine Trades.

Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 26 pp.

The existing stratification systems in many African societies have been strongly influenced by education, urbanization, & modernization. Particularly in countries south of the Sahara (eg, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, & Nigeria), these changes have caused achieved status to predominate over ascribed status. This has led to the emergence of new stratification systems, based on criteria such as educational achievements, occupational status, & political status, rather than the status derived from circumstances at the birth of the individual. The factors that have led to the emergence of new stratification systems in contemporary African societies are investigated. The nature of such stratification systems & their effects on the social structures of these societies are examined.
The distinction between political & ordinary offense is examined, & it is suggested that since it cannot be established in legal theory or in sociology, it would be more fruitful to concentrate on the distinction between political offender & ordinary offender. Applying Robert K. Merton's framework of anomie, the distinctive characteristics of the political offender, considered as nonconformer (rebel & innovator), are outlined. Since the political offender is not always officially recognized as such, an attempt is made to ferret out some pattern. It is maintained that the nonconformer is more likely to be accorded political status when he or she is viewed as innovator by the authorities concerned, than when considered a rebel, although a more effective policy should always acknowledge the political & social issues implicated.

...relations of production adjacent to the derivative sector. The way in which the political offender is recognized, & the way the political offender is conceived, both determine the way in which he is treated by the authorities concerned. An attempt is made to analyze the achievements of India's developmental plans & social welfare policies, & to evaluate to the extent which India can be considered a welfare state.

...relations of production adjacent to the derivative sector. The way in which the political offender is recognized, & the way the political offender is conceived, both determine the way in which he is treated by the authorities concerned. An attempt is made to analyze the achievements of India's developmental plans & social welfare policies, & to evaluate to the extent which India can be considered a welfare state.

...relations of production adjacent to the derivative sector. The way in which the political offender is recognized, & the way the political offender is conceived, both determine the way in which he is treated by the authorities concerned. An attempt is made to analyze the achievements of India's developmental plans & social welfare policies, & to evaluate to the extent which India can be considered a welfare state.

...relations of production adjacent to the derivative sector. The way in which the political offender is recognized, & the way the political offender is conceived, both determine the way in which he is treated by the authorities concerned. An attempt is made to analyze the achievements of India's developmental plans & social welfare policies, & to evaluate to the extent which India can be considered a welfare state.
sonnel. It is suggested that the socialist rhetoric employed by the various post-1947 governments in India & elsewhere only provides a modern version of an opiate for the masses & in fact assists in strengthening & perpetuating the existing economic & social inequalities. This assumes greater significance in a hierarchically structured society like that of India.

S19214 / ISA / 1986 / 5471
Ram, Ball (Statistics Canada, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6), Women's Labour Force Participation and Child Care in Canada: Socio-Demographic Aspects. • Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 16 pp. † Using census data, LF surveys, & other secondary sources, evidence of an increasing gap between the supply & demand for child care services in Canada is presented. As more mothers of young children have entered the LF, society is faced with an increasing demand for extrafamilial care of children. The assistance of a relative, neighbor, or friend has become less available with the increasing geographic mobility of working couples & the increasing LF participation of conventional care providers. Organized child care facilities have not kept pace with the growing demand. The intensity of the need is indicated by the fact that in 1981, 45% of all children under 6 had mothers in the LF, but organized child care facilities were available for only 12% of them. This phenomenon has imposed a strain economically & emotionally on poor families with a large number of children, where the mother is compelled to work from economic necessity. The problem is particularly severe for single mothers, most of whom live in poverty & depend largely on extrafamilial child care assistance. Government-assisted programs dealing with child care needs in Canada include: the family allowance, paid monthly, usually to the mother, on behalf of all children under age 18; a federal tax credit program, providing additional assistance in meeting the cost of child rearing for low- & middle-income families; & the Canada Assistance Plan to assist low-income families in meeting the expenses of day care. Canadian society may have to examine the feasibility of child care alternatives, in terms of their cost-benefit now & in the future.

S19215 / ISA / 1986 / 5472
Rani, Rekha (Raghunath Girl's Coll, Meerut India), Women Participants in Inter-Collegiate Sport. • Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 14 pp. † Women's participation in sport reflects their participation in society. It is a question of freedom from the traditional sociocultural context in a developing country like India, where both sport & women have always had a low SS. To identify the social context of women's participation in inter-Colloffers, data were collected by participant observation & interviews with 35 F students who were participating in a postgraduate girl's Coll in Meerut, India. Findings suggest that family rather than peers & teachers is the most influential social agency in children's sport involvement. The majority of the F participants were from Ur areas. Children of teachers received the most encouragement, closely followed by those of engineers & businessmen.

S19216 / ISA / 1986 / 5473
Ruffier, Jean (GLYSI U Lyon II, 69500 Bron France), Technologies de production automation, modernisation, informatisation (Technologies of Automated Production, Modernization, Informatization). (FRE) • Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp. † Changes in industrial or administrative technologies are producing a dramatic switch in the international demand for labor. Automation, new technologies becomes of greater benefit than the possibility of paying low wages. Industrialized countries appear more able to achieve a proper management of these new tools. Recent investigations in France & Latin America suggest that some labor mobilizations are able to compensate for deficiencies in technical context or level of qualification. Based on the case of Argentina, an attempt is made to identify structural difficulties in the use of new technologies & to find successful ways to employ them in less industrialized countries. Lexical differences between automation, new technologies, & computerization are discussed.

S19217 / ISA / 1986 / 5474
Salminen, Simo T. (U Helsinki, SF-00100 Finland), The Future of Sport in Finland: A Research Program. • Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp. † The research program of the project Sport 2020, which is to examine the future of sport up to the year 2020 by methods of futures research, is presented. These methods include delphi questionnaires & scenarios. In the delphi questionnaire, experts on sport give their opinions about future trends of sports & their probabilities. Scenarios of the future of sport are drawn up, based on those trends the experts are most unani- mous about. Three to five separate & internally consistent scenarios are to be constructed. The project Sport 2020 is needed because the status of sport in Finnish culture is changing. Finland is becoming an information society. Sport may gain a new meaning within leisure activities as the physical strain of work decreases. The significance of top-level sport for the national identity is also decreasing. Top-level sport is becoming closer to professional sport & moving farther apart from mass sport.

S19218 / ISA / 1986 / 5475
Sama, Nkwain & Nji, Ajaga (Dschang University Centre, PO Box 110 Cameroon), Unfulfilled Promises, Rising Expectations and Planned Social and Economic Change in Cameroon: Voices from Sodenkam. • Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 28 pp. † A case study of a settlement Ru development project in Cameroon, western Africa, focuses on the factors that influence the recruitment & retention of participants on the project. SODENKAM (Corp for the Development of Nkam) was created by presidential decree in 1964 with the mission of rehabilitating rebels who were living in the jungles of Biyom and considered a threat after the Cameroon civil war. The data were collected in 1983. Using regression analysis, it was found that the age of settlers, distance from village of origin, burden of loan repayment, & lack of social services had a negative effect on retention of participants on the project. These factors contributed to approximately 30% of the desertions from the project between 1965/66 & 1980/81. Interviews with settlers revealed concern with unfulfilled promises by the project, & the ability of the migrants to satisfy human needs & aspire to higher levels of expectation & well-being. Factors that influenced voluntary & involuntary departures from the project are highlighted & recommendations are made for the salvation of what is considered to be a good idea poorly implemented. New directions are suggested for government intervention in Ru areas & for the revitalization of Ru communities in Cameroon through projects of planned social & economic change.

S19219 / ISA / 1986 / 5476
Samantroy, Suprava (e/o S. K. Khuntia Toyo Engineering India Ltd, PB No 150 Bareilly 243001), Poverty and Nutritional Inequality: A Comparative Study of Industrial Workers. • Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 29 pp. † In an attempt to measure the extent of undernourishment & malnutri- tion, & from this to obtain an idea of the extent of poverty, the nutri- tional status of industrial workers in two Indian cities, Surat, Gujarat, & Choudwar, Orissa, was examined. The popular beliefs that industrial workers are economically better off than the Ru masses, & that organized public sector workers are better off than unorganized private sector workers were tested. It was found that Ru workers may earn less than Ur workers, but in neither case do they earn sufficient for the mini- mum requirements of life. Thus the argument that the industrial prole- tariat is a party to unequal exchanges between Ru & Ur sectors of agri- cultural India is a sheer exaggeration. The analysis reveals that all the people are undernourished. There may be individual variation, but on the whole, in terms of income, expenditure, & calorie intake, all the families of Oriya workers are below the poverty line. This abysmal pov- erty is not the result of an appropriate level of qualification, but chiefly the outcome of the endemic inequality built into Indian society. The argument that the cause of poverty is poverty, or that poverty insti- tutionalizes itself & perpetuates itself, fails to consider that it is essen- tially the result of inequality. Likewise, those who blame population growth & seek the solution in population control have ignored the fact that the population increase is greatest when the community is most sub- jected to insecurity. Proper cognition of the massive poverty in India & its resolution thus depend on a thorough analysis of the total SE struc-
S19220 / ISA / 1986 / 5477

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 13 pp.

1. India’s rates of delinquency, M crime, F crime, & recidivism are far less than those of the US. The benign influence of social institutions (ie, family, peers, schools, & the state) in curbing delinquency & crime is well known, but in the case of India, the role of family is especially crime-inhibitive. The family also serves as a major control agent in that it posts the bond for a prisoner on trial & presents surety to the state for a prisoner’s six weeks’ furlough. The use of furlough has succeeded in India because of the influence of the family. The state of Punjab, which has been a hotbed of politically motivated crime during the last 4 years, has nevertheless ranked the lowest in conventional crime over 30 years. The low conventional crime rate is indicative of the strength of the basic social institutions in Punjab.

S19221 / ISA / 1986 / 5478
Scheinin, Estela (U Autónoma Metropolitana, Azcapotzalco Mexico 16 DF), Infancia, una minoría (Infancy: A Minority). (SPA)

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 15 pp.

1. The dominant thesis in the context of work & alienation holds that work under the capitalist mode of production creates certain conditions that lead to alienation of the workers. The assumption is that a work environment, dominated & controlled by market forces over workers’ productive abilities, & unfavorable conditions of work life account for workers’ alienation. The number of people aged 65 & over as a percentage of the whole population shows little interest in organized labor movements. The extent & causes of this apathy are explored on the basis of personal interviews with F workers in Kanpur conducted during 1983 & 1985 at their places of work (n = not given). It appears that social, occupational, & familial constraints account for women’s nonparticipation in unions. Specifically, the fear of losing jobs—especially temporary jobs—and the segregation of F workers are important factors. To change this state of affairs, it will be necessary for trade unions to adopt a new approach & for F workers to receive mass informal political education.

S19224 / ISA / 1986 / 5481
Shamin, Ishrat (U Dhaka, 2 Bangladesh), Women and Family Violence in Bangladesh.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 20 pp.

1. In Bangladesh, women occupy a subordinate social position, in which they are threatened by plural marriage, divorce, & family violence. The extent of family violence is examined through a review of police records on a sample of 145 murders that occurred within family units in the years 1983-1985. Family quarrels were responsible for 65%, dowry demands for 34%, & property rights issues for only 1% of these murders. Severe beatings by husbands were the cause of death in 49% of the cases. Only 28% of the accused were arrested & only 2% actually convicted. Women activists have begun to press the existing legal system to change this state of affairs.

S19225 / ISA / 1986 / 5482

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 23 pp.

1. The different strategies of manual & white-collar unions are investigated, especially in their reactions to decline in the labor market (unemployment) & to technological change. It is argued that for unions in Denmark, professionalism is an important part of union strategy, most notably among white-collar unions. The prevalence of professionalist strategies, however, seems to be contingent upon the position of the employees in the social structure. It could be expected—that on the basis of modern SC theory—that a close link between formal education & job function would increase the ease with which it is possible to use union organization, & that this would further professionalist strategies in the unions. Likewise, with more traditionalist or collectivist strategies, it could be expected that a high degree of standardization (bureaucratization) of work or close supervision at work would imply a high dependency on union organization, & that this would further collectivist strategies.

S19226 / ISA / 1986 / 5483
Sharma, Kumar Satish (Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India), Work and Alienation: The Case of Leather Artisans.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 17 pp.

1. Although F workers in India are a major element of the LF, they show little interest in organized labor movements. The extent & causes of this apathy are explored on the basis of personal interviews with F workers in Kanpur conducted during 1983 & 1985 at their places of work (n = not given). It appears that social, occupational, & familial constraints account for women’s nonparticipation in unions. Specifically, the fear of losing jobs—especially temporary jobs—and the segregation of F workers are important factors. To change this state of affairs, it will be necessary for trade unions to adopt a new approach & for F workers to receive mass informal political education.

S19227 / ISA / 1986 / 5484
Sharma, Madan Lal, Darshan, Sallles, Abrol, L. & Sharma, Neerja (Haryana Agricultural U, Hisar 125004 India), Some Aspects of Aging, Health Status and Health Care in Rural Haryana.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 13 pp.

1. Aging is not simply a biological process, but also a state of mind & social perception. The number of people aged 65+ in India has increased by 63% over the last 20 years, & the growing number of older
people presents a challenge to society. Specific problems of the elderly are: ill health, low income, loneliness, & inadequate accommodation. An attempt is made to assess the perceived health needs of the elderly & their quality of life. A questionnaire was administered to the elderly. Findings show that the elderly perceive their health needs to be met by the local community & government. Many of the elderly reported a lack of adequate health facilities & services available to them.

S19223 / ISA / 1986 / 5490
Strassoldo, Raimondo (U Trieste, 34127 Italy), Thinking Globally and Acting Locally: A Study of Environmental Opposition to Growth Projects in Friuli (Italy).

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 25 pp.

- A "cognitive sociology" approach to space develops four typologies of sociospatial phenomena: (1) Types of space. Instead of the usual dichotomies (social/physical, symbolic/real), the following eight categories are proposed: ethological, psychological, personal, lived (existential), symbolic, mythical, technical, & ecosystemic. (2) Levels of spatial organization (scale of spatial sphere). Instead of the micro/macro dichotomy or the scales borrowed from geography or settlement sciences, a composite typology of eight levels is proposed: individual, small group, social organizations of all sizes, small local communities, larger local communities, nation states, transnational systems, & humankind. (3) Spatial structures or forms, ie, the mental schemata that guide man's interpretation of spatial reality & his transformative action in it. The most important seem to be: the center, the boundary, verticality (up & down), distance/proximity (near & far), directionality (front & back), laterality (right & left), territory, path, door, & bridge. Similar to these are the geographic categories (the cardinal points) & the Unformen or spatial archetypes. (4) Composite structures, eg, the cosmic hour glass, the prospect-refuge. It is stressed that all sociologists, even those denying the importance of space in the constitution of society, employ a spatially laden sociological language. Spatial metaphors are ubiquitous & unavoidable. Sociologists seem also to entertain a number of spatial models of society: organism, map, grid, amoeba, chart, bloc diagrams, network, concentric circles, pyramids, ladder. It is suggested that the expression & refinement of such taxonomies of sociospatial concepts is a prerequisite to a better understanding of the spatial constitution of society, as well as of the social nature of space.

S19234 / ISA / 1986 / 5491

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 29 pp.

- René Dubos stresses the feedback (or dialectical) relation between the personal aspects of the environmental ethic: ecological issues have a strong global dimension (the "spaceship Earth" image, world models, the global ecosystem), but ecological action begins at home. One of the most dramatic aspects of the "green revolution" is the widespread opposition to large development projects, often conceived in times of unrestrained growth ethics. About 30 such cases, occurring between 1971 & 1983 in a small Italian region (Friuli), are examined with two main objectives: (1) to see whether they follow a characteristic, regular pattern, & if so, to recognize it in a general model of mass local opposition to growth projects; & (2) to involve the regional technocritique (planners, officials) in the study itself, in order to let them better understand the reasons & motives of the opposition, & to incorporate environmental values in the planning process. Techniques used include: analysis of documentation, participatory observation, content analysis of about 700 newspaper articles, elite interviews, sample surveys, mailed questionnaires, & documentary analysis.
Two types of growth are distinguished: material & Karma Yoga, or the ethic of work without craving for its fruits, was internalities of growth, elaborated in the 1960s. Micro ecological responses on material growth

The argument is that although material goods
The first are material goods; the second social niches

illuminate the lending behavior of banks to the developing countries

limited, even if their consumption is reduced through technology, social

in Indological studies. GB’s African policy of indirect rule was based on

conversion to Christianity exposed their music in particular to Western

in Africa, both interactions were restricted for opposite reasons. The

artistic ideas, but in the case of British colonialism in India

postimpressionists, as did Afro-American jazz

1970's. It is shown that due to the lack of regulation of the

policies claiming control over access to space

(4) recent awareness of the role of social ecology in justifying markets

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at

The colonial context can lead in both directions in terms of exchange

between "prudence" of the multinational banks in the Origin of the

An examination of the role played by the multinational banks during the

An attempt is made to develop a sociological model for

This is best understood as a clear instance of "elective affinity" of a dynamic professional class "rediscovering" an ethic most suitable to its aspirations & restoration of the environment rather than destroy it; (2) limits to the ecological paradigm, including those concerning the 1970s ideas of social

implications of linear change (eg, catastrophe theory), & recognition of the artifactual dangers to statistical analyses of social & political units; (3) the renewed candidacy of ecology as an integrator of the social sciences, as well as perhaps other disciplines, in light of the changes that have diminished the historic units of analysis in social ecology of neighborhood, city, region, & nation, indeed of most social units that once were delimitable by coordinates of physical space; (4) recent awareness of the role of social ecology in justifying markets & competition, as well as its current uses to justify political movements & policies claiming control over access to space & resources.

To economic decline—protection & closure—are contrasted with those under affluent conditions—exit, voice, & loyalty. The danger is a downward spiral to impoverishment. Alternative macro political responses to economic decline are examined, including increased state & economic leadership. The concluding question is whether material affluence will lead to the substitution of developmental wealth for material, & whether it can sustain innovative (in contrast to labor-intensive) growth, increasing opportunities for improving the economic well-being of more people without short-run damage to the environment.
The high population growth rate has been a major concern of all the local HeW sector. Families & civil society became dependent on local politics for jobs, services, & economy, & local politics, through crisis & employment policy, penetrated local industrial policy. Secondly, it led to the municipalization of the local labor unions. As their members depended increasingly on local public employment, they became increasingly involved in political parties. A main objective for the liberal-conservative government that came to power in 1982 was to reduce the public sector quantitatively & qualitatively. Primarily this cutback & modernization had to be carried out by the municipalities, comprising initially more than 50% of the total public budget. The instrument used was the municipalization of local politics, combined with a freeze on local public output.

This hit the bulk of local welfare functions, & provoked an increased counterreaction from the now very active local political forces, irrespective of party alignment. The outcome was a further radicalization on the local level against central government, as manifested in the latest local elections (1985).


- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 46 pp. A dialectical discussion of alienation theory & research. Theoretical & philosophical aspects of the alienation concept used by Karl Marx in a SE context are briefly discussed. In primitive times, the DoF led to elementary forms of alienation that affected the development of material culture. Marx conceived of these changes as linear & thought that alienation played a negative role in human progress & welfare; this was a limiting factor in understanding development. Of primary concern here are: how awareness & knowledge of alienation originated in society, what its ingredients are, & why it continues to dominate the values, attitudes, & behavior of man. Among the conclusions is that although alienation is painful, & therefore may be seen as an evil, it is a necessary part of life, such as the mother alienated from her child, the creator of material objects from his creation, & a laborer from the product of his labor. Man is destined to undergo the alienation process, because he cannot avoid the universal law of differentiation generated by the input-output nature of eternal social action energy transmission & transferance.

Trivedi, Madhusudan S. (MVS Coll, Rajasthan Vidyanapeeth Udaipur 313001 India), Aspects of Social Stratification: Entrepreneurship among the Tribals of India.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp. An attempt is made to categorize the stratification that has occurred among India's tribes as a result of their entrepreneurial development. Traditionally, the social structure of the tribal societies has been egalitarian, with equal distribution of wealth to all members of society & no SE stratification. The emergence of entrepreneurship among the tribals has brought changes; though many of them remain below the poverty line, the success of well-placed tribal entrepreneurs has improved their SES & social differentiation. The theoretical constructs of developed societies are not applicable to the tribes of India, particularly the models of Karl Marx & Max Weber. Because caste principles of purity & pollution as well as class consciousness are absent among the tribes, new categories of stratification are needed.

Uddin, M. Mosleb & Kabir, M. (U Dhaka, 2 Bangladesh), Social Constraints on the Use and Acceptance of Family Planning in Bangladesh.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 20 pp. The high population growth rate has been a major concern for all the development policies of the government of Bangladesh. Seeking to reduce the growth rate, the government implemented a national health & population control program, which has been supplemented by the efforts of local voluntary organizations. A main objective for the Lock-body organization in Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan) was initially initiated by a voluntary organization in 1953, & the government took control in 1965. After more than three decades, the level of contraceptive use has reached 24%. Recent surveys show that social constraints still hinder the success of the program, with religion playing the dominant oppositional role.

Urry, John (U Lancaster, Bailrigg LA7 4YW England), Scientific Management and the Making of the American Service Class.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 29 pp. An analysis of the "service class" in capitalist societies, identifying some of its general features. It is argued that a central feature of Western societies is the growth of modern, scientific, rational management, & that this development results from a class struggle between existing capital & management. In the case of the US, this struggle occurred in the early 1900's, the victory of modern management led to a restructuring of US society. Further changes resulted that could be termed the making of the US service class, which established a trajectory of social development in the US quite distinct from those of other Western societies.

Valdrat, Vijay Anant (VPVM's Coll Physical Education, Amravati Maharashtra 444605 India), Socioeconomic Status of the Players of Certain Selected Team Games.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 26 pp. In an analysis of the "service class" in capitalist societies, identifying some of its general features. It is argued that a central feature of Western societies is the growth of modern, scientific, rational management, & that this development results from a class struggle between existing capital & management. In the case of the US, this struggle occurred in the early 1900's, the victory of modern management led to a restructuring of US society. Further changes resulted that could be termed the making of the US service class, which established a trajectory of social development in the US quite distinct from those of other Western societies.

Van Calcar, Co (U Amsterdam, 1013 KS Netherlands), Cultural Diversity, Social Origins and Educational Opportunity.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 27 pp. Research in Enschede (1961-1963), Amsterdam, & other Dutch cities (1970/71) shows that Wc children benefited less from their education than other groups, because the school ignored their world, & the children lacked the experiences common to other groups. Two large-scale projects that attempted to rectify these problems by educational reform are described. (1) The Enschede Studies, 1960-1970, aimed especially at the adaptation of the content of education to the world of Wc children. However, on the basis of the culture hypothesis & research findings, it is alleged that educational reform by itself was insufficient: knowledge increases only with the expansion of material & cultural reality. (2) The Innovation Project Amsterdam, 1970-1980, tried to realize this expanded concept through both educational reform & influencing the environment. The simultaneous attention of pupils to their own culture & to the more legitimate culture is illustrated with examples. It is argued that there is a given coherence between social origin, social position, & cultural practices. Research issues relative to cultural practices are discussed.

Vaidya, Vijay Anant (VPVM's Coll Physical Education, Amravati Maharashtra 444605 India), Alienation Theory and Research.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 29 pp. The theoretical constructs of developed societies are not applicable to the tribes of India, particularly the models of Karl Marx & Max Weber. Because caste principles of purity & pollution as well as class consciousness are absent among the tribes, new categories of stratification are needed.
Current happiness research focuses on determinants rather than on flourish with happy citizens than with unhappy ones. Harmful effects appear. It is concluded that society is more likely to loosen social bonds, thus threatening social stability, progress, and democracy. Modern psychologists suggest the positive effects of sharper awareness, enhanced activity, and smoother functioning; happiness can also buffer stress and thereby protect health. Review of available data suggests that enjoyment of living tends to broaden perception, encourages active living, and facilitates social contacts. There are strong indications that it preserves health and lengthens life slightly. No indications of harmful effects appear. It is concluded that society is more likely to flourish with happy citizens than with unhappy ones.

S19251 / ISA / 1986 / 5507
Volko, Ladislav (Slovak Film Institute, Cervenej armády 32 833-14 Bratislava Czechoslovakia), The Present Culture of the Slovak Film Spectator.

The costs of reproduction are: US$0.25 per reproduced page. Orders must be PREPAID (un prepaid orders cannot be acknowledged or returned) and sent to SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS, INC. (P.O. Box 22206, San Diego, CA 92122, USA) together with the SA serial acquisitions number and the complete citation of the document to be reproduced. To calculate price per document, multiply the number of pages as indicated in the citation of the abstract by US$0.25 and add a US $1.50 search fee per document. POSTAGE is EXTRA. Below is a table for postage fees that vary by weight/size of paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of pages</th>
<th>US + Canada</th>
<th>All other Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - 5</td>
<td>$0.39</td>
<td>US $1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 10</td>
<td>$0.73</td>
<td>$2.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 15</td>
<td>$1.07</td>
<td>$2.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>$1.41</td>
<td>$3.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21+</td>
<td>Additional multiples as above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONFERENCE papers are available ONLY when the following notation precedes the text of the abstract: 'Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at $0.25 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: pp." For copies of paper without this notation, write directly to the author, whose address is listed in the citation.
This index lists authors who deposited their papers for Reproduction, abstracts of which appeared in Supplements 141 and 141-A. Three pieces of information are presented: author name, abstract number, and number of pages of the manuscript. The asterisk (*) indicates that the number of pages is indicated in the second half of the abstract's citation to be found in Supplements 141 or 141-A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author's Name/Abstract No.</th>
<th>Length of Paper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abrol, L., S19227</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamki, W., S19183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agarwal, Kuntal, S1927</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agarwal, Rekha, S19128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad, Shadab, S1929</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allichholzer, Georg, S18520</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akhtar, Jahanzeb, S1929</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akong'a, Joshua, S17072</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alter, Norbert, S19120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andre, Caroline, S19140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barclay, Harold B., S17622</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartoni, Janis, S17527</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battistelli, Fabrizio, S17830</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhagat, Laxmi Narayan, S17832</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhatia, R., S19122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, Alan W., S17664</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blakie, Norman W., S19133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaikie, Jiri, S19127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breslin, Judy, S19127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briskin, Edward, S17842</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buresch, Gino, S19127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byrnes, Bruce, S17842</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahill, John, S19135</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cacciari, Christina, S19208</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen, Jimmy C.H., S17934</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatterji, Sukanta, S17939</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen, Kevin, S19126</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen, Yong-Ling, S17748</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clottes, Nico, S19198</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coderre, Cecile, S19140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count-van Manen, Gloria, S19197</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day, T.M., S19138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschamps, S19272, S188543</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, Kathy L., S19139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, Ann, S19140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dian, S., S19141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djokja, Wil, S19249</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimitrov, Kristine, S19142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edelstein, J. David, S19143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eshunullah, Mohammad, S19144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enzinger, Hans B., S19145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evers, Hans-Dieter, S19146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feijer, Victor Matias, S19147</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figueiredo, Vilda Mendonca, S19148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fletcher, John C., S19251</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foldsä, Thomas, S19149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forrest, Fred, S19150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreman, Anton K., S19151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frentzel-Gadborg, Janina, S19152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedel, Jürgen, S19153, S19154, S19155, S19156</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fryszczak, Krzysztof, S19157</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garzini, Alberto, S19158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gavran, M., S19159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgiev, Ilia, S19142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girishwar, Mira, S19128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glashagian, Pieter, S19160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goonatilake, Susanka, S19161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenberg, Harold I., S19162</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grootings, Peter, S19163, S19164</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guhha, Anandu, S1947</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haas, Manfred, Elina, S19182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halfpenny, Peter, S19184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallebone, Eric L., S19165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helweg, Arthur W., S19166</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hensel, Richard L., S17989</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hensel, Richard L., S17990</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horne, John, S19170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hruby, Peter K., S19167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huo, Lu Shu, S18012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hug, Ataul, S19168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel, Dafna N., S18031</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jain, S.P., S19169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jansen, Peter, S18107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarvis, Alan, S19170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javoy, Isabelle, S19173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jensen, Ambra, S19174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnston, William, S17989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jongkind, C.F., S19175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshi, Rama, S19192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabir, M., S19244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalsara, Shubalal, S18061</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaito de Booy, Elske, S19176</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kampa, Sarita, S19177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandiyoti, Denis, S19178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandolin, Irja, S19182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanher, Usha, S19179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karim, Anasul, S19180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karim, Valerie A., S19181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauppinen-Totopainen, Kaisa, S19182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaur, Kewen, S19185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaul, Jaya, S19186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kedma, Marco F., S19187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumpiska, Jolanta, S19185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lackmann, Richard W., S19187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lachmipati, Abhi L., S18018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lai, I.M., S19189</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lal, Sharmas, S18183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lani, Vidyu, S19190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lederman, Carmen, S19191</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemire, Nicole, S19192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liddle, Joanna, S19192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindberg, Göran, S19193</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindén, Anna-Lisa, S19193</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lukesh, Abrol, S18943</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucas, Caro, S19341</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luck, Klaus, S19194</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locak, Mark W., S18201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marin, Marnetta, S19195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mateko, Alexander J., S18200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mateko, Alexander J., S18201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mateko, Alexander J., S18202</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakhle, Paul, S19790</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehra, Sunita, S18322</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehta, S.K., S19198</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, Clemens Henry, S19197</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muller, Johann, S19198</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munakata, Tsunetsugu, S19199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagar, Sheela, S18020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nager, Norma, S19200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagli, Ludwig, S18354</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IF YOU WANT TO DOCUMENT THE PRIORITY OF AN IDEA, SEND US AN ABSTRACT OF IT & WE WILL PLACE IT IN OUR COMPUTER FOR CURRENT REFERENCE & FUTURE RETRIEVAL VIA sociosearch OR ANY OTHER ONLINE INFORMATION BROKERS -- WRITE OUR EDITORIAL OFFICE FOR AN ABSTRACT FORM.
sociological abstracts
Announces
The First Edition of Its
Thesaurus of
Sociological Indexing Terms

(Publication Date: October 1986)

The new **sociological abstracts** Thesaurus contains approximately 4,000 descriptors, arranged alphabetically.

- Each entry is cross-referenced and displayed with its broader, narrower, and/or related terms.

- Scope notes provide a definition and show how the term has been used. History notes trace discontinued terms.

- "Used for" terms (listing synonyms) provide in-depth guidance for the information professional and subject specialist alike.

---

**Order Form**

**Yes! Reserve ____ copies of the sociological abstracts Thesaurus of Sociological Indexing Terms** at the price of $50.00 (plus $1.50 postage and handling).

Ship to: 
Name ___________________________

Institution ___________________ Department ___________________

Street Address ____________________________

City ___________________ State __________ Zip Code _________